Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Barugh Green, Barnsley

Avant Homes Ltd

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Limited

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SLR Project No.: 410.067073.00001

11 September 2025

Revision: 2

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1	22 January 2025	Ellie Tew	Tom Redman	Tom Redman
2	11 September 2025	Vanessa Jackson	Tom Redman	Gary Oliver

Basis of Report

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1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting Limited (SLR)was instructed by Avant Homes Ltd to prepare a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment of an approximately 4.82 ha Site (hereafter referred to as the 'Site') to the south of Barugh Green Road, Barugh Green, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S75 1HR (approximate central Ordnance Survey Grid Reference (OSGR): SE 31821 07826), to inform a planning application for a 149-unit residential development (see Appendix A).

1.1 Statement of intent in respect of BNG

The Project is subject to the statutory BNG requirements, and as such a minimum of 10% BNG shall be achieved both on-site and through alternative offsetting measures. The proposed created and / or enhanced habitats on-site which are due to form part of the project, and their target conditions are outlined within this report and associated drawings.

Overall, using on-site land only, the project is predicted to achieve -3.86% net loss in habitat area units, a 52.87% gain in hedgerow units, and a 87.47% gain in watercourse units.

Off-site offsetting, involving the purchasing of habitat credits via a habitat bank, or similar, will therefore be necessary to deliver the BNG shortfall in habitat (area) units, which would be secured via an appropriately worded planning condition. In order to secure a 10% overall net gain in habitat units, 1.38 habitat units will be provided off-Site.

It is acknowledged that, in order to comply with the statutory BNG requirements, detailed management prescriptions describing how each habitat would be managed to reach target condition, as well as monitoring details, would need to be provided as part of a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) and Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP), post-consent, to discharge the new standard biodiversity gain planning condition, which is applied to all new planning applications after February 2024. A draft HMMP, outlining proposed management and monitoring, has been provided within section 5.3.2 of this report, to demonstrate how this condition will be met.

1.2 Baseline

The Site is comprised of one large field which at the time of survey was being used for cattle grazing. Hedgerows are present on the western, north-western and northern boundary and a hedgerow bisects the Site east to west. A ditch is present on the northern boundary associated with the hedgerow (Drawing 1).

This report is designed to be read in conjunction with, and makes reference to, the following documents:

- Landscape Plan, supplied as Appendix A;
- Statutory Metric Calculator Tool, supplied separately, as Appendix B;
- UKHabitat Map supplied as Drawing 1; and
- Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA).[1]

1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development (Appendix A) involves the construction of 149 residential units, with associated gardens, driveways and roads. Access will be facilitated from Barugh Green Road to the north of the Site. It is proposed that there will be Public Open Space (POS) in

[1] SLR Consulting. (2025). Ecological Impact Assessment. Barugh Green. 410.065596.00001

the north of the Site, adjacent Barugh Green Road, and small area of POS in the centre of the Site to allow for the construction of a Local Area for Play (LAP).

1.4 Evidence of Competence and Quality Assurance

This initial report was written by SLR Consulting Senior Field Ecologist Ellie Tew. Ellie is a Qualifying Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Ellie has over two year's relevant experience within ecological consultancy and has experience writing BNG Assessments and Ecological Impact Assessments (EcIA).

The updated v2 of this report was carried out by SLR Consulting Senior Ecologist Vanessa Jackson. Vanessa is an Associate Member of CIEEM, and has over eight year's relevant experience within ecological consultancy, including writing BNG Assessments and EcIA reports.

All work is subject to internal review as part of SLR's Quality Assurance procedure.

This report was reviewed and approved by SLR Consulting North-East Team Lead and Principal Ecologist Tom Redman. Tom has over eight years' experience in ecological consultancy and is a full member of CIEEM (MCIEEM). Tom regularly undertakes and reviews EcIAs and BNG assessments at various project scales.

A final review and 'sign off' has been carried out by Mr Gary Oliver, Principal Ecologist with SLR Consulting, with over 29 years' relevant experience within ecological consultancy.

2.0 Relevant Policy and Legislation

2.1 Environment Act 2021

The Environment Act (the Act) gained Royal Assent on 9 November 2021 and is now enshrined within UK law. The Act provides a mechanism for implementing Government's ambitions for 'improving the natural environment', which were previously set out in publications including the 25 Year Environment Plan. The Act provides recognition of the 25 Year Environment Plan as the first "environmental improvement plan" which will, once the relevant regulations come into force, be used as the basis for understanding the steps Government intends to take to improve the natural environment.

The Act implements the ambitions for an improved natural environment, by setting out statutory or legal requirements which mandate action, under the oversight of the newly formed Office for Environmental Protection (OEP). The focus of the Act is the "…*provision [of] targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment*…" and its requirements are structured around a number of broad themes.

Part 6 of the Act sets out provisions for 'Biodiversity gain as condition of planning permission'. Enacted on 12th February 2024, amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 require planning applications to be supported with additional information on the change in the biodiversity value attributed to a project, with biodiversity metric calculations, and with biodiversity gain plans using metrics, guidance and templates provided by government. Planning authorities will be required to consider these submissions in the exercise of their planning functions, to ensure that they are secured, approved and where relevant registered.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[2] sets out guidance for local planning authorities and decision makers on how to apply planning policies when drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. Along with Government Circular 06/05[3], the broad policy objectives in relation to the protection of biodiversity and geological conservation in England through the planning system are set out. Specific policies relating to habitats and biodiversity are set out in paragraphs 187 to 195 of the NPPF.

Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states 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. recognising the intrinsic character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

[2] Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2024). National Planning Policy Framework.

[3] Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005). ODPM Circular 06/2005. Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System.

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;

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 f) 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"

Paragraph 192 of the NPPF 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. promoted 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."

Paragraph 193 of the NPPF 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 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 reasons 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."

Paragraphs 194-195 relate to European sites (referred to as habitats sites) and state:

"The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

a. potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;

b. listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and

c. sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site"

2.2.2 Barnsley Local Plan[4]

Barnsley Council adopted the Barnsley Local Plan in January 2019. The relevant policies have been outlined below.

Policy BIO1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Development will be expected to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological features of the borough by:

- Protecting and improving habitats, species, sites of ecological value and sites of geological value with particular regard to designated wildlife and geological sites of international, national and local significance, ancient woodland and species and habitats of principal importance identified via Section 41 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 (for list of the species and habitats of principal importance) and in the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Maximising biodiversity and geodiversity opportunities in and around new developments.
- Conserving and enhancing the form, local character and distinctiveness of the boroughs natural assets such as the river corridors of the Don, the Dearne and Dove as natural floodplains and important strategic wildlife corridors.
- Proposals will be expected to have followed the national mitigation hierarchy (avoid, mitigate, compensate) which is used to evaluate the impacts of a development on biodiversity interest.
- Protecting ancient and veteran trees where identified.
- Encouraging provision of biodiversity enhancements.

Development which may harm a biodiversity or geological feature or habitat, including ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, will not be permitted unless effective mitigation and/or compensatory measures can be ensured.

Development which adversely effects a European Site will not be permitted unless there is no alternative option and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI).

[4] Local Plan (barnsley.gov.uk)

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Baseline Data Collection

3.1.1 UKHab Habitat Survey

A UKHab survey was undertaken on the 23rd September 2024, to identify the habitat types present in accordance with the UK Habitat Survey (UKHab) V2 methodology[5]. The survey also included a search for irreplaceable habitats such as ancient or veteran trees. The results of the survey are contained within the EcIA Report[1].

3.1.2 Condition Assessment

A Habitat Condition Assessment was carried out in conjunction with the UKHab survey, through which the quality of habitats was measured using standardised habitat condition assessment criteria contained within the Statutory Metric Condition Assessment Guidelines[6].

3.2 Statutory Biodiversity Metric Assessment

In undertaking this BNG assessment SLR have used the guidance document[7] and Statutory Biodiversity Metric provided by DEFRA.

In order to complete the Biodiversity Net Gain assessment, the areas of all existing habitats were mapped and measured in ArcGIS software (in hectares, or in kilometres for linear features (i.e. hedgerows)) and inputted into the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

The predicted future biodiversity value of the Site was calculated from the post-development landscape details (Appendix A), as provided by the client.

The Statutory Biodiversity Metric follows similar principles to previous biodiversity metrics, using habitat as a proxy for biodiversity and its primary application is to provide planners and developers with a method of establishing how much and what type of habitats should be created or enhanced in order to ensure that the impacts of a development do not result in a net loss of biodiversity. Habitats are assigned the following 'multiplier' scores:

- Distinctiveness: A measure of the type and importance of a habitat;
- Condition: A measure of the present or predicted condition of a habitat type; and
- Strategic significance: How a habitat is regarded within Local Planning Policy.

[5]Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L., Treweek, J. (2023). The UK Habitat Classification System. V2 https://ukhab.org [Accessed: 10/1/24].

6 Statutory Metric Condition Assessments Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Condition_Assessments-_Feb24.xlsx (live.com)

7 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric, User Guide, Date: February 2024, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65c60e0514b83c000ca715f3/The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_-_User_Guide_.pdf.

4.0 Baseline Ecological Conditions

4.1 On-site Habitats

A summary of the habitats and their extent and condition, within the Site is provided in Table 4-1 below. Further details of the on-Site habitats are provided in the accompanying EcIA Report[1].

Table 4-1: Summary of habitats within Site

Baseline Habitat (UKHab Code(s))	Baseline Condition	Extent
Habitats within Site		
Modified Grassland (g4 101)	Poor	4.75 ha
Holcus-Juncus Neutral Grassland (g3c8 101)	Poor	0.07 ha
Individual Trees	Good	0.0163 ha
Linear Habitats within Site		
Other Native Hedgerow (h2a6) – H1	Good	0.16 km
Other Native Hedgerow (h2a6) – H2	Good	0.037 km
Other Native Hedgerow with Trees (h2a6 11 50) – H3	Poor	0.23 km
Other Native Hedgerow (h2a6) – H4	Moderate	0.22 km
Ditch (h2a6 11 50)	Poor	0.225 km
Culvert	Poor	0.005 km

5.0 Results

5.1 Irreplaceable Habitats

No irreplaceable habitats have been identified within the Site.

5.2 BNG On-site Baseline Habitats and Value

Baseline BNG habitats are detailed in Table 5-1 and 5-2. Further details, including area / length of each individual habitat parcel, are provided in the accompanying biodiversity metric excel document (Appendix B).

A description of each habitat and details of which condition assessment criteria were failed for each baseline habitat parcel are detailed in the accompanying EcIA Report[1]. Condition assessment results are also included in Appendix C of this report.

