2025

Council of the Isles of Scilly

Biodiversity Duty Report

Council of the
ISLES OF SCILLY

Contents

Biodiversity Duty Report 2025

Authority Name:

- Council of the Isles of Scilly

Reporting Period:

- 12 February 2024 - 17 December 2025

Date of Publication:

- 17 December 2025

Report Author/Lead Officer:

- Lisa Walton, Chief Planning Officer

Next Reporting Duty Due by:

- 01 January 2029

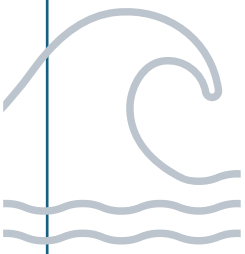
1. Introduction

1.1 Public authorities who operate in England must consider what they can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. This is the strengthened 'biodiversity duty' that the Environment Act 2021 introduced. This means that, as a public authority, we must:

1. Consider what you can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
2. Agree policies and specific objectives based on consideration of the biodiversity duty.
3. Act to deliver policies and achieve objectives.

1.2 This report outlines our approach to protecting biodiversity and how we intend to meet our Biodiversity reporting duties and covers the period 12 February 2024 to 17 December 2025. Our next report will be published before 31 December 2028.

1.3 Some authorities have declared a biodiversity emergency to signal commitment and embed biodiversity across council functions, aligning with climate emergency actions. At the time of writing, the Council of the Isles of Scilly has not declared a biodiversity emergency on the basis of our scale and context. We already have a high baseline of biodiversity and a relatively low level of development pressure. Much of our islands are already designated including:



Natural Environment Designations:

There are 26 **Sites of Special Scientific Interest** (SSSI) designations covering 402 hectares or 25% of the land area

The SSSI designations underpin the **Special Protection Area** (SPA) of Scilly, so again this covers 25% of the land area.

Approximately 84% of the Isles of Scilly's land area is covered by the **Isles of Scilly Complex Special Area of Conservation** (SAC) designation, primarily along the coastal fringe, islets, and intertidal habitats.

Although mostly marine (75%), the SAC covers more than 26,800 hectares of marine and terrestrial environments.

1.4 These existing designations already offer strong protection for the Isles of Scilly that would need to be considered when determining whether to declare a biodiversity emergency. Moving forward it would be necessary to consider:

- the condition of these existing designations,
- any existing commitments to environmental protection, such as Local Plan policies, the National Landscape Management Plan; and
- Partnership work through the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Joint Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

1.5 Declaring a biodiversity emergency could require new strategies and resources, which may duplicate existing governance for a small authority.

1.6 The Council may review the need for a biodiversity emergency declaration during the next reporting period to strengthen protection and build on existing biodiversity.

1.7 Such a declaration could help secure funding and foster partnerships, signalling the Council's commitment to the islands' environment and encouraging collaboration with NGOs and community groups.

1.8 It would also provide a framework for measurable targets, improve transparency, and align policies with national and global commitments, including the Environment Act 2021, the 25-Year Environment Plan, and 30x30[1] targets.

1.9 Natural England's assessments show many SSSIs are in "Unfavourable" or "Declining" condition, with some "Recovering" and a minority "Favourable." Pressure on these include invasive species, climate change, and visitor

[1] 30x30 is a global conservation target to protect 30% of the world's land and 30% of its ocean by 2030. It was formally adopted at the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in 2022 as part of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

impacts. Data is, however, in some cases, over a decade old, so current conditions may differ. All SSSI data is held online including condition[2].

1.10 While this does not confirm the need for an emergency declaration, widespread "Unfavourable" statuses indicate biodiversity concerns, particularly for seabirds and coastal habitats. The presence of "Recovering" sites and extensive areas of designated habitat, such as SAC and SPA sites, highlight the islands' ecological importance. However, their condition and resilience will depend on proactive management and updated monitoring. This reinforces the need for targeted action rather than a blanket emergency declaration, ensuring resources focus on restoring priority habitats and addressing pressures like invasive species and climate change.

2. Summary of Actions Taken

2.1 The Council of the Isles of Scilly has taken proactive steps to meet its statutory biodiversity duty, embedding ecological considerations across planning, land management, and strategic partnerships.

2.2 Key actions, since the adoption of the Local Plan, include securing specialist ecology support through Cornwall Environmental Consultants (CEC) and adopting digital tools such as Mycelia software to enhance biodiversity data management and decision-making. While bespoke Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) guidance for the Isles has not yet been adopted, we are actively engaging with the principles of BNG, including supporting the development of our first local habitat bank.

