ARUP

South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive

A61 Old Mill Lane Phase 1

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

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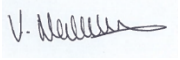
		Signature			
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Executive Summary

Ove Arup and Partners Ltd. was commissioned by the South Yorkshire Transport Executive to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment in relation to a proposed scheme to widen the A61 'Old Mill Lane'. The assessment was undertaken within the site boundary for Phase 1 of the proposed scheme.

The baseline assessment determined that the site supports a total of 3.70 Habitat Units and 0.30 River Units. No hedgerows are present within the site boundary. The proposed scheme will result in the permanent loss of 0.28ha of habitat comprising broadleaved woodland, introduced shrub and urban street trees. A further 0.05ha of woodland will be temporarily lost to facilitate site access and working area. The BNG metric has been undertaken to include provision of replacement woodland planting within the areas of temporary loss, and factors in the reduction in River Units resulting from increased shading of the river as a result of bridge widening.

Overall, the proposed scheme results in the loss of 2.11 Habitat Units and 0.05 River Units (following minor landscape updates in 2026). Replacement broadleaved woodland planting has been proposed in temporary works area. However, there is limited additional space within the proposed scheme boundary for further habitat creation or enhancement measures, due to the location of nearby infrastructure. Options for off-site habitat measures have been explored; however no suitable options in proximity to the proposed scheme are available. Consequently, the deficit in Biodiversity Units will be compensated for via a payment to be agreed with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council and secured through a Section 106 agreement, in order to achieve no net loss of biodiversity.

1. Introduction

Ove Arup and Partners Ltd. (Arup) was commissioned by the South Yorkshire Transport Executive (SYPTE) to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment in relation to a proposed scheme to widen the A61 'Old Mill Lane'. This assessment has been undertaken within the site boundary for Phase 1 of the scheme (Drawing 1.1).

1.1 Site and Scheme Description

The Old Mill Lane site is located north of Barnsley town centre (national grid reference SE 35043 07232) and encompasses a section of the A61 where it crosses the River Dearne. The proposed scheme involves widening of the A61 along the Old Mill Lane Bridge and re-decking of the existing road.

A suite of ecological surveys have been undertaken at the site in support of a planning application submitted in November 2021. Initial comments from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in relation to the application included a request for a Biodiversity Metric to be undertaken for both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the proposed scheme.

1.2 Biodiversity Net Gain Context

The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in July 2021 and is a material consideration in all planning decisions.[1] NPPF refers to the responsibilities of the local authorities to conserve the natural environment with respect to the use of the 'Circular 6/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligation and their Impact within the Planning System' as guidance in this process. All public bodies including local planning authorities are to consider habitats and species of Principal Importance listed in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act and Priority Species/Habitats within Biodiversity Action Plans when considering a planning application.

The Environment Act (2021) requires developments to achieve a minimum 10% net gain in biodiversity. Mandatory biodiversity net gain will apply in England through amendment to the Town & Country Planning Act (1990) which is scheduled for 2023. Specifically, the approval of planning permission will be subject to applicants demonstrating that proposals will achieve at least a 10% increase in the level of biodiversity after the development, when compared to the level of biodiversity pre-development.

For the purpose of this planning application, the LPA have requested that the Phase 1 scheme achieves no net loss of biodiversity.

A minor landscaping amendment was made following planning consent in 2026. This has resulted in an increase in woodland planting, which results in a potential reduction in the payment required to compensate the deficit of Biodiversity Units. Section 4.2 of this report is updated to reflect this minor change.

1.3 Report Objectives

The objectives of this report are to:

- identify the habitats within the Phase 1 site boundary (Drawing 1.1: Site Location) and assess their condition in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 technical guidance;[2]

[1] National Planning Policy Framework (2021) Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf Accessed: March 2022.

[2] Natural England (2021) The Biodiversity Metric 3.0: Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity Value: Technical Supplement (July 2021).

