

# Biodiversity net gain statement

To show how your development has considered biodiversity net gain.

#### When to use this form

A biodiversity net gain statement shows how a development may achieve 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG). Submit this form as part of your planning application.

All parts of this form must be completed (unless directed by the form to skip ahead) and all supporting documents must be provided.

When not directed to another question, always proceed to the next question.

Parts of the form identified by an \* represent "Statutory minimum information" outlined in Article 7 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

### 1. Submission details

#### 1.1 Date

For example, 3/11/2023

24/09/2024		

#### 1.2 Development site address

If the site does not have an address, enter the OS grid reference.

34 Priory Road, Hampton, TW12 2PD

#### 1.3 Describe the development

Tell us about the proposed development and any changes of use (250 words).

change of use of residential land at 54 Percy Road to children's day nursery to incorporate outbuilding for use by the nursery with associated pedestrian access.

## 2. Developer details

2.1 Applicant name	
Mr I. Alan	



2.2 Company name	
PMD Consulting (UK) LLP	
2.3 Address	
34 Priory Road, Hampton, TW12 2PD	
2.4 Email address	
ibi@thepmdgroup.com	
2.5 Telephone number	
07979738588	
3. Responsible person details	
Tell us about who is responsible for completing the biodivers example, a consultancy ecologist or planning agent.	ity gain statement. For
3.1 Name	
Fiona Jones	
3.2 Company name	
Cameron Jones Planning	
3.3 Address	
3 Elizabeth Gardens, Ascot, SL5 9BJ	
3.4 Email address	
Fiona@cameronjonesplanning.com	
3.5 Telephone number	
07939490475	
3.6 Qualifications and competency	
of the person carrying out the assessment.  Chartered Town Planner	
Character form familia	

### 3.7 Declaration

By signing this declaration, you confirm that the information you give is complete and correct.



Signature
FM Jones
3.8 Date
24/09/2024
4 Biodiversity net gain exemption
4.1* Do you believe this application is exempt from statutory biodiversity net gain? x Yes – Proceed to 4.2
No - Proceed to section 7
<ul> <li>4.2* Which exemption best applies to your application?</li> <li>Please see link for more information on exemptions BNG List of Exemptions</li> <li>x Developments below the size threshold and not impacting a priority habitat –</li> <li>Proceed to 4.4</li> <li>Householder applications – Proceed to 4.6</li> <li>Self-build and custom build applications - Proceed to 4.7</li> <li>Biodiversity gain site – Proceed to Section 7</li> </ul>
Please note that applications that are exempt from BNG will still be subject to existing policy and wildlife legislation.
<ul> <li>4.3 *Have all habitats (including urban) with a distinctiveness score above 0 been assessed/considered when making this judgement?</li> <li>This includes, but is not limited to, ivy covered walls, planters, and vacant/derelict land.</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul>
4.4 *Has habitat degradation since January 2020 been considered when making this judgement?  x Yes  No
4.5 Is your application likely to have a negative impact on habitat outside of the red line boundary?  Yes  No
4.6* Explain why you believe that this development is exempt from Biodiversity Net Gain
There is no development taking place other than a gate changing in the existing fence – the development does not impact a priority habitat and impacts less than 25 square



metres (e.g., 5m by 5m) of habitat. There is no linear habitats such as hedgerows i location.	n this
If exempt, please submit form and supporting evidence of exemption where relevant please do not continue.	,

Supporting evidence of exemption may include, for example:

Photos of whole site

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (or equivalent document) stating its exemption.

**4.7 \*Explain how this development meets the definition of self-build and custom housebuilding that is in the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 Act.** (see Appendix 1 for further guidance) In answering this question, you may want to address the various parts of the definition and explain who will live in the dwelling and their involvement in the scheme.

Click or tap here to enter text.

## 5. Small Sites Metric

<ul> <li>5.1 Is your development classed as a small site?</li> <li>Small sites are where the number of dwellings is between one and nine, or if this is unknown, the site area is less than 0.5 hectares and for non-residential where the floor space to be created is less than 1,000 square metres or the total site area is less than one hectare.</li> <li>Yes – Proceed to 5.2</li> <li>No – Proceed to Section 6</li> </ul>
5.2 Are you using the small sites metric?
Yes - Proceed to 5.3
No - Proceed to Section 6
5.3 If so, have you checked the restrictions on the use of the small sites metric in the user guidance? (Small Sites Metric Guidance)
Yes
□ No
If your site does not meet all of the requirements, the statutory biodiversity metric must be used.
5.4 Does the condition of any of your proposed post-intervention habitats deviate from the default condition applied by the metric?
Yes - Proceed to 5.5
No – Proceed to Section 6



