



2471 The Woodlands, Gravesend

**Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Stage
Report**

**On Behalf of
McDonald's Restaurants Ltd**

Version 2 | February 2026

Document Control

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This report does not purport to provide legal advice. This report provides a summary of preliminary Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) calculations pre and post development of the Site.

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Executive Summary

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Calculations were undertaken by Practical Ecology Ltd to assess the biodiversity net gain of the proposed development at The Woodlands, Gravesend, DA11 7LF, herein referred to as the 'Site'. The calculations were performed using DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric^{1,2}, and are based on the Proposed Site Plan (see **Appendix 1**), with measurements calculated by Practical Ecology Ltd, following a Site walkover based on a UK Habitat Classification survey undertaken by Practical Ecology Ltd on 14th January 2026. The UK Habitat Classification System included condition assessments of the habitats onsite included with the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The project is currently at feasibility stage and as such, no landscape plans are available. This report is therefore an indicative example of how biodiversity net gain can be delivered.

The value of the Site lies within the 'modified grassland' of *poor condition*, introduced shrubs (no condition assessment required) and one medium tree of *moderate condition* and a non-native hedgerow (no condition assessment required). Developed land; sealed surfaces buildings and hardstanding did not contribute to the baseline score. The baseline of the Site is calculated at **0.17 habitat units** and **0.02 hedgerow units**. The Site does not have any linear watercourses onsite pre-development, no irreplaceable habitats and no habitat degradation has been undertaken prior to the survey.

Under the Proposal Site Plan, the development will include the clearance of a small area of modified grassland and introduced shrub for the conversion of the existing building onsite. The loss of habitat onsite falls just above the 25 m² 'de minimis' exemption.

Based on the current proposal, the proposed development will result in a net loss of -0.01 habitat units (-3.44%) and net neutral for hedgerow units without any further habitat creation/enhancement. The trading rules are not satisfied for habitat units due to the loss of low distinctiveness modified grassland. However, the trading rules are satisfied for hedgerow units. This does not meet the minimum 10% requirement for habitat and hedgerow units set out under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).

Based on the current proposals, offsetting will be required for watercourse units to deliver a net gain for biodiversity with a minimum of 0.02 habitat units and 0.01 hedgerow units (the smallest amount of units which can be purchased) from a third-party habitat broker.

Recommendations have been included within this Feasibility Stage Report to reduce the losses involved. This includes planting two native, small trees oversailing the retained modified grassland and the planting of a native hedgerow along the northern boundary. Overall, this would deliver a net gain of 0.02 habitat units (10.76%) and 0.03 hedgerow units (160.83%).

Based on the current assumptions, offsetting will be required for habitat and hedgerow units to deliver a net gain for biodiversity and satisfy the requirements set out under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021). The offsetting will need to be secured for the length of the net gain agreement, either via Section 106 agreements, or a conservation covenant.

1 Introduction

1.1 Document Purpose

This document provides a summary of the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Calculations that Practical Ecology Ltd were commissioned to undertake, on behalf of McDonald's Restaurants Ltd to provide information pertinent to the development of The Woodlands, Gravesend, DA11 7LF, herein referred to as the 'Site'. This document only provides information regarding the biodiversity value of habitats according to the Defra Metric for pre- and post- development calculations, and the percentage unit change. Assessments for protected and/or Priority Species are not included, and the relevant species-specific reports should be referred to for information regarding necessary mitigation and enhancements.

1.2 The Site

The Site is approximately 0.17 ha (central OS grid reference TQ 64429 72968, postcode DA11 7LF) and is located in Gravesend, Kent, approximately 1.18 km from the centre of Gravesend. The Site comprises an existing building, hardstanding, modified grassland, a tree, non-native hedgerow and introduced shrubs. Surrounding the Site is residential development to the north, east and west, and Woodlands Park to the south. A Site boundary (red line) is shown in **Figure 1**, below.



Figure 1: Aerial Image with Site Boundary (Image from Google Earth, 2026)

1.3 Proposals

The proposals include the conversion of an existing building into a McDonald's drive-to restaurant with associated car parking, bin store and a new paved walkway. A Proposed Site Plan has been included in **Appendix 1** (Drawing number: **14009_AEW_2741_0004**).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

The purpose of this report is to detail the findings of a BNG calculation and assessment to inform a planning application for the Site. This includes calculating the pre- and post- development habitat units value, determining the change in habitat units value as a result of the proposals for the Site and advising on how the project will deliver a minimum 10% net gain.

