



Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Broom Close, Barnsley, S70 3EG

John Wade

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Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

- British Standard 42020 (2013). Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2020). Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Construction Industry Research and Information Association & Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain – Good Practice Principles for Development.

Proportionality

The work involved in preparing and implementing all ecological surveys, impact assessments and measures for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement should be proportionate to the predicted degree of risk to biodiversity and to the nature and scale of the proposed development. Consequently, the decision-maker should only request supporting information and conservation measures that are relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. Similarly, the decision-maker and their consultees should ensure that any comments and advice made over an application are also proportionate.

The desk studies and field surveys undertaken to provide a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) might in some cases be all that is necessary.

(BS 42020, 2013)

Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by John Wade to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Broom Close, Barnsley, S70 3EG (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for the construction of three terraced former bungalows (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

- The baseline habitat is 0.22 units; comprised of 0.05 modified grassland units, and 0.17 bramble scrub units. The baseline hedgerow value is 0.81 units, comprised of native hedgerow.
- The post-development habitat is 0.36 units; comprised of the enhancement of the grassland from modified to other neutral grassland, and the enhancement of the bramble scrub to mixed scrub, as well as tree planting.
- The development results in a **78.64% net gain in habitat units and a 48.45% net gain in hedgerow units.**

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1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by John Wade to undertake a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment at Broom Close, Barnsley, S70 3EG (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for the construction of three terraced former bungalows (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

A plan showing the proposed development is provided in **Appendix 1**.

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Statutory Metric: BNG Metric – Broom Close, S70 3EG – V3.
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Preliminary Roost Assessment (PEA/PRA), Arbtech Consulting Ltd, 2024.

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Landscape Context

The survey site is centred on National Grid Reference SE 36545 04746 and has an area of approximately 0.1ha. The site comprises modified grassland with tall ruderals, bramble scrub and hedgerows with trees. The site is located in a suburban area, southeast of Barnsley. A site location plan is provided in **Appendix 2**.

1.3 BNG Informative

BNG is a specific, measurable outcome of project activities that deliver demonstrable and quantifiable benefits to biodiversity compared to the baseline situation. In order to achieve BNG, a project must be able to demonstrate that it has followed all 10 of the Principles of Biodiversity Net Gain (as outlined in the *British Standard 8683:2021 Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain*).

The legalised Environment Act (2021) requires developments in England to demonstrate a measurable net gain in biodiversity and sets a target of a minimum of 10% BNG for all developments. It also stipulates that a management plan with a minimum 30-year term, should be adopted to ensure biodiversity net gain can be delivered. The Environment Act (2021) is mandatory as of February 2024. The requirement for biodiversity net gain is also enshrined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021). Furthermore, BNG is a requirement of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.

The Statutory Metric is the widely accepted tool used to calculate BNG. It enables the calculation of habitat value pre- and post-development to determine the overall change in biodiversity value because of the proposed development. The Statutory Metric has separate BNG assessments for areas of habitat, hedgerows, and watercourses.

The biodiversity value of a site should be maximised. However, it may not always be possible to achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain within a site and therefore the Statutory Metric can also account for offsite habitat creation, where land is available. Alternatively, developers can seek to provide an agreed financial contribution to an appropriate third party (such as the Local Authority, the UK Government, or another landowner) to deliver the required biodiversity net gain elsewhere on their behalf.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Baseline Biodiversity Value

The baseline BNG Calculation was informed by the PEA/PRA (Arbtech Consulting Ltd, 2024). A baseline habitat plan is provided in **Appendix 3**.

Habitat Classification

The PEA/PRA classified the habitats on site according to The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023).

Habitat Area/Length

The area or length of each habitat was calculated using qGIS software. In calculating the area or length of each habitat, habitats which occur as two or more isolated parcels across the site were combined, where they were deemed to be of a similar composition and condition. Distinctions were made between habitats to be retained (i.e. left as found in baseline), enhanced (i.e. improved condition) or lost (i.e. destroyed by proposed development).

Areas of scattered trees were calculated using the Tree Helper tool within the Statutory Metric.

