

**Land south of Cemetery Road,
Jump, Barnsley**

Biodiversity Gain assessment

June 2026

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Project	Cemetery Road, Jump - Biodiversity Gain Report
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1 Introduction

Background to commission

- 1.1 BSG Ecology was commissioned by Barratt & David Wilson Homes (Yorkshire West) in January 2026 to prepare a Biodiversity Gain Assessment to inform a full planning application for the proposed residential development of land south of Cemetery Road in Jump (the 'Site'). The Site is comprised of three fields located south of Cemetery Road, Jump, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S74 0JH.
- 1.2 This report should be read in conjunction with the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) report (BSG Ecology, 2026) which sets out an ecological impact assessment and ecological mitigation associated with the proposed development.

Site description

- 1.3 The Site is located on the eastern edge of Jump, which alongside Birdwell, Blacker Hill, Elsecar and Hemingfield, is identified as part of the Principal Town of Hoyland.
- 1.4 The Site lies within the settlement boundary of Hoyland and immediately adjoins the urban fabric of Jump to the west, whilst Hemingfield is located to the north-east.
- 1.5 The Site comprises approximately 9.7 hectares of undeveloped land in agricultural use. The Site is formed of three fields bisected by hedges and trees on its boundaries. The Site immediately adjoins existing housing to the north, north-east and west.
- 1.6 The site is bounded by:
- Cemetery Road to the north with houses and Hemingfield and Jump Cemetery beyond.
 - Existing houses along Cemetery Road to the north-east.
 - A railway line to the east.
 - Protected Green Space to the south, known as Wentworth Road Green Space.
 - Existing houses to the west.

Project summary

- 1.7 The proposed development is for a residential development, together with access, public open space, landscaping, drainage infrastructure and associated works.
- 1.8 This report is written with reference to the Planning Layout (Parker Peel, 2026) and the Landscape Masterplan (SLR Consulting, 2026), as presented in Appendices 1 and 2.

Purpose of this report

- 1.9 This report provides the details of the biodiversity gain assessment undertaken for the development; consideration is given to relevant legislative, planning policy and guidance documents to inform the presentation of the assessment. It is considered that sufficient certainty is given in the assessment to inform local planning authority decision making, on the principle that the biodiversity gain condition can be met, should planning permission be granted.
- 1.10 The biodiversity gain measures proposed are considered to be proportionate, reasonable, locally relevant, and practical to deliver.
- 1.11 BSG Ecology has relied upon the following information in the preparation of this assessment:
- The Planning Layout (Parker Peel, 2026), (drawing reference 2604-SI-02, dated May 2026), which includes the the application 'red line' boundary. See Appendix 1.

- The Landscape Masterplan (SLR Consulting) (drawing reference JMP-07, Rev. 00, dated May 2026). See Appendix 2.
- Habitat survey data, presented on Figure 1, arising from the survey work undertaken on 11 February 2026 and 21 May 2026 to inform the pre-development baseline habitat values (BSG Ecology, 2026). The 21 May 2026 is considered to be 'the relevant date'.
- The published Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Defra, 2025a) and the associated User Guide (Defra, 2025b) applicable at the date of the biodiversity gain assessment, as referred to in the Methodology section of this report.
- Any other relevant information provided by the applicant or noted by BSG Ecology regarding activity on the Site where the development is to take place:
 - specifically for a Site which does not have planning permission, any activity unrelated to any planning permission on or after 30 January 2020
- Any other information provided by the applicant to inform the preparation of the projected biodiversity value of any habitat on-site.

2 Methodology

Field survey

- 2.1 Ellie Tew (BSG Ecology, Senior Ecologist) undertook a habitat survey of the Site on 11 February 2026. The weather conditions during the survey were clear, with a light breeze and no rain. The temperature during the survey was 3°C.
- 2.2 A further survey was conducted on 21 May 2026 to verify the on-Site habitats and included a grassland assessment. The weather conditions during the survey were clear, with no breeze and no rain. The temperature during the survey was 19°C.
- 2.3 During the survey, habitats were described, and their condition assessed with reference to the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab Ltd, 2023) and SBM (Defra, 2025a). All habitats present within the Site were mapped and are shown on Figure 1.
- 2.4 The results of the survey, including habitat descriptions and quadrat data, are set out in a separate report, Ecological Impact Assessment Report (BSG Ecology, 2026). Condition assessment results and the results of the SBM are provided in separate Excel spreadsheets, Appendices 3 and 4 respectively.

Biodiversity gain assessment

- 2.5 The biodiversity gain assessment identifies a measure of biodiversity change using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) and the associated User Guide (Defra, 2025b) and other relevant guidance, to calculate the biodiversity gain outcome of the development.
- 2.6 The SBM is a tool used to measure biodiversity losses and gains in relation to habitats. The SBM has been used to calculate the biodiversity value of the Site before the development and to provide a provisional value after the development. The purpose of the SBM values after the development is to provide sufficient comfort and certainty to the local planning authority in their consideration of the development that biodiversity gain can be achieved in principle for this development i.e. the biodiversity gain condition can be met. The final SBM outcome is subsequently calculated and included in the Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) which is to be submitted following planning consent to inform the discharge of the biodiversity gain condition.
- 2.7 The SBM enables determination of whether the development is likely to result in losses or gains in biodiversity unit terms. The SBM is used to numerically quantify the value of biodiversity at a site and can be used to inform an evidence base on the extent of required mitigation for a development, the extent of residual biodiversity impact and, if necessary, to identify the amount of required compensation. The Environment Act 2021 and associated secondary Regulations (SI2024 No's 44-50) together require biodiversity gain of 10% as a general condition of planning permission.
- 2.8 Reference is made to the following in this assessment (see Appendix 5 for a summary of legislation and policy):
 - The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Town and Country Planning) (Modifications and Amendments) (England) Regulations 2024 (SI No. 50).
 - National planning policy guidance, as set out within the NPPF, in relation to securing measurable biodiversity gain through development proposals (MHCLG, 2025).
 - Relevant local planning policy and supplementary planning guidance:
 - Barnsley Biodiversity Trust (2025). Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan.
 - Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2019a). Barnsley Local Plan – Adopted January 2019.
 - Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (2019b). Barnsley Local Plan: Supplementary Planning Document – Biodiversity and Geodiversity. Adopted May 2019.

