

ENVIRONMENT

Align Property Partners Ltd
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School
Goldthorpe
Biodiversity Net Gain Statement

ENVIRONMENT

Align Property Services
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School
Goldthorpe
Biodiversity Net Gain Statement

Birmingham
Livery Place, 35 Livery Street, Colmore Business District, Birmingham, B3 2PB
T: 0121 233 3322

Leeds
Whitehall Waterfront, 2 Riverside Way, Leeds
LS1 4EH
T: 0113 233 8000

London
11 Borough High Street
London, SE1 9SE
T: 0207 407 3879

Manchester
Westminster House, 11 Portland Street
Manchester, M1 3HU
T: 0161 233 4260

Nottingham
Waterfront House, Station Street, Nottingham NG2 3DQ
T: 0115 924 1100

November 2025

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

Document Number:	255949-BWB-ZZ-XX-T-EE-0002_Biodiversity Net Gain Statement
BWB Reference:	255949_Biodiversity Net Gain Statement

Revision	Date of Issue	Status	Author:	Checked:	Approved:
P01	November 2025	S2	Craig Dickson MSc BSc (Hons)	Chris Grocock MSc BSc (Hons) ACIEM	Sarah Stone MSc BSc (Hons) MCIEEM

Notice

All comments and proposals contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on information available to BWB Consulting during investigations. The conclusions drawn by BWB Consulting could therefore differ if the information is found to be inaccurate or misleading. BWB Consulting accepts no liability should this be the case, nor if additional information exists or becomes available with respect to this scheme.

Except as otherwise requested by the client, BWB Consulting is not obliged to and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after: -

- (i) The date on which this assessment was undertaken, and
- (ii) The date on which the final report is delivered

BWB Consulting makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or the legal matters referred to in the following report.

This document has been prepared for the sole use of the Client in accordance with the terms of the appointment under which it was produced. BWB Consulting Limited accepts no responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this document by any third party. No part of this document shall be copied or reproduced in any form without the prior written permission of BWB.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statement has been undertaken on behalf of Align Property Services in respect of the Site at Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Goldthorpe. It has been produced to provide the results and an overview of a baseline biodiversity net gain assessment undertaken at the Site using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

The Site is located at Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Goldthorpe. The Site is approximately 1.18 hectares (ha) in extent, consisting of the school complex, modified grassland and boundary woodland, and is centred on grid reference SE 46253 04660.

The habitats within the Site include modified grassland and trees with the total area of the Site measuring 1.18 ha. The Site habitat baseline score totalled 3.85 habitat units.

In order to achieve a 10% net gain in habitat units, 4.23 habitat units will be required post-development, which could include retention / enhancement, new landscaping or offsetting, in line with the mitigation hierarchy.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	III
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
Instruction	1
Site Description	1
The Project	2
Objectives	2
Scope of Works	2
Legislation and Planning Policy	2
The Environment Act 2021	2
The National Planning Policy Framework	3
2. METHODS	5
Desk Based Study	5
Habitat Condition Assessment	5
Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles	5
Biodiversity Metric	7
Strategic Significance	7
Survey Comments	7
3. RESULTS	9
Habitat Condition Assessment	9
Modified Grassland	9
Biodiversity Metric	13
Strategic Significance	13
Baseline Habitat Score	13
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	14
Biodiversity Metric	14
Trading Rules Requirements	14
Recommendations.....	14
Conclusions	14
5. REFERENCES	15

FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

TABLES

Table 2.1: The Good Practice Principles

Table 3.1: Habitat Condition Criteria (Low Grassland)

Table 3.2: Habitat Condition Criteria (Individual Trees)

Table 3.3: Habitat Condition Assessment (Hedgerows)

Table 3.4: Habitat Condition Assessment Summary (Habitats)

Table 3.5: Habitat Condition Assessment Summary (Hedgerows)

Table 4.1: Trading Rules Requirements

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: UK Hab Habitat Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

Instruction

- 1.1 This Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statement has been undertaken on behalf of Align Property Services in respect of the Site at Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Goldthorpe. It has been produced to provide the results and an overview of a baseline biodiversity net gain assessment undertaken at the Site using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

Site Description

- 1.2 The Site is located at Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Goldthorpe. The Site is approximately 1.17 hectares (ha) in extent, consisting of the school complex, modified grassland and boundary woodland, and is centred on grid reference SE 46253 04660. The land is relatively flat standing at 55 metres above ordnance datum (m AOD). The location of the Site is shown below in **Figure 1.1**.