Table 5-1: Site Baseline BNG Value - Area Units

Baseline Habitats (UKHab Code(s))	Condition	Extent	Units
Modified Grassland (g4 101)	Poor	4.76 ha	9.50
Holcus-Juncus Neutral Grassland (g3c8 101)	Poor	0.07 ha	0.28
Individual Trees	Good	0.02 ha	0.20
Total			**9.98**

Table 5-2: Site Baseline BNG Value - Hedgerow Units

Baseline Habitats (UKHab Code(s))	Condition	Extent	Units
Other Native Hedgerow (h2a6) – H1	Good	0.16 km	1.10
Other Native Hedgerow (h2a6) – H2	Good	0.037 km	0.26
Other Native Hedgerow with Trees (h2a6 11 50) – H3	Poor	0.23 km	1.06
Other Native Hedgerow (h2a6) – H4	Moderate	0.22 km	1.01
Total			**3.43**

Table 5-3: Site Baseline BNG Value - Watercourse Units

Baseline Habitats (UKHab Code(s))	Condition	Extent	Units
Ditch (h2a6 11 50)	Poor	0.225 km	0.38
Culvert	N/A	0.005 km	0.01
Total			**0.38**

5.3 BNG Predicted On-site Post-Development Habitats and Value

Details of post-development habitats and their BNG value are provided below.

Further details, including area/ length of each individual habitat parcel, are provided in the accompanying biodiversity metric excel document (Appendix B).

5.3.1 Post-Development Retained, Created and Enhanced Habitats

Details of proposed BNG habitats due to be retained, created and enhanced on the Site are provided below. A summary of each retained, created, and enhanced habitat type is provided in Tables 5-4, 5-5 and 5-6, descriptions of each habitat are provided in Section 5.3.2.

Further details, including area/ length of each individual habitat parcel, are provided in the accompanying biodiversity metric excel document (Appendix B). Post-development habitats are shown in Appendix A.

Table 5-4: Site BNG Post-Development Habitats – Area Units

Post-Development Habitats (UKHab Code(s))	Condition	Extent	Units
Individual Trees (Retained)	Good	0.0163 ha	0.20
Individual Trees	Moderate	0.6220 ha	1.90
Modified Grassland (g4) (Amenity Grass)	Good	0.2173 ha	1.02
Modified Grassland (g4) (Amenity Bulb Planting)	Good	0.0032 ha	0.01
Other Neutral Grassland (g3c) (General Purpose Wildflower Meadow)	Moderate	0.1733 ha	1.16
Other Neutral Grassland (g3c) (Meadow Mixture for Wetlands)	Moderate	0.1525 ha	1.02
Other Neutral Grassland (g3c) (Pond Edge Mixture)	Moderate	0.2285 ha	1.53
Mixed Scrub (h3h)	Moderate	0.0650 ha	0.44
Introduced Scrub	N/A	0.0963 ha	0.19
Vegetated Garden	N/A	1.1040 ha	2.13
Developed Land; Sealed Surface	N/A	2.7799 ha	0.00
Total			**9.59**

Table 5-5: Site BNG Post-Development Habitats – Hedgerow Units

Baseline Habitats (UKHab Code(s))	Condition	Extent	Units
Native Hedgerow (h2a6) (Retained)	Good	0.150 km	1.03
Native Hedgerow (h2a6) (Retained)	Good	0.037 km	0.26
Other Native Hedgerow (h2a6 11 50) (Enhanced)	Poor → Moderate	0.029 km	0.24
Species Rich Native Hedgerow (h2a6)	Good	0.215 km	2.18
Native Hedgerow with Trees (h2a6 11)	Poor	0.396 km	1.53
Total			**5.24**

Table 5-6: Site BNG Post-Development Habitats – Watercourse Units

Baseline Habitats (UKHab Code(s))	Condition	Extent	Units
Ditch (h2a6 11 50) (Enhanced)	Poor → Moderate	0.215 km	0.67
Culvert (Retained)	Poor	0.005 km	0.01
Culvert	Poor	0.01 km	0.01
Total			**0.69**

5.3.2 Post-Development: Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

A full detailed Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) would be provided post-consent, using Natural England's template. The purpose of the below sections is to provide a brief overview of the proposed management of created and enhanced habitats on Site, their targeted conditions, and monitoring requirements.

Avant Homes Ltd would be overall responsible for ensuring the delivery of the final detailed HMMP. Habitat management would be carried out by an appointed landscaping contractor. Ecological monitoring would be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist.

5.3.2.1 Native Hedgerows (h2a6)

A further 215 metres of species rich native hedgerow with trees will be planted across the Site, along the northern boundary of the Site adjacent to Barugh Green Road. It is targeted that this hedgerow will only fail criteria C2 and E1 once established.

The following species are proposed: hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), and dog rose (*Rosa canina*).

The hedgerow would be managed sympathetically for wildlife. Once established, the hedgerow would be pruned in February, on rotation, with no more than one side cut in any one year, in order to provision birds and other wildlife with berries and nuts over winter.

A total of 396 metres of 'formal native hedgerow' with trees will be planted on Site, particularly along the southern boundary. The hedgerow will be comprised of hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and be heavily managed but contain a range of native tree species. It has therefore been entered into the metric as a 'native hedgerow with trees' but assessed to be in poor condition due to hornbeam being native to southern England only and it being the dominant species within these hedgerows.

The hedgerows will be monitored in years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 of the 30-year monitoring period. Should any plants not survive, show deterioration from disease, or experience significant damage from human activities, they would be replaced promptly.