- The biodiversity net gain good practice principles (CIRIA, CIEEM, IEMA, 2019).

- 2.9 The interaction between the NPPF mitigation hierarchy and the biodiversity gain hierarchy is also considered.
- 2.10 The results of the SBM and the habitat condition assessments are provided in Appendix 4 and 3 respectively.
- 2.11 The post-development calculation is based on the proposals as shown in the Planning Layout (Parker Peel, 2026) and Landscape Masterplan (SLR Consulting, 2026), taking into account any habitat retention, enhancement and creation. The habitats to be provided are based on a series of assumptions (described in Section 3), which have fed into the detailed landscape design. The post-development scenario for on-Site habitat enhancement and creation has been inputted into the calculator to determine the change in biodiversity units as a result of the proposed development of the Site.

Assumptions

- 2.12 Professional judgement has been applied to suggest realistic habitat types and areas / lengths of habitats that could potentially be created, what condition they would need to achieve and how they would (broadly) be maintained.
- 2.13 It is assumed that the drawings cited in this report, as supplied to BSG Ecology, can be relied upon to inform the post development outcome of the metric and therefore the biodiversity gain assessment.

Consideration of assumptions and limitations

- 2.14 The extended habitat survey was completed in February, which is outside the recommended time of year for botanical survey (recommended as April to mid - October) when most species are readily identifiable for the purpose of assigning habitat classification and condition. However, the habitats on site (arable fields and modified grassland) are not expected to differ significantly throughout the year. Furthermore, a grassland survey carried out in May 2026 did not reveal any changes in vegetation characteristics and species composition. Therefore, no significant limitations to this assessment need to be considered.

3 Results

3.1 The baseline habitats within the Site are described in detail in the Ecological Impact Assessment report (BSG Ecology, 2026). Figure 1 shows a plan of existing habitat types present within the Site. Figure 2 shows the proposed post-development habitat plan. The habitat condition assessment data and SBM are provided in separate Excel spreadsheets, Appendix 3 and 4 respectively.

3.2 The pre-application information requirements under The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Town and Country Planning) (Modifications and Amendments) Regulations 2024 are provided below. The Biodiversity Gain Plan will be submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan District Council for approval following consent of the scheme.

Local records centre

3.3 It is understood that ecological data that are within the public domain can be shared with Rotherham Biological Records Centre (RBRC) and Sheffield Biological Records Centre (SBRC).

The relevant date for the pre-development

3.4 It is considered that the baseline environment, as assessed within the metric, will not have changed between the survey date and the application submission date due to the short timescale between the dates and since there was no known change of management or ownership on the land during this period.

3.5 The proposed 'relevant date' for this development is therefore deemed to be the most recent habitat survey date: 21 May 2026.

Irreplaceable habitats

3.6 No irreplaceable habitats have been recorded within or in proximity to the Site, therefore no irreplaceable habitats will be affected.

Strategic significance and Local Nature Recovery Strategies

3.7 South Yorkshire does not yet have a Local Nature Recovery Strategy. There is also no draft LNRS available.

3.8 The Local Plan Map (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, 2026) has been used to assign strategic significance in the absence of an LNRS. The map identifies Greenspace and Biodiversity or Geological Interest Sites. The Site is not located within any of these areas. Therefore, low strategic significance ('*Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy*') has been applied to the baseline and post-development habitats.

Application of the biodiversity gain hierarchy

3.9 The biodiversity gain hierarchy has been adhered to within the proposed development by the following principles.

3.10 On-Site habitats:

- 1. Avoidance: There are no higher distinctiveness habitats on Site that have needed to be avoided; there are low and medium distinctiveness habitats on Site only. The two individual trees will be retained but the loss of modified grassland is necessary and could not be avoided.
- 2. Mitigation: Where applicable, protection measures will be implemented to ensure retained hedgerows and trees are protected during the works.
- 3. On-Site habitat enhancement: Where applicable, native hedgerows in moderate and poor condition will be enhanced to good condition.

- 4. On-Site habitat creation: The planting of urban trees and the creation of other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and modified grassland, has been incorporated into the scheme design and will contribute to the delivery of biodiversity gain.
- 5. Off-Site habitat creation/enhancement: At present, no suitable land for habitat creation or enhancement has been identified.
- 6. Biodiversity credits: In order to achieve a 10% gain to biodiversity and meet the habitat trading rules, off-Site biodiversity units or statutory biodiversity credits will need to be purchased from a local third-party habitat bank.

Interaction between biodiversity gain hierarchy and NPPF mitigation hierarchy

- 3.11 A separate Ecological Impact Assessment Report (BSG Ecology, 2026) assesses the potential ecological impacts of the proposed development and sets out avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures in line with the mitigation hierarchy.

Significant on-Site enhancements

- 3.12 The on-Site creation of other neutral grassland and individual tree planting will create habitats with a distinctiveness score of four or more. These provisions are considered to be significant on-Site enhancements according to planning practice guidance (Defra, 2024).
- 3.13 Although a habitat with low distinctiveness, due to size and overall ecological contribution, the SuDs with its wetland habitat at the base is also included as significant on-Site enhancement.
- 3.14 Creation of very low or low distinctiveness habitats (i.e. developed land, vegetated garden and modified grassland) is not considered to be a 'significant' on-Site enhancement.

Trading rules

- 3.15 Trading rules within the SBM are not satisfied via the provision of on-Site habitat units. There is a deficit in low distinctiveness habitat units due to the loss of cropland and modified grassland on-Site.
- 3.16 Habitat units: Offsite habitat units, of the same or higher band (i.e. habitat of low distinctiveness or higher), will need to be purchased from a third-party provider (such as the Environment Bank) to satisfy the trading rules and standards (Defra, 2025b).
- 3.17 Hedgerow units: There is a net gain in hedgerow units on Site and therefore trading rules within the metric are satisfied.

