



Biodiversity Net Gain Report

Penistone Car Park

For

**Barnsley Metropolitan Borough
Council**

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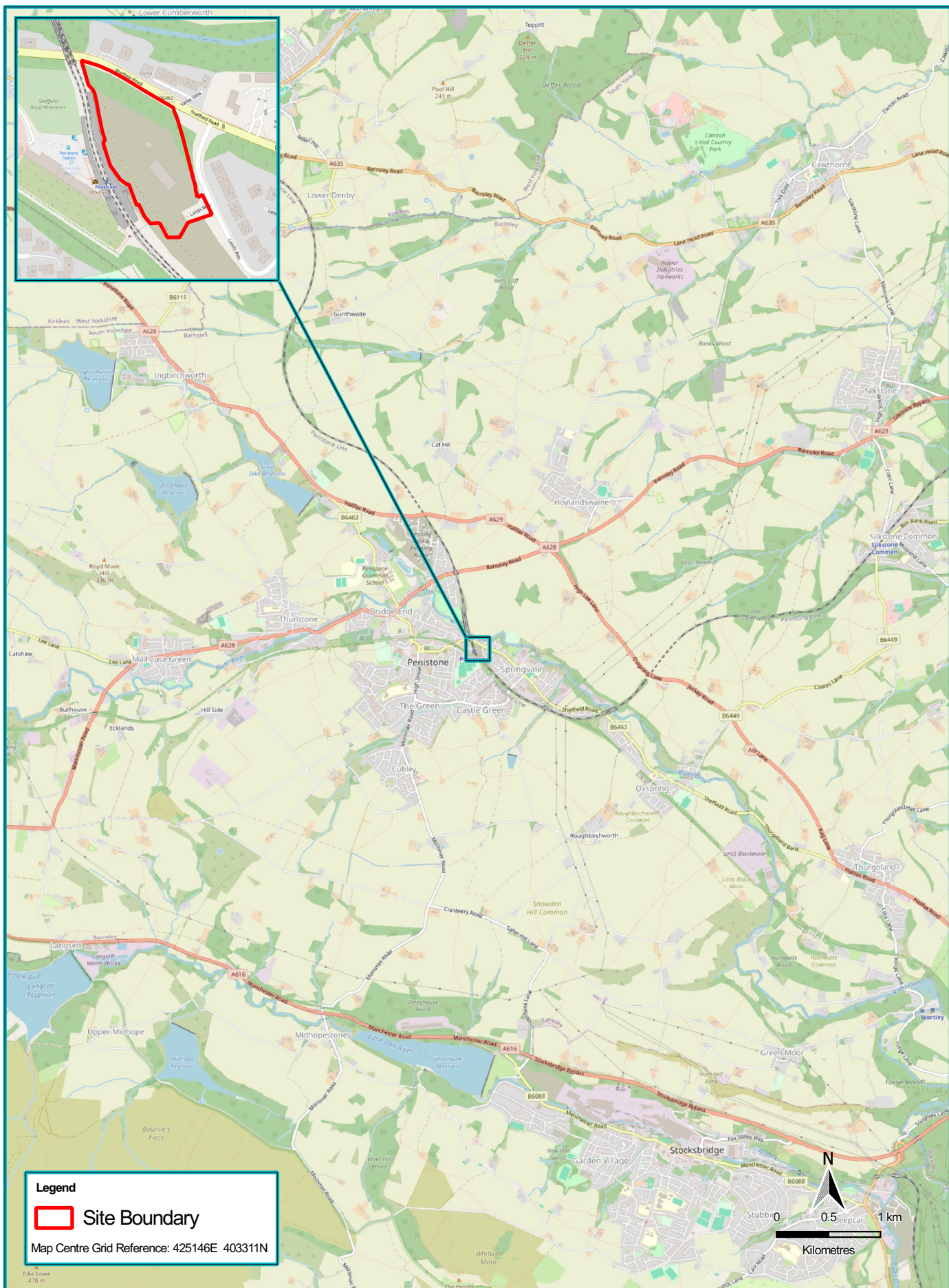
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Legend

- g3c - Other Neutral Grassland
- h3d - Bramble Scrub
- u1 - Built-up Areas and Gardens
- u1b - Developed Land, Sealed Surface
- u1b5 - Buildings
- u1f - Sparsely Vegetated Urban Land
- w1f7 - Other Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
- w1g - Other Woodland, Broadleaved
- Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 425141E 403307N

This map has been drawn at a sufficient level of accuracy to fulfil the requirements of a UK Habitat Classification Survey. The level of accuracy depends on both the size of the area involved and the base mapping. Every effort has been made to create a map that is as accurate as possible. However, this map is not intended to represent a scaled landscape survey so should not be used to pin-point accurate engineering work or as a basis for detailed site planning.