2.3 Our Environment Services team has implemented internal guidance to improve biodiversity outcomes on council-managed land, such as seasonal restrictions on verge and hedge cutting to support habitat and species recovery. We are also a joint partner in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Nature Recovery Strategy, which sets out shared priorities for ecological restoration.

2.4 Although the local plan was adopted prior to the formal Royal Assent of the Environment Act 2021, the local plan does contain a number of pre-emptive policies that consider the need for all developments to deliver uplifts in biodiversity. The statutory requirements for 10% increase in BNG came into force in February (Major Development) and April (small sites) 2024.The adopted Local Plan (2021) includes policies OE2 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) and Policy SS2 (Sustainable Quality Design and Place-making) that promote no net loss and encourage biodiversity enhancement.

[2] https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteList.aspx?siteName=&countyCode=23&responsiblePerson=&DesignationType=SSSI

3. Policies, Objectives and Actions taken to meet Biodiversity Duty

3.1 Policies and specific objectives agreed upon:

Policy/Strategy	Description	Status	Future Plans
Local Plan	Includes policies OE2, SS2 for habitat protection and biodiversity	Adopted March 2021	Review policies to reflect LNRS, BNG, and habitat bank findings.
Climate Change Action Plan 2022	Contains biodiversity-related actions	Active	Sets 10 objectives and delivery is embedded on the Corporate Plan
Joint LNRS	Strategic projects for biodiversity enhancement	In development	30% of land and seas well-managed for nature by 2030 (aligned with national 30x30 target). Reverse biodiversity decline and restore ecological connectivity across Cornwall and Isles of Scilly.
Local Validation Checklist	Pre and post development info	In consultation	Finalise and implement
Local Plan Review	BNG Capacity and landscape assessment	Proposed	Commission to inform local plan review

Isles of Scilly Local Plan 2015-2030 – Key Policies

3.2 The key policies of the Local Plan, which was adopted in March 2021, that focus on habitat protection and biodiversity are Policies OE2 and SS2:

Policy OE2 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Requires development to avoid harm to designated sites, priority habitats, and species.
- Promotes biodiversity enhancement through habitat creation and restoration.
- Supports net gain principles, ensuring developments deliver measurable improvements.
- Emphasises protection of geodiversity features alongside ecological assets.

Policy SS2 Sustainable Design and Place-Making

- Integrates biodiversity into design principles, encouraging green infrastructure.
- Requires developments to retain and enhance existing habitats where possible.
- Promotes landscaping and planting schemes that support ecological connectivity.
- Aligns with climate resilience by incorporating nature-based solutions.

Climate Change Action Plan 2022 – Key Objectives

3.2 The Council adopted its Climate Change Action Plan in March 2022 following the declaration of a Climate Emergency in 2019. Delivery of this plan is embedded within the Corporate Plan and complements biodiversity objectives by addressing climate resilience and carbon reduction. The plan sets out 10 strategic objectives:

3.3 These objectives align with the Council's biodiversity duty by promoting habitat protection, resilience, and sustainable land management. Future actions include integrating adaptation measures into planning policy and supporting projects that deliver both carbon reduction and biodiversity enhancement.

Joint Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) – Key Elements

3.4 The Council of the Isles of Scilly is an active partner in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Joint Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), which provides a statutory framework for identifying and prioritising actions to restore and enhance nature across the region. The LNRS complements the Council's biodiversity duty by setting out spatial priorities and delivery mechanisms that align with national targets under the Environment Act 2021 and the UK's 25-Year Environment Plan. The Key Elements of the LNRS include:

3.5 Future actions include finalising LNRS mapping for the Isles of Scilly, embedding LNRS priorities into the Local Plan review and development management processes, and securing funding to support habitat restoration and long-term monitoring.

3.6 The LNRS will serve as a key evidence base for planning decisions and will guide investment in biodiversity enhancement projects, ensuring that local actions contribute to regional and national nature recovery targets.

