

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

**Hamble Primary School
Hamble Lane,
Hamble-Le-Rice,
Southampton
SO31 4ND**

Prepared by HCC Property Services

Project Ref: P15141

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Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment.

1. Introduction

1.1 This Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment document has been prepared by Hampshire County Council to inform the planning application for new drop off/pick up parking area for resource provision (RP) unit providing 4 drop off bays, secure fence lines and gates and a dedicated secure play area. The document adopts a proportional response to the relatively minor scale and impact of the proposed development on the habitats within the redline boundary.

2. Site location

2.1 The red line boundary is on the Hamble Primary School site, located on Hamble Lane, Hamble-le-Rice, Southampton. SO31 4ND. Road, Grid reference SU 47358 07549. What 3Words guard.schooling.leap.

3. Site description

3.1 The proposed site is set within the school site. The car parking spaces are located to the side of the existing car park. Hamble Lane is situated to the east, visually screened by a tree line and hedgerow, community car park to the south, school playground to the north and school buildings to the west. The RP secure area has skate park to the south behind a screening of trees, building to the north, school playing fields to the west and school classroom areas to the east.

3.2 Site vegetation is made up of short, amenity grasses.

3.3 The site comprises a total area of: 731m².

4. Project description

4.1 The project proposals comprise:

- Construction of 4no. drop off bays with associated connecting path, gates and fence.
- Construction of RP play area including fencing, decking rubber crumb and artificial grass, minor play structures and low ornamental planting.

5. BNG strategy

5.1 A strategic approach to minimise biodiversity impacts has informed the proposals.

5.2 The area chosen for development consists of low quality, modified grassland with low ecological value.

5.3 It is proposed to plant heavy standard trees to mitigate the loss of grass habitat. These trees will provide additional nesting, foraging and roosting opportunities for bats and birds as well as early season pollination opportunities for insects, moths and butterflies.

6. Site Walkover

6.1 A site walkover visit was carried out on 9th February 2026 between 1200 – 1400hrs to assess the baseline habitats present on site. The conditions were cold and clear with good visibility.

6.2 The appraisal was carried out during the early spring period.

6.3 The site walkover and assessment were carried out by Will Parker CMLI, Principle Landscape Architect, Hampshire County Council, as a competent person employing the Small Sites Metric (The Statutory Biodiversity Metric).

6.4 The habitats present on site within the red line boundary which will be affected by the proposals are not considered to be of high value, complex or large scale.

7. Desktop study

7.1 A desktop study was undertaken to identify site designations and priority habitats adjacent to, or within 500m of the red line boundary.

7.2 Sources included Hampshire County Council, Property Services, GIS mapping app.

7.3 This BNG assessment document is also informed by consultation with HCC ecology team.

8. Site designations

8.1 The site is not located within any statutory designated areas.

8.2 The site is located within 500m of statutory designated areas:
- A SINCC is located within 500m of the red line boundary to the west.

8.3 The site is not located within any priority habitats.

8.4 The site is not located within 500m of any priority habitats.

8.5 The site does not impact on any irreplaceable habitats.

9. Baseline habitats

9.1 The following baseline habitats were identified during the site walkover.

9.2 g4 Grassland, Modified grassland. Species poor vegetation (<9 species per m²) dominated by a few fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soil. It is characterised by an abundance of rye grass.

- The grass areas within the red line boundary are composed of short cut, predominantly rye grasses.

9.4 u1b Urban, Developed land – sealed surface. Soil surface sealed with impervious materials as a result of urban development and infrastructure construction

- Disabled bay within car park.
- Pedestrian paving giving access outside of modular building.

9.5 u—Urban, Introduced Shrub.

- Two, leggy ornamental shrubs planting within grass in car park.

10. Post development habitats

10.1 The following post development habitats are proposed for the site.

10.2 **g4 Grassland, Modified grassland.** Species poor vegetation (<9 species per m²) dominated by a few fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soil. It is characterised by an abundance of rye grass.

- Small grass area forming edge of parking.
- The grass margins to the north and west of the RP unit.

10.3 **u1b Urban, Developed land – sealed surface.** Soil surface sealed with impervious materials as a result of urban development and infrastructure construction.

- Vehicular and pedestrian bitmac areas.
- Pedestrian paving giving access outside of modular building.

10.4 **u1c Urban, Artificial unvegetated – unsealed surface.** Land that has no or very low vegetation cover through direct or indirect human activity, and the soil surface is not sealed with impervious materials.

-Porous rubber crumb and artificial grass areas to the south and north of the RP unit.