1.5 BNG Policy

In accordance with policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2025, all new developments are required to deliver a net gain in biodiversity. Specifically, the NPPF notes an environmental objective to protect and enhance the natural environment and to improve biodiversity (S2. p. 8c) and that all development should be ‘...providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures’ (S15. p.187d).

In addition to this, the Environment Act 2021 requires use of the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric to calculate the change in biodiversity units for all development sites that will result in the loss or degradation of habitat as well as a measurable 10% increase in biodiversity value post-development. Additionally, Greater Cambridge Shared Planning aspires to achieve 20% net gain within their Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}.

The statutory instruments and secondary legislation to mandate this requirement commenced on the 12th February 2024 for all major developments, except for a few exemptions. The Government has enacted a law within the Environment Act 2021 that requires all new development projects in England to result in a minimum 10% increase in biodiversity, as measured using the Defra metric.

2 Methods

2.1 Defra Statutory Metric

A BNG calculation was undertaken for the Site to provide a quantitative approach to measuring biodiversity for pre- and post-development habitats.

The updated calculations were undertaken using the Defra Statutory Metric by Sara Curtis, a Principal Ecologist with over 14 years' experience in ecological consultancy and a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM). Habitat areas were assessed during a Site walkover undertaken by Practical Ecology Ltd initially conducted on 14th January 2026 by Kate Baldock BSc MSc, MCIEEM, an ecologist licenced to undertake bat surveys under Class Survey Licence WML CL18 – Bat Survey Level 2 (2015-12362-CLS-CLS) and Victoria Shone-Silk, an Ecologist with over 3 years' experience in ecological consultancy.

Habitat types were analysed using Version 2 of the UK Habitat Classification system³, a habitat classification tool compatible with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator. Each habitat, both pre- and post-development, were assigned a condition score: either poor, moderate, or good, based on the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments⁴ where relevant.

Post-development area calculations were taken from the shown Proposed Site Plan as **Appendix 1 (Drawing number: 14009_AEW_2741_0004)**.

As part of the BNG assessment, a desk study was undertaken to evaluate the strategic significance of the Site with reference to local plans and strategies and the distinctiveness of the habitats assigned onsite.

The report follows guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Biodiversity Net Gain Report and Audit Templates⁵ and has been prepared with regards to the British Standard for BNG BS 8683:2020 and was completed with reference to the CIRIA BNG Good Practice Principles for Development⁶.

2.2 Limitations

There are currently no detailed landscape proposals for the scheme, and therefore assumptions have been made for the purpose of the calculator regarding the specific habitat types and condition of the post-development habitats. These assumptions were considered reasonable and based on all available evidence, but the calculations should currently be considered an indicative draft rather than a wholly accurate representation of post-development habitats until such a time as detailed landscape drawings are provided. Should a detailed landscape strategy be produced, the calculations should be updated.

Due to the seasonal behaviour of animals and the seasonal growth patterns of plants, ecological surveys may be limited by the time of year in which they are undertaken. Some plant species are not readily identifiable in January as distinguishing flowers and fruits may not be visible. However, due to the urban nature of the site and the habitats present, this is not considered to be a major limitation to the survey and habitats could be assessed. Many animals in the UK have variable detectability throughout the year due to seasonal behaviour, including hibernation and migration.

The biodiversity net gain metric uses a number of variables including area/length, distinctiveness, condition and strategic significance to calculate the biodiversity units to two decimal places. Where applicable, the

biodiversity net gain metric rounds up or down to the nearest two decimal places and automatically calculates the biodiversity units based on the inputted information.

3 Biodiversity Metric Calculations

3.1 Baseline

The Site area is 0.17 ha and has a pre-development baseline of 0.17 habitat units. The value of the Site lies within the 'modified grassland' of *poor condition*, one medium 'individual tree' of *moderate condition*, introduced shrubs (no condition assessment required) and a non-native hedgerow (no condition assessment required). No irreplaceable habitats are present onsite and no habitat degradation had occurred on the Site prior to the 2026 Site visit. Condition assessments of the existing habitats onsite are provided in **Appendix 4**.

Developed Land; Sealed Surface – Building and Hardstanding (u1b5 and u1b)

The majority of the Site comprises developed land; sealed surface comprising the building and hardstanding. The Statutory metric automatically assigns a condition of N/A, and these habitats contribute no habitat units.

Developed land-sealed surface - Introduced shrub (u1b; 847)

Introduced shrubs is present across the Site, primarily adjacent to the building in the northwestern corner and to the south of the building. Species include willow-leaved cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster salicifolius*), variegated holly (*Ilex sp.*), non-native privet (*Ligustrum sp.*), *Euonymus* species, laurel species (*Laurus sp.*) and *Viburnum* species. The Statutory metric automatically assigns a condition of N/A, and this habitat contributes 0.01 habitat units.