Habitat Condition

Habitat condition was assessed using the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Statutory Metric (Natural England, 2023).

Strategic Significance

Strategic significance was assigned for each habitat based upon a review of the following:

- Ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

2.2 Post Development Biodiversity Value

The post development BNG Calculation was informed by Proposed Site Plan which is included in **Appendix 1**. A post development habitat plan is provided in **Appendix 4**.

Habitat Classification

Proposed habitats were translated to their equivalents in the UK Habitat Classification using The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023) and the information provided within the Proposed Site Plan.

Habitat Area/Length

The area or length of each proposed habitat was calculated using qGIS software. In calculating the area or length of each habitat, habitats which occur as two or more isolated parcels across the site were combined, where they were deemed to be of similar composition and condition. Distinctions were made between habitats to be retained (i.e. left as found in baseline), enhanced (i.e. improved condition) or newly created.

Habitat Condition

Target habitat condition for each proposed habitat was determined assessed using the Temporal Multipliers Tool and the Enhancement Temporal Multipliers Tool included in the Statutory Metric spreadsheet as well as the relevant condition assessment sheets found in the Statutory Metric User Guide (Natural England, 2023). This is based on the assumption that a 30-year management plan will be adopted for the site.

Strategic Significance

Strategic significance was assigned for each proposed habitat based upon a review of the following:

- Likely ecological value
- Function within the landscape
- Any site or habitat allocations under the Barnsley Metropolitan Council Local Plan

2.3 Limitations

No known limitations.

3.0 Results

3.1 Baseline Habitats

Table 1 details the baseline habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition, and strategic significance. An assessment of the condition for each habitat (where relevant) is provided in Appendix 5a (where necessary).

Table 1: Baseline Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Grassland	0.026 ha	Modified grassland - There are, on average, less than 6-8 species per m ² . No scattered scrub is associated with the grassland. Physical damage is >5% of the total grassland area. Cover of bare ground is around 50%. No bracken was recorded within the habitat parcel. There is an absence of non-native invasive species within the habitat parcel.	Poor – see Appendix 5a.	Low strategic significance
Heathland and shrub	0.0524 ha	Bramble scrub - An area of bramble scrub was present in the west of the site, other species within the scrub consisted of frequent broad-leaved willowherb, occasional raspberry, common nettle and spear thistle.	N/A	Low strategic significance
Hedgerow	0.123km	Native hedgerow - The height is >1.5m and width is >1.5m. Gap between ground canopy <0.5m for 90% of the length. Gaps make up <10% of total length and no gaps are >5m. There is >1m of undisturbed ground with perennial vegetation >90% of the length on one side of the hedgerow. Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% of the area of disturbed ground. >90% of the hedgerow ground flora is absent of invasive non-native species. All trees within the hedgerow were young. At least 95% of the hedgerows were in good condition.	Good – see Appendix 5a.	Medium strategic significance

3.2 Post Development Habitats

Table 2 details the post development habitats present within the site along with their area/length, condition, and strategic significance. An assessment of the anticipated condition for each habitat (where relevant) is provided in Appendix 5b, which is based on the assumption that a 30-year management plan will be implemented for the site.

Table 2: Post Development Biodiversity Value

Habitat	Area / Length	Description	Condition Assessment	Strategic Significance
Developed land; sealed surface	0.0185 ha	Construction of new buildings	N/A	Low strategic significance
Developed land; sealed surface	0.0154 ha	Hardstanding	N/A	Low strategic significance

Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.0126 ha	Permeable access road	N/A	Low strategic significance
Grassland	0.0157 ha	Enhancement of modified grassland to other neutral grassland through planting and management regime	Good – see Appendix 5b	Medium strategic significance
Scrub	0.0062 ha	Enhancement of retained bramble scrub to mixed scrub	Good – see Appendix 5b	Low strategic significance
Individual trees	0.0651 ha	New tree planting	Assumed poor – new tree planting	Medium strategic significance

3.3 Change in Biodiversity Value of the Site

Full details are provided in the Statutory Metric. The headline results are presented in **Appendix 6**.