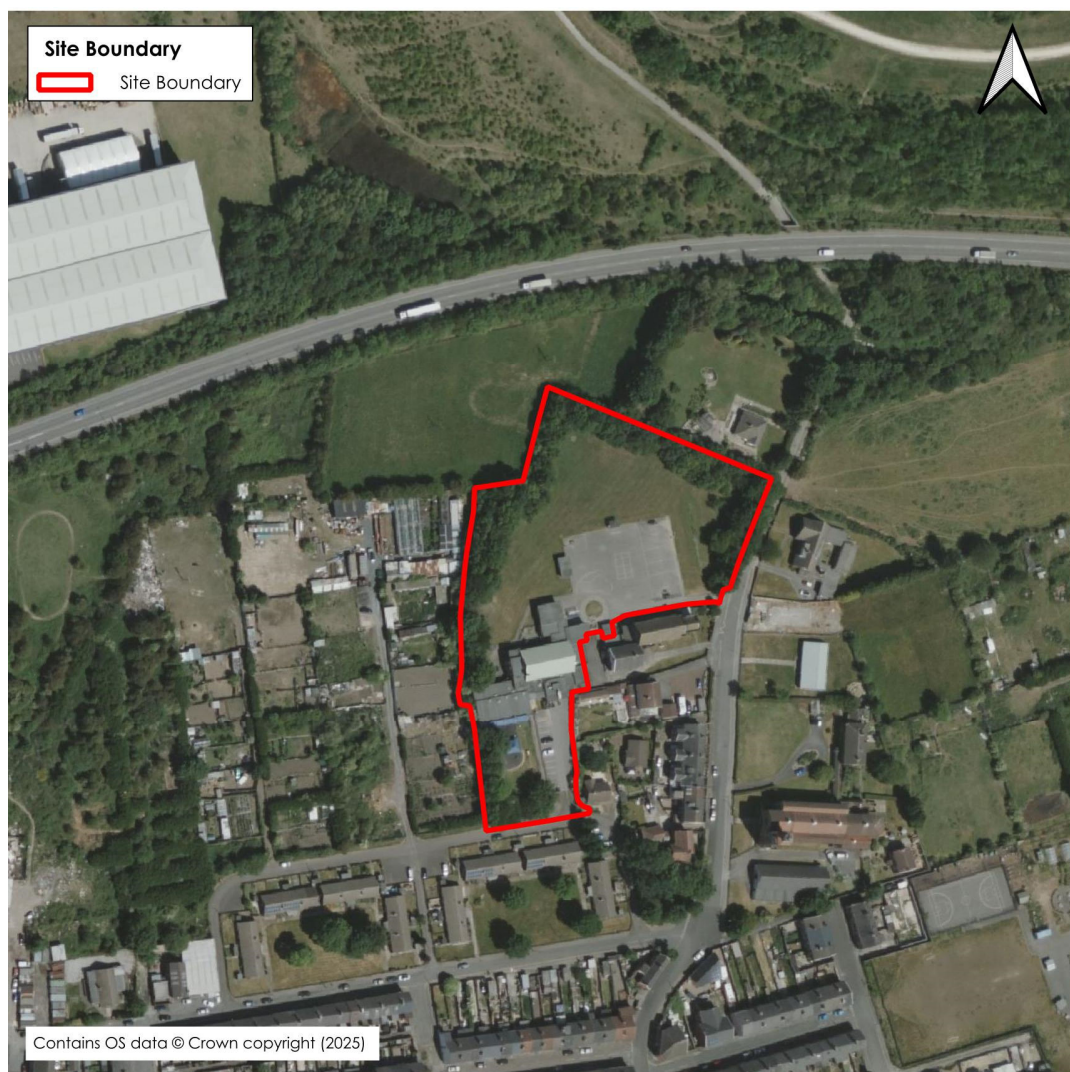


Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

The Project

- 1.3 It is understood that the proposed development will include an extension to the north of the existing school building, into the area of hardstanding and some grassland, however, no plans have been provided at this stage.