Modified Grassland; Scattered Trees, Frequently mown, Bare ground (g4; 32, 108, 510)

Small areas of modified grassland are present to the west of the building. The grassland is dominant in perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and fescue species (*Festuca sp.*), with Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), doves'-foot crane's-bill (*Geranium molle*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), dandelion (*Taraxacum agg.*), common stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), red dead nettle (*Lamium purpureum*), bittercress species (*Cardamine sp.*), ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*) and rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*). Single *Hebe* and New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) shrubs are also present. The grassland is regularly managed and kept mown to a short sward.

All areas of grassland are considered to be in a poor condition, failing essential criteria A for achieving moderate or higher condition. Overall, the grasslands contribute 0.03 habitat units.

Modified Grassland - Scattered Trees (g4; 32)

An early mature, medium size sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) is present to the north of the building, and the main trunk is covered in dense ivy (*Hedera helix*). Beneath the tree is predominantly bare ground, leaf litter and non-native shrubs. Overall, the tree is of moderate condition, contributing 0.13 habitat units.

Non-native and ornamental hedgerow (h2b)

A non-native ornamental hedgerow comprising non-native privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) is present in the north east of the Site. The Statutory metric automatically assigns a condition of Poor, contributing 0.02 hedgerow units.

Strategic Significance

The Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)⁷ was adopted in November 2025 and has therefore been used to inform the strategic significance of the habitat onsite. No areas of the Site are located

within an Area of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (APIB), and therefore, all habitats post-development are considered to be of low strategic significance – ‘Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy’.

3.2 Proposed Design

The proposals are for the conversion of an existing building into a McDonald’s drive-to restaurant with associated car parking, bin store and a new paved walkway. The Proposed Site Plan has been used to inform the post-development habitats and is provided in **Appendix 1** (Drawing number: 14009_AEW_2741_0004).

The proposals for the Site have been developed with reference to the mitigation hierarchy. This is a stepwise approach first seeking to avoid impacts, then to minimise them, then take onsite measures to mitigation and finally compensation for unavoidable impacts. The Site has been designed to retain features of highest ecological importance, namely the individual tree, modified grassland, introduced shrubs and non-native hedgerow.

Opportunities for habitat creation are limited due to the nature and post-development use of the Site. As such, habitat creation is limited to hardstanding (developed land; sealed surface).

Based on the current proposals, opportunities for habitat retention and creation and enhancement onsite will result in a combined net loss of -0.01 habitat units (-3.44%) and net neutral for hedgerow units (0.00%). The trading rules are not satisfied for habitat units due the loss of the small area of modified grassland and introduced shrubs. The trading rules have been satisfied for hedgerow units.

The approximate post-development habitat areas are shown in **Appendix 3**, which were taken from the Proposed Site Plan, as shown in **Appendix 1**.

3.3 Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations Summary

A summary of the pre-development Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculations is shown in Table 1 below. As there are no landscape plans, and this report shows an indicative example of how BNG can be delivered, a definitive post-development value cannot be calculated. As such, Table 1 and this report will need to be updated once landscape plans are made available.

Table 1: Summary of Onsite Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations

Baseline value	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.17
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.02
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00
Post development value	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.17
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.02
Total net unit change	<i>Habitat units</i>	-0.01
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00
Total net % change	<i>Habitat units</i>	-3.44%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.00%
Trading Rules	<i>Habitat units</i>	No

Satisfied	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	Yes
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4 Discussion & Conclusion

4.1 Biodiversity Net Gain

A 10% net gain is a requirement under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021) and the statutory instruments and secondary legislation to mandate this requirement commenced on 12th February 2024.

With the current Proposed Site Plan, a biodiversity net gain cannot be delivered on the Site with a current loss of **-0.01 habitat units (-3.44%), and net neutral for hedgerow units (0.00%) and the trading rules are not satisfied for habitat units due to the loss of grassland onsite**. However, the trading rules are satisfied for hedgerow units. Opportunities are limited onsite to deliver a net gain due to the nature of the proposals. Where possible, the grassland, shrubs and individual tree has been retained as part of the proposals.

To satisfy the trading rules, a minimum of 0.02 low distinctiveness habitat units will be required. For hedgerow units, although the metric states a unit deficit of 0.00, the minimum number of units to be purchased for a 10% net gain will be 0.01 habitat units. This could include the purchase of off-site land for habitat creation or purchasing habitat units from a third-party habitat broker, or as a last resort, purchasing statutory credits. This should only be the case where the other options are not available locally.