Habitat management and monitoring plan

- 3.18 Details of habitat creation and long-term management and monitoring will be set out in a Construction Ecological Management Plan: Biodiversity (CEMP: Biodiversity) and Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) produced prior to commencement.
- 3.19 The **CEMP: Biodiversity** will set out appropriate safeguard, protection, mitigation (including avoidance) and legal compliance measures (e.g., through a series of Method Statements) to be followed, as well as details of proposed habitat creation.
- 3.20 The **HMMP** will set out appropriate aims and objectives for the management of created habitats within the Site, and in particular the main areas of habitat creation, seeking to maximise positive biodiversity outcomes for the habitats and species that will be affected (including beneficial enhancement) by the proposed development. These aims and habitat management prescriptions will seek to ensure resilience to the effects of climate change, as far as is reasonable.

The anticipated change in biodiversity value results using the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric

- 3.21 The pre-development habitats are presented on Figure 1 with condition assessments provided in a separate Excel spreadsheet in Appendix 1. The post-development habitats are presented on Figure 2, new habitats to be created or enhanced are summarised in Table 1 below.
- 3.22 The metric calculation is provided in as a separate Excel spreadsheet in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Post-development habitat type and condition

Biodiversity Metric Habitat (and Distinctiveness)	Target condition	Notes and/or Justification
Developed land; sealed surface (very low)	N/A	No condition assessment applicable.
Vegetated garden (low)	Poor	Default of poor condition.
Urban tree - small (medium)	Moderate	New trees have been considered as 'small' trees in line with the Metric User guidance (Defra, 2025b). Any trees within private gardens on the landscape plan have been excluded from the calculation in line with the guidance, as the longevity and health of such trees would be subject to third party influence and not guaranteed. The majority of newly planted trees will be native or cultivars and will be carefully maintained in the first five years to accelerate establishment. They are therefore expected to pass Criterion B (individual trees automatically pass), Criterion D (pruning) and Criterion F (>20% oversailing vegetation). Native species will pass Criterion A (native species); however, cultivars will fail this criterion. It is anticipated that trees are likely to fail Criterion E (deadwood, cavities, loose bark) and Criterion C (proportion of trees that are mature) after 30 years. Urban trees will therefore pass 3 or 4 criteria and reach the target for moderate condition.
Modified grassland (low)	Moderate	This includes grassland on road verges and narrow grassland strips adjacent to footpaths (grassland areas less than 3 m wide or less than 10 m² are considered unlikely to achieve other neutral grassland criteria; described below). These areas will be sown with a species rich flowering lawn mix and are expected to support between 6 – 8 species per m² but will be mown regularly which would create a uniform sward height. Cover of scrub, bracken and invasive species will be controlled via management. It will therefore pass Criteria C, F & G. High levels of access may cause some physical damage, erosion or areas of bare ground. It is therefore possible that Criteria D & E will be failed. Therefore, the grassland areas are likely to fail up to three criteria and are anticipated to achieve moderate condition.
Other neutral grassland (medium)	Moderate	This includes species rich grassland to be created in POS, in strips mostly at the eastern and northern boundaries of the Site, and also surrounding the SuDs. These areas are not anticipated to be subject to high pedestrian traffic given their infrequent management, although they may be subject to occasional disturbances e.g. from dog-walkers. These areas are anticipated to achieve high species diversity through appropriate design, preparation and management, including a reduced mowing regime. Varied sward height is likely to be achieved as the grassland will be subject to a desirable mowing regime, and favourable management of the areas will control cover of bare ground, bracken, and scrub. Due to the difficulty in controlling non-desirable vascular plant species in semi-urban areas, grassland may include species indicative of suboptimal condition. Appropriate seeding and management is anticipated to achieve >9 species per m² (which is associated with grassland of medium distinctiveness),

Biodiversity Metric Habitat (and Distinctiveness)	Target condition	Notes and/or Justification
		however high diversity of species (10 or more species per m² excluding those indicative of suboptimal condition) is not likely achievable as some recreational pressure is anticipated (e.g. adjacent to footpaths). This fits the criteria to be grassland of medium distinctiveness in moderate condition.
Mixed Scrub	Moderate	The proposed mixed scrub habitat, adjacent the existing scrub along the railway, will match the UKHab description and will support native species and at least three native species, passing criterion A. It is expected that there will be an absence of invasive non-native plant species and species indicative of suboptimal condition will be less than 5% ground cover, therefore passing criterion C. The scrub is expected to have a well-developed edge with tall grassland adjacent, passing criterion D. Since the scrub (within the Site) will be newly planted and quite narrow, it is unlikely to have a varied age structure (criterion B), or support clearings, glades or rides (criterion E), therefore these criteria are not considered to be passed. Overall, the proposed mixed scrub habitat is expected to pass three criteria, achieving moderate condition.
Sustainable drainage system (SuDS)	Good	New sustainable drainage systems (SuDs) will be created in the south of the Site. The SuDS basin is anticipated to fluctuate in water depth, but to remain wetted / support wetland plant species at the base of the basin throughout the year. Wetland plant species will be achieved by seeding the SuDS basin and lower flanks with a suitable wetland/pond edge seed mix. The vegetation structure will be varied and will support a range of native riparian and wetland species. Non-native and undesirable species will be managed and removed. The habitat will target good condition, including passing core criteria A, B and C of the 'Urban' habitat type condition assessment, as well as additional criteria E1 and E2.
Species-rich native hedgerow	Good	These hedgerows are anticipated to have a height and width >1.5 m with no gaps present (passing criterion A1, A2, B1, B2). There will be undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation present along at least one side of the hedgerows (passing criterion C1). Due to the difficulty in controlling non-desirable vascular plant species in semi-urban areas, there may be nutrient enriched perennial vegetation present within the area of undisturbed ground (potentially failing criterion C2). Due to the implementation of a desirable management regime, the hedgerows will be free of damage (passing criterion D2). Invasive non-native species will be controlled via grassland and hedgerow management (passing criterion D1). Therefore, native species-rich hedgerows are likely to fail no more than 1 criteria and reach good condition.
Retained and Enhanced Habitats		
Mixed scrub	Poor	This habitat may be subject to minor impacts but is expected to maintain the same condition, as outlined in the habitat condition assessment in Appendix 3. Given the small area, and its location between the end of gardens, it isn't considered a realistic target for habitat enhancement.
Native hedgerow	Good	These hedgerows will be retained. Hedgerows currently in good condition are expected to be maintained in the same condition, as outlined in the habitat condition assessment in Appendix 3. Hedgerows currently assessed to be in moderate (H3) and poor (H4) condition will be enhanced to good condition. They will be allowed to grow to a height and width >1.5 m with no gaps present (passing criterion A1, A2, B1

