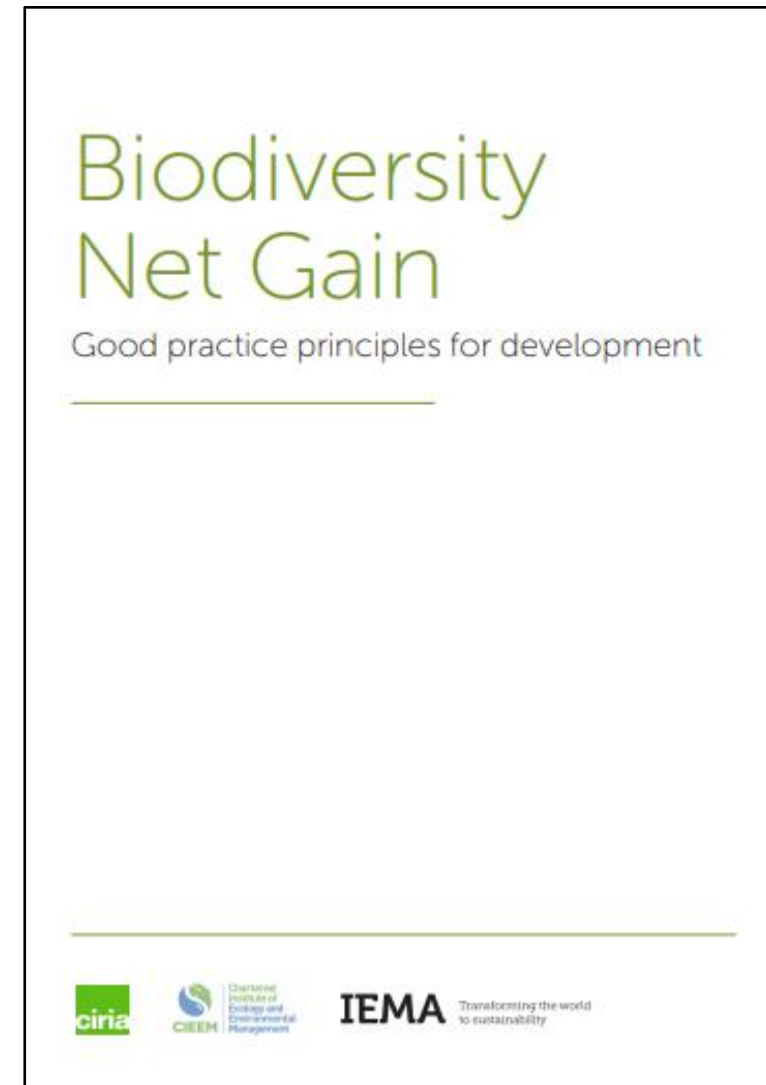


What is Biodiversity Net Gain?

- “An approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before”
- Losses in biodiversity are quantified and must be outweighed by gains elsewhere
- 10 Principles for a robust process including avoiding irreplaceable biodiversity and following the mitigation hierarchy
- Additional step is creating or improving new habitat and calculating expected losses and gains
- Principles, Guidance, Standard and legislation all taking shape
- BNG is one tool in the toolbox



The Environment Bill

- Wide ranging and important legislation
- Vehicle for making BNG a legal obligation
- Builds on existing obligations in NPPF
- Helps to deliver Intl and domestic obligations to protect and restore biodiversity
- Complemented by other elements in the Bill
- Sits alongside existing protections for irreplaceable biodiversity
- Draws on BNG good practice



BNG - Scope and exceptions

- Only applies to England
- Does not apply to major infrastructure
- Does not apply to the marine environment
- Exemptions by the Secretary of State
- Other minor exemptions



Key elements of the Bill

- Biodiversity gain as a condition of planning permission
- Requirement for at least 10% net gain in biodiversity values
- Biodiversity metric to calculate losses and gains in biodiversity
- Biodiversity gain plan central requirement
- Biodiversity gain site register
- Biodiversity credits as backstop
- Two-year transition period