Recommendations to increase the biodiversity net gain on the Site have been proposed and are detailed below to provide a net gain.

If a biodiversity net gain cannot be delivered onsite, then offsite BNG will be required. This could include the purchase of off-site land for habitat creation or purchasing a minimum of 0.02 habitat units and 0.01 hedgerow units from a third-party habitat broker, or, as a last resort, purchasing statutory credits. This should only be the case where the other options are not available locally.

4.2 Recommendations

Recommendations have been included to deliver a 10% net gain onsite. This includes the planting of two, small, native trees of *moderate condition*, oversailing modified grassland in the west of the Site and planting 15 m of native hedgerow of *poor condition*. Overall, this would deliver a net gain of 0.02 habitat units (10.76%) and 0.03 hedgerow units (160.83%). The post-development map incorporating these recommendations is included in **Appendix 4**.

4.3 Next Steps

The following next steps are considered appropriate:

- Devise a landscape plan indicating planting onsite for an accurate *Design Stage* assessment to accurately calculate a post-development biodiversity net gain; and
- Explore offsite land for purchase or habitat brokers for medium distinctiveness, woodland habitat units.

4.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the proposed development will result in a net loss of -0.01 habitat units (-3.44%) and net neutral (0.00%) for hedgerow units without any further habitat creation/enhancement. The trading rules are not satisfied for habitat units due to the loss of low distinctiveness modified grassland. However, the trading rules are satisfied for hedgerow units. This does not meet the minimum 10% requirement for habitat or hedgerow

units set out under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).

Based on the current proposals, offsetting will be required for habitat and hedgerow units to deliver a net gain for biodiversity with a minimum of 0.02 habitat units and 0.01 hedgerow units (the smallest amount of units which can be purchased) from a third-party habitat broker.

Recommendations have been included within this Feasibility Stage Report to reduce the losses involved. This includes reducing planting two native, small trees oversailing the retained modified grassland and the planting of a native hedgerow along the northern boundary. Overall, this would deliver a net gain of 0.02 habitat units (10.76%) and 0.03 hedgerow units (160.83%).

Based on the current assumptions, offsetting will be required for habitat and hedgerow units to deliver a net gain for biodiversity and satisfy the requirements set out under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021). The offsetting will need to be secured for the length of the net gain agreement, either via Section 106 agreements, or a conservation covenant.

References

¹ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6047259574927360>

² The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (2024) Natural England Joint Publication JP039

³ UKHAB Ltd (2023). *UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0* (at <https://www.ukhab.org>)