Objectives

- 1.4 The primary purpose of the BNG Statement is to provide an overview as to the existing habitats present at the Site and the value assigned to these habitats using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.
- 1.5 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric is the latest tool for measuring and assigning numerical values to the habitats present within a Site and the changes that will occur as a result of development or land management. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric provides the value of habitats as a 'baseline' score.
- 1.6 The three outputs of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric for terrestrial and aquatic habitats are:
- Area Habitat Biodiversity Units - Habitat area such as grassland, woodland or other areas of habitats which are measured in hectares (ha);
 - Hedgerow Biodiversity Units - Linear features such as hedgerows or lines of trees which are measured in kilometres (km); and,
 - Watercourse Biodiversity Units – Features containing water such as rivers, streams and ditches which are measured in kilometres (km).

Scope of Works

- 1.7 The biodiversity metric and assessment was informed by a desk-based study and a site survey undertaken by BWB in October 2025.
- 1.8 A specific habitat condition assessment survey was undertaken on the 1st October 2025.

Legislation and Planning Policy

The Environment Act 2021

- 1.9 This legislation was revised in response to the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill: reforms to national planning policy consultation on 19 December 2023 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The Act mandates the requirement of 10% net gains for biodiversity and as such should be the aim of all new developments.

The National Planning Policy Framework

1.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) guides Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) when developing their planning policies and considering planning applications affecting protected habitats, sites and species.

1.11 In respect of the natural environment, the NPPF states under Paragraph 187 that:

“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*
- b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
- c) Maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;*
- d) Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;*
- e) Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and*
- f) Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.”*

1.12 The NPPF Paragraph 192 states that:

“To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and*
- b) Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.”*

1.13 The NPPF Paragraph 193 also states that:

“When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁶⁷ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and*
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.”*

1.14 Additionally, the Barnsley Local Plan Core Strategy 2019 outlines several policies relating to biodiversity and greenspace, including the following which should be considered pertinent to the Site and proposed development:

- *Policy GI1: Green Infrastructure;*
- *Policy BIO1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity*
- *Policy GS1: Greenspace*

1.15 The Site falls within the South Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy, however, at the time of writing this report no draft plan has been issued and the plan is still in consultation, as such professional judgement was used to justify strategic significance.

2. METHODS

Desk Based Study

- 2.1 A desk-based study of the Site was undertaken to establish the habitats recorded within the Site. This involved a review of the PEA undertaken by BWB in October 2025.

Habitat Condition Assessment

- 2.2 A Site survey was undertaken on the 1st October 2025 by Craig Dickson MSc BSc (Hons). Craig has extensive experience of BNG Site assessments and has attained FISC Level 3 Botany Accreditation. During the surveys, data was collected on the habitats' conditions using the habitat condition assessment criteria for the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The condition assessment criteria are dependent on the habitats present on-Site, with each assessment containing sets of criteria which are either passed or failed. Criteria include things such as species composition, presence of undesirable species and percentage cover.
- 2.3 This approach is standard practice to calculate the biodiversity value of the Site.
- 2.4 In order to get a measure of the species diversity per metre² in line with the grassland condition criteria, a visual overview of the sward was undertaken to group areas of similar looking habitat. Between 3 - 5 random quadrats of 1m x 1m (depending on the size of the area of habitat) were then taken within each area of similar habitat/appearance to estimate the average species diversity.

Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles

- 2.5 CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA developed The Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles in 2016 which has then been used to produce a more in-depth document (Baker, Hoskin & Butterworth, 2019) detailing the ten main good practice principles for achieving biodiversity net gain. In order for net gain to be achieved, these principles must be met.
- 2.6 The ten good practice principles are summarised in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: The Good Practice Principles

Principle	In Practice
1. Apply the mitigation hierarchy	Do everything possible to first avoid and then minimise impacts on biodiversity. Only as a last resort, and in agreement with external decision makers where possible, compensate for losses that cannot be avoided. If compensating for losses within the development footprint is not possible or does not generate the most benefits for nature conservation, then offset biodiversity losses by gains elsewhere.
2. Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset elsewhere	Avoid impacts on irreplaceable biodiversity i.e. statutory designated sites such as SSSI's – these impacts cannot be offset to achieve net gain.

Principle	In Practice
3. Be inclusive and equitable	Engage stakeholders early and involve them in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the approach to net gain. Achieve net gain in partnership with stakeholders where possible.
4. Address risk	Mitigate difficulty, uncertainty and other risk to achieving net gain. Apply well accepted ways to add contingency when calculating biodiversity losses and gains in order to account for any remaining risk, as well as to compensate for the time between the losses occurring and the gains being fully realised.
5. Make a measurable net gain contribution	Achieve a measurable, overall gain for biodiversity and the services ecosystems provide while directly contributing towards nature conservation priorities.
6. Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity	Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity by using robust, credible evidence and local knowledge to make clearly justified choices when: • Delivering compensation that is ecologically equivalent in type, amount, and condition and that accounts for the location and timing of biodiversity losses. • Compensating for losses of one type of biodiversity by providing a different type that delivers greater benefits for nature conservation. • Achieving net gain locally to the development while also contributing towards nature conservation priorities at local, regional and national levels. • Enhancing existing or creating new habitat. • Enhancing ecological connectivity by creating more bigger, better and joined areas for biodiversity.
7. Be additional	Achieve nature conservation outcomes that demonstrably exceed existing obligations, i.e. do not deliver something that would occur anyway.
8. Create a net gain legacy	Ensure net gain generates long term benefits by: • Engaging stakeholders and jointly agreeing practical solutions that secure net gain in perpetuity. • Planning for adaptive management and securing dedicated funding for long term management. • Designing net gain for biodiversity to be resilient to external factors, especially climate change. • Mitigating risks for other land uses. • Avoiding displacing harmful activities from one location to another. • Supporting local level management of net gain activities.
9. Optimise sustainability	Prioritise BNG and where possible optimise the wider environmental benefits for a sustainable society and economy.
10. Be transparent	Communicate all net gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders.

Biodiversity Metric

- 2.7 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric was used to calculate the ecological baseline of the Site using the methodology as described above.
- 2.8 The habitat types, conditions and areas were input into the metric to form the Site's habitat baseline.
- 2.9 In addition to the habitat types, areas and conditions, the biodiversity metric calculation tool also requires other information on distinctiveness and strategic significance. These categories are described in more detail below.
- 2.10 Habitats are also assigned distinctiveness bands. These are based on an assessment of the distinguishing features of a habitat or linear feature, including consideration of species richness, rarity (at local, regional, national and international scales), and the degree to which a habitat supports species rarely found in other habitats. The distinctiveness band of each habitat is preassigned in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and are based on the UK habitat classification system.

Strategic Significance

- 2.11 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric takes into consideration Strategic Significance. Strategic Significance can be defined as the spatial location of a habitat in relation to preferred locations for biodiversity. This is broken down into three categories as described below:
- Within area formally identified in local strategy – the Site or habitat type is within the local planning documents or frameworks;
 - Location ecologically desirable but not in local strategy; and
 - Area/compensation not in local strategy/no local strategy.
- 2.12 The following data sources and resources were searched to gather information on the strategic significance of the Site and its habitats:
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
 - Barnsley Council Core Strategy.