10.5 u—Urban, Introduced Shrub.

- Areas of low ornamental shrub planting within the RP space.

10.6 Individual trees: 23no. 16 – 18cm heavy standard *Prunus avium*.

11. Change in biodiversity value

11.1 The baseline area habitat units for the site are 0.3309.

11.2 The post-development area habitat units for the site are 0.3740.

11.3 The net unit change for area habitat units area 0.0432.

11.4 The net percentage change for area habitat units is 13.04%.

11.5 The BNG target of a minimum of 10% targeted increase in units is achieved.

12. Conclusion

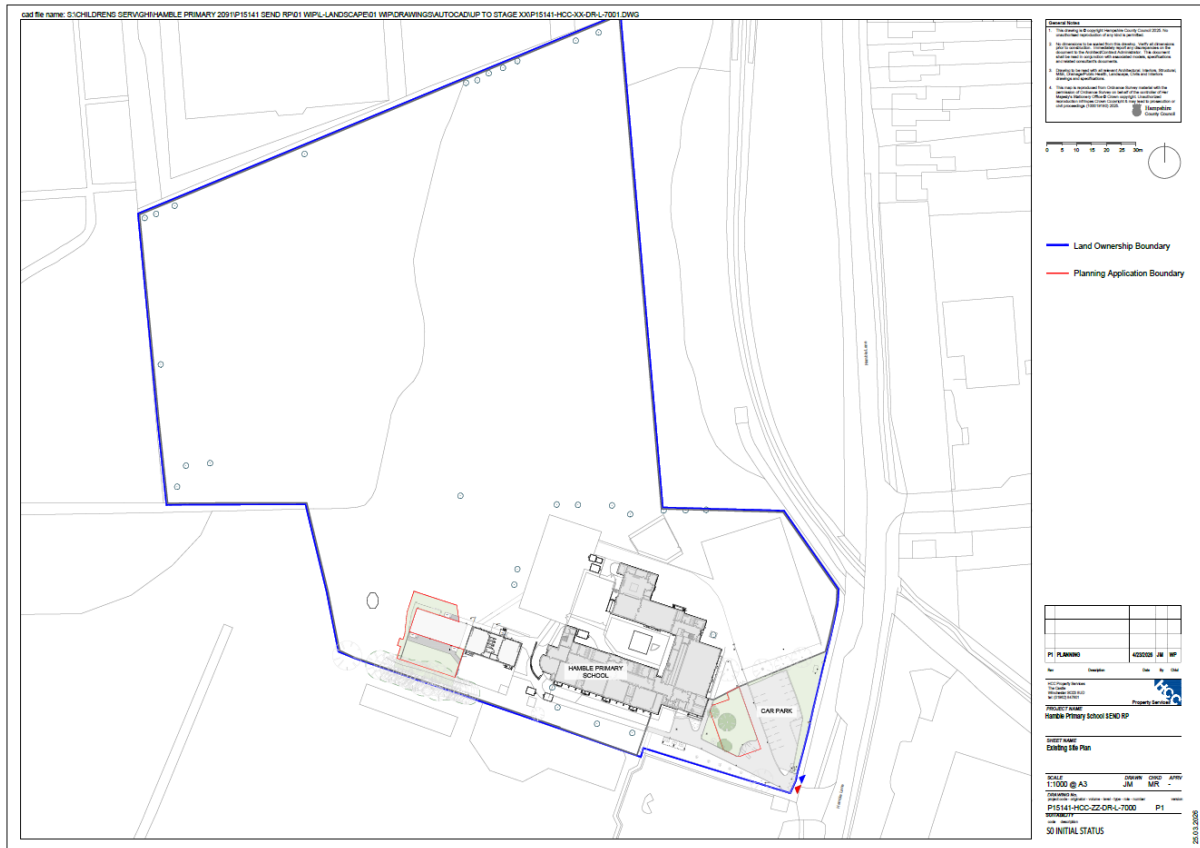
12.1 The development area has been chosen to minimise impact on site biodiversity.

12.2 Measures have introduced to mitigate initial habitat loss. Namely the introduction of 23no. trees and ornamental shrub planting.