Areas of Habitat

The baseline habitat value of the site is 0.22 units, comprising 0.05 units modified grassland and 0.17 units bramble scrub.

The post development habitat value of the site is 0.05 units, comprising the removal of modified grassland and bramble scrub, and the creation of developed land, sealed surface, and vegetated garden units.

This results in a net change in biodiversity of -81.45% (i.e. a net loss).

Hedgerows

The baseline hedgerow value of the site is 0.81 units, comprising 0.81 units native hedgerow.

The post development habitat value of the site is 0 units, comprising the removal of existing hedgerow.

This results in a net change in biodiversity of -100% (i.e. a net loss).

4.0 Recommendations to Deliver BNG

4.1 Discussion

The current proposed plan results in a 78.64% net gain in habitat units and a 48.45% net gain in hedgerow units. This is more than the 10% target of biodiversity net gain. Although more than the required 10% net gain has been achieved, the trading rules have not been met owing to the loss of scrub habitat type. In order to satisfy the trading rules, the provision of additional or alternative landscaping should be explored and the proposed plans amended accordingly to either achieve a 10% net gain on site or to reduce off-site compensation requirements that may be required to achieve a 10% net gain.

4.2 Biodiversity Offsetting

If the landscaping plans are not altered or if the above alterations still do not satisfy the trading rules, the deficit will need to be delivered in a suitable offsite location i.e. biodiversity offsetting.

The mechanism for securing this off-setting will need to be proposed to, and confirmed by the LPA e.g., purchasing conservation credits through a registered provider, habitat creation directly through the client owned or LPA offered land or a financial contribution towards another provider such as a local nature reserve or park. As well as the creation of new habitats, this should also secure the management of the proposed habitats to help achieve the desired condition for at least 30 years. This would be linked to the application through a planning obligation Section 106 (S106) agreement. The proposed habitat compensation should be of an appropriate distinctiveness to meet the trading rules of BNG. An ecology survey of the baseline habitat of any off-site land will be required to inform the baseline conditions of any land subject to off-site compensation measures.

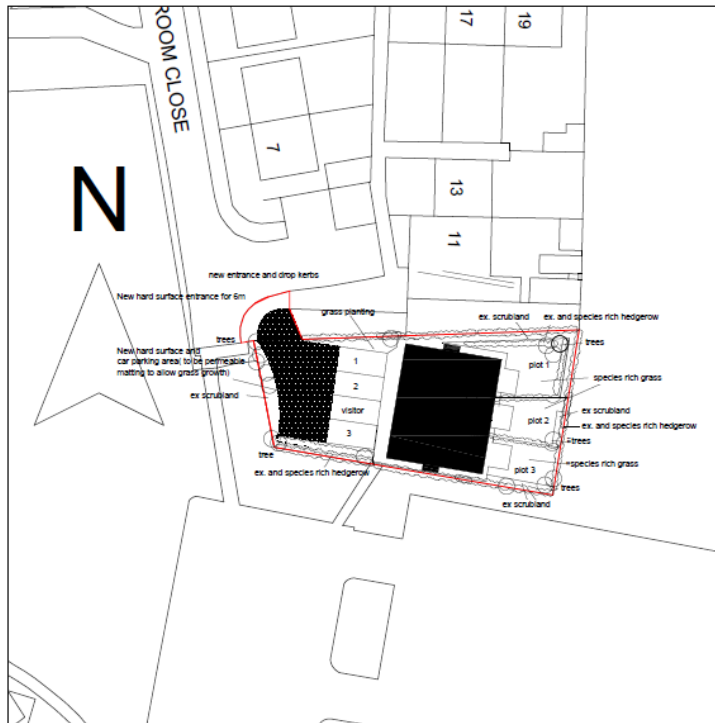
4.3 Post Development

A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Management Plan must be produced for the site. This should include recommendations for the implementation, management and monitoring of the site for at least 30 years.