Local Validation Checklist – Biodiversity Requirements

3.7 The Council consulted on an updated Local Validation Checklist in 2025, which embeds biodiversity considerations into the development management process. The checklist ensures that planning applications provide sufficient ecological information at validation stage, supporting compliance with the strengthened biodiversity duty under the Environment Act 2021. Key Requirements include:

Ecological Assessment and Bat Survey	Certain types of applications must include a Preliminary Ecological Assessment and, where necessary, bat surveys. Seasonal constraints (May–September for bat emergence surveys) are highlighted to avoid delays.
Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy	Where ecological impacts are identified, applicants must submit a strategy detailing measures to protect and enhance biodiversity.
Tree Survey	Required for works within 15 metres of trees or where ground levels will change, including tree protection measures.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	Reflecting statutory requirements introduced in 2024, applications must demonstrate how a minimum 10% BNG will be achieved, using the Defra Biodiversity Metric and providing baseline habitat data.
Additional Links to Biodiversity	Flood Risk Assessments and Sustainable Design Measures are included in the checklist, supporting climate resilience and resource efficiency, which indirectly benefit biodiversity.

3.8 Future Actions: The Council will continue to review and update the Local Validation Checklist to reflect emerging best practice and statutory requirements, ensuring biodiversity considerations remain integral to planning validation.

4. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

4.1 Information about biodiversity net gain is set out in the Government's National Planning Policy Guidance[3]. In its introduction to biodiversity net gain, it explains that:

> "*Biodiversity net gain is a way of creating and improving biodiversity by requiring development to have a positive impact ('net gain') on biodiversity. Under the statutory framework for biodiversity net gain, subject to some exceptions, every grant of planning permission is deemed to have been granted subject to the condition that the biodiversity gain objective is met ("the biodiversity gain condition"). This objective is for development to deliver at least a 10% increase in biodiversity value relative to the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat. This increase can be achieved through onsite biodiversity gains, registered offsite biodiversity gains or*

[3] www.gov.uk/guidance/biodiversity-net-gain

statutory biodiversity credits. The biodiversity gain condition is a pre-commencement condition: once planning permission has been granted, a Biodiversity Gain Plan must be submitted and approved by the planning authority before commencement of the development".

4.2 This is achieved by requiring local planning authorities to only grant permission for development, where the requirement applies, subject to the Biodiversity Gain Condition to ensure that the biodiversity net gain objective is met. The biodiversity gain condition is a pre-commencement condition that requires the local planning authority to approve a biodiversity gain plan before development can start.

The actions carried out by the Council of the Isles of Scilly to meet biodiversity net gain obligations

4.3 As noted above, BNG has been mandatory since February 2024 (April for minor sites). Planning officers have undertaken continuous training from October 2022 onwards, including sessions by Cornwall Council, Natural England, RTPI, and CEC, plus workshops on habitat banks and Section 106 agreements. Regular calls with Cornwall support LNRS integration, and quarterly sessions with Verna ensure effective use of Mycelia, the Council's BNG software platform.

4.4 In March 2025, interim guidance for creating a local habitat bank was produced[4]. DEFRA's annual BNG Burdens Payment has been used to fund implementation, including a three-year Mycelia licence. This system streamlines validation, metric checks, and long-term monitoring, reducing review times and improving compliance. Costs are recovered through Section 106 monitoring fees, calculated to cover staff time, site visits, and software.

4.5 For 2025/26, ringfenced funds will secure ecology advice and commission a Landscape Character and Recreational Pressure Assessment to inform the Local Plan and biodiversity evidence base.

4.6 A summary of some of the key training events undertaken is set out in the table below:

Training Type	Undertaken By	Time (Hours)	Date
Online BNG Workshop	Cornwall Council	1.5	13/10/2022
Online BNG Training Session	Planning Advisory Service	2	01/11/2025
Online BNG Training Session	Natural England/RTPI	2	28/04/2023
Advice on Coastal Defence and BNG	Natural England	0.5	10/05/2023
Support Call	Cornwall Council	0.75	28/08/2025
Training Session for Officers and Members	Cornwall Environmental Consultants	2.5	10/10/2023

[4] https://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning/biodiversity-net-gain/local-habitat-banks

Support Call	Cornwall Environmental Consultants	0.5	05/01/2024
General discussion with partners on BNG and local units	Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust and Duchy of Cornwall and CEC	0.75	26/01/2024
General discussion call with LINC Team to discuss BNG	Cornwall Council	1	30/01/2024
Training Session on BNG Habitat Banks and S106s	Planning Portal,	1	07/03/2024

Details of biodiversity gains resulting from biodiversity gain plans approved.