5.3.2.2 Modified Grassland (g4)

Areas of amenity grassland will be sown with Emorsgate EL1 flowering lawn mixture[8], or similar. This seed mix provides a good diversity of flowering plant species while also tolerating a stricter mowing schedule and higher levels of disturbance. This is particularly suitable to sowing in the central area of POS which will hold a series of outdoor play equipment.

[8] EL1 Flowering Lawn Mixture - Emorsgate Seeds

The flowering lawn will be targeted to reach good condition with just criteria B expected to be failed.

5.3.2.3 Other Neutral Grassland (g3c)

The areas of POS will all be sown with types of other neutral grassland comprised of:

- 0.1733 ha of Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mix[9] sown primarily over the north-western POS;
- 0.1525 ha of Emorsgate EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands[10] sown within the seeded SuDS basins the north-eastern POS; and
- 0.2285 ha Emorsgate EP1 Pond Edge Mixture[11] around the edge of the SuDS basin in the north-eastern POS and on the ditch margins on the northern boundary.

Moderate condition is targeted for these habitats, with at least three criteria, A, C and D expected to be achieved.

The wildflower meadows would be managed sympathetically for wildlife. Once established, the meadow would be cut annually in August/ September, after flowers have set seed. Following mowing, cuttings would be allowed to remain in place for between 1-7 days to shed seed, after which cuttings would be removed. Removal of clippings would reduce nutrient input into the soil and would, over time, create increasingly favourable soil conditions for supporting a diverse floral community. If needed, regular mowing of grassland to a height of 50mm could then be undertaken between September and March, before being left unmanaged again throughout the spring and summer.

The pond edge mixture seeding should be cut back in the first year to encourage perennial ground cover and discourage annual weeds. Once established the pond edge can be cut in sections every 2-3 years in rotation to ensure there is variation in the vegetation structure.

The grassland will be monitored in years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 of the 30-year monitoring period. Should areas of bare ground appear due to extreme weather conditions or impact from human activities, these areas would be resown promptly.

5.3.2.4 Mixed Scrub

A total of 0.0650 ha of mixed scrub will be planted in small pockets across the Site. Moderate condition is targeted for this habitat is criteria A, C and D are expected to be achieved.

5.3.2.5 Individual Planted Trees

153 individual native trees will be planted within the POS and road verges within the Site (further tree planting is also proposed within private garden curtilages, but these are not counted within the metric calculations, as they are outside of management control, and would not be included within the HMMP. Additionally, 15 trees planted within proposed hedgerow are accounted for within the hedgerow units and not within the habitat units as individual trees). Moderate condition is targeted for this habitat, with three criteria, A, B and D expected to be achieved.

These individual trees will be monitored in years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 of the 30-year monitoring period. Should individual trees not survive, whether this is due to disease of extreme weather conditions, they would be replaced with similar native specimens promptly.

[9] EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture - Emorsgate Seeds

[10] EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands - Emorsgate Seeds

[11] EP1 Pond Edge Mixture - Emorsgate Seeds (wildseed.co.uk)

5.3.2.6 Ditch

The ditch on the northern boundary will be retained and enhanced. 10 m of the ditch will also be culverted to allow for an access road to be constructed from Barugh Green Road on to the Site. The ditch will be enhanced from its current poor condition to moderate condition by deepening the watercourse to ensure it holds water year-round and down its entire length, planting with aquatic plants and seeding the banks will the Emorsgate EP1 pond edge mixture[11] to provide a good diversity of marginal vegetation. With these enhancements it is expected that six criteria will be reached post-development, with criteria A, C, D, E, F, and H expected to be achieved.

5.4 Biodiversity Net Gain Summary

In summary, the post-development Site is predicted to have a value of 9.59 habitat, 5.24 hedgerow, and 0.69 watercourse units, equating to a -3.86% net loss in habitat, a 52.87% net gain in hedgerow, and a 79.32% net gain in watercourse units respectively (Table 5-7).

Table 5-7: On-Site biodiversity net gain

Biodiversity Net Gain Unit Type	Baseline Biodiversity Units	Post-Development Biodiversity Units	On-Site Net Change
Habitat (Area) Units	9.98	9.59	-3.86%
Hedgerow (Linear) Units	3.43	5.24	52.87%
Watercourse (Linear) Units	0.38	0.69	79.32%

5.5 Off-Site Contribution

A further 1.38 habitat (area) units would be required in order to achieve a 10% net gain.

