

Biodiversity Gain Statement

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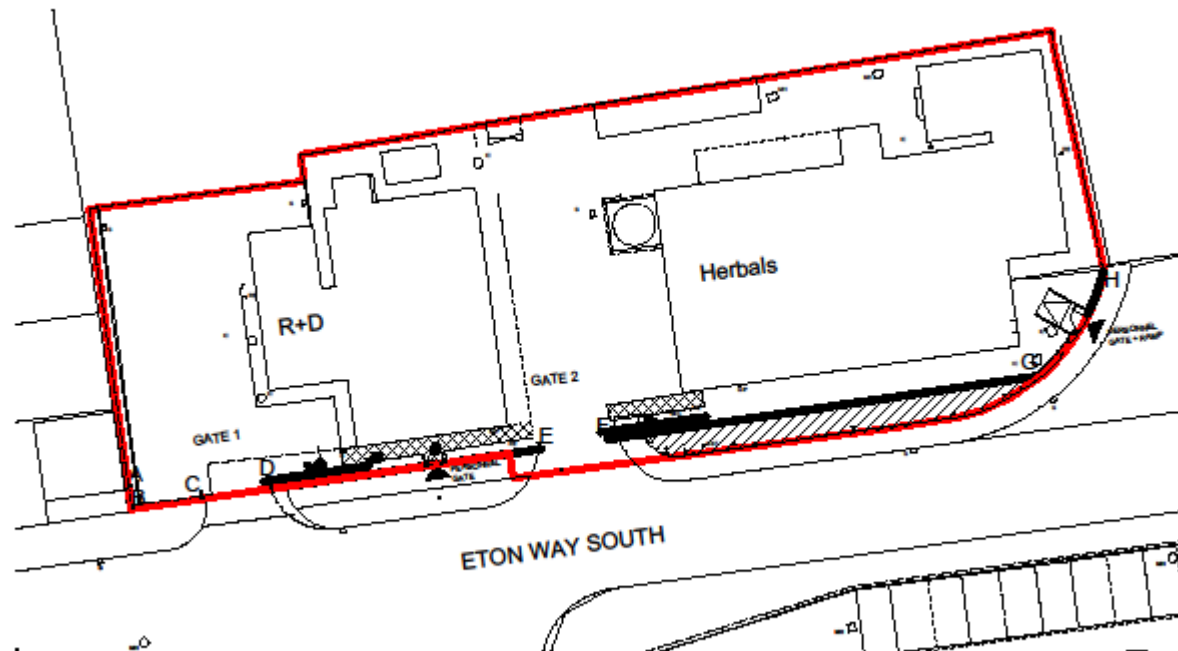
Francis Haigh Associates
Planning and Design Consultants.

Fragrance Oils Limited Application for Security Fence

Biodiversity Statement

TO ACCOMPANY the PLANNING APPLICATION to REPLACE and ENHANCE THE SECURITY FENCE FRONTING the R+D AND HERBALS BUILDINGS at FRAGRANCE OILS LIMITED, ETON WAY SOUTH, RADCLIFFE, BURY, M26 2FR

Site Layout



Grid Reference: 3 9512, 408191

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1 INTRODUCTION:

- 1.1 The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Schedule 7A Biodiversity Gain Act requires all planning application, (unless the development is exempt), must consider the biodiversity gain objective by calculating the pre-development onsite habitat
- 1.2 Biodiversity is a term used to describe the enormous variety of life on Earth. It can be used more specifically to refer to all the species in one region or ecosystem including insects, plants, bacteria, animals, reptiles, and humans. It is important to understand the meaning of biodiversity when considering the term “Biodiversity Uplift” and how it affects this application site.
- 1.3 Ecosystem is the term used when all the species within a biosystem, work together to maintain their existence.
- 1.4 Biodiversity Gain is the term used to calculate a percentage increase to the existing ecosystem of a development applying for planning permission.
- 1.5 The total biodiversity of our planet is immense, which is a good thing because diversity means more resilient, and healthy, ecosystems Biodiversity is the variety of all life on this planet Earth, we are all part of this huge biological web of natural organisms that make life as we understand it to be. Biodiversity effect everything we do; we may not see or understand it but in its simplest explanation every living organism needs something besides itself to survive. For example, trees provide critical contributions to human well-being. They sequester and store greenhouse gasses, filter air pollutants, produce oxygen, provide wood, food, and other products, among other benefits. In turn trees need nutrients, pollination, water, and soil base to survive so how is that provided, birds, insects, bacteria all help in the production the process. Each of the areas previously described will have a sperate life expectancy but all working the cycle of this planets’ ecosystem.

2 SITE FEATURES:

- 2.1 The replacement fencing is located within an industrial development, fronting two industrial buildings. The whole application area is either flagging, concrete or tarmac hardstanding.
- 2.2 There is no visible habitat within the length of the proposed fence line or the adjoining hardstand areas.

3 PLANNING REQUIREMENT:

- 3.1 The biodiversity gain objective is met, in relation to development for which planning permission is granted, if the biodiversity value attributable to the development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat by at least the relevant percentage. The development area is as stated, devoid of any ecosystem and therefore any biodiversity gain percentage would equate to nil
- 3.2 For the purposes of this planning application this statement will show the development is exempt from the biodiversity gain requirements as the proposal falls within the guideline of a development below the requirement threshold.
However, the applicant will also draw your attention to the additional landscaping which will be introduced.

4 CONCLUSIONS:

- 4.1 Using the Small Sites Metric - Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Calculation Tool as the basic guide to consider the development threshold. It is clear the application site, by the nature of its present use, has not given an ecosystem the opportunity to develop.
The determining threshold is defined as a development which impacts a priority habitat less than:
 - i) 25square metres of on-site habitat
 - ii) 5m of on-site linear habitat such as hedgerows
- 4.2 The development site falls within the indicated parameters and therefore is exempt from the need to provide biodiversity gain increase
- 4.3 Although exempt by the requirements of the Planning Act, the applicant has taken the view, as with previous developments on site, to create a soft edge to the existing bland and mundane working environment. As part of the application, the applicant will commit to creating a large landscaping area fronting the Herbals building in an area presently contained by a dwarf wall. This area will extend more than 50% of the fence and gates subject to this planning application, an area far greater than the requirement by the statutory biodiversity gain calculator.

F.Haigh.