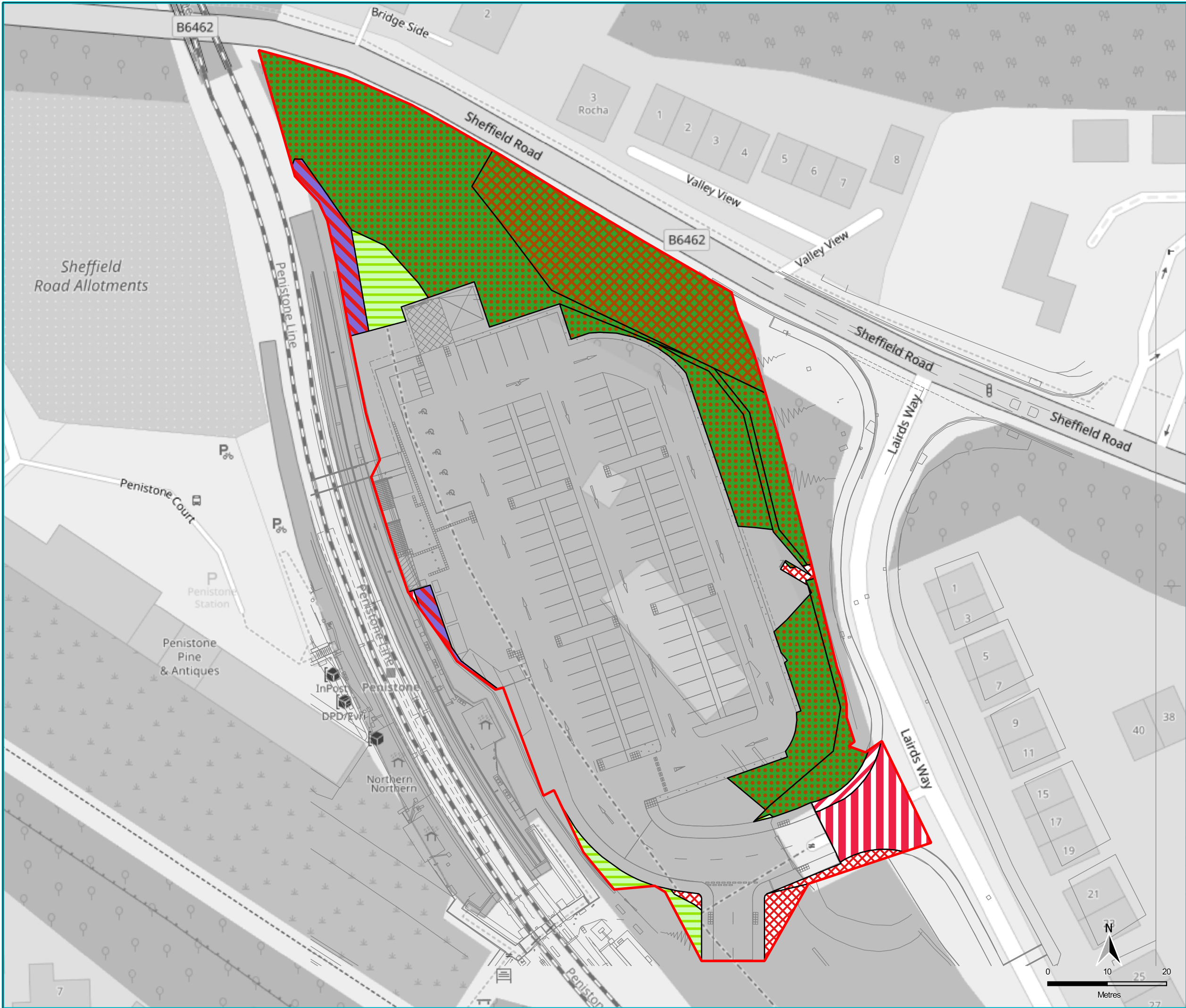
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UK Habitat
Classification Survey Results

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Legend

- g3c - Other Neutral Grassland
- h3d - Bramble Scrub
- u1 - Built-up Areas and Gardens
- u1b - Developed Land, Sealed Surface
- u1f - Sparsely Vegetated Urban Land
- w1f7 - Other Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
- w1g - Other Woodland, Broadleaved
- Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 425146E 403311N