Biodiversity Metric Habitat (and Distinctiveness)	Target condition	Notes and/or Justification
		and B2). A desirable management regime will be implemented so that they will be free of damage (passing criterion D2).

- 3.23 The proposed habitat outcomes are considered to be achievable, can be legally secured and they are appropriate to the location and setting of the Site and the locally surrounding habitats.
- 3.24 Details of habitat creation and long-term management and monitoring will be set out in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP: Biodiversity) and Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) to be produced prior to commencement.

Delay in Starting Habitat Creation

- 3.25 Habitat creation will be delayed by 1 year (on average) for all area habitats, and by 2 years (on average) for urban trees which will be installed incrementally as the development is constructed. These habitat delays are included for all created and enhanced habitats in the SBM (Appendix 4).

Statutory Biodiversity Metric outcome

- 3.26 The SBM has been used to quantify biodiversity gain. With the incorporation of the above habitat creation and enhancement measures, 'habitat unit' scores have been calculated and are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Headline SBM results

	Habitat units	Hedgerow units
On-site baseline	20.35	5.36
On-site post-intervention	19.55	8.57
On-site net % change	-3.95%	+59.74%
Total net unit change	-0.80	+3.20
Unit deficit	2.84	0.00

- 3.27 To achieve the mandatory 10% net gain, a total of 2.84 offsite habitat units is required.
- 3.28 The full Excel spreadsheet is provided separately; the Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool has not been devised for use in printed form.

Trading rules

- 3.29 Due to the loss of modified grassland and cropland on Site, 0.80 units of the 2.84 units required to achieve the mandatory 10% net gain will need to be of the same or higher band (i.e. habitat of low distinctiveness or higher) in order to meet the trading rules.

Consideration of Biodiversity Net Gain Good practice principles for development

- 3.30 On reference to the Biodiversity Net Gain Good practice principles for development (CIEEM, IEMA and CIRIA, 2019), the principles summarised in Table 3 were considered during the development design, completion of ecology related desk and field surveys and the biodiversity gain assessment.

Table 3: Biodiversity gain - the application of good practice principles for development

Number	Summary heading of principle	Rationale
Principle 1	Apply the mitigation hierarchy	A separate Ecological Impact Assessment Report (BSG Ecology, 2026) assesses the potential ecological impacts of the proposed development and sets out avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures in line with the mitigation hierarchy.
Principle 2	Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere	No irreplaceable habitats are present on-Site. Where possible, habitat losses will be offset through habitat creation on-Site. Otherwise, off-Site biodiversity units will be purchased to ensure that the metric trading rules are met for all habitats.
Principle 3	Be inclusive and equitable	Project liaison has been undertaken within the project team to optimise the landscaping to meet the various functions.
Principle 4	Address risks	The use of the SBM embeds risks associated with difficulty, spatial multipliers and time to target condition. Any habitat creation or retention that may require special measures to ensure effective delivery of the habitats will be subject to procedures specified in a CEMP: Biodiversity and HMMP. It is considered that realistically achievable habitats have been targeted within the post-development plan.
Principle 5	Make a measurable net gain contribution	The form of 'measurement' has been to apply the SBM to provide biodiversity unit values as far as reasonably possible.
Principle 6	Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity	The habitat creation measures proposed are considered to be appropriate for the environment and setting and proportionate to the nature, extent and type of development.
Principle 7	Be additional	Where possible, removed habitats will be replaced by habitats of higher distinctiveness or higher condition. For example, replacement of cropland with other neutral grassland and mixed scrub.
Principle 8	Create a net gain legacy	The legacy of the habitat enhancement has been considered by ensuring the habitats are suitable for the landscape and suitable for their context within the development, with consideration to potential recreation impacts and access for future management.
Principle 9	Optimise sustainability	Sustainability will be considered as part of the planning balance by the LPA in their decision making.
Principle 10	Be transparent	The author of this biodiversity gain assessment has sought to provide clear and transparent information throughout, including the provision of rationales and relevant commentary, to assist the reader in their review of the submission.