Survey Comments

- 2.13 In line with standard guidance, the results and recommendations within this report are valid for up to two years from the date of survey (October 2025), assuming there are no significant changes to the survey Site or its immediate surroundings. Updated survey work may be required to support any future biodiversity metrics and planning applications outside of this time period.
- 2.14 The survey was carried out in October 2025, in good weather conditions with sun and scattered clouds.

- 2.15 A survey at this time of year is sub-optimal for identifying botanical species as they start to die off, however is sufficient for an experienced surveyor to categorise the habitats, in line with the aims of the BNG Assessment, and it does not significantly impact the Condition Assessments for Low and Medium distinctiveness habitats.

3. RESULTS

Habitat Condition Assessment

3.1 The habitats recorded on-Site in October 2025 are described in detail below with the habitat condition assessment results.

3.2 **Appendix 1** provides a plan with the locations of the habitats.

Modified Grassland

3.3 The Site had a playing field in the northern extent, which was close mown and wet in parts. Species composition was consistent across the Site and consisted of dominant red fescue *Festuca rubra*, with occasional Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, white clover *Trifolium repens*, daisy *Bellis perennis*, buttercup *Ranunculus repens* and *Taraxacum* sp. The wetter area had a higher abundance of Yorkshire fog, and bare ground was more prevalent.

3.4 The modified grassland was assessed as being in "Poor" Condition as shown in **Table 3.1** with the results of the condition assessment.

Table 3.1: Habitat Condition Criteria (Low Grassland)

Criteria		Pass/Fail
		G1
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs	Fail
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Fail
C	Scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area.	Pass
D	Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area.	Pass
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	Pass
F	Cover of bracken is <20%.	Pass
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981)	Pass
Score		Poor

Woodland

- 3.5 The northern and southern extents of the Site were defined by a boundary woodland, which was mature with species in the north including dominant cherry *Prunus avium*, with occasional oak *Quercus robur*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, silver birch *Betula pendula*, crack willow *Salix fragilis*, field maple *Acer campestre*, and sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa*, in addition to black pine *Populus nigra*, and an understorey including holly *Ilex aquifolium*, blackthorn *Sambucus nigra*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* and common snowberry *Symphoricarpos albus*. The woodland had paths and play equipment within and was in use for educational purposes.
- 3.6 The southern parcel also included hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, with late cotoneaster *Cotoneaster lacteus* also noted. The southern parcel was bounded by playground and had no functional understorey or ground flora.
- 3.7 The woodlands were both assessed as being in "Moderate" Condition as shown in **Table 3.2**, below, with the results of the condition assessment.

Table 3.2: Habitat Condition Assessment (Woodlands)

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

I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community at ground layer present.	1
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more stores across all survey plots, or a complex woodland.	Two storeys across all survey plots.	One or less storey across all survey plots.	1
K	Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees per hectare.	One veteran tree per hectare.	No veteran trees 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 stumps and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	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, stumps and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	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, stumps and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	1
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident.	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground.	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground.	1
Score:					26

Developed Land & Buildings

- 3.8 There was a variety of hardstanding and buildings on-Site which do not score habitat units and do not require an assessment. Furthermore, there were small shrub beds and raised planters which did not equate to a large enough area to be counted within the metric.

Summary

- 3.9 **Table 3.3**, below, provides a summary of the habitats, the condition assessment and the measurements of habitats which were used in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric to calculate the Site's baseline score.

Table 3.3: Habitat Condition Assessment Summary (Habitats)

Parcel Reference	UK Hab Habitat Type	Condition Assessment Result	Area (ha)
W1	Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	0.34
G1	Modified grassland	Poor	0.36
-	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A - Other	0.12
-	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A - Other	0.36
Total Habitats Area:			1.18

Biodiversity Metric

- 3.10 The following sections provide an overview of the baseline Site results including the strategic significance and baseline Site scores.

Strategic Significance

- 3.11 There is no draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy for South Yorkshire at the time of writing this report, and as such, professional judgement was used in relation to the woodland, which has been assigned "Formally identified in local strategy", as it is a priority habitat and the highest value habitat on-Site. The modified grassland has been assigned "Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy".