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3

Figure Title

Post-development Plan of
Retained Habitats

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Legend

- Proposed Tree
- g3 - Neutral Grassland
- h3h - Mixed Scrub
- u1 - Built-up Areas and Gardens
- u1b - Developed Land, Sealed Surface
- u1c - Artificial Unvegetated Unsealed Surface (Sustainable Drainage Systems)
- w1g - Other Woodland, Broadleaved
- Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 425146E 403311N

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4

Figure Title

Post-development Plan of
Created Habitats

1. Summary

- 1.1.1 Thomson Environmental Consultants has assessed the biodiversity net gain (BNG) value for the construction of a new car park at land adjacent to Penistone Railway Station.
- 1.1.2 A habitat survey and condition assessment were undertaken to determine the baseline biodiversity value of the site pre-development. The UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) survey results are provided in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (Thomson Environmental Consultants, 2026) and the results map is provided in Figure 2. The original 1.5 ha site was assessed as having a baseline biodiversity value of 8.65 habitat units. However, the site boundary has since been reduced in size to 0.81ha, with the updated site area having a baseline biodiversity value of 7.55 habitat units.
- 1.1.3 The post-development plan for the site is shown in Figures 3 and 4. This scenario delivers 2.79 habitat units, resulting in a net change of -4.77 (-63.13%) in habitat units.
- 1.1.4 The assessment has concluded that a net gain in biodiversity cannot be achieved within the site boundary to meet the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021). To meet these requirements, the project requires off-site compensation in the form of 5.515 biodiversity units, to achieve a total 8.31 habitat units and 10% net gain. To satisfy the trading summaries, this must include high and medium distinctiveness habitats to replace those which will be lost on site; baseline high distinctiveness habitat to be lost comprises urban - open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, with areas of medium distinctiveness habitats to be lost including neutral grassland and broadleaved woodland.
- 1.1.5 Details of how the mandatory 10% BNG requirement will be achieved must be provided in a Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP), which will be imposed as a pre-commencement planning condition by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), should the planning application be approved.

2. Introduction

2.1 Context

- 2.1.1** Biodiversity net gain (BNG) is a way to contribute to the recovery of nature while developing land, aiming to leave habitats in a better state than before. The purpose of the assessment is to quantify the biodiversity losses and gains arising from the proposed development, with the overall aim of achieving >10% net gain as required under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021) and the Barnsley Local Plan (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, 2024).

2.2 Project Description

- 2.2.1** The project involves the construction of a car park at Penistone Station, S36 6FY (central grid reference: 425143, 403310 (SE 25142 03309)), as shown on Figure 1. This includes the clearance of multiple vegetated habitats and the demolition of buildings. The area in question is hereafter referred to as 'the site' and the development proposals are hereafter referred to as 'the development', which are shown on Figures 3 and 4 and in Appendix 3.

2.3 Ecology Background

- 2.3.1** A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the site was completed in February 2026 (Thomson Environmental Consultants, 2026). This included an ecological desk study, a habitat survey and an assessment of the baseline biodiversity value. The baseline biodiversity value for the site was calculated to be 8.65 for habitat units. However, the site boundary has since been updated and reduced in size, with the updated site having a baseline biodiversity value of 7.55 habitat units. It is the reduced site area discussed in this report.

2.4 Site Description

- 2.4.1** At the time of the latest survey the site consisted of other neutral grassland, bramble scrub, developed land; sealed surface, vacant or derelict land, lowland mixed deciduous woodland and other woodland; broadleaved.

2.5 The Brief and Objectives

- 2.5.1** Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council commissioned Thomson Environmental Consultants on 23rd September 2026 to produce:
- A report providing the results of the habitat survey and baseline biodiversity value assessment. The report will also include post development Biodiversity Net Gain calculations targeting 10% a net gain either met on the site or through off-site provision.

2.6 Limitations

- 2.6.1** The PEA habitat survey was undertaken during February 2026, a sub-optimal time period for botanical surveys. However, follow up condition assessments of the habitats were undertaken in June 2026 to confirm or modify condition assessments during the optimal survey period (Thomson Environmental Consultants, 2026).
- 2.6.2** This report and post-development scenario are based on the boundary and habitats shown on the masterplan PNS-SLC-XX-DRG-CIV-9009 - 'Proposed car park landscape' provided by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 21st September 2026, which is visualised in Appendix 3. Subsequent changes to this layout will result in a requirement to reassess the biodiversity metric calculations for the site.