- determine the total number of baseline Biodiversity Units within the site boundary, calculated using the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 calculator tool;[3]
- determine the Biodiversity Unit losses associated with the scheme;
- determine habitat enhancement and/or creation opportunities on site to achieve no net loss;
- determine requirements for off-site habitat creation or purchase of Biodiversity Credits required to achieve no net loss.

1.4 Report Structure

The report includes:

- Section 2: Methodology.
- Section 3: Baseline Biodiversity Value.
- Section 4: Post-Development Biodiversity Value.
- Section 5: Conclusion.

[3] Available at http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720. Accessed May 2022.

2. Methodology

2.1 Biodiversity Net Gain Baseline Overview

Development that adopts a biodiversity net gain approach seeks to have a positive impact, delivering biodiversity improvements through habitat creation or enhancement. The process follows the mitigation hierarchy, meaning that development should first seek to avoid and then minimise losses of biodiversity on site as far as possible. Where losses are incurred, these should be compensated for through habitat restoration/enhancement on site. If compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible, as a last resort, residual biodiversity losses should be offset by gains elsewhere. Offsets are distinguished from other forms of mitigation in that they are off the development site and require measurable conservation outcomes.

The Biodiversity Metric 3.0 provides a proxy value for biodiversity in the form of Habitat Units, Hedgerow Units and River Units. Baseline habitat losses were calculated using the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 calculation tool.[3] The tool provides a score for different habitats and linear features based on their distinctiveness and adjusts their value according to the condition and strategic significance of the habitat. The habitat distinctiveness values are based on the species richness, rarity (local, regional, national and international scales) and degree to which the habitat supports species rarely found in other habitats.

Habitats were mapped in a Geographic Information System (GIS) to calculate the area/length of each habitat. These values, along with on-site condition assessments were used in the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 calculator tool to establish the baseline Biodiversity Units for habitats, hedgerows and rivers on site (Section 3).

2.2 Habitat Survey

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)[4] was undertaken in August 2020 which included mapping of habitats in accordance with the standard Phase 1 Habitat survey methodology.[5] Following the request from the LPA for a BNG assessment, a subsequent site visit was undertaken in March 2022 to collect relevant habitat condition information for the Biodiversity Metric 3.0. During the survey all terrestrial habitats were mapped using the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) system, on which the BNG calculations are based. As part of the field survey, condition assessments were performed in the field using the condition assessment criteria within the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 technical supplement.[2]

Each of the terrestrial habitats recorded during the baseline field survey were entered into the site habitat baseline calculator. The habitat distinctiveness score is auto-populated by the tool based on the habitat type. Habitat condition scores were added based on the data collected during the baseline field survey. Where scattered trees are present within a site, the number of trees is recorded and each is categorised by size (small, medium or large). The Biodiversity Metric 3.0 includes an urban tree tool which uses this data to calculate the area (ha) of urban trees to be included within the habitat baseline.

To establish a condition value for watercourses (rivers and streams), the Defra Metric 3.0 utilises the Modular River Physical (MoRPh) survey method.[6]

2.2.1 Strategic Significance

The strategic significance of each habitat is based on a landscape scale assessment. Published local plans and objectives were used to identify the local priorities for biodiversity and nature improvement. The Barnsley

[4] Arup (2021) Old Mill Lane, A61 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. April 2021.

[5] Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2010) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A technique for environmental audit*. Revised re-print. JNCC: Peterborough.

[6] Gurnell, A., England, J., Shuker, L., Wharton, G. (2019) The *MoRPh Survey Technical Reference Manual.*

Local Plan[7] was reviewed to identify any locations within the site boundary that were assigned to specific local policies. The habitats were then scored accordingly, based on their strategic significance category (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Strategic significance categories and scores.

