



FIELDODOLOGY WORKS LTD
RURAL GRANTS AND ECOLOGY EXPERTS

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN REPORT

Dilworth Brow, Higher Road,

Longridge, PR3 2YX

REPORT CONTROL SHEET

Project Name: Dilworth Brow, Higher Road, Longridge, PR3 2YX

BNG Assessment

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. SCOPE & PURPOSE

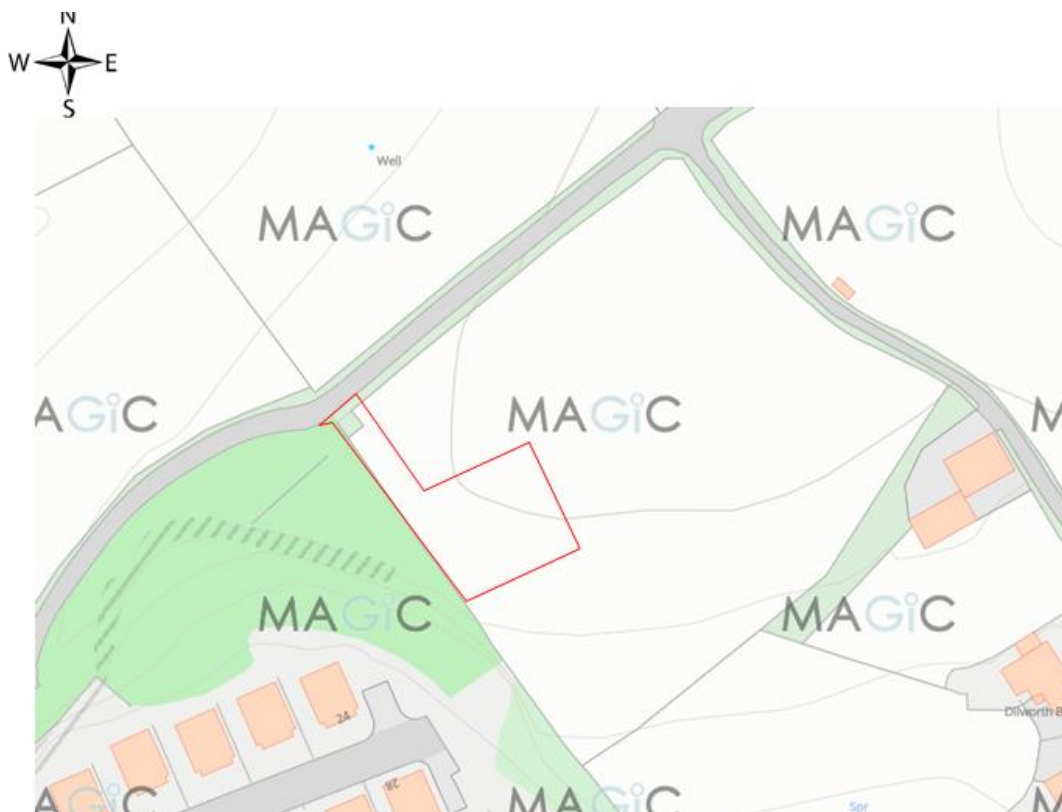
Fieldology Works Ltd was commissioned by Miss L Brown to prepare a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Dilworth Brow, Higher Road, Longridge, PR3 2YX.

1.1.1. The author of this report is Julie Wickington BSc (Hons), MA (Hons) at Fieldology Works Ltd. Julie is highly experienced at managing schemes and has produced many ecological reports to inform planning management plans.

1.1.2. This report has been written broadly following the Biodiversity Net Gain Report and Audit Templates (CIEEM, 2021).

1.2. LOCATION

1.2.1. Please refer to Figure 1.1 for the site location.



1.3. OBJECTIVES

- 1.3.1. The report has been produced to document the methods, results and conclusions of a BNG Assessment undertaken based on the proposed development for the site to fulfil the following:
- Ensure that the mitigation hierarchy has been applied;
 - Identify the baseline habitats present and provide a condition assessment;
 - Identify the post development habitats on site, assess the possible target condition and provide an indication of the likely importance of those habitats;
 - Calculate the overall change in biodiversity score from pre- post development;
 - Provide design recommendations to maximise potential net gain achievable; and,
 - Provide an indication of likely outcomes and indicative cost as required.