3. Methodology

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1** The calculations were carried out using the statutory biodiversity metric calculation tool (Defra, 2025a).
- 3.1.2** The metric calculation tool determines the net change in BNG units by subtracting the baseline biodiversity value score from the post-development biodiversity value. If this number is positive, the development has achieved a biodiversity net gain. If the number is negative, there is a net loss.
- 3.1.3** Area based habitats, hedgerows and rivers/streams are considered separately to account for the differences in their ecological values and functions.
- 3.1.4** Relevant legislation and planning policy considerations are provided in Appendix 2: Legislation and Planning Policy Considerations.
- 3.1.5** This assessment also follows the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM's) Good Practice Principles for Biodiversity Net Gain.

3.2 Baseline Formula

- 3.2.1** The baseline biodiversity value calculation represents the pre-development biodiversity value of the site as it was at the time that the baseline habitat survey was undertaken.
- 3.2.2** To calculate the baseline biodiversity value, habitat distinctiveness and condition are given numerical 'scores' which are multiplied with hectares or kilometres of habitat. The formula for calculating baseline biodiversity units is as follows:

$$(A \times D \times Q \times S) = AHBV$$

Where:

- A = Area (ha) or length (km)
- D = Distinctiveness
- Q = Condition
- S = Strategic significance
- AHBV = Area or length-based habitat biodiversity units

Distinctiveness

- 3.2.3** Each habitat parcel is assigned a multiplier based on habitat distinctiveness. This includes '*consideration of species richness and rarity; the extent to which the habitat is protected by designations; and the degree to which a habitat supports species rarely found in other habitats*' (Defra, 2025b).
- 3.2.4** Habitats such as hard standing and buildings are assumed to have very low distinctiveness and are not included.

Condition

3.2.5 To enable the calculation of BNG units, an assessment of the condition of each habitat was made in the field in accordance with the statutory biodiversity metric condition assessments (Defra, 2025c). These sheets provide a series of condition assessment criteria, specific to each habitat type. Once all applicable criteria have been assessed, a condition score of good, moderate or poor is applied, based on the scoring instructions provided within the condition sheets.

3.2.6 The condition of habitats such as hard standing and buildings is not assessed.

Strategic Significance

3.2.7 The location of habitat parcels is factored into the calculation based on whether it has been identified as significant for nature conservation within local plans and strategies.

3.3 Post-development Formula

Habitat Creation

3.3.1 The first formula covers habitat creation:

$$\left((A \times D \times Q \times S) \times (R \times T) \right) \times (S) = AHBU$$

Where:

- A = Area (ha) or length (km)
- D = Distinctiveness
- Q = Condition
- R = Difficulty/risk factor
- T = Time to target factor
- S = Strategic significance
- AHBU = Area or length-based habitat biodiversity units

Habitat Retention and Enhancement

3.3.2 The second formula is used to calculate habitat retention and enhancement. This is where a habitat is retained but the condition is improved. This is calculated as follows:

$$\left(\left((A \times D \times P \times QP) - (A \times B \times D \times B \times Q \times B) \right) \times (R \times T) \right) + (A \times B \times D \times B \times Q \times B) \times (S) = AHBU$$

3.3.3 If some habitat is retained, but the condition remains the same, then the following formula applies:

$$(A \times D \times P \times QP) - (A \times B \times D \times B \times Q \times B)$$

In both cases:

- A = Area (ha) or length (km)
- D = Distinctiveness
- Q = Condition
- R = Difficulty/risk factor

- T = Time to target factor
- S = Strategic significance
- P = Post-development
- B = Baseline
- AHBU = Area or length-based habitat biodiversity units

3.3.4 Distinctiveness, condition and strategic significance are all scored as for the baseline calculations.

Difficulty / Risk Factor

3.3.5 The risk associated with the creation or enhancement of a given habitat is assigned a difficulty multiplier to account for the uncertainty and risk of failure inherent in any action to create new habitat due to the unique physical and ecological features of every site.

Time to Target Factor

3.3.6 The time scale of the creation/enhancement of habitats is assigned a temporal risk multiplier (0-30years+) to compensate for the fact that there will not be an instant change in habitats or conditions and there may be a biodiversity deficit until the habitat has matured.

Trading Rules

3.3.7 The trading rules are in place to ensure habitat creation and enhancement compensate for specific habitat losses. They are only a requirement up to no net loss. Table 3.1 below details the trading rules.