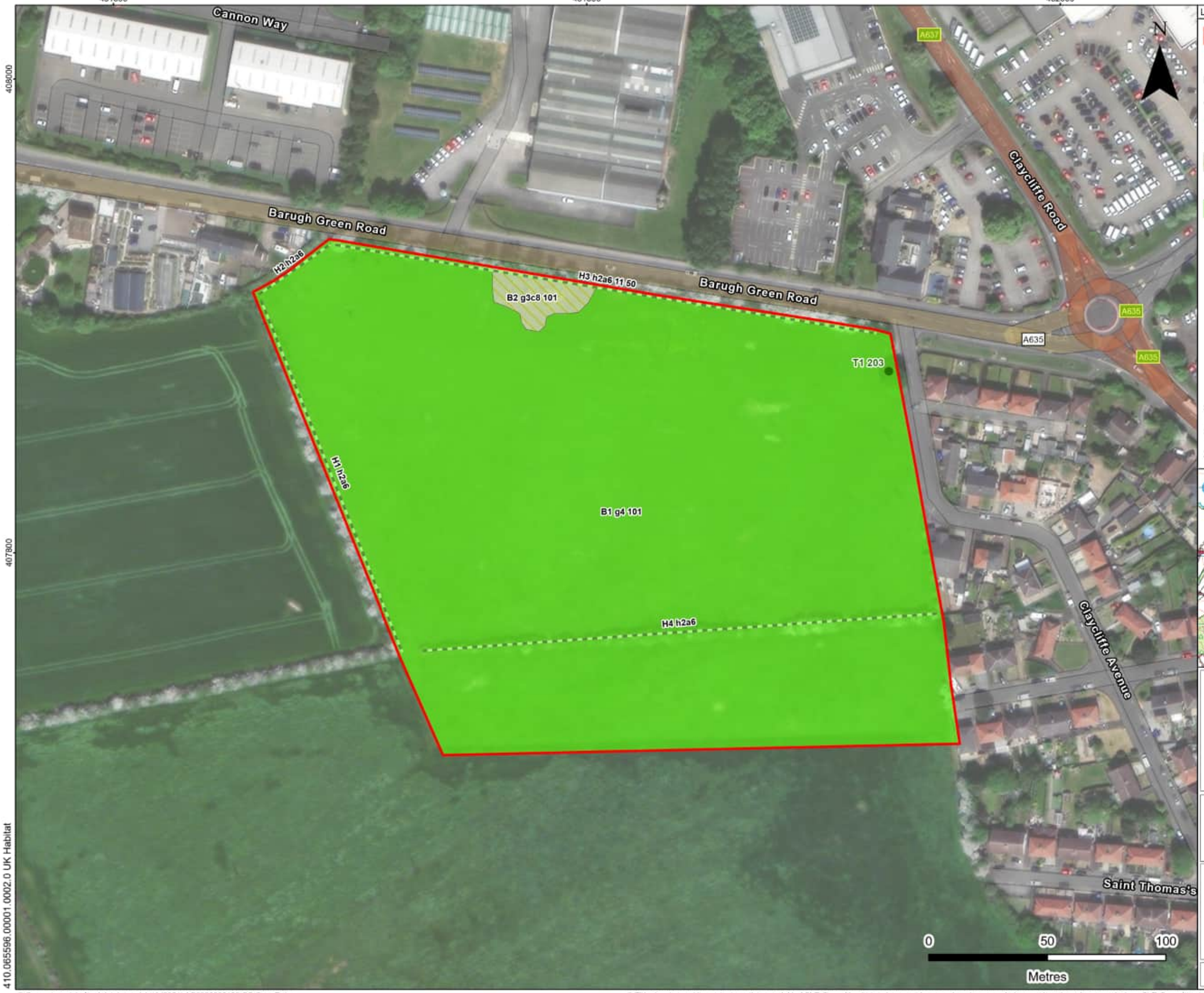
A biodiversity net gain for habitat area units cannot be achieved on site. It is proposed that this would be delivered by purchasing offsetting credits, via a habitat bank, or similar, upon agreement with the Local Authority, which could be secured by a Biodiversity Gain Plan planning condition.

Drawing 1 Results of UKHabitat Survey

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Avant Homes Ltd

11 September 2025



LEGEND

Site Boundary

Individual Tree

Primary Habitat Classification

Heathland and Shrub - Hedgerows

h2a6 - Other Native Hedgerow

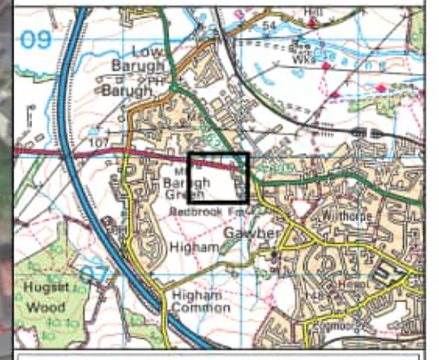
Grassland - Neutral Grassland

g3c8 - Holcus-Juncus Neutral Grassland

Grassland - Modified Grassland

g4 - Modified Grassland

Secondary Codes:
11 - Hedgerow with Trees
50 - Ditch
101 - Cattle Grazed
203 - Mature Tree



AVANT homes

SLR

BARUGH GREEN BARNSLEY

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

UK HABITAT SURVEY RESULTS

DRAWING 1

Scale 1:1,500 @ A3

Date OCTOBER 2024

Appendix A Landscape Plan

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Avant Homes Ltd

11 September 2025

4582, Barugh Green, Barnsley	BNG calculation
Proposed Native Trees (POS)	18 nr
Proposed Large Native Trees (POS)	40 nr
Proposed Medium Native Trees (POS)	56 nr
Proposed Small Native Trees (POS)	54 nr
Proposed Small Native Trees (Front Gardens)	90 nr
Proposed Ornamental Shrubs (Front gardens)	264 m2
Proposed Ornamental Shrubs (POS)	963 m2
Proposed Native Shrub Mix	650 m2
Proposed Native Formal Hedge (Front gardens)	880 lin. m.
Proposed Native Formal Hedge (POS)	396 lin. m.
Proposed Native Hedgerow Mix	215 lin. m.
Amenity Grass(POS)	2173 m2
Amenity Grass(Front garden)	1710 m2
Back Garden	9066 m2
Proposed Wildflower Meadow	1733 m2
Proposed Wildflower Meadow(wetland)	1525 m2
Proposed Blubs (Native)	32 m2
Proposed Wet-Tolerant Grassland	2285 m2
Existing hedges to be retained (Northern)	29 lin. m.
Existing hedges to be retained (North-western)	37 lin. m.
Existing hedges to be retained (Western)	150 lin. m.