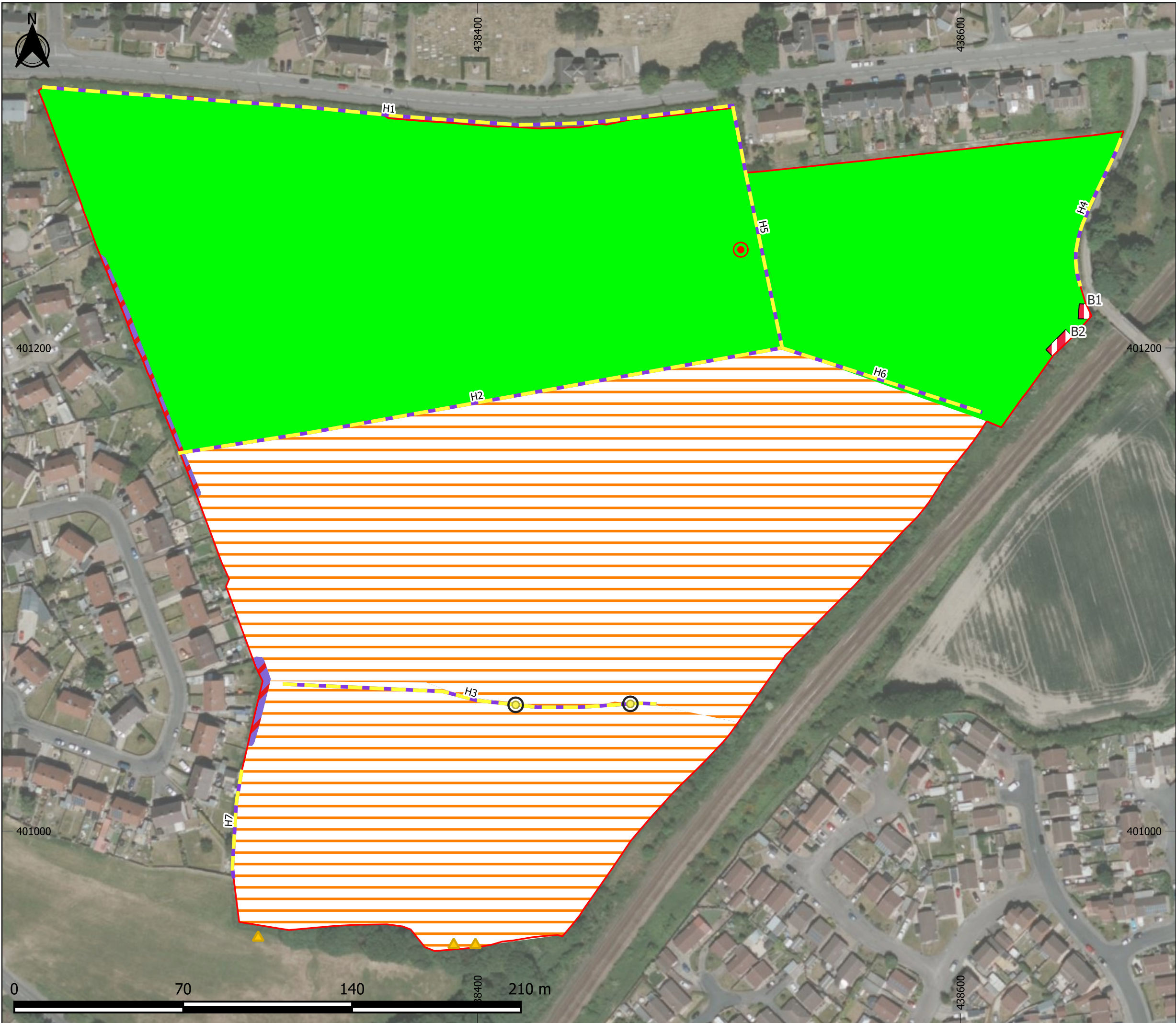
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5 Figures

Figure 1: Baseline Habitat Plan

Figure 2: Proposed Habitat Plan



- Legend
- Invasive species
 - Target note
 - Existing Large Rural Tree
 - Native Hedgerow (h2NE5)
 - Cereal crops
 - Modified grassland
 - Mixed scrub
 - Developed land; sealed surface
 - Site boundary

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PROJECT TITLE
CEMETERY ROAD, JUMP, BARNSELY -
ECOLOGY 2026

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 1: Results of UKHab Survey

DATE: 21/05/2026	CHECKED: ET	SCALE: 1:1,500
DRAWN: MZ	APPROVED: JF	VERSION:1.2

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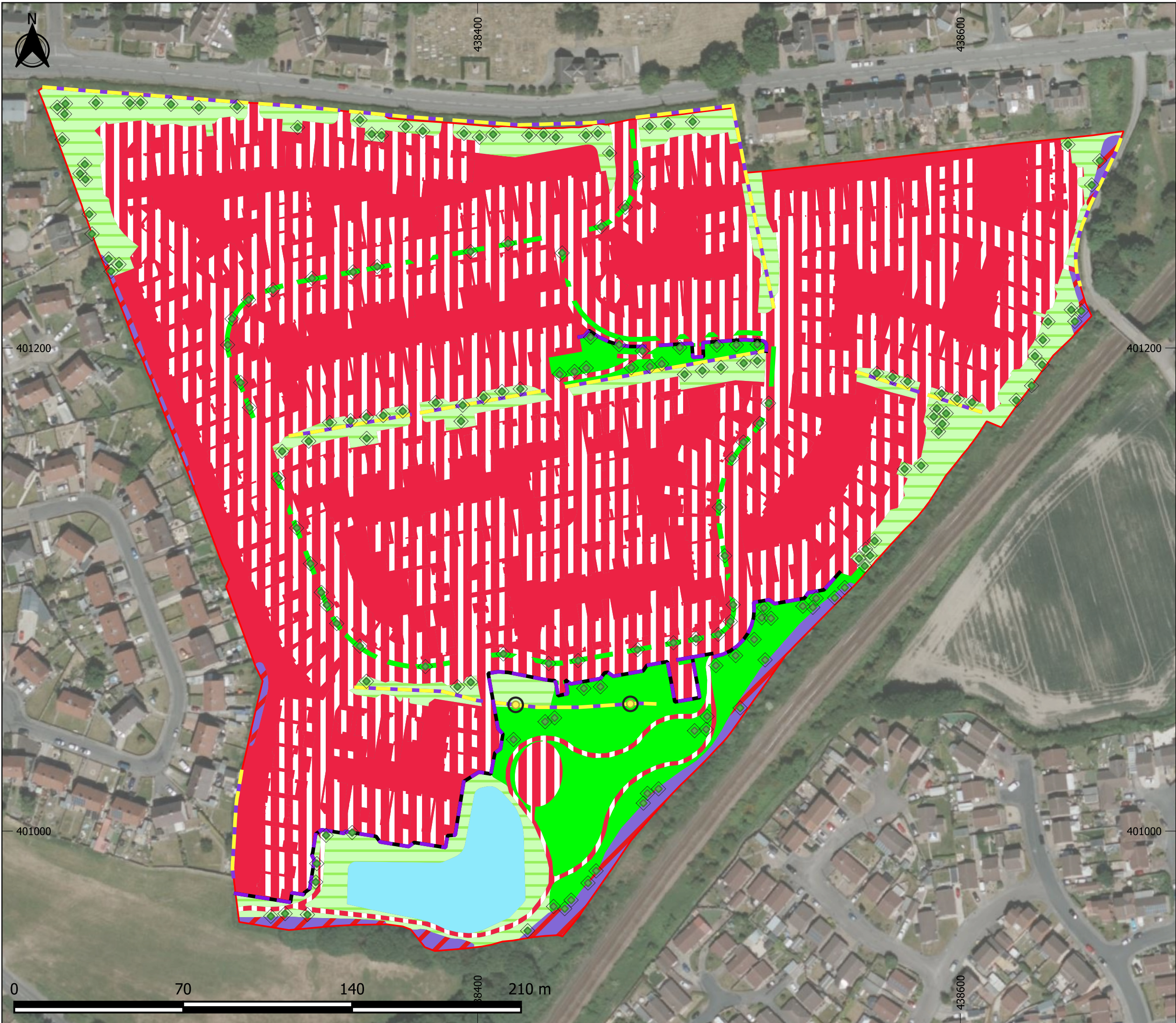
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Sources: BSG Ecology survey data