Table 3.1: Biodiversity net gain trading rules

Baseline Habitat Distinctiveness	Area	Hedgerow	Watercourse
Very High	Priority should be given to replacing losses with area habitat units of the same habitat type	Losses must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same habitat type	Priority should be given to replacing losses with watercourse units of the same habitat type
High	Losses must be replaced with area habitat units of the same habitat type	Losses must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same habitat type or of a higher band	Losses must be replaced with watercourse units of the same habitat type
Medium	Losses must be replaced by area habitat units of either medium band habitats within the same broad habitat type or, any habitat from a higher	Losses must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same or of a higher band	Losses must be replaced with watercourse units of the same habitat type

Baseline Habitat Distinctiveness	Area	Hedgerow	Watercourse
	band from any broad habitat type		
Low	Losses must be replaced with area habitat units of the same or higher band	Losses must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same or of a higher band	Losses must be replaced with watercourse units of a higher band
Very Low	Not applicable	Losses must be replaced with hedgerow units of the same or of a higher band	Not applicable

4. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

4.1 Habitat baseline (including retention and enhancement)

4.1.1 The baseline habitats recorded on site are listed in Table 4.1 and shown in Figure 2.

4.1.2 Multipliers for distinctiveness, condition and strategic significance have been applied as described in Section 3. The full habitat descriptions, species lists and condition assessments are provided in the PEA (Thomson Environmental Consultants, 2026).

4.1.3 In the proposed development landscape plan (see Appendix 3 and Figures 3 and 4), there is limited retention of habitats:

- 0.018ha of the g3c Other neutral grassland will be retained.
- 0.01ha of the h3d Bramble scrub will be retained.
- 0.019ha of u1b Developed land, sealed surface will be retained.
- 0.009ha of u1f Sparsely vegetated urban land will be retained.
- All of the w1f7 Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (0.067ha), will be retained.
- 0.174 of the w1g Other woodland, broadleaved will be retained.

Table 4.1: Habitat baseline, retention and enhancement

Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic Significance	Baseline (habitat units)	Area Retained	Area Enhanced	Units Retained	Area Lost	Units Lost
g3c-2 Other neutral grassland	0.260	4	3	1	3.120	0.018	0.00	0.211	0.242	2.91
h3d-1 Bramble scrub	0.004	4	1	1	0.016	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.004	0.02
h3d-2 Bramble scrub	0.030	4	1	1	0.118	0.012	0.00	0.049	0.017	00.07
u1-1 Built up areas and gardens	0.003	0	0	1	0.000	0.003	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
u1b-1 Developed land; sealed surface	0.019	0	0	1	0.000	0.019	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00
u1b-2 Developed land; sealed surface	0.002	0	0	1	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.001	0.00
u1b5-1 Buildings	0.004	0	0	1	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.004	0.00
u1f-1 Open mosaic habitat on previously developed land	0.063	6	2	1	0.753	0.001	0.00	0.012	0.062	0.74
u1f-2 Vacant or derelict land	0.035	2	1	1	0.071	0.008	0.00	0.016	0.028	0.06
w1f7-1 Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0.067	6	2	1.1	0.888	0.067	0.00	0.888	0.000	0.00
w1g-1 Other woodland, broadleaved	0.250	4	2	1	1.999	0.138	0.00	1.100	0.112	0.90
w1g-2 Other woodland, broadleaved	0.058	4	2	1	0.462	0.037	0.00	0.294	0.021	0.17
w1g-3 Other woodland, broadleaved	0.016	4	2	1	0.128	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.016	0.13
Totals	0.81²				7.55	0.30	0.00	2.57	0.51	4.98

² Total using a rounded value from the Defra statutory metric.

4.2 Post-development Scenario

The proposed habitat types and areas to be created are listed below in

4.2.1 Table 4.2. Multipliers have been applied for distinctiveness, condition, strategic significance, difficulty/risk and time to target, as described in Section 3.

4.2.2 For target condition assessment criteria of proposed post-development habitats see Appendix 1.

Table 4.2: Habitat creation

Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Distinctive-ness	Condition	Strategic Significance	Time to Target	Time to Target Multiplier	Difficulty Multiplier	Units Delivered
g3 Neutral grassland	0.013	4	1	1	2	0.931	1	0.05
h3h Mixed scrub	0.012	4	1	1	1	0.965	1	0.05
u1 Built up areas and gardens	0.000	0	0	1	0	1.000	1	0.00
u1c Sustainable drainage system	0.028	2	1	1	1	0.965	0.67	0.04
u1b Developed land; sealed surface	0.445	0	0	1	0	1.000	1	0.00
w1g Other woodland, broadleaved	0.010	4	1	1	5	0.837	1	0.04
Individual trees	0.016	4	1	1.1	10	0.700	1	0.05
Totals	0.52							0.22