Strategic significance categories			
Category	**Score**	**Point applied to calculation**	
		Pre-intervention	**Post-intervention**
High strategic significance • High potential – Area/action formally identified within a local plan, strategy or policy	1.15	**Yes**	**Yes**
Medium strategic significance • Good potential - Location ecologically desirable but area/action not identified in local plan, strategy or policy	1.1	**Yes**	**Yes**
Low Strategic significance • Low potential - Area/action not identified in any local plan, strategy or policy • No local strategy in place	1	**Yes**	**Yes**

2.3 Rivers and Streams Metric

The Biodiversity Metric 3.0 defines rivers and streams as those classified as 'Main River' or 'Ordinary Watercourse'.[8] The River Dearne is defined as a Main River. The Biodiversity Metric 3.0 calculates river and stream habitats separately to terrestrial habitats and linear hedgerows, presenting these as 'River Units'. There are two field survey elements required to determine the River Units associated with a river or stream; river distinctiveness and river condition. In addition, the strategic significance of the river is determined through desk study. The methodology for these elements is described below.

2.4 River Distinctiveness

Determination of river distinctiveness was consistent with the approach set out in the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 guidance. The distinctiveness categories for rivers and streams are based on two classifications: Priority Habitats as defined by JNCC and 'River Naturalness.'

Priority Habitat includes several river types:

- chalk rivers;
- watercourses with water crowfoot assemblages (Habitats Directive Annex I habitat H3260);
- active shingle rivers; and
- headwater streams (unmodified).

[7] https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/local-planning-and-development/our-local-plan/barnsleys-local-plan/. Accessed March 2022.

[8] Natural England (2021) *The Biodiversity Metric 3.0: Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity: User Guide*. (July 2021)

The Natural England Priority River Habitat[9] or Headwater Area[10] was consulted to determine whether the watercourses on site were mapped as Priority Habitat. If a watercourse is not found to be a Priority Habitat, it will be placed into one of the other distinctiveness categories:

- River and streams (other).
- Canals.
- Ditches.
- Culverts.

2.4.1 River Condition Assessment

The River Condition Assessment (RCA) has two elements: the reach scale assessment; and the sub-reach scale assessment. Both elements are combined within the online information system 'Cartographer', providing a final condition assessment for the waterbodies.

Reach Scale Assessment

The reach scale assessment is largely desk-based and is used to identify the indicative river type of the watercourses present within the study area. The assessment captures information including river sinuosity, extent of meandering, gradient and valley confinement to assign the river to one of 13 possible river types. The desk-based information, along with the maximum and average size of the bed material (derived from the sub reach scale assessment), is entered into the Cartographer information system which then assigns an appropriate river type.

Subreach Scale Assessment

The subreach assessment follows the Modular River Physical (MoRPh) survey method.[6] Within each subreach five contiguous MoRPh (MoRPh5) modules are surveyed, capturing data on the local physical structure and vegetation morphotypes from the river channel. Subreaches are required to cover a minimum of 20% of the channel within the red line boundary, with multiple subreaches being required for medium to large sites.

2.4.2 In-Watercourse Encroachment

In Biodiversity Metric 3.0 in-watercourse encroachment is defined as:

"An intervention that adversely affects hydrological and geo-morphological processes, creating localised changes in flow (e.g. eddying, erosion) and/or sediment dynamics and riverine connectivity - longitudinal, lateral or vertical. The result is localised changes in habitat, species and the use of migratory pathways."

In-watercourse encroachment is assessed to be major or minor in Biodiversity Metric 3.0 based on how far a development has encroached into the river channel (as a percentage of the channel width) or along the bank (as a percentage of the channel length):

- Minor – 5%-20% bank length comprising engineered bank revetment or encroachment up to 10% of the channel width.
- Major – More than 20% bank length comprising engineered bank revetment or encroachment more than 10% of the channel width.

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[9] Natural England (2017) Priority River Habitat - Rivers (England), https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/priority-river-habitat-rivers-england?geometry=-2.221%2C54.646%2C-0.914%2C54.785. Accessed April 2022.