- Legend
- Proposed Small Urban Tree
 - Retained Large Rural Tree
 - Native Hedgerow (h2NE5)
 - Native Species Rich Hedgerow (h2NE2)
 - Developed land; sealed surface
 - Mixed scrub
 - Modified grassland
 - Other neutral grassland
 - Sustainable drainage system
 - Vegetated garden
 - Site boundary

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DRAWING TITLE
Figure 2: Post-Development Habitats

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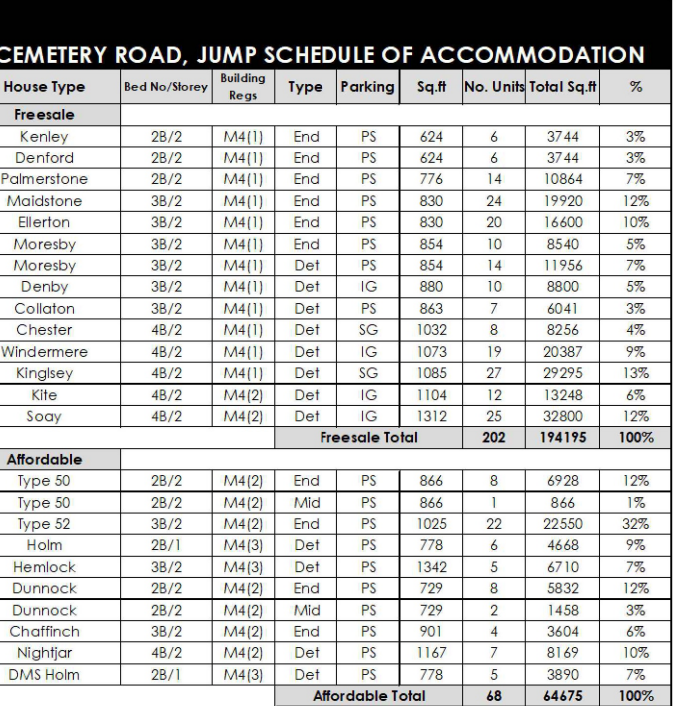
Sources: BSG Ecology survey data

Appendix 1: Planning Layout

Parker Peel Architectural (2026) *Planning Layout*. Drw No. 2604-SI-02.

ISSUE FOR PLANNING

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED ON SITE BEFORE CONSTRUCTION COMMENCES.
EXISTING SERVICE RUNS TO BE VERIFIED BY SITE INSPECTION.



- RED LINE BOUNDARY
- VEGETATION TO RETAIN
- PROPOSED INDICATIVE LANDSCAPING
- AFFORDABLE UNITS
- VISITOR PARKING BAY



BARRATT
HOMES

f o i @ p a r k e r p e e l . c o . u k w w w . p a r k e r p e e l . c o . u k t 0 1 9 2 4 9 2 1 8 6 0

Parrott Homes

604 Cemetery Road, Jump

Draw No.	Rev.	Scale	Drawn	Checked	Date
604-SI-02	-	1:500@A0	AK	LA	05/26

Planning Layout - Scale 1:500

Appendix 2: Landscape Masterplan

SLR Consulting (2026) *Landscape Masterplan* Drw No. JMP-07 Rev. 00.

\\slr.local\eu\l\offices\UK\Worcester\Projects\049830 - BDW Trading Ltd\404.064778.00001 - Cemetery Road, Jump\Tech\LSP\Drawings\Masterplan\260519_29_404.064778.00001 - Cemetery Road-Jump_Landscape Masterplan-HD.dwg 21/05/2026



Legend:

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED HOUSING
- EXISTING VEGETATION RETAINED
- EXISTING VEGETATION REMOVED
- PROPOSED STREET AND OPEN SPACE TREES
- PROPOSED NATIVE SHRUB MIX
- PROPOSED NATIVE HEDGEROW
- PROPOSED SPECIES RICH GRASSLAND EM1 OR SIMILAR
- PROPOSED FLOWERING LAWN EL1 OR SIMILAR
- PROPOSED ATTENUATION BASIN WITH BANKS MAX 1:3 AND SEEDED FOR AMENITY AND WILDLIFE VALUE
- PROPOSED ATTENUATION TANK
- PROPOSED INFORMAL PLAY
- PROPOSED TEENAGE PROVISION
- PROPOSED LOCAL EQUIPPED AREA OF PLAY
- PROPOSED SUBSTATION

00	Original Issue for comment	05/26	HD	RB	RB
Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth



www.slrconsulting.com

Drawing Purpose
DRAFT

Suitability Code

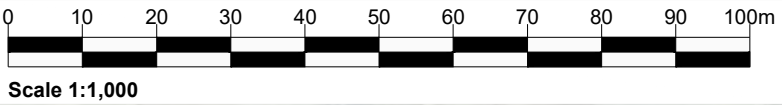
Client
BDW TRADING LTD

Project
CEMETERY ROAD, JUMP, BARNSELEY

Drawing Title
LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

Scale 1:1000 @ A2		SLR Project No. 404.064778.00001	
Designed RB	Drawn HD	Checked RB	Authorised RB
Date MAY 26	Date MAY 26	Date MAY 26	Date MAY 26
Drawing Number JMP-07			Rev. 00