FURNITURE

Proposed Bench
Hardwood raft style bench: Eg Harris Seat as supplied by Artform Urban

Proposed Public Art
Details to be confirmed

BOUNDARY TREATMENTS

Proposed Knee Rail
0.45m high

LEGEND

SOFT LANDSCAPE

Trees and Hedgerows to be Retained

Trees and Hedgerows to be Removed

Proposed POS Native Tree
Trees to be planted as 18-20cm girth, Semi-mature, min 6m high, to be staked and secured with suitable rubber ties.

Proposed Large Native Tree
Trees to be planted as 12-14cm girth, Heavy Standard, 3-4m high, to be staked and secured with suitable rubber ties.

Proposed Medium Native Tree
Trees to be planted as 12-14cm girth, Heavy Standard, 3-4m high, to be staked and secured with suitable rubber ties.

Proposed Small Native Tree
Trees to be planted as 10-12cm girth or 50L pots, 2-3m high and secured with single stake and suitable rubber ties.

Proposed Native Hedge
80-100cm, BR stock, planted as a double staggered row at 300mm centres

Proposed Native Formal Hedge
Evergreen hedge to be planted at 60-80cm, 5L pots, at 5 per lin.m. Species: Carpinus betulus

Proposed Low Hedge
40-60cm high, to be planted in instant linear troughs

Proposed Native Buffer Planting
Native shrubs to be 60-90cm height in groups of 3 or 5 protected by tubex or spiral guard. Shrubs species should include a mix of native species which provide berries, fruits and flowers to attract a range of species such as bats, birds and invertebrates.

Proposed Ornamental Planting
Mixed shrub and herbaceous planting, 3-5L pots with 10-15L specimens. Planting beds to receive 75mm depth ornamental bark mulch.

Proposed Wildflower Meadow
To be Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mix, supplied by Emorsgate or similar approved. Including 80% or ornamental grasses and 20% of wildflowers Sowing rate 4/gm2.

Proposed Wet-Tolerant Grassland
To be Emorsgate EP1 Pond Edge Mixture, supplied by Emorsgate or similar approved. Including 20% native wild flowers and 80% slow growing grasses. Sowing rate 4/gm2.

Proposed Wildflower Meadow for Wetlands
To be Emorsgate EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, supplied by Emorsgate or similar approved. Including 80% or ornamental grasses and 20% of wildflowers Sowing rate 4/gm2.

Proposed Bulb Planting

Proposed Maintained POS Grass
To be Emorsgate EL1 Flowering Lawn Mix or similar approved. Including 20% wild flowers and 80% meadow grasses. Sowing rate 4/gm2.

Proposed Amenity Grass
Front gardens to be turf.

Proposed Amenity Grass
Back gardens to be seeded.

HARD LANDSCAPE

Proposed Gravel

Proposed Footpath

Paving Type 1 - Pedestrian areas
Eg: Tobermore Fusion Silver Grey 600x400mm flags

Paving Type 2: Road Crossings
Eg: Marshalls Tegula Penant Grey

200mm high edge to planter:
Eg: Conservation kerb as supplied by Marshalls

Proposed 200mm Upstand
To be inset from kerb line

GENERAL NOTES

1. This drawing is the copyright of TPM Landscape Ltd and cannot be reproduced in any form without the consent of the company.
2. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with detail landscape drawings, details and specification.
3. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Architects', Engineer's, Specialists, Bills of Quantities and Specifications.
4. The insertion of any firm or proprietary brand on this drawing is an indication of the class or quality required and does not exclude the use of alternative materials that are equal in performance, quality and appearance, provided that they have been approved in writing by the Landscape Architect.
5. The Contractor is responsible for accurately ascertaining the position of underground services and responding to all relevant service easement requirements.
6. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise, for the purposes of construction this drawing must not be scaled and only written dimensions used. Written and scaled dimensions to be checked on site, any discrepancies reported prior to work commencing. IF IN DOUBT PLEASE ASK.
7. All work and materials are to be in accordance with the relevant British Standards and Code of Practice.
8. All Proprietary products are to be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and details.

REVISION NOTES

Rev	By	Description	Date
G	EO	Updated in line with latest site layout	27.08.25
F	RN	Updated in line with latest Arc Layout	31.01.25
E	EO	Updated in line with comments	14.01.25
D	EO	Minor amendments	13.01.25
C	EO	Updated in line with comments	08.01.25
B	EO	Minor amendments	07.01.25
A	EO	BNG calculations updated	06.01.25

Client
Avant Homes

Project
Barugh Green, Barnsley

Description
Landscape Masterplan

Status
For Approval

Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked	Date
1:500	EO/RN	KP	20.12.24
Job number	Drawing number		Revision
4582	101		G

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Appendix B Statutory Metric Calculator Tool (supplied separately)

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Avant Homes Ltd

11 September 2025

Appendix C Condition Assessment Sheets

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Avant Homes Ltd

11 September 2025

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site Barugh Green, Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	23/09/2024 E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	SE 31821 07915	**Habitat parcel reference**	H3