1.4. PLANNING CONTEXT

- 1.4.1. Paragraph 174(d) of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (2021) states that “Planning policies, and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by... minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity...”
- 1.4.2. The Government 25-year Environment Plan states that the government will “embed environmental net gain principle for development.”

2. METHODS

2.1. EXISTING HABITAT (BASELINE)

- 2.1.1. A site walkover and condition assessment of the site was undertaken by Julie at Fieldology Works Ltd on 20th May 2026. The On-site Baseline Plan (Ref: DB001) illustrates the habitats to be incorporated into the proposal.
- 2.1.2. The methods were based on the standard methodology as detailed by UK HAB Methodology to assess the habitats present.

2.2. PLANNING LAYOUT (POST-DEVELOPMENT)

- 2.2.1. The On-Site Creation and Enhancement Plan (Ref: DB002) illustrates the habitats to be incorporated within the site.

2.3. THE STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY METRIC

- 2.3.1. The BNG calculation was undertaken utilising The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (2024) (full calculation available in Appendix). The calculation was performed by a technically competent and experienced ecologist as detailed in British Standard BS8683 – Suitably qualified person –definition in BS8683:2020.

- 2.3.2. The Biodiversity Metric uses habitat features as a proxy measure for capturing the value and importance of nature. The metric takes into account the size, ecological condition, location and proximity to nearby ‘connecting’ features. The metric enables assessments to be made of the present and forecast future biodiversity value of a site.
- 2.3.3. To minimise the impacts of this proposed development and to produce a 10% net gain, the mandatory mitigation hierarchy has been adopted. This sequence is as follows:
- On-Site units - Delivered through habitat creation/enhancement via landscaping/green infrastructure.
 - Off-site units - Delivered off-site through habitat creation/enhancement, including via habitat banks, with public and private landowners.
 - Statutory Credits - Delivered through large-scale habitat projects delivering high-value habitats which can also provide long-term nature-based solutions.

This development can provide the biodiversity net gain On-Site.

2.4. HABITAT SCORING

- 2.4.1. The Biodiversity Statutory Metric supplies reference documents and user guides in which to accurately evaluate and assess the different habitats on site. The methodology for the baseline and post development calculations are demonstrated in the following sections.
- 2.4.2. Baseline Units - To assess the quality of a habitat and therefore calculate the units scored the Biodiversity Statutory Metric utilises three scoring factors as detailed below.
- 2.4.3. Condition - The condition of a habitat is assessed utilising the Condition Sheets provided for each habitat type. These list positive indicators for each habitat and indicate how many of these indicators need to be present to meet certain thresholds of condition. These condition sheets can be found in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets with instructions tool Technical (Natural England Joint Publication, 2021).
- 2.4.4. Distinctiveness - The distinctiveness of each habitat (area and linear) is automatically assigned by the tool, based upon national records of the occurrence and rarity of each habitat (Biodiversity Statutory Metric).
- 2.4.5. Strategic Significance - The idea of strategic significance works at a landscape scale. It gives additional unit value to habitats that are in preferred locations for biodiversity and other environmental objectives. Strategic significance utilises published local plans and objectives to identify local priorities for targeting biodiversity and nature improvement, such Nature Recovery Areas, local biodiversity plans, National Character Area objectives and green infrastructure strategies. Upon review of the statutory and non-statutory designations using (Magic Maps) (Accessed 12.05.26), and Lancashire County Council’s Nature Recovery Strategy the site has been considered as “Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy”. See Appendix

for Magic Maps 500m Buffer Zone). Note that the site is within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

2.4.6. Post Development Units - Additional factors are implemented when assessing post development habitats.

- Difficulty of Creation/Enhancement;
- Temporal Risk “Time to target condition”; and,
- Spatial Risk (when offsite mitigation is necessary).

2.5. LIMITATIONS OF ASSESSMENT

- 2.5.1. Whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. The conclusions and recommendations detailed in this report are based upon the site redline and blueline boundaries (as appropriate) and the development proposals as outlined by the client at the time of writing. Should there be any changes to the site redline boundary or development proposals at a later stage, this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether any amendments or additional survey work is required.
- 2.5.2. Habitat areas (predevelopment) have been measured using online mapping, and therefore will not be completely accurate.
- 2.5.3. The Site Layout Plan used for post development areas is indicative in nature and does not constitute a detailed landscape plan.