4.3 Biodiversity net change

4.3.1 The biodiversity net change estimation associated with the development is shown below in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Biodiversity net change

		On-Site Post-Intervention (Including habitat retention, creation & enhancement)							
Unit Type	Baseline Units	Units Retained		Units Enhanced		Units Created		Post-Development Units	On-Site Net % Change
Habitat	7.55	2.57	+	0.00	+	0.22	=	2.79	-63.13%

5. Conclusion

- 5.1.1** In the scenario set out in this report, the assessment has concluded that a net gain in biodiversity would not be achieved within the site boundary, and the development will therefore not meet the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).
- 5.1.2** The assessment has concluded that a net gain in biodiversity cannot be achieved within the site boundary to meet the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021). To meet these requirements, the project requires off-site compensation in the form of 5.515 biodiversity units, to achieve a total 8.31 habitat units and 10% net gain. To satisfy the trading summaries, this must include high and medium distinctiveness habitats to replace those which will be lost on site; baseline high distinctiveness habitat to be lost comprises urban - open mosaic habitat on previously developed land, with areas of medium distinctiveness habitats to be lost including neutral grassland and broadleaved woodland.
- 5.1.3** Details of how the mandatory 10% BNG requirement will be achieved must be provided in a Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP), which will be imposed as a pre-commencement planning condition by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), should the planning application be approved.

6. References

Barnsley Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Council (2024). Supplementary Planning Document: Biodiversity and Geodiversity. Available at:
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Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (2024) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). London. December 2024.

PNS-SLC-XX-DRG-ARC-9001 - 'Proposed car park landscape' provided by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 21st September 2026

Thomson Environmental Consultants (2026). Penistone Footbridge and Car Park Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Preliminary Roost Assessment and Ground Level Tree Assessment for Bats. Ref: BAR010-001-002/001/002

Appendix 1: Post-development Condition Assessment (Created Habitats)

Condition Sheets: GRASSLAND Habitat Type - g3 Neutral grassland created

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes
B	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 insects, birds, and small mammals to live and breed.	No - Likely to be mown/managed
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	No
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Yes
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition ³ and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types		
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 3 and 5 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No, small managed patches.
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		No
Number of criteria passed		3
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.		Good (3)
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.		Moderate (2)
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.		Poor (1)
		✓

Condition Sheets: URBAN Habitat Type - u1c Sustainable drainage system created

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	No
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area ³ . Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Yes
Additional Criteria - must be assessed for Bioswale and SuDS habitat types only:		
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife.	No
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	No
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (Yes or No)		Yes
Number of criteria passed		1
Condition Assessment Result		Condition Assessment Score
Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
• Passes all 3 core criteria; - AND • Meets the requirements for Good condition within criterion C; - AND • Passes all additional criteria relevant to specific habitat type (Group E)		Good (3)
• Passes 3 or 4 of 5 criteria; - OR • Passes 5 of 5 criteria but does not meet the requirements for Good condition within criterion C.		Moderate (2)
• Passes 2 or fewer of 5 criteria.		Poor (1)
		✓

Condition Sheets: WOODLAND - w1g Other woodland, broadleaved created

Condition Assessment Criteria					
	Indicator	Good (3 points)	Moderate (2 points)	Poor (1 point)	Score per criterion
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes ¹ present.	Two age-classes ¹ present.	One age-class ¹ present.	1
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland ² .	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland ² .	2
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species ³ present in woodland.	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, and other invasive species ³ <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species ³ ≥10% cover.	3
D	Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species ⁴ found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species ⁴ across woodland parcel.	3
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native ⁵ .	3
F	Open space within woodland	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted ⁷ .	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ .	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space ⁶ . But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category ⁷ .	3
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland ⁸ ; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland ⁸ .	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland ⁸ .	1
H	Tree health	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback ⁹ .	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present ⁹ .	3
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community ¹⁰ at ground layer present.	1