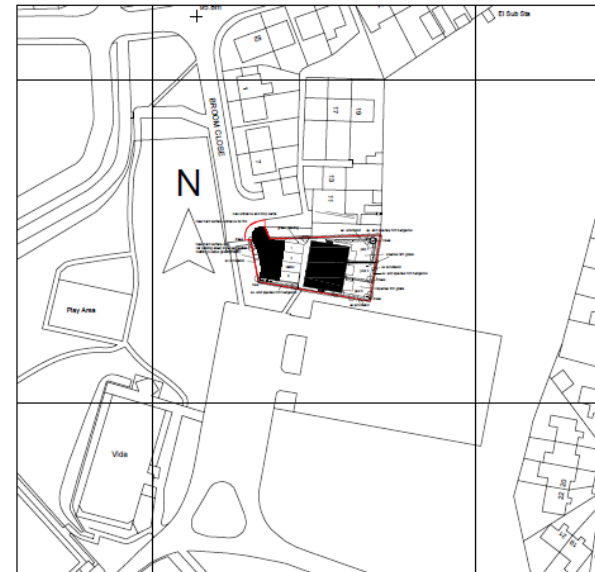
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- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.
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- Natural England (2023). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 User Guide (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 1 - Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (JP039).
- Natural England (2023). The Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Technical Annex 2 – Technical Information (JP039).
- The UK Habitat Classification Habitat Definitions Version 2.0 (The UK Habitat Classification Working Group, July 2023)

Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan



Site Plan 1:500



Site Location Plan 1:1250

**Proposed Three replacement terraced Dormer Bungalows
9 Broom Close, Kendray
Planning- Proposed
Prints to scale on A3 paper**

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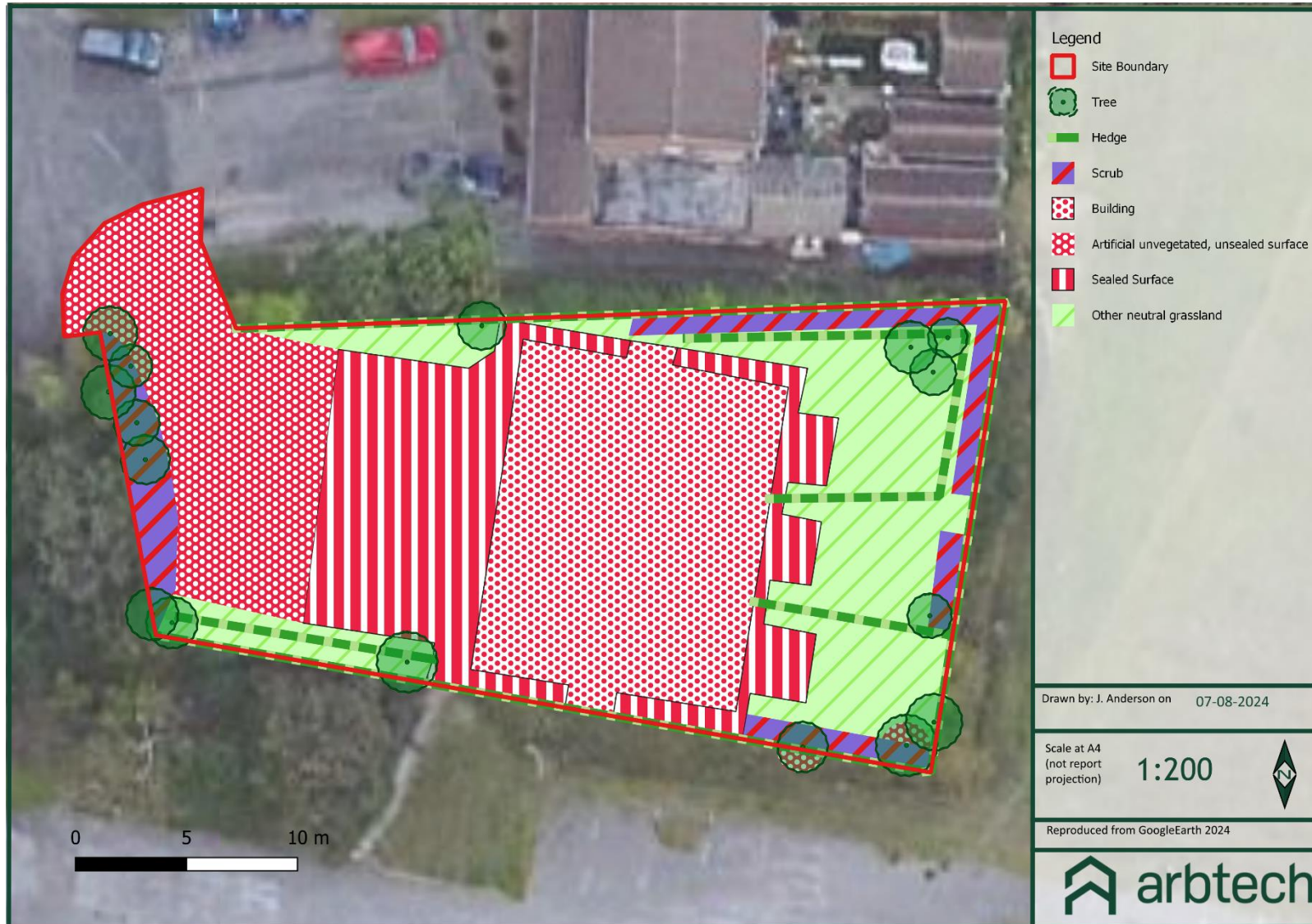
Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3: Baseline Habitat Plan