4.11 Since the introduction of mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain, the Council of the Isles of Scilly has considered 6 Planning Applications which trigger mandatory BNG, although to date no biodiversity gain plans have been approved/implemented. There is also one Habitat Bank being progressed. These sites, including the habitat bank, are attached at Appendix B. There is a potential to deliver 8.8 hectares of area habitat and 2.7 hectares of hedgerow habitat, which will need to be maintained for a minimum period of 30 years.

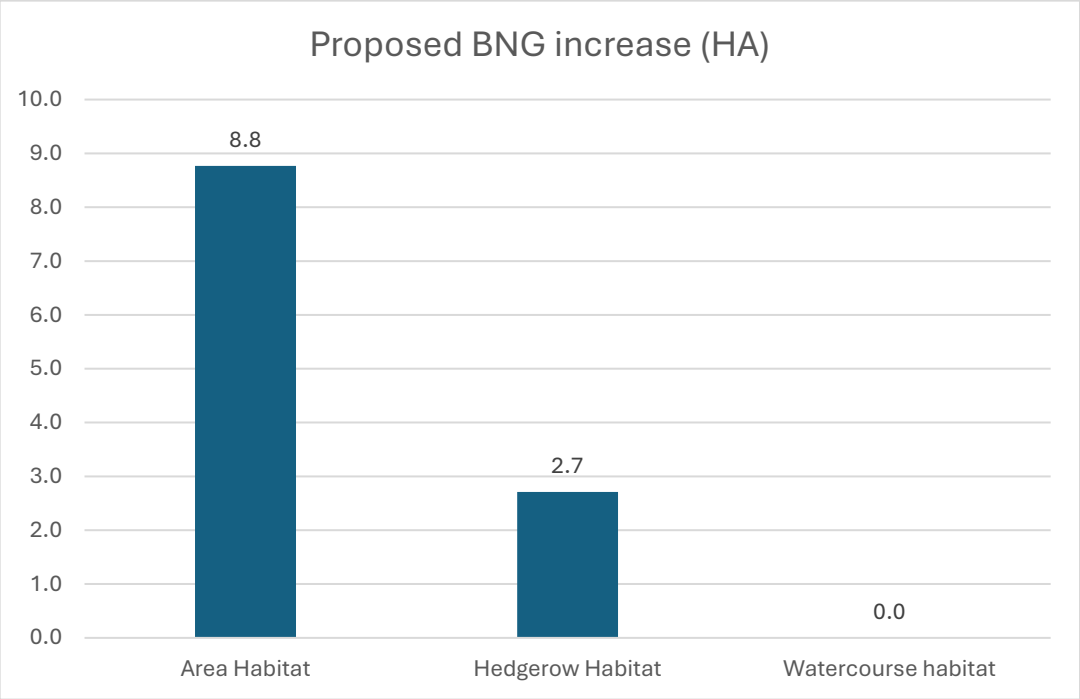


Figure 1 Amount of habitat to be delivered once a Biodiversity Gain Plan is approved and implemented.

5. Future Actions

5.1 In the next reporting period, the Council will focus on strengthening biodiversity integration across all functions. Planned actions include:

- Continuing active engagement with the Joint Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) and embedding its priorities into the Local Plan review.
- Expanding ecological enhancements on council-managed land, for example pollinator-friendly planting, no-mow May, and habitat connectivity measures

(Managing Council open spaces and Highways for Nature Policy July 2024 – verges and public realm)

- Commissioning a Landscape Character and Recreational Pressure Assessment to inform policy updates and biodiversity objectives.
- Developing local guidance on Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and identifying strategic offset sites to support habitat creation.
- Securing funding for biodiversity projects through partnerships and national grant schemes.

6. Governance and Monitoring

6.1 Biodiversity actions are governed through an internal officer working group, led by the Chief Planning Officer, with oversight from senior management. Monitoring and reporting will be integrated into the Council's environmental governance framework, alongside climate and sustainability objectives. Key governance measures include:

- Annual reporting to elected members on biodiversity progress and compliance. Suggested inclusion in the Authority Annual Monitoring Report is attached at Appendix A.
- Continued use of specialist software (e.g., Mycelia) to track BNG delivery and monitor habitat changes over the statutory 30-year period.
- Quarterly reviews of biodiversity-related planning conditions and Section 106 agreements to ensure effective implementation.
- Alignment with regional governance structures through the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LNRS partnership.