[10] Natural England (2017) Priority River Habitat – Headwater Areas (England), https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/priority-river-habitat-headwater-areas-england?geometry=-3.406%2C53.356%2C1.821%2C53.926. Accessed April 2022.

No encroachment is recorded if there is less than 5% of the bank length comprising an engineered bank revetment and there is no encroachment into the channel.

2.4.3 Riparian Encroachment

In Biodiversity Metric 3.0 riparian encroachment is defined as:

"*A reduction in the quantity/ quality and 'use' of available habitat that forms a specific ecological function for riparian or aquatic specialist species. Whereby, 'use' is defined as the ability of a species to: commute, forage, rest/ dwell, or access as part of its life cycle between aquatic and terrestrial phases*".

Within Biodiversity Metric 3.0, the riparian zone is considered to be a 10m zone measured from the top of the riverbank (bank top). Riparian encroachment is assessed to be minor, moderate or major in biodiversity metric 3.0 based on the area of the riparian zone that is impacted by the proposed development:

- Minor – Any development 8m-10m from the bank top or where the development footprint occupies 0%-10% of the riparian zone 4m-10m from the bank top.
- Moderate – Any development where the footprint occupies between 10%-25% of the riparian zone 4m-10m from the bank top.
- Major – Any development 0m-4m from the bank top (except a maximum of 5% footprint for amenity features or where the development footprint occupies more than 25% of the total riparian zone.

If there is no development within 10m of the bank top, the watercourse is classed as having no encroachment and suffers no penalty within the assessment.

2.4.4 Strategic Significance

The spatial location of a river or stream is assessed with respect to its strategic significance. In this respect the value of rivers and streams that are located in preferred locations for biodiversity and other environmental objectives are afforded additional value. Available public plans are checked for identified actions including river restoration projects as specified within the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 guidance. These include:

- Local Plans;
- River Basin Management Plans;
- Catchment Plans; and
- Catchment Planning System.

2.5 Survey Limitations

Ecological surveys are limited by factors that affect the presence of plants and animals, such as the time of year, migration patterns and behaviour. Therefore, the absence of evidence of any particular species should not be taken as conclusive proof that the species is not present or that it will not be present in the future. However, professional judgement allows for the likely presence of these species to be predicted with sufficient certainty to not significantly limit the validity of these findings.

Any grid references provided within this report are approximate (obtained through handheld GPS devices) and are to be used as a guide only.

2.6 Protected and Irreplaceable Habitats

Impacts to protected sites and irreplaceable habitats as defined within the NPPF, are not adequately measured within the Biodiversity Metric 3.0. Consequently, they require separate consideration which must comply with relevant policy and legislation. No irreplaceable habitats were identified during the field survey and no protected sites were identified within the desk study carried out during the PEA of the site.

3. Baseline Biodiversity Value

The site boundary consists primarily of hardstanding forming the A61 road and associated infrastructure. Broadleaved woodland is present to the north and south of the River Dearne and small pockets of modified grassland and introduced shrub are present adjacent to footpaths. The habitat condition, habitat distinctiveness and other parameters are all outlined within the Biodiversity Metric 3.0, Appendix A.

3.1 Strategic Significance

Within the Barnsley Local Plan,[11] the areas of woodland adjacent to the River Dearne are assigned as (Figure 3.1):

- Green space; parks and open spaces, play areas, sports pitches, local natural areas and cemeteries.
- Green belt; land to be kept mainly free from development.
- Functional floodplain (flood zone 3b); land where water is stored in times of flood, a vital part of flood control.