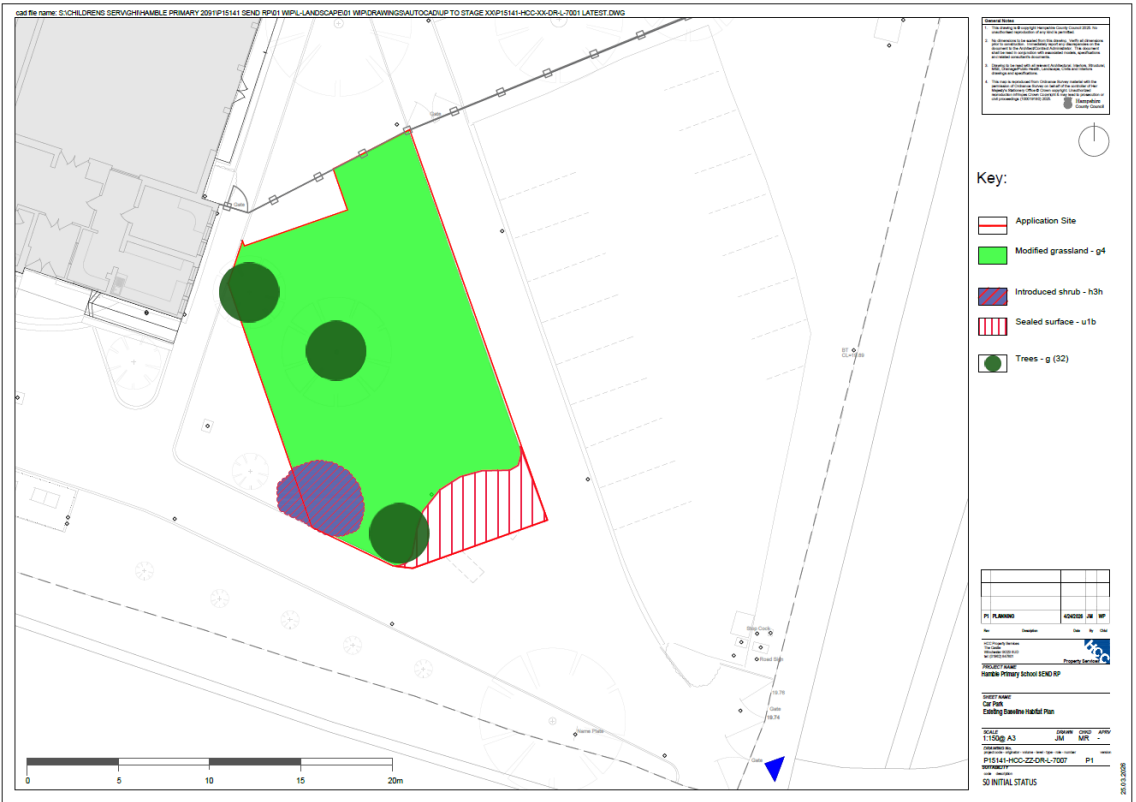
12.3 The result is a 13.04% increase in area habitat units, exceeding the BNG target of 10%.

Appendices

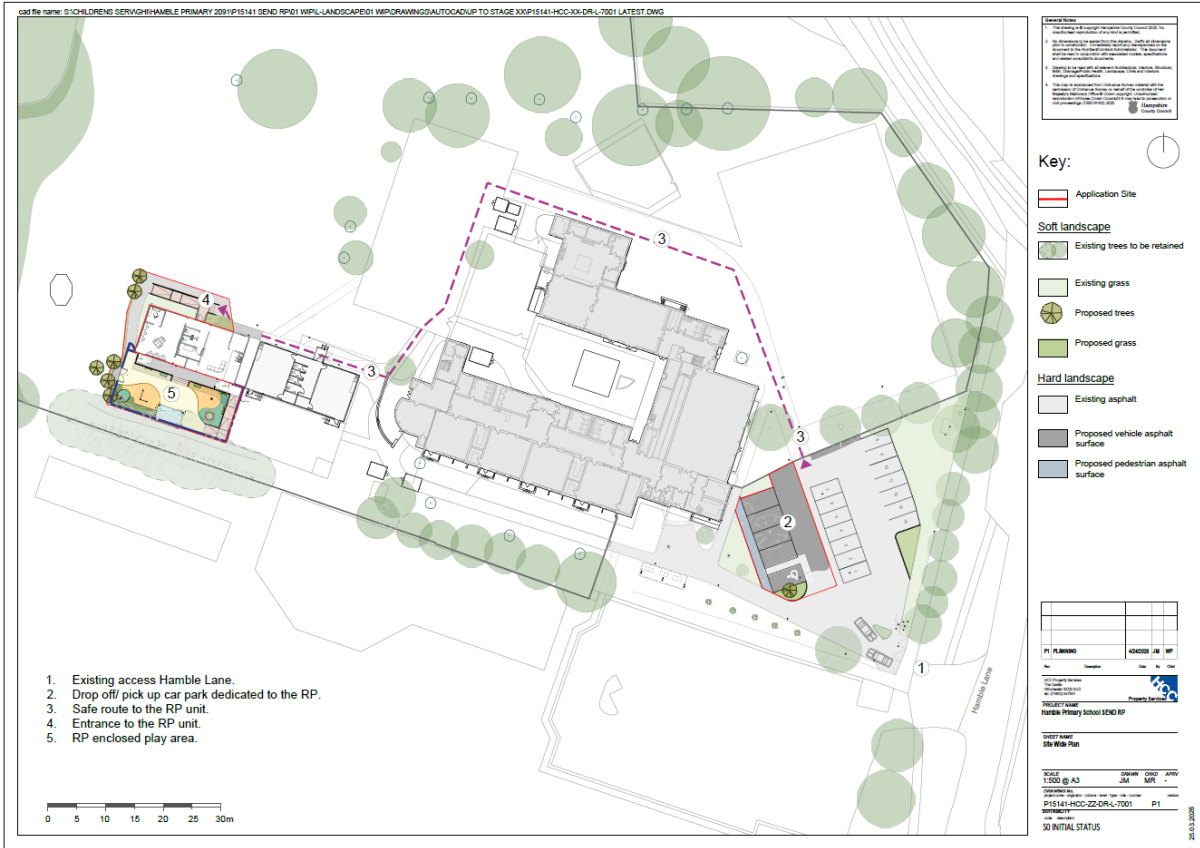
Site Location Plan.