Appendix 4: Post Development Habitat Plan



Appendix 5a: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets – Baseline

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (low distinctiveness)		
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.	NO	
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.	YES	
C Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note – patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	YES	
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.	NO	
E Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² .	NO	
F Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	YES	
G There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴).	NO	

Condition sheet: HEDGEROW Habitat Types					
Hedgerow favourable condition attributes					
Attributes and functional groupings (A, B, C, D and E)	Criteria - the minimum requirements for 'favourable condition'	Criteria description	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)	
Core groups - applicable to all hedgerow types					
A1.	Height	>1.5 m average along length	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>A newly planted hedgerow does not pass this criterion (unless it is >1.5 m height).</p>	YES	
A2.	Width	>1.5 m average along length	<p>The average width of woody growth estimated at the widest point of the canopy, excluding gaps and isolated trees.</p> <p>Outgrowths (such as blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> suckers) are only included in the width estimate when they are >0.5 m in height.</p> <p>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).</p>	YES	
B1.	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length	<p>This is the vertical 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow, and its distance from the ground to the lowest leafy growth.</p> <p>Certain exceptions to this criterion are acceptable (see page 65 of the Hedgerow Survey Handbook).</p>	YES	
B2.	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m	<p>This is the horizontal 'gappiness' of the woody component of the hedgerow. Gaps are complete breaks in the woody canopy (no matter how small).</p> <p>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).</p>	YES	

C1.	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1m 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 1m 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.	YES	
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 <i>Urtica</i> spp., cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> and docks <i>Rumex</i> spp. Their presence, either singly or together, does not exceed the 20% cover threshold.	YES	
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 .	YES	
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).	YES	

Appendix 5b: Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets – Proposed

Condition Sheet: SCRUB Habitat Type			
		(Yes or No)	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 <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (only in its restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	YES	
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran ³) shrubs are all present.	YES	
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.	YES	
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	YES	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	YES	

Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (medium, high and very high distinctiveness)		
UKHAB - UK Habitat Classification		
Condition Assessment Criteria	Criterion passed (Yes or No)	Notes (such as justification)
A	<p>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</p> <p>Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.</p>	YES
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	YES
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ² .	YES
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	YES
E	<p>Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition³ 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.</p> <p>If any invasive non-native plant species⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA⁵) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.</p>	YES

Appendix 6: Headline BNG Results

The Statutory Metric is provided as a separate excel spreadsheet.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	0.17
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	0.39
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	<i>Habitat units</i>	78.64%
	<i>Hedgerow units</i>	48.45%
	<i>Watercourse units</i>	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	No - Check Trading Summaries ▲	