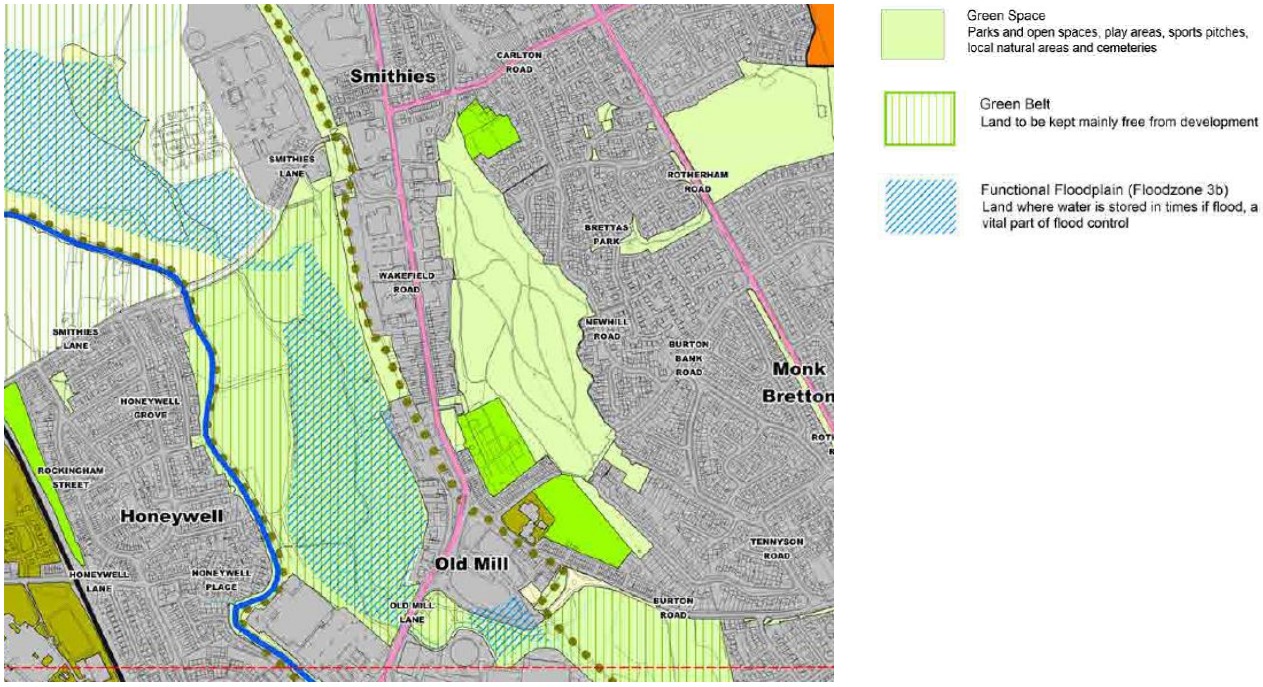

Figure 3.1: Excerpt from Barnsley Local Plan Policies Map.[11]

The woodland habitat and section of river within the site boundary is designated as part of Old Mill Lane Local Wildlife Site (LWS). These habitats have therefore been assigned high strategic significance within the Biodiversity Metric, being identified as habitat "*within area formally identified in local strategy.*"

The remainder of the habitats within the Phase 1 site boundary have been assigned low strategic significance within the metric (i.e. area not in local strategy).

[11] https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/local-planning-and-development/our-local-plan/barnsleys-local-plan/. Accessed March 2022.

3.2 Habitat Units

The terrestrial habitats recorded on site (in accordance with the Biodiversity Metric 3.0) include:

- Grassland; modified grassland.
- Woodland and forest; other woodland; broadleaved.
- Urban; introduced shrub.
- Urban; urban tree.
- Urban - Developed land; sealed surface.

A detailed description of the habitats recorded and the plant species present which underpin the classification of these habitats is available within the PEA.[4] Table 3.1 summarises the baseline broad habitat types within the site boundary and the number of habitat units attributed.

Table 3.1: Baseline habitat unit values.