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The ditch is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	N	
B	A range of emergent, submerged and floating-leaved plants are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants present in a 20 m ditch length.	N	
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed *Lemna* spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Y	
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	N	
E	Physical damage is evident along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples of damage including: excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, or any other damaging management activities.	N	
F	Sufficient water levels are maintained - as a guide a minimum summer depth of approximately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.	N	
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	N	
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species[1].	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	2	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**	
Passes 8 criteria	Good (3)		

Passes 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)		
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	X	
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland **Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland** **Grassland - Lowland meadows** **Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland** **Grassland - Other neutral grassland** **Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)** [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] **Grassland - Upland acid grassland** **Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland** **Grassland - Upland hay meadows** **Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland**			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site Barugh Green, Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	13/09/24 E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	SE 31781 07910	**Habitat parcel reference**	B2
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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.**	Y	
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.	N	
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	N	
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	
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.	N	

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.**	N	
Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)		No	
Number of criteria passed		2	

Condition Assessment Result	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
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)	X

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Notes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site Barugh Green Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	23/09/2024 E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	SE 31820 07832	**Habitat parcel reference**	B1
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	N	
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 vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	N	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	N	
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	

G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			No
Number of criteria passed			3

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	X

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnotes

Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* .

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.

Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.

Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types

Habitat Type

Native hedgerow
Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
Native hedgerow with trees
Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
Species-rich native hedgerow
Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch

Habitat Description

ukhab – UK Habitat Classification

On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site Barugh Green, Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	23/09/2024 E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	

Condition Assessment Details

A series of ten attributes, representing key physical characteristics are used for this assessment. Each attribute is assigned to one of five functional groups (A – E) and the condition of a hedgerow is assessed according to the number of attributes from these functional groups which pass or fail the 'favourable condition' criteria.

This assessment is based on the Hedgerow Survey Handbook[1] and Favourable Conservation Status document[2]. For further clarification please refer to the Hedgerow Survey Handbook.

Best practice would be to record the species, age, spacing and other key information about all trees present along a hedgerow within the 'Habitat Description' box, as well as other key features of the hedgerow.

Hedgerow favourable condition attributes

Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	**Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'**	**Criteria description**	**Habitat parcel reference**										
			H1	H2	H3	H4							
			Grid reference										
			SE 31691 07830	SE 31676 07922	SE 31821 07915	SE 31826 07765							

Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types				**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**										**Notes (such as justification)**
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	The average height of woody growth estimated from base of stem to the top of the shoots, excluding any bank beneath the hedgerow, any gaps or isolated trees. Newly laid or coppiced hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice). A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).	Y	Y	Y	Y							
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees. Outgrowths (such as blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height. Laid, coppiced, cut and newly planted hedgerows are indicative of good management and pass this criterion for up to a maximum of four years (if undertaken according to good practice).	Y	Y	Y	Y							

B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth. Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).	Y	Y	N	Y							
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small). Access points and gates contribute to the overall 'gappiness' but are not subject to the >5 m criterion (as this is the typical size of a gate).	Y	Y	N	N							
C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: · Measured from outer edge of hedgerow; and · Is present on one side of the hedgerow (at least).	This is the level of disturbance (excluding wildlife disturbance) at the base of the hedgerow. Undisturbed ground is present for at least 90% of the hedgerow length, greater than 1 m in width and must be present along at least one side of the hedgerow. This criterion recognises the value of the hedgerow base as a boundary habitat with the capacity to support a wide range of species. Cultivation, heavily trodden footpaths, poached ground etc. can limit available habitat niches.	Y	Y	N	N							
C2.	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The indicator species used are nettles *Urtica* spp., cleavers *Galium aparine* and docks *Rumex* spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	N	N	N	N							
D1.	Invasive and neophyte species	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and recently introduced species.	Recently introduced species refer to plants that have naturalised in the UK since AD 1500 (neophytes). Archaeophytes count as natives. For information on archaeophytes and neophytes see the JNCC website[4], as well as the BSBI website[5] where the 'Online Atlas of the British and Irish Flora'[6] contains an up-to-date list of the status of species. For information on invasive non-native species see the GB Non-Native Secretariat website[7].	Y	Y	Y	Y							
D2.	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	This criterion addresses damaging activities that may have led to or lead to deterioration in other attributes. This could include evidence of pollution, piles of manure or rubble, or inappropriate management practices (for example, excessive hedgerow cutting).	Y	Y	Y	Y							
Additional group - applicable to hedgerows with trees only														
E1.	Tree class	There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient[8]), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 - 50m of hedgerow.	This criterion addresses if there are a range of age-classes or morphologies which allow for replacement of trees and provide opportunities for different species.			N								

E2.	Tree health	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	This criterion identifies if the trees are subject to damage which compromises the survival and health of the individual specimens.			Y									

The hedgerow condition assessment generates a weighting (score) ranging from 1 - 3, which is used within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The scores for each are set out in the tables below.

Condition categories for hedgerows without trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric Score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 4 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and C2 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 4 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Condition categories for hedgerows with trees

Category	Category Requirements	Metric score
Good	No more than 2 failures in total; **AND** No more than 1 failure in any functional group.	3
Moderate	No more than 5 failures in total; **AND** Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1, C2 and E1 = Moderate condition).	2
Poor	Fails a total of more than 5 attributes; **OR** Fails both attributes in more than one functional group (for example, fails attributes A1, A2, B1 and B2 = Poor condition).	1
	Score achieved:	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

Habitat Types

Individual trees – Urban trees
Individual trees – Rural trees
Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.

Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.

Habitat Description

Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):
Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.

Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):
Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site Barugh Green, Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	23/09/2024 E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	SE 31932 07872	**Habitat parcel reference**	T1 203

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	Y	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Y	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	6	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	X
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.		

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]

Condition Sheet: DITCH Habitat Type			
Habitat Type			
Watercourses - Ditches			
Habitat Description			
See the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	POSTDEVELOPMENT Barugh Green, Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	POSTDEVELOPMENT E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	SE 31821 07915	**Habitat parcel reference**	H3

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The ditch is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	Y	
B	A range of emergent, submerged and floating-leaved plants are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants present in a 20 m ditch length.	N	
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed *Lemna* spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Y	
D	A fringe of aquatic marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	Y	
E	Physical damage is evident along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples of damage including: excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, or any other damaging management activities.	Y	
F	Sufficient water levels are maintained - as a guide a minimum summer depth of approximately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.	Y	
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	N	
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species[1].	Y	
	Number of criteria passed	6	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 8 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**	
Passes 8 criteria	Good (3)		

Passes 6 or 7 criteria	Moderate (2)	X	
Passes 5 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)		
Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score			
Footnotes			

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Types			
Grassland - Lowland calcareous grassland **Grassland - Lowland dry acid grassland** **Grassland - Lowland meadows** **Grassland - Other lowland acid grassland** **Grassland - Other neutral grassland** **Grassland - Tall herb communities (H6430)** [Not to be confused with the Tall forbs secondary code – see UKHab guidance for details.] **Grassland - Upland acid grassland** **Grassland - Upland calcareous grassland** **Grassland - Upland hay meadows** **Sparsely vegetated land - Calaminarian grassland**			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site - Post Development Barugh Green, Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	POST DEVELOPMENT E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	Emorsgate EM2, EM8 and EP1 in POS	**Habitat parcel reference**	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
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.**	Y	
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.	N	
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	Y	
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Y	
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.	N	

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.**	N	
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	Score Achieved ×/✓
Acid grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria)		
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
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)	X
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Notes

Footnote 1 - Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.

Footnote 3 - Species indicative of suboptimal condition for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* . There may be additional relevant species local to the region and or site.

Footnote 4 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, by applying professional judgement.

Footnote 5 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)			
UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland - Modified grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site - Post Development Barugh Green Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	POST DEVELOPMENT E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	Emorsgate EL1 in POS	**Habitat parcel reference**	
Habitat Description			
ukhab – UK Habitat Classification			

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Y	
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 vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	N	
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Y	
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Y	
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)[2].	Y	
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.	Y	

G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]).	Y	
Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)			Yes
Number of criteria passed			6

Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Good (3)	X
Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A	Moderate (2)	
Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Footnotes

Footnote 1 – Creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense* , spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare* , curled dock *Rumex crispus* , broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* , common nettle *Urtica dioica* , creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens* , greater plantain *Plantago major* , white clover *Trifolium repens* and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* .

Footnote 2 – For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover.

Footnote 3 – Assess this for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non-native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.

Footnote 4 – Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
Habitat Types			
Heathland and shrub - Blackthorn scrub **Heathland and shrub - Gorse scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Hawthorn scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Hazel scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub** **Heathland and shrub - Dunes with sea buckthorn (H2160)** **Heathland and shrub - Willow scrub**			
Habitat Description			
For Dunes with sea buckthorn see:	Dunes with sea-buckthorn (Dunes with Hippophae rhamnoides) - Special Areas of Conservation (jncc.gov.uk)		
For other scrub types see:	ukhab – UK Habitat Classification		
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site - Post-Development	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	POST DEVELOPMENT E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	Mixed Scrub in POS	**Habitat parcel reference**	

	Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range).[1] - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species[2], - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana* , common juniper *Juniperus communis* , sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* (only in its restricted native range), or box *Buxus sempervirens* , which can be up to 100% cover).	Y	
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	N	
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition[6] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Y	
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Y	

E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	N	
		Number of criteria passed	3

Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	X
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score

Condition Sheet: INDIVIDUAL TREES Habitat Type

Habitat Types

Individual trees – Urban trees
Individual trees – Rural trees
Complete a condition sheet for each tree or block of trees.

Please see the separate Line of trees condition sheet for a line of rural trees. You should only use the Line of trees condition assessment and record that habitat type in rural locations.

Habitat Description

Individual trees (description applied to the urban or rural environment):
Young trees over 7.5 cm in diameter at breast height whose canopies are not touching.

Urban Perimeter / Linear Blocks and Groups (description applied to the urban environment only):
Groups or stands of trees (size requirement as defined above) within and around the perimeter of urban land. This includes those along urban streets, highways, railways and canals, and also former field boundary trees incorporated into developments. Canopies should predominantly overlap continuously. Groups of urban trees that don't match the descriptions for woodland may be assessed within this category.

On-site or off-site, site name and location	On Site - Post Development Barugh Green, Barnsley	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	POST DEVELOPMENT E Tew
Limitations (if applicable)		**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	
Grid reference	Post Development Trees in POS	**Habitat parcel reference**	

	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**	**Notes (such as justification)**
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Y	
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Y	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	N	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Y	
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	N	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	N	
	Number of criteria passed	3	

Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	X
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.		

Suggested enhancement interventions to improve condition score[2]

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