

- 1.1 This Biodiversity Net Gain report has been prepared to support a full planning application for a new dwelling within the rear garden of 36 Hampton Park, Bristol, an existing residential dwelling,
  - 1.2 The survey aims to identify any designated sites, Habitats of Principal Importance (priority habitat) or irreplaceable habitats, to inform the biodiversity net gain assessment.
  - 1.3 The Defra Biodiversity Net Gain metric spreadsheet is appended. There are no Irreplaceable Habitats within the site. The site achieves a baseline of 0.0246 habitat units, and 0.0663 hedgerow units.
  - 1.4 Habitat on site currently comprises developed land (hardstanding, footpaths and a patio area), vegetated garden, and non-native, ornamental hedge (laurel). As per the SSM guidance, the hedgerows have been measured along the centre line, and vegetated garden area has been measured up to the centre line.
  - 1.5 Post development, the proposal would result in a net loss of 0.008 habitat units (32.7%) and 0.0457 hedgerow units (68.9%). As habitat creation within private gardens cannot contribute towards net gain based on Defra advice, there are limited options to achieve net gain on site. A green roof is proposed (recorded as green roof – other) which provides for 0.0068 additional habitat units.
  - 1.6 To achieve mandatory 10% biodiversity net gain, the applicant will be required to purchase 0.0105 habitat units, and 0.0523 hedgerow units. The applicant is not aware of any local BNG providers selling units of less than 0.1, and so would likely have to purchase statutory biodiversity credits.
  - 1.7 In conclusion, this report and the accompanying metric provide the baseline metric, and the requirements to achieve a 10% net gain. A Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan would be required as part of the Biodiversity Gain Plan before the development commences in order to secure this, and there is no reason to doubt that this could not be provided.
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