Baseline Broad Habitat	Distinctiveness value	Condition value	Existing Area (ha)	Value (habitat units)
Modified grassland	Low	Moderate	0.013	0.053
Other woodland; broadleaved	Medium	Moderate	0.271	2.494
Introduced shrub	Low	Poor	0.031	0.114
Urban tree	Medium	Moderate	0.095	0.763
		Good	0.023	0.277
Developed land; sealed surface	Very low	N/A	0.680	0.000
Total	-	-	**1.113**	**3.701**

3.3 River Units

3.3.1 Distinctiveness

The River Dearne is not designated as a priority habitat and is therefore classified as habitat type “Other River and Streams” within the Biodiversity Metric.

3.3.2 River Condition

The reach scale assessment determined the River Dearne to be classified as a ‘Type F’ river.

The subreach assessment consisted of a single subreach, composed of five contiguous MoRPh modules of 30m length each. These were carried out between approximately SE 34955 07346 and SE 35023 07247.

The final condition score achieved from this subreach derived by the Cartographer information system ranged from moderate to fairly poor.

3.3.3 Encroachment

The River Dearne in its current alignment is also impaired by minor riparian encroachment and minor to major watercourse encroachment, varying along its length. This is predominantly associated with the reinforced artificial banks and features including the weir in proximity to the A61 road.

A detailed description of the habitats recorded are available within the PEA.[4] Table 3.2 summarises the baseline river types within the site boundary and the number of river units attributed.

Table 3.2: Baseline river unit values.

Baseline Broad Habitat	Distinctiveness value	Condition value	Existing Length (km)	Value (habitat units)
Other rivers and streams	High	Moderate	0.046	0.302

3.4 Summary Baseline Results

A summary of baseline units within the site boundary is provided in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: On site baseline Biodiversity Units.

On-site baseline	*Habitat units*	3.70
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	0.30

4. Post-Development Biodiversity Value

4.1 Habitat Impacts

4.1.1 Terrestrial Habitats

The post-development calculation in the Biodiversity Metric has been based on scheme drawings showing the areas of habitat that will be permanently lost to development, based on *Site Clearance Drawing A61-ARUP-XX-XX-DR-CH-110 Site Clearance_P01.* Information has also been provided by the appointed contractor Balfour Beatty, indicating areas of woodland that are required for temporary use only. These include temporary access routes and construction working areas. Woodland clearance has been minimised as far as possible, and comprises only essential areas required for works. Within the metric these areas of woodland are treated as lost, in the habitat baseline, with an equivalent amount of woodland planting included as "site habitat creation". This enables the metric to take account of the loss of mature woodland and apply a multiplier that reflects the "time to target condition" of newly planted woodland.

Due to the limited areas of semi-natural habitat within the site being constrained by adjacent infrastructure or the river channel, there are limited opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement that would result in an increase in Biodiversity Units within the site (Table 4.1). Therefore, no further habitat creation or enhancement measures have been proposed.

Table 4.1: On site habitat unit change.

Baseline Broad Habitat	Area retained (ha)	Baseline Units retained	Area lost (ha)	Baseline Units lost
Modified grassland	0.013	0.053	0.000	0.000
Other woodland; broadleaved	0.073	0.669	0.198	1.825
Introduced shrub	0.007	0.014	0.050	0.100
Urban tree	0.039	0.408	0.079	0.632
Developed land; sealed surface	0.680	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	**0.812**	**1.172**	**0.327**	**2.557**

4.1.2 River Habitat

Due to the widening of the existing Old Mill Lane bridge over the River Dearne, an additional 7m of watercourse will be subject to effects, which could influence channel vegetation and condition. The riverbanks on this section of river are already comprised of artificial/reinforced concrete and stone walls, therefore the bridge widening does not result in a significant change to the composition of the riverbanks.

In order to reflect the change to the river corridor as a result of the proposed works, 7m (0.007km) length of river is treated in the metric as "lost." A 7m length of river "other rivers and streams" habitat has been added to the site river creation tab, at a lower condition value than the existing river.