5.5 If so, have you provided a summary of evidence for this in the user comments section of the metric?
Yes - Proceed to Section 6 No
You must provide evidence of how the change in habitat condition will be achieved.
6. Trees
Please ensure that you have read the guidance in relation to trees within the biodiversity metric, in particular those situated in private gardens.
Statutory Biodiversity Gain Metric
7. Biodiversity net gain baseline
7.1* Is the relevant date for the pre-development biodiversity value the same date as the planning application?  Yes - Proceed to 7.4  No - Proceed to 7.2
7.2* If no, what date have you put?
Click or tap to enter a date.
7.0* Francis reduceres relevant data is different to the planning application data
7.3* Explain why your relevant date is different to the planning application date.  Click or tap here to enter text.
7.4* Is there any evidence of habitat degradation that has taken place on site since January 2020?
Yes - Proceed to 7.5  No – Proceed to 7.6
7.5* Describe the nature of the degradation and how this has been factored into
your application.
Click or tap here to enter text.
7.6* Does the site (or did the site prior to degradation) have any <a href="Irreplaceable Habitats">Irreplaceable Habitats</a> ? <a href="Irreplaceable">Irreplaceable</a>



7.1° Describe the type and conditions irreplaceable habitats that are (were) present.	
Click or tap here to enter text.	
7.8* Confirm you have used the statutory biodiversity metric tool? <i>Use Small Site Metric when appropriate.</i> Yes  No	
8. Biodiversity net gain post development	
8.1 Confirm you have added post development details to the metric tool submitted with this application.  Yes No	
<ul> <li>8.2 Will the development have any negative impact on irreplicable habitats?</li> <li>Including individual ancient/veteran trees.</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul>	
8.3 How do you foresee achieving the required (10%) net gain percentage?  On-site – Proceed to 8.4  Off-site – Proceed to section 9  Both – Proceed to 8.4 then Section 9	
8.4 Are on-site habitat enhancements/creations being proposed?  For more information on on-site habitat enhancements please visit: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/make-on-site-biodiversity-gains-as-a-developer">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/make-on-site-biodiversity-gains-as-a-developer</a> .	
8.5 Tell us about the on-site enhancements/creations. What total units and % gain is made up by these enhancements/creations. Do any of these have a high/very high difficulty level in achieving, if so, how will you manage it?  Click or tap here to enter text.	

# 9. Biodiversity net gain post development - Off-site

Answer this section if your development includes/requires off-site habitat enhancements.



## 9.1 Explain why you're using off-site biodiversity units.

Ensure you make reference to the Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy and the NPPF Mitigation Hierarchy
Click or tap here to enter text.
9.2 Have you (preliminarily) secured off-site units?  Yes – Proceed to 9.3  No
9.3 Confirm you have added proposed off-site gains to the metric tool submitted with this application.  Yes No
9.4 Which option best describes the location of your off-site provision?  National character areas can be found at National Character Area profiles - GOV.UK  (www.gov.uk)  Within Richmond and same National Character area  Within Richmond or same National Character area
── Within a neighbouring LPA <u>or</u> neighbouring National Character area  ☐─ Not within the same or neighbouring LPA <u>or</u> National Character area
9.5 Provide the exact location and details of the off-site provision.
Click or tap here to enter text.
9.6 Provide details of the off-site provider. Name
Click or tap here to enter text.
Email address
Click or tap here to enter text.
Telephone number
Click or tap here to enter text.
10.0 Document checklist
*Completed pre-development section of the Biodiversity Metric (as excel file type).  Completed post -development section of the Biodiversity Metric (as excel file type).



*A plan, drawn to an identified scale which must show the direction	
of North, showing onsite habitat existing on the date of application (or	
an earlier date), including any irreplaceable habitat.	
Draft BNG plan, drawn to an identified scale which must show the	
direction of North. Please ensure that these plans correspond to the	
proposed landscape design plan	

Save this file as a .doc , .docx or .pdf and submit with your application

## 11.0 Appendix

#### Appendix 1: How does your scheme meet the definition of self/custom build?

The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015<sup>1</sup> defines what self-build and custom housebuilding is as follows:

(A1)In this Act "self-build and custom housebuilding" means the building or completion by—

(a)individuals,

(b)associations of individuals, or

(c)persons working with or for individuals or associations of individuals,

of houses to be occupied as homes by those individuals.

(A2)But it does not include the building of a house on a plot acquired from a person who builds the house wholly or mainly to plans or specifications decided or offered by that person

The NPPF includes this definition:

Self-build and custom-build housing: Housing built by an individual, a group of individuals, or persons working with or for them, to be occupied by that individual. Such housing can be either market or affordable housing. A legal definition, for the purpose of applying the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended), is contained in section 1(A1) and (A2) of that Act.

The Right to Build Task Force says:

In simple terms, this form of housebuilding can be described as a process where "a home is built to the plans or specifications decided by the occupant". When considering whether

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (legislation.gov.uk)



a home is a self-build or custom build home, relevant authorities must be satisfied that the initial owner of the home will have primary input into its final design and layout.

Self-build typically involves the construction of single (usually detached) homes, including conversion projects and extensive renovations (usually demolition or rebuild). Where individuals work as a group or association, it can also include the construction of higher density homes in the form of terraced housing or apartments if those homes are commissioned or built by those individuals.

Custom build involves the construction of homes, of all types and sizes, on serviced multiplot sites. With custom build, an enabling developer, which can be a local authority, community group, housing association or commercial developer, works with individuals or groups to specify the details of appearance and internal layouts of their homes. This may involve an element of DIY build or self-finish or can be full construction and finish of the home as specified by the home buyer.

A self-build home is one built to the plans or specifications of the occupant on a single plot.

A custom build home is built to the plans or specifications of the occupant on a multiplot site which is actively managed by a third-party enabler.