7. Additional Information

7.1 The Council continues to collaborate with partners such as the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust, Natural England, and the Duchy of Cornwall to deliver biodiversity outcomes. Community engagement initiatives include:

- Public consultations on planning tools such as the Local Validation Checklist[5], which embeds biodiversity requirements at application stage.
- Educational campaigns promoting biodiversity-friendly practices among residents and businesses. Innovative projects under consideration include:
  - **Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Nature Recovery Strategy[6]**
    Adopted in March 2025, this statutory strategy aims to reverse wildlife decline and restore habitats. It promotes nature-based solutions such as natural flood management and supports land managers to access funding for habitat restoration. The goal is to have 30% of land and

[5] https://www.scilly.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Public%20Consultation%20on%20the%20Local%20Validation%20Checklist.pdf

[6] https://cornishstuff.com/nature/cornwall-and-isles-of-scilly-launch-nature-recovery-strategy/

rivers well managed for nature by 2030. Community engagement was central, with thousands of residents, farmers, and businesses contributing to the plan.

- **Small is Beautiful – Landscape Recovery Project**[7]
  A farmer and community-led initiative on the Isles of Scilly, in partnership with the Duchy of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust. It focuses on protecting and enhancing flower-rich habitats, improving soil health through regenerative grazing, and safeguarding biosecurity. The project aims to extend habitats by 150 hectares and improve conservation status for 266 hectares of protected sites, creating a long-term stewardship model for biodiversity and resilience.

- **Nature Recovery Network Mapping**[8]
  The Isles of Scilly is part of a mapped Nature Recovery Network, identifying priority areas for habitat restoration and connectivity. This supports BNG delivery and informs planning decisions to ensure developments contribute to ecological enhancement.

8. Glossary of Acronyms

- **BNG** – Biodiversity Net Gain
- **CEC** – Cornwall Environmental Consultants
- **DEFRA** – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- **EV** – Electric Vehicle
- **JLNRS** – Joint Local Nature Recovery Strategy
- **LPA** – Local Planning Authority
- **LNRS** – Local Nature Recovery Strategy
- **LVC** – Local Validation Checklist
- **NGO** – Non-Governmental Organisation
- **SPA** – Special Protection Area
- **SAC** – Special Area of Conservation
- **SSSI** – Site of Special Scientific Interest
- **TPO** – Tree Preservation Order

[7] https://smallisbeautiful.org.uk/
[8] https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/0f354c9cacab4d52a10a719e0b6503b5/page/The-Nature-Recovery-Network/

Appendix A – Annual Monitoring Framework

Suggested monitoring to add into the LPAs AMR:

Biodiversity Net Gain

- Number of planning applications triggering BNG
- Total biodiversity units secured (on/off site)
- Compliance with approved Biodiversity Gain Plans

Habitat Condition

- Condition status of key SSSI sites (using Natural England dat a local surveys)
- Progress on habitat restoration projects linked to LNRS priorities

Climate and Nature Integration

- Delivery of climate change Action Plan objectives that support biodiversity (e.g. habitat-based adaptation measures).
- Coastal Resilience

Tree & Hedgerow Management

- Number of applications involving tree works and associated mitigation
- Tree planting and hedgerow enhancement schemes delivered

Local Validation Checklist compliance

- Percentage of applications validated with required ecological surveys
- Quality and completeness of submitted mitigation/enhancement strategies

Community & Partnership Engagement

- Number of biodiversity-related community projects supported
- Partnership initiatives under LNRS and Local Nature Partnership

Monitoring Tools & Governance

- Use of Mycelia software for BNG tracking
- Annual Officer training hours on biodiversity and climate adaptation

Funding & Investment

- Grants or external funding secured for biodiversity projects
- spend on habitat banks or ecological consultancy

Appendix B – Spreadsheet of Planning Applications that have Triggered Statutory BNG and total habitat increase.