3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1. CONDITION ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1. The following section summarises the condition assessment based on the condition sheets present within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

MODIFIED GRASSLAND (g4 – Poor)

There are 0.0545 ha of Modified Grassland (g4, 102 (grazed by sheep) located in the site. It was assessed as scoring a ‘Poor’ condition based on passing 4 criteria.

Species present across the parcel: Abundant: Annual Meadow-Grass (*Poa annua*), Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*), Frequent: Common Couch (*Elymus repens*), Occasional: Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*). Five species present in grassland representative of an improved permanent pasture.

The grassland is grazed by sheep. Sward height is not varied. Scattered bramble and bracken are not present on the grassland, there is no bare ground and there is an absence of invasive plant species.

SUMMARY

3.1.2. Table 3.1 summarises the baseline habitats, condition assessment and area size.

Table 3.1 Habitat Type and Condition Assessment (pre-development)

HABITAT TYPE	CONDITION ASSESSMENT	AREA SIZE
Modified Grassland	Poor	0.0545 ha

3.2. RETAINED AND ENHANCED HABITATS

3.2.1. A total area of 0.0120 ha of modified grassland is proposed to be retained (poor condition).

3.3. LOST HABITATS

3.3.1. 0.0425 ha of modified grassland is proposed to be lost in this project.

3.4. PRE- DEVELOPMENT HABITAT BASELINE

3.4.1. Please refer to Table 3.4 summarising the Habitat Baseline for the calculation, demonstrating habitats to be retained, enhanced and/or lost.

Table 3.2 Habitat Baseline

	On site baseline	Retained	Enhanced	Lost
Habitat (Area) Units	0.11	0.02	0	0.09

4. HABITAT CREATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Please refer to the On-Site Habitat Creation and Enhancement Plan (DB002) for full details of the proposed development and habitats.

The following sections detail the condition assessments that the habitats will be required to meet to achieve their target condition. This can be achieved through the production of a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan with a commitment to maintain the BNG for at least 30 years. The proposed on-site enhancements are not classed as 'significant on-site enhancements' and it is deemed that a legal agreement is not required for this proposal. However, the LPS may have require a legal agreement for wider planning policy reasons.

4.3 RURAL TREE (201)

A total of 5 new Rural Trees are proposed to be planted within the scheme. These could comprise Sessile Oak with other native broadleaves such as Pedunculate Oak, Silver Birch, Rowan and Hawthorn the trees will be “small sized” chosen so that they do not cast shade on the Mixed Scrub to cover a total area of 0.0204 ha. They will target a “Moderate” habitat condition by seeking to meet the following condition criteria:

- The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).
- There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.
- Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.
- More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.

4.4 MIXED SCRUB

It is proposed that 0.006 Ha of Mixed Scrub are created, to meet ‘moderate’ condition with a combination of the following criteria.

- The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range)
 - At least 80% of scrub is native,
 - There are at least three native woody species,
 - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana*, common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* (only in its restricted native range), or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).
- Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran³) shrubs are all present.
- There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA5) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.
- The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.
- There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.

4.5 URBAN

The proposed surfaces and camping pods will be approximately 0.0365 Ha.

5. SUMMARY

5.1. Metric

This report and the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric submitted have demonstrated that the proposed habitat creation create a net gain of biodiversity within the site of +16.09% in habitat units and an increase in Hedgerow Units of 0 %. The trading rules have been satisfied.

Figure 5.1 On site net % changed

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Area habitat units</i>	0.02
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Area habitat units</i>	16.09%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00%
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

5.2 NEXT STEPS

To achieve the BNG with the individual rural trees, mixed scrub and retained modified grassland. It is recommended that the following steps are undertaken to maintain the enhancement of this habitat.

5.2.1 HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

An adequate management plan is to be written and initiated to benefit the Site.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- CIEEM (2021) Biodiversity Net Gain Report and Audit Templates.
- DEFRA (2024) The Biodiversity Metric 4: Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity: Metric
- DEFRA (2024) The Biodiversity Metric 4: Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity. Condition Assessment Sheets (Excel Format)
- [Biodiversity Net Gain - Strategic Significance \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)

7. APPENDICES

File references for attachments

Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Condition_Assessments_-Feb24 DB

Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Condition_Assessments_-Feb24 DB

The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Calculation_Tool_-_Macro_disabled_tool_DB.xlsx

On Site Baseline Ref DB001

On Site Creation & Enhancement Ref DB002

Magic Maps 500m Buffer Zone.

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