J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland ¹¹ .	Two storeys across all survey plots ¹¹ .	One or less storey across all survey plots ¹¹ .	1
K	Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees ¹² per hectare.	One veteran tree ¹² per hectare.	No veteran trees ¹² present in woodland.	1
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities ¹³ .	2
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident ¹⁴ .	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground ¹⁴ .	1
Total Score (out of a possible 39)					26
Condition Assessment Result					Score Achieved ✓
Total Score >32 (33 to 39) = Good Condition					
Total Score 26 to 32 = Moderate Condition					
Total Score <26 (13 to 25) = Poor Condition					✓
Notes					
Footnote 1 - The extent of the lagoon waterbody should be recorded at high tide. This should be assessed at the end of the summer (late August - early September) and gives an indication of the amount of water that is present at all times of year. It should be noted that some lagoons are naturally very shallow. Footnote 2 - Examples of species adapted to lagoons can be found in Bamber (2010): BAMBER, R.N. (2010) <i>Coastal saline lagoons and the Water Framework Directive</i> [online]. Natural England Commissioned Reports, Number 039. Available from: Coastal saline lagoons and the Water Framework Directive - NECR039 (naturalengland.org.uk) For assessment of species characteristic of anoxic environments, for example presence of Capitellid worms, further information on the SACFOR scale can be found on the JNCC website at: JNCC (No date) <i>SACFOR abundance scale used for both littoral and sublittoral taxa from 1990 onwards</i> [online]. Available from: sacfor.pdf (jncc.gov.uk) Footnote 3 - Abundances estimated using SACFOR scales details available here: JNCC (No date) <i>SACFOR abundance scale used for both littoral and sublittoral taxa from 1990 onwards</i> [online]. Available from: sacfor.pdf (jncc.gov.uk) Use the non-native species list available here: Microsoft Word - UK Marine NIS priority list 2020 (nonnativespecies.org) DEFRA (2022) <i>UK Marine Non-Indigenous Species Priority List (updated 2020)</i> [online]. Available on: Marine Pathways Group » NNSS (nonnativespecies.org) Footnote 4 - High-risk species indicative of suboptimal condition at time of publication include: • <i>Ficopomatus enigmaticus</i> - Trumpet tube worm					

- *Styela clava* - Asian tunicate; leathery sea squirt, club tunicate
- *Corella eumyota* - Orange-tipped sea squirt
- *Grateloupia turuturu* - Devil's tongue weed, gracie, red menace and red tide
- *Undaria pinnatifida* - Asian kelp, wakame
- *Schizoporella japonica* - Orange ripple bryozoan
- *Sargassum muticum* - Wire weed
- *Hemigrapsus sanguineus* - Asian shore crab

Please check for updates of high-risk species.

Footnote 5 - Peak bloom time is July - September.

Footnote 6 - Please use the method as set out in Nelms et al (2017) to identify litter $m^{-1} min^{-1} person^{-1}$, which is summarised below:

Collect litter along a linear transect parallel with the strandline, located between the back of the beach and the strandline. The transect should be 100 m long. Assign gathered items of litter to one of 101 item categories, and further classify them into 12 material groups (plastic, polystyrene, rubber, cloth, metal, medical, sanitary, faeces, paper, wood, glass, pottery or ceramic) using MCS classifications. Following this, record and sum all anthropogenic litter items and remove them from the beach. Litter identification guides may be useful, please see Nelms et al (2017) for more details on the method:

NELMS, S.E. ET AL. (2017) Marine anthropogenic litter on British beaches: A 10-year nationwide assessment using citizen science data. *Science of the Total Environment* [online], 579. Available from: (PDF) [Marine anthropogenic litter on British beaches: A 10-year nationwide assessment using citizen science data \(researchgate.net\)](#)

The indicator thresholds for litter are based on the methods in Van Loon et al. (2020), which is guidance developed within the Common Implementation Strategy for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) by the MSFD Technical Group on Marine Litter.

VAN LOON, W. ET AL. (2020). *A European Threshold Value and Assessment Method for Macro Litter on Coastlines*. EUR 30347 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. [online] Available from: (PDF) [A European Threshold Value and Assessment Method for Macro Litter on Coastlines \(researchgate.net\)](#)

Footnote 7 - Sources of physical damage include: excessive poaching, damage from machinery use, damaging management or public access activities.

Appendix 2: Legislation and Planning Policy Considerations

Legislation

In England, BNG is mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).

Developers must deliver a BNG of 10%. This means a development will result in more or better-quality natural habitat than there was before development. Both on-site and off-site enhancements will need to be maintained for a period of at least 30 years following completion of a development.