4.2 Habitat Unit Change

The proposed scheme will result in the permanent loss of 0.28ha of habitat comprising broadleaved woodland, introduced shrub and urban street trees. A further 0.05ha of woodland will be temporarily lost to facilitate site access and working area.

The overall change in Habitat Units has been calculated with provision of replacement woodland planting in the areas of temporary loss. This has been included in the Habitat Creation tab as 0.05ha of "*other woodland; broadleaved*" to be maintained in a moderate condition. The metric has applied a low difficulty of creation multiplier and a standard time to target condition of 15 years.

Since the original BNG report was submitted in 2022, the landscape plans for the proposed development have undergone minor revisions. In 2023, changes were made to the planting design; however, the BNG calculations were not updated to reflect these amendments prior to submission of the planning application. A further update in 2026 increased the proposed woodland planting from 0.05 hectares, as stated above, to 0.08 hectares. This increase represents a slight variation in the anticipated habitat unit calculations compared to the original assessment. The discrepancy is primarily due to the timing of updates to the landscape plans relative to the BNG assessment process, rather than a significant change in the overall design intent. As a result, a reduction in the amount paid within the Section 106 agreement may be necessary.

On this basis, the metric demonstrates an overall loss of 2.11 Habitat Units.

4.3 River Unit Change

The post-development metric factors in the reduction in River Units resulting from increased shading of the river and reduction on habitat quality as a result of bridge widening. This results in a loss of 0.05 River Units.

The overall change in Biodiversity Units is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Overall change in Biodiversity Units resulting from the proposed scheme.

Total net unit change (including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Habitat units*	-2.11
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	River units	-0.05

5. Conclusion

The habitats on site consist of hardstanding and buildings, amenity grassland, broadleaved woodland, scattered broadleaved trees and scrub, introduced shrub and running water.

The BNG assessment has determined that the proposed scheme results in the loss of 2.11 Habitat Units and 0.05 River Units overall. Replacement broadleaved woodland planting has been proposed in temporary works areas. However, there is limited additional space within the proposed scheme boundary for further habitat creation or enhancement measures, due to the location of nearby infrastructure.

Through consultation with the LPA it has been determined that the proposed scheme will need to achieve 'no net loss' of biodiversity. Options for off-site habitat measures have been explored and discussions with external Biodiversity Unit providers (The Environment Bank) have been held, however no suitable options in proximity to the proposed scheme are available. As a result, the deficit in Biodiversity Units will be compensated for via a payment to be agreed with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) and secured through a Section 106 agreement, to achieve no net loss of biodiversity. This approach has been discussed with the client, project team and agreed with the Biodiversity Officer at BMBC.

Following the minor landscaping updates in 2026 that have resulted in an increase in woodland planting since the original planning submission, this has resulted in a reduction in the deficit of Biodiversity Units and subsequently would mean a reduced payment to that already secured through a Section 106 agreement at the planning consent stage.

The implementation and management of replacement woodland planting in temporary works areas will be secured via a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) and incorporated in the proposed scheme Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

It should be noted that payment has already been secured through a Section 106 agreement for the development and, combined with the on-site BNG now proposed, is equivalent to a 4% net gain of habitat units overall, in excess of the 'no net loss' required for the project.

Drawing 1.1: Site Location

A1

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

N

Key:

Planning Boundary

0 25 50 75 100 125m

SCALE 1:1250

Do not scale

P01	04/08/21	PM	HJ	CW
Issued For EIA Screening				

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd

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Client
South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive

Project Title
A61 Corridor

Drawing Title
Phase 1
Site Location Plan

Scale at A1 1:1250

Role Highways

Suitability - S2 - Fit for information

Arup Job No **253511-00**

Rev **P01**

Name **A61-ARUP-GY-XX-SK-CH-00022**

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Appendix A: Biodiversity Metric