Biodiversity duty: biodiversity net gain information
Council of the Isles of Scilly LPA
12 February 2024 to 17 December 2025
Council of the Isles of Scilly LPA

Table of Contents

This spreadsheet contains 8 worksheets.
Worksheet 1 covers information about the number of eligible planning permissions granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requiring biodiversity net gain
Worksheet 2 covers the overall expected gains and losses from biodiversity gain plans approved during the reporting period
Worksheet 3 covers the number of biodiversity gain plans approved during the reporting period that impact irreplaceable habitat
Worksheet 4 covers the number of biodiversity gain sites and biodiversity units
Worksheet 5 covers a summary of whether approved development is meeting its monitoring requirements
Worksheet 6 covers the composition of gains split by area habitat type
Worksheet 7 covers the composition of gains split by hedgerow and line of trees type
Worksheet 8 covers the composition of gains split by watercourse type

Eligible planning permissions granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requiring biodiversity net gain

This information can be manually collected from approved biodiversity gain plans or statutory metrics if you are not using a software package

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 1.

ID	Consented applications requiring net gains	Number	Proportion (%)
A	Total number of planning permissions granted that require biodiversity net gain in the reporting period	6	Not applicable
B	Total number of planning permissions granted in the reporting period where an exemption to the biodiversity net gain condition applies	4	Not applicable
C	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period	2	Not applicable
D	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through on-site units only	2	100.00
E	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through off-site units only	0	0.00
F	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through statutory credits only	0	0.00
G	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through a combination of on-site and off-site units	0	0.00
H	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through a combination of on-site units and statutory credits	0	0.00
I	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through a combination of off-site units and statutory credits	0	0.00
J	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through a combination of on-site, off-site units and statutory credits	0	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

A
B
C

D	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
E	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
F	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.11. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a
G	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
H	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6 and 4.11. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a
I	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6 and 4.11. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a
J	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6 and 4.11. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a

Overall expected gains and losses across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 2.

ID	Overall expected gains and losses	Area habitat	Hedgerow	Watercourse
A	Total number of pre-development biodiversity units approved on-site	0.76	0.00	0.00
B	Total number of post-development biodiversity units approved on-site	0.89	0.00	0.00
C	Total net unit change in biodiversity units, on-site	0.13	0.00	0.00
D	Average percentage (%) change in biodiversity units, on-site	17.31	0.00	0.00
E	Total number of baseline biodiversity units approved off-site	0.00	0.00	0.00
F	Total number of post-intervention biodiversity units approved off-site	0.00	0.00	0.00
G	Total net unit change in biodiversity units, off-site	0.00	0.00	0.00
H	Average percentage (%) change in biodiversity units, off-site	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	Total number of biodiversity units offset using statutory credits	0.00	0.00	0.00
J	Total net unit change in biodiversity units (including any units offset using credits)	0.13	0.00	0.00
K	Average percentage (%) change (including statutory credits)	17.31	0.00	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

A Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 6.3 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period

B Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 6.4 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period

C Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 6.5 number of area/hedgerow/watercourse units across all biodiversity gain plans approved in

D Table 2, line C divided by Table 2, line A expressed as a percentage

E Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 7.4 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period

F Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 7.5 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period

G Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 7.6 number of area/habitat/watercourse units across all biodiversity gain plans approved in

H Table 2, line G divided by Table 2 line E, expressed as a percentage

I Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 8.2 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period

J Sum of Table 2 line C+G+I

K Table 2 line J divided by the sum of Table 2 line A+E, expressed as a percentage

Impact on Irreplaceable Habitat

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 3

ID	Impact on irreplaceable habitat	Total	Proportion (%)
A	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period where the on-site change negatively impacts irreplaceable habitats	0	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

A The number of applications selecting 'yes' on biodiversity gain plan 5.1. For proportion divide by Table 1 line C, expressed as a percentage

Location of off-site biodiversity units

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 4

ID	Location of off-site biodiversity units	Total	Proportion (%)
A	Number of off-site biodiversity units located inside LPA boundary or NCA of impact site	0.00	0.00
B	Number of off-site biodiversity units located outside LPA or NCA of impact site, but in neighbouring LPA or NCA	0.00	0.00
C	Number of off-site biodiversity units located outside of LPA or NCA of impact site and neighbouring LPA or NCA	0.00	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

For 'Total' sum number of off-site biodiversity units in each category for all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period where off-site gains have been used. Category found in 'Off-site Habitat Baseline Tab', Number of biodiversity units found in 'Off-site gain site summary' tab

For 'Proportion (%)' should be calculated as such: ((Total (Column C) / (sum of totals in column C)) x 100)

Results of monitoring biodiversity gains

This worksheet contains two tables.