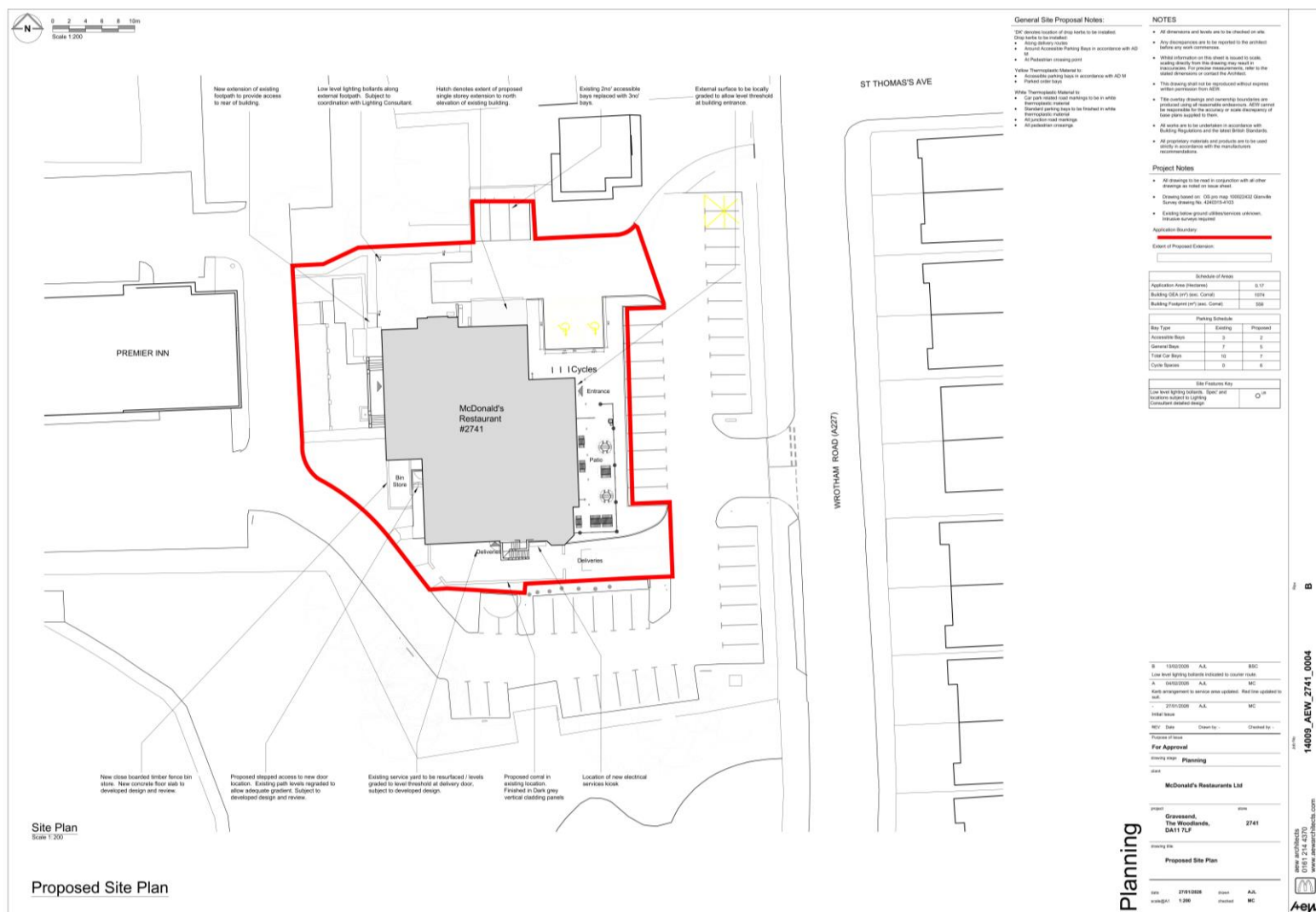
⁴ The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (2023) Natural England Joint Publication JP039

⁵ CIEEM (2021). Biodiversity Net Gain Report and Audit Templates Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester, UK.

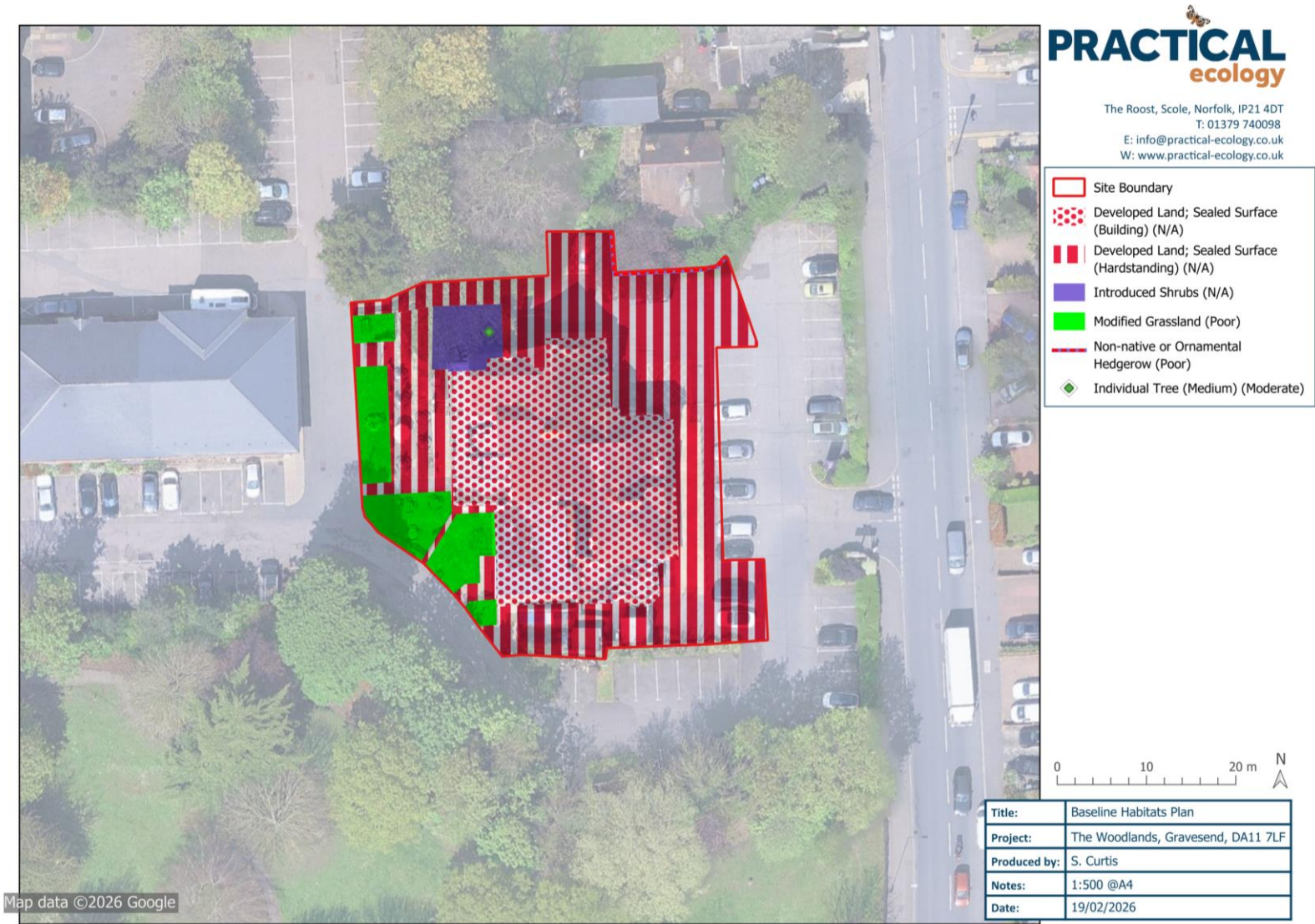
⁶ Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for development © CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA, 2016