Baseline Habitat Degradation

Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) makes provision relating to unauthorised degradation takes place, and also makes provision relating to degradation taking place which is in accordance with a planning permission:

- Paragraph 6: *‘Where unauthorised degradation of the onsite habitat has taken place on the land between 30 January 2020 and the date of relevant date, the biodiversity pre-development value of the onsite habitat should be calculated as the biodiversity value of the habitat on the date immediately before the carrying out of these degradation activities. The relevant date should therefore be set as a date immediately before these activities. Unauthorised degradation of onsite habitat is any degradation which is not in accordance with a previous planning permission’.*
- Paragraph 6A: *‘If activities to implement or in connection with a planning permission are carried out after 25 August 2023 that lower the biodiversity value of the onsite habitat, the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat is taken to be the biodiversity value immediately before the carrying out of the activities. The relevant date should therefore be set as a date immediately before these activities.’*

National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities, 2024) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied. In relation to BNG, it states:

- Paragraph 187: *‘Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by... minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.’*
- Paragraph 193: *‘When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply... opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments... as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.’*

Local Planning Policy

The Supplementary Planning Document: Biodiversity and Geodiversity (Barnsley Council, 2024) states that:

-
- *'Development proposals will have due regard to the baseline biodiversity value of a development site and landscaping plans should identify opportunities to retain and maximise the provision for biodiversity within the new development.'*
 - *'Minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain based on baseline ecological assessment should be achieved.'*

Appendix 3: Landscape Masterplan



REFER TO INSET 1 FOR AREA
NORTH OF THE CAR PARK

FIELD MAPLE

AS EXISTING WOODLAND

AS EXISTING NEUTRAL
GRASSLAND

RED LINE BOUNDARY (SEE DRAWING
PNS-SLC-XX-DRG-EMF-0001) FOR FULL EXTENTS

INSET 1

NEW BROADLEAVED WOODLAND
30% QUERCUS ROBUR (ENGLISH OAK)
20% BETULA PENDULA (BIRCH)
20% FAGUS SYLVATICA (BEECH)
5% SORBUS AUCUPARIA (ROWAN)
UNDERSTOREY 10% CORYLUS AVELLANA (HAZEL)
10% CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA (HAWTHORN)
5% SAMBUCUS NIGRA (ELDERFLOWER)

SuDS

INNER BASE (WET)
10% IRIS PSEUDOACORUS (YELLOW FLAG IRIS)
25% CAREX PENDULA (SEDGE)
15% JUNCUS EFFUSUS (SOFT RUSH)

MARGINAL ZONE
15% LYTHRUM SALICARIA (PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE)
15% SILENE FLOS-CUCULI (RAGGED ROBIN)
10% DESCHAMPSIA CESPITOSA (TUFTED HAIR-GRASS)
10% ALCHEMILLA MOLLIS (LADY'S MANTLE)

MIXED SCRUB (1 PLANT PER SQM)
30% CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA (HAWTHORN)
20% PRUNUS SPINOSA (BLACKTHORN)
15% CORYLUS AVELLANA (HAZEL)
10% SORBUS AUCUPARIA (ROWAN)
10% ACER CAMPESTRE (FIELD MAPLE)
10% SALIX CAPREA (GOAT WILLOW)
5% ULEX EUROPAEUS (GORSE)

PLATFORM 1

PLATFORM 2

NO ENTRY

NO ENTRY

NEUTRAL GRASSLAND WILL GROW TO A
MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF 500-600mm WITH A
GENERAL HEIGHT OF 300-400mm. GRASSLAND
SHOULD BE CUT DOWN 1-2 TIMES A YEAR. THE
TYPE OF PLANTING WILL NOT HAVE AN IMPACT
ON VISUAL DISPLAY TO THE CAR PARK

SCALE BAR 1:200
0 10m 20m 40m

- Notes/Legend:
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
 - TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM DRAWING 2207206_SKEYE_PENISTONE STATION_3D_FINAL_V2 BY SKEYE (22/07/2026) & P22-01501-MET-EXT-XX-TOP-M2-G-001-2 BY MET GEO ENVIRONMENTAL (07/12/2022)
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 - THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER RELATED PROJECT DOCUMENTATION.

- KEY
- ASPHALT SURFACE
 - ASPHALT FOOTPATH
 - SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEM (SUDS) AREA
 - MIXED SCRUB
 - AS EXISTING WOODLAND
 - BROADLEAVED WOODLAND
 - NEUTRAL GRASSLAND
 - RED LINE BOUNDARY

Status:
FOR PLANNING

P01	21/09/2026	CLIENT ISSUE	KM	GZC	GZC
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DR	CHK	APVD



Client:
 **BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**

Project Title:
PENISTONE STATION CAR PARK

Drawing Title:
PROPOSED CAR PARK LANDSCAPE

Sheet Size: A1 | Scale: 1:200 | Sheet: 1 of 1
Drawing Number: **PNS-SLC-XX-DRG-CIV-9009** | Rev: **P01**