Baseline Habitat Score

- 3.12 The Site baseline provides a total of 3.85 habitat units.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Biodiversity Metric

- 4.1 The habitats within the Site include modified grassland and trees with the total area of the Site measuring 1.18 ha. The Site habitat baseline score totalled 3.85 habitat units.

Trading Rules Requirements

- 4.2 **Table 4.1** below summarises the trading rules requirements.

Table 4.1: Trading Rules Requirements

Distinctiveness	Habitats Present On-Site	Trading Rules Requirements
Low	Modified grassland	Same distinctiveness habitats or better.
Medium	Other woodland; broadleaved	Same broad habitat or higher distinctiveness habitat.
High	N/A	Same habitat required.
Very High	N/A	Same habitat required. Bespoke compensation likely.

Recommendations

- 4.3 It is recommended that the woodland is retained as part of the development, with potential for enhancement through management regimes and supplementary planting. It is anticipated that a small area of the grassland will be lost to facilitate the development. However, it is recommended that higher distinctiveness habitats, such as wildflower meadows, tree planting and scrub, are created. Additionally, the extension could feature a green roof to further enhance the score.

Conclusions

- 4.4 In order to achieve a 10% net gain in habitat units, 4.23 habitat units will be required post-development, which could include retention / enhancement, new landscaping or offsetting, in line with the mitigation hierarchy.

5. REFERENCES

- Baker, J. (2016). Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for development. CIEEM, IEMA, CIRIA, UK.
- Baker, J., Hoskin, R. & Butterworth, T. (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development, A Practical Guide. CIEEM, IEMA, CIRIA, UK.
- Barnsley Local Plan 2019 (2019) Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council. Available online at <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/17249/local-plan-adopted.pdf>
- British Standards Institution (2013) BS42020:2013 Biodiversity – code of practice for planning and development. BSI Standards Ltd, London.
- BWB Consulting (2025) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal 255949-BWB-ZZ-XX-T-EE-0001.
- DEFRA (2024) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.
- DEFRA (2024) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide – Technical Anex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2024) National Planning Policy Framework. ISBN: 978-1-4098-5302-2.
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside Website.
- Stace, C.S. (2019) New Flora of the British Isles, 4th edition. University Press, Cambridge
- UK Hab Ltd (2023) UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: UK Hab Habitat Plan



1. Do not scale this drawing. All dimensions must be checked/ verified on site. If in doubt ask.
2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects, engineers and specialists drawings and specifications.
3. All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. All levels in metres unless noted otherwise.
4. Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the engineer immediately.

- Site Boundary
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Introduced shrub
- Modified grassland
- Other woodland; broadleaved
- Developed land; sealed surface (Buildings)

P01	07.11.25	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	CD	SS
Rev	Date	Details of issues/ revision	Drw	Rev

 **BWB**
A CAF GROUP COMPANY

☐ Birmingham | 0121 233 3322
☒ Leeds | 0113 233 8000
☐ London | 0207 407 2879
☐ Manchester | 0161 233 4260
☐ Nottingham | 0115 924 1100

www.bwbconsulting.com

**Align Property Partners
Ltd**

**Sacred Heart Catholic
Primary School,
Rotherham**

BNG Plan

Drawn:	CD		Reviewed:	SS	
BWB Ref:	255949	Date:	11/11/2025	Scale@A3:	1:4500

Final



Project - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number	Status	Rev
255949-BWB-ZZ-XY-D-EE-0002	S2	P01

APPENDIX 2: Photographs



Photograph 1: Modified grassland playing field



Photograph 2: Broadleaved woodland



Photograph 3: Raised planters and pond in hardstanding



Photograph 4: Building 1 and introduced shrub



Photograph 5: Raised pond (TN1)



Photograph 6: Wall cotoneaster (TN2)



Photograph 7: Building 2



Photograph 8: Lifted flashing on B1



Photograph 9: Gap in soffit on B1



Photograph 10: Gaps under soffit on B1