⁷ Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy (2026). Available at: <https://www.naturerecoverykent.org.uk> [accessed 19/02/2026]

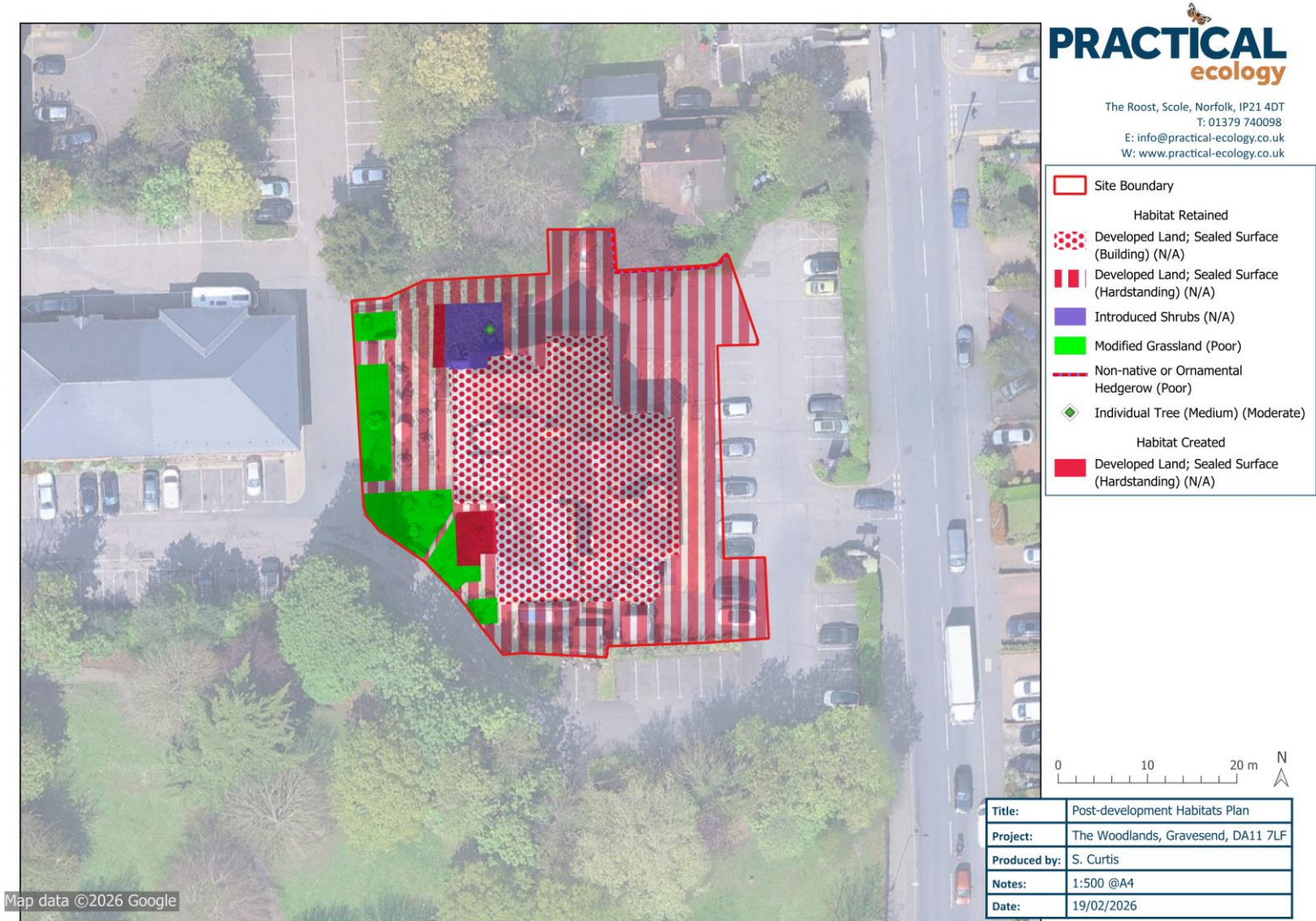
Appendix 1: Site Proposal Plan



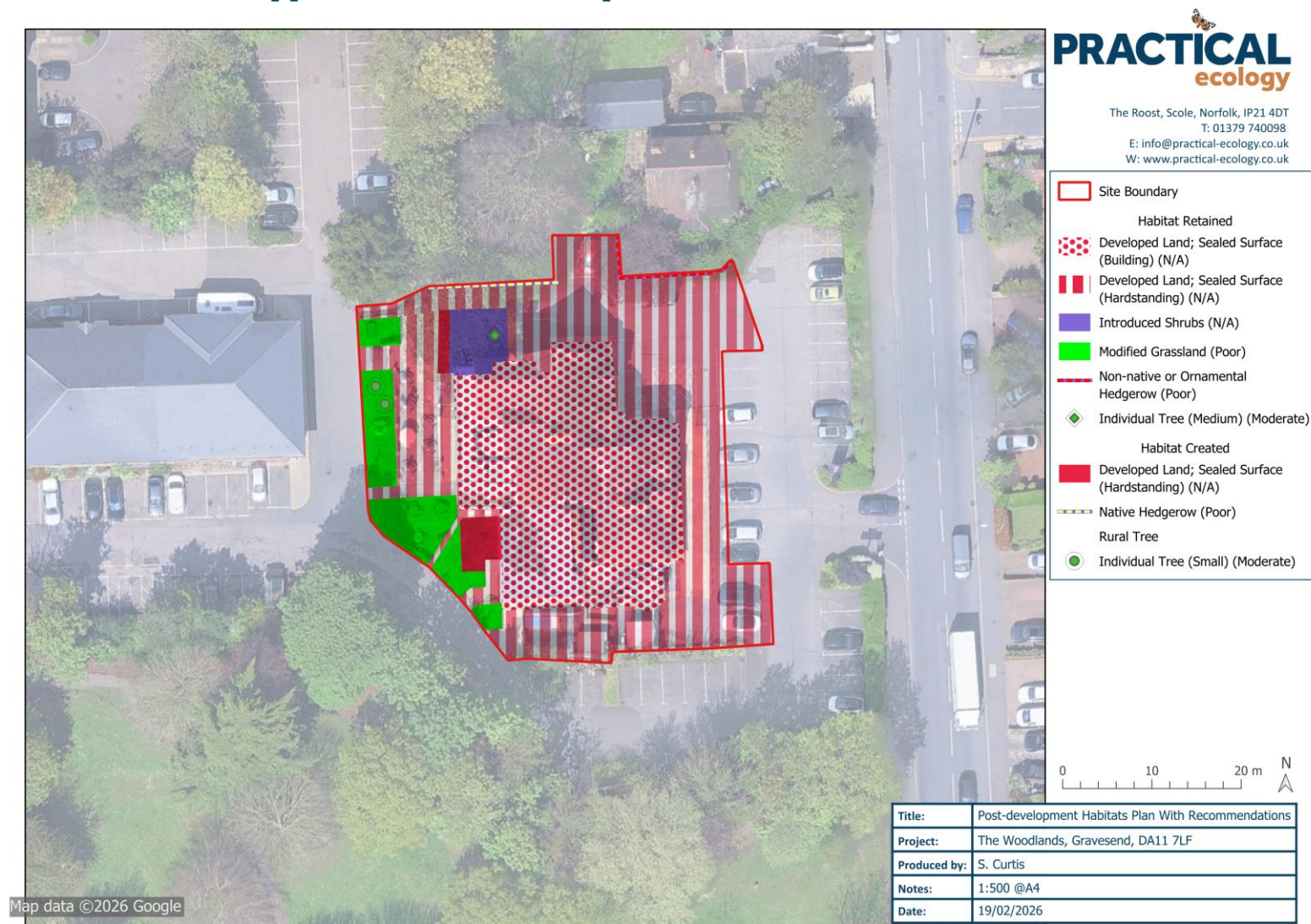
Appendix 2: Pre-development Habitat Classifications