- NOTES:**
- For planning purposes only and not to be relied upon for construction.
 - This drawing is based on the architect's layout: 2604-SI-01-Site Layout-Cemetery Road, Jump
 - Drainage layout is based on layout: QD0047_ENG - 2026.05.11
 - Existing vegetation and root protection areas based on drawing: '2604-SI-01-Site Layout-Cemetery Road, Jump'. Tree retention, removal and proposals subject to further detailed design.
 - Locations of trees and other planting is indicative only and dependent on location of easments, services and detailed design.
 - All levels within hard paved area, including car parks, steps and access roads, to be as per engineer's drawings.
 - Play area equipment layout, currently shown on plan, is indicative in nature. Exact layout to be determined by others at detailed design.
 - For conceptual purposes only at this stage based on design reviews, consultations and landscape and



Appendix 3: Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessments

(supplied as a separate excel spreadsheet)

Appendix 4: Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculator Tool

(supplied as a separate excel spreadsheet)

Appendix 5: Summaries of Relevant Policy, Legislation and Other Instruments

- 5.1 This section briefly summarises the legislation, policy and related issues that are relevant to the main text of the report. The following text does not constitute legal or planning advice.

Relevant local policy

- 5.2 Part of the core purpose of planning policy is to guide development. Therefore, ecology-related planning policy which may influence the design or layout of the proposed development is summarised below.

Barnsley Local Plan – Adopted January 2019 (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, 2019a)

‘Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure’ states:

- 5.3 *“We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi-functional Green Infrastructure assets that:*

- Provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest;
- Meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions;
- Enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors;
- Helps to meet the challenge of climate change;
- Enhances biodiversity and landscape character;
- Improves opportunities for recreation and tourism;
- Respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage;
- Maximises potential economic and social benefits; and
- Secures and improves linkages between green and blue spaces;

- 5.4 *At a strategic level Barnsley's Green Infrastructure network includes the following corridors which are shown on the Green Infrastructure Diagram:*

- River Dearne Valley Corridor.
- River Dove Valley Corridor.
- River Don Valley Corridor.
- Dearne Valley Green Heart Corridor.
- Historic Landscape Corridor.

- 5.5 *The network of Green Infrastructure will be secured by protecting open space, creating new open spaces as part of new development, and by using developer contributions to create and improve Green Infrastructure.*

- 5.6 *We have produced a Green Infrastructure Strategy for Barnsley which is informed by the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategies.”*

‘Policy BIO1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity’ states:

- 5.7 *“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.

- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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)."
- 5.10 The Site is shown to be located within a 'Housing Allocation' parcel on the Local Plan map¹. The Site is located within the parcel of land allocated for new housing HS75 - Land South of Halifax Road. It is mentioned in the entry that *"The development will be expected to... Evaluate the site's importance as overwintering feeding habitat for golden plovers and provide mitigation or compensation habitat as appropriate."*. The Site's suitability for wintering birds was considered, and, due to the Site's size, habitat composition and its location between woodland and recently developed residential land, it was assessed that the Site comprises sub-optimal overwintering feeding habitat for golden plovers. It is therefore considered that the Site is not of significant importance to golden plovers.

Barnsley Local Plan: Supplementary Planning Document – Biodiversity and Geodiversity (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, 2019b)

- 5.11 The following advice considered relevant to the Site and mitigation requirements that are expected within development sites in Barnsley have been extracted from the section 'Integrating Biodiversity into Developments in Barnsley':
- 5.12 *"Landscaping proposals within development schemes should seek to retain, enhance and create habitats of value to biodiversity whilst adhering to the mitigation hierarchy, avoid, mitigate, compensate and offset. The creation of front and rear gardens in householder development is encouraged as they can provide multiple environmental benefits, where this cannot be guaranteed then developers should, when completing the Defra statutory metric include "un-vegetated garden" as the post development habitat type within the statutory metric to ensure additional Biodiversity Units are not gained.*
- 5.13 *Additionally, the use of native species of local provenance is encouraged as they generally offer more benefits to local wildlife than non-native species, as well as enhanced biosecurity and additional net gains. Applicants are expected to provide landscape features in keeping and proportionate to the size of the development and appropriate with the local context.*
- 5.14 *Details regarding the mitigation requirements for developments in Barnsley are detailed in Table 1 below.*

Table 1. Mitigation/enhancement requirements

Feature	Requirement in developments	National/Local Policy references
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¹ <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/barnsley-maps/local-plan-map/>

Habitats (area/linear/ river)	<i>Development proposals will have due regard to the baseline biodiversity value of a development site and landscaping plans should identify opportunities to retain and maximise the provision for biodiversity within the new development.</i> <i>Minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain based on baseline ecological assessment should be achieved.</i>	NPPF 2023 (see Appendix B), GS1, G11, BIO1
Bat and bird boxes	<i>100% of all new dwellings to include integrated bat and bird boxes, alongside the provision of bird boxes in retained/newly created habitat on site to provide nesting habitat for a variety of species. In respect of birds, integrated swift boxes are advised as these are also used by other common nesting species. On constrained sites, practical consideration should be given to prioritising boxes within optimum areas of the site and be based on best practice.</i>	BIO1
Bats	<i>Sensitive lighting schemes to be developed where additional lighting from the development will impact habitats such woodland edges, hedgerows, river corridors and wetlands, or any other habitats considered suitable for foraging, commuting and roosting bats. Developers should refer to the most up to date bats and lighting guidance² to ensure impacts to bats are kept to minimal levels.</i>	BIO1
Hedgehog	<i>Hedgehog Highway gaps to be located in boundary fences in residential schemes ensuring connectivity between gardens for hedgehogs and other wildlife, increasing the extent of habitat availability.</i>	BIO1
Invertebrates	<i>Landscaping features within development sites should include flowering lawns/wildflower grasslands, pollen and nectar rich plants, shrubs and trees.</i> <i>Invertebrate boxes to be installed on suitable trees within development sites, alongside the provision of bee banks and brash piles.</i>	BIO1"

Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan (Barnsley Biodiversity Trust, 2025)

- 5.15 "The local priority habitats are in the main the same as those identified nationally as threatened and requiring conservation action.... In some cases the definition of the local priority habitat is wider than the national 'equivalent'....
- 5.16 Two habitats have been included in the local list that are not priorities for conservation in the usual sense but can be managed to benefit biodiversity. These are amenity grassland and built environment and gardens, school grounds & other urban green spaces.
- 5.17 Scrub is a third habitat included in the local priority list which is not identified nationally. It can be a significant habitat for wildlife species. Other habitat features for example field edges, ditches, walls, quarries and rock outcrops can also be important at times.

² "Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night, Guidance Note 08/23"

- 5.18 The best priority habitat sites should be protected and conserved, others should be retained if viable and their value for wildlife improved. As well as having objectives for priority habitat site an overall objective should be to secure the connection of priority habitat sites in a network through the landscape which allows wildlife to thrive."
- 5.19 The following habitats are listed within the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan as local priority habitats, and are considered relevant to the Site:
- 5.20 **"Hedgerow:** priority habitat has 80% or more of at least one native woody species of tree or shrub; the best being ancient &/or 'species rich' (at least four different native tree or shrub species).
- 5.21 **Neutral grassland or lowland meadow:** is found on richer shale and alluvial soil in lowland pastures and meadows. Recreational sites, churchyards, verges etc may retain this species-rich grassland.
- 5.22 **Amenity Grasslands and Verges,** although not a priority habitat in the usual sense, can also be managed to promote biodiversity and are included in this list for that reason.
- 5.23 **It is noted that: All unimproved or semi-improved grassland has value and is important in Barnsley for biodiversity.**
- 5.24 **Built-up areas and gardens,** buildings and their grounds, allotments, verges and urban open spaces can provide a very significant resource for many common and vulnerable species. Their value should not be ignored. For this reason a section has been added to the local biodiversity plan with descriptions of how to promote biodiversity in these settings."

National Planning Policy Framework (England)

- 5.25 The Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in December 2024. Text excerpts from the NPPF are shown where they may be relevant to planning applications and biodiversity including protected sites, habitats and species.
- 5.26 The Government sets out the three objectives for sustainable development (economy, social and environmental) at paragraphs 8-10 to be delivered through the plan preparation and implementation level and 'are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged' (paragraph 9). The planning system's environmental objective is 'to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity...' (paragraph 8c).
- 5.27 In conserving and enhancing the natural environment, the NPPF (Paragraph 187) states that 'planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment' by:
- Protecting and enhancing...sites of biodiversity value... '(in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)'.
 - Recognising the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services... including... trees and woodland.
 - Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs.
 - Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.
- 5.28 In respect of protected sites, at paragraph 188, the NPPF requires local planning authorities to distinguish, at the plan level, '...between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value...take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for

the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.’ A footnote to paragraph 188 refers to the preferred use of agricultural land of poorer quality if significant development of agricultural land is to take place.

5.29 Paragraph 192 refers to how plans should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity. Plans should: ‘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 [a footnote refers to ODPM Circular 06/2005 for further guidance in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity in the planning system], wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation;’ and to ‘promote the conservation, restoration and re-creation 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.’

5.30 Paragraph 193 advises that, when determining planning applications, ‘...local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- 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;
- 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
- 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.’

In paragraph 194, the following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

- potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
- 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.’

5.31 In paragraph 195 the NPPF refers back to sustainable development in relation to appropriate assessment and states: ‘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’.

5.32 In paragraph 196, the NPPF refers to planning policies and decisions taking account of ground conditions and risks arising from land instability and contamination at sites. In relation to risks associated with land remediation account is to be taken of ‘potential impacts on the natural environment’ that arise from land remediation.

- 5.33 In paragraph 198 the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that development is appropriate to the location and take into account likely effects (including cumulative) on the natural environment and, in doing so, they 'should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation' (paragraph 198c).

The Environment Act 2021

- 5.34 The Environment Act includes the requirement for mandatory biodiversity gain for all qualifying developments in England through an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 which came into force on 12 February 2024. For all qualifying developments in England, The Environment Act 2021 (Commencement No. 8 and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2024 (SI44) at Regulation 3 advises in relation to planning applications that *'the biodiversity gain planning condition does not apply in relation to a planning permission within the scope of regulation 2 (2) of these Regulations, where the application for planning permission was made before 12th February 2024'*. From 12 February 2024, the Act and associated secondary Regulations (SI2024 No's 44- 50) insert amendments into the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 which in summary require the following for all qualifying developments in England:

- The provision of a required percentage of biodiversity gain, currently set nationally to be at 10%, as a general condition of planning permission,
- The use of the statutory Biodiversity Metric to calculate the biodiversity gain,
- Submission to and approval by the planning authority, of a Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) for the development before the development may be begun; the BGP is to be prepared using a template prepared by Defra to demonstrate how biodiversity gain will be delivered on and / or off-site and how the biodiversity gain hierarchy has been applied so that the local planning authority can take account of the approach taken when deciding whether to approve the BGP,
- Significant on-site biodiversity gain and all off-site biodiversity gain to be secured for a fixed period, currently nationally set at 30 years,
- Alternative arrangements to be made for the purpose of minimising the adverse effect of development to habitats deemed to be irreplaceable habitat (see NPPF),
- Demonstration of how the biodiversity gain will be secured, typically through planning obligations in a section 106 agreement,
- Registration of off-site biodiversity gain and allocation of relevant biodiversity units to a given development in a national register for which Natural England is the Register Operator,
- Use of statutory biodiversity credits through the Secretary of State, which is considered to be a last resort, if onsite and/or off-site biodiversity gains cannot achieve the required percentage.