This is Table 5

ID	Results of monitoring biodiversity gains where the LPA is part of the legal agreemen	Total	Proportion (%)
A	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans including the delivery of 'significant' on-site gains	0	0.00
B	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are meeting monitoring requirements and habitat delivery expectations for 'significant' on-site gains	0	0.00
C	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are meeting monitoring requirements but not meeting habitat delivery expectations for 'significant' on-site gains	0	0.00
D	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are failing to meet monitoring requirements for 'significant' on-site gains	0	0.00
E	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans where the status of monitoring requirements is unknown for 'significant' on-site gains	0	0.00
F	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans including the delivery of off-site gains, where the LPA are responsible for monitoring.	0	0.00
G	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are meeting monitoring requirements and habitat delivery expectations for offsite gains where the LPA is responsible for monitoring	0	0.00
H	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are meeting monitoring requirements but not meeting habitat delivery expectations for offsite gains where the LPA is responsible for monitoring	0	0.00
I	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are failing to meet monitoring requirements for offsite gains where the LPA is responsible for monitoring	0	0.00
J	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans where the status of monitoring requirements is unknown for offsite gains where the LPA is responsible for	0	0.00

ID	Enforcement actions taken in the reporting period	Total	Proportion (%)
L	Number of enforcement actions taken during the reporting period associated with Biodiversity Net Gain policy	0	0.00

ID	Tracking monitoring of biodiversity gains	Free Text
K	Please describe how you have collected information on monitoring (e.g., use of digital software to collect and analyse monitoring data/ manual checking of monitoring reports/ internal monitoring system etc.	Manual Checcking

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

Proportion (%) should be calculated as such: ((Total (Table 5a) / Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period (Table 1, line C)) x 100)

Composition of biodiversity gains - areas

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 6

ID	Habitat Type - Area	Total biodiversity units at baseline	Total hectares at baseline	Total biodiversity units post - development	Total hectares post - development	Net change in biodiversity units	Net change in hectares
A	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Grassland	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.01
C	Heathland and shrub	0.26	0.07	0.43	0.05	0.17	-0.02
D	Lakes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	Sparsely vegetated land	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00
F	Urban	0.31	0.16	0.11	0.17	-0.20	0.01
G	Wetland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H	Woodland and forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L	Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N	Watercourse footprint	Not applicable	0.00	Not applicable	0.00	Not applicable	0.00
O	Individual trees	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.14	0.04
	Total	0.76	0.25	0.89	0.29	0.13	0.04

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

For 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' column, see column D, rows 78-92 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total hectares at baseline' column, see column C, rows 78-92 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total biodiversity units post-development' column, see column F, rows 78-92 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.
For 'Total hectares post-development' column, see column E, rows 78-92 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.
For 'Net change in biodiversity units' column, calculate by deducting 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' from 'Total biodiversity units post-development'.

For 'Net change hectares' column, calculate by deducting 'Total hectares at baseline' from 'Total hectares post-development'.

Composition of biodiversity gains - hedgerows and lines of trees

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 7

ID	Habitat type - hedgerows and lines of trees	Total biodiversity units at baseline	Total kilometres at baseline	Total biodiversity units post - development	Total kilometres post - development	Net change in biodiversity units	Net change in kilometres
A	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F	Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G	Native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H	Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J	Native hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K	Line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L	Line of trees - associated with bank or	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

For 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' column, see column D, rows 140-152 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total kilometres at baseline' column, see column C, rows 140-152 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total biodiversity units post-development' column, see column F, rows 140-152 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total kilometres post-development' column, see column E, rows 140-152 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Net change in biodiversity units' column, calculate by deducting 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' from 'Total biodiversity units post-development'.

For 'Net change in kilometres' column, calculate by deducting 'Total kilometres at baseline' from 'Total

Composition of biodiversity gains - watercourses

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 8

ID	Habitat type - watercou	Total biodiversity units at baseline	Total kilometers at baseline	Total biodiversity units post - development	Total kilometers post - development	Net change in biodiversity units	Net change in kilometers
A	Priority habitat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Other rivers and streams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	Ditches	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	Canals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	Culvert	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

For 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' column, see column D, rows 203-207 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total kilometers at baseline' column, see column C, rows 203-207 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total biodiversity units post-development' column, see column F, rows 203-207 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total kilometers post-development' column, see column E, rows 203-207 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Net change biodiversity units' column, calculate by deducting 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' from 'Total biodiversity units post-development'.

For 'Net change in kilometers' column, calculate by deducting 'Total kilometers at baseline' from 'Total kilometers post-