Appendix 3: Post-development Habitat Classifications – Proposed Site Plan



Appendix 4: Post-development Habitat Classifications – Recommendations



Appendix 5: Condition Assessments of Existing Habitats

Habitat	Condition	Passed Criteria	Failed Criteria
Modified Grassland –	Poor	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area – Less than 5% area present	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Less than 6 species per m². Dominant in perennial rye grass with forbs scattered.
		Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities – Damage less than 5%.	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed – short sward, as regularly mown
		Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas – Less 10%	
		Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% - no bracken onsite.	
		There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) – none present.	
Developed Land; Sealed Surface		N/A – Other	
Introduced Shrubs		Condition Assessment - N/A	
Non-native Hedgerow	Poor	Condition Assessment N/A	

Individual Tree	Moderate	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion) – Automatically pass criteria	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species) – Sycamore
		Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark – Ivy present.	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) – Early mature
		More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath – Oversailing introduced shrubs.	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height – None present.

Appendix 6: Criteria to Achieve Target Condition for Proposed Habitats

Habitat	Condition	Achievable criteria	How it can be achieved
Developed land; sealed surface		N/A - Other	

Appendix 7: Criteria to Achieve Target Condition for Proposed Habitats – Recommendations

Habitat	Condition	Achievable criteria	How it can be achieved
Urban Individual tree	Moderate	The tree is a native species.	All trees proposed are to be native species
		The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5m wide.	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion
		More than 20% of the tree canopy is oversailing vegetation beneath.	All proposed trees are within other habitat (grassland)
Created Native Hedgerow	Poor	Height: >1.5m average along length	Ensure management of the hedgerow allows for >1.5 m average height.
		Gap – hedge canopy continuity: "This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate)."	Ensure management keeps gaps in the hedgerow to a minimum, if gaps are present less than 10% is allowed throughout the hedgerow, and they cannot be larger than 5 m in length.
		>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Avoid planting of Schedule 9 species and carry out active removal if any colonise the Site post-development.

Appendix 8: Summary for Planning Application – Biodiversity Net Gain

Summary for Planning Application – Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity net gain is a legal requirement for planning permission introduced on 12 February 2024. All applications are required to either provide detailed information proving there will be a biodiversity increase; or explain why they are exempt from doing so.

	Yes	No
Do you believe that, if the development is granted permission, the general Biodiversity Gain Condition (as set out in Paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)) would apply? <i>*Required</i>	X	

If No, please identify reason for exemption

	Yes	No
Development subject to the de minimis exemption (development below the threshold)		
Self- build and custom build development		
Development of a biodiversity gain site		
Retrospective planning permission		
High Speed Railway development		

Please provide the predevelopment biodiversity value of onsite habitats on the date of calculation:	0.17 habitat units 0.02 hedgerow units
Please provide the date the onsite predevelopment biodiversity value was checked: <i>(note this should be either the date of the application or an earlier proposed date).</i>	14 th January 2026
If an earlier date, to the date of the planning application, has been used, please provide why this date has been used:	The date above is used as this is the date the metric calculations were completed.
When was the version of the biodiversity metric used published? (Date)	12 th February 2024

Please provide the reference or supporting document/plan names for the:

i. Biodiversity metric calculation	The Woodlands, Gravesend_ Statutory Metric BNG V1_Feb26
ii. Onsite irreplaceable habitats (if applicable)	No
iii. Onsite habitats existing on the date of the application for planning permission (if applicable) <i>*Required</i>	The Woodlands, Gravesend BNG Feasibility Stage Report Practical Ecology Ltd V2 Feb26
iv. Other	N/A

	Yes	No
Has there been any loss (or degradation) of any onsite habitat(s), resulting from activities carried out before the date the onsite pre-development biodiversity value was calculated. Either: - on or after 30 January 2020 which were not in accordance with a planning permission; or - on or after 25 August 2023 which were in accordance with a planning permission? <i>*Required</i>		X

Does the development site have irreplaceable habitats (corresponding to the descriptions in column 1 of [Schedule to the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations (2023)] which are:

	Yes	No
i. on land to which the application relates; and		X

Note: you must supply a complete biodiversity metric calculation with your application. Plans must be drawn to an identified scale and show the direction of North.