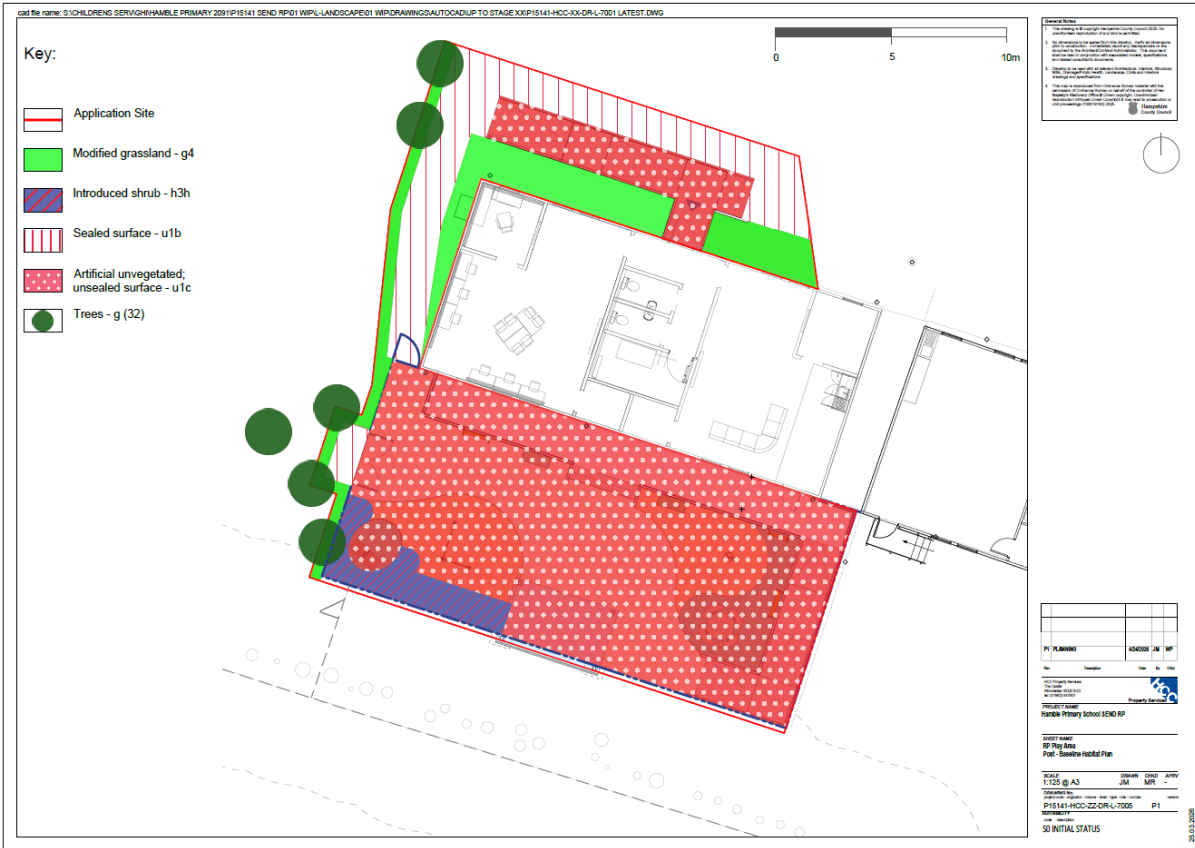
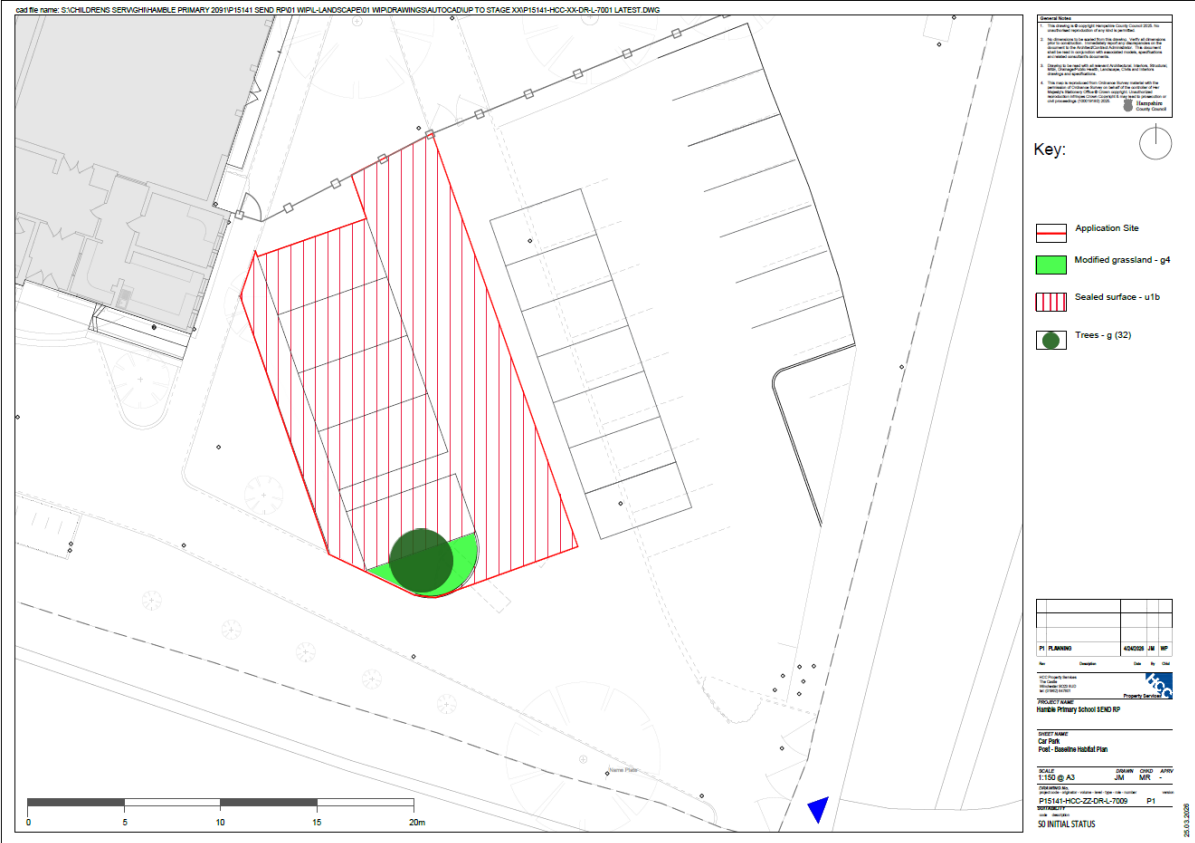
Baseline habitat plan.



General Arrangement Plan.



Post-development habitat plan.



Headline results.

Site Name		Hamble Primary School	
Sheet Name		Headline Results	
Headline Results			
Headline		BNG Targets Met ✓	
Trading Rules		Trading Rules Satisfied ✓	
Next steps		Check for input errors/rule breaks present in the metric ⚠	
Baseline Units	Area habitat units	0.2769	
	Hedgerow units	Zero Units Baseline	
	Watercourse units	Zero Units Baseline	
Post-development Units	Area habitat units	0.3076	
	Hedgerow units	0.0000	
	Watercourse units	0.0000	
Total net unit change	Area habitat units	0.0307 ✓	
	Hedgerow units	0.0000	
	Watercourse units	0.0000	
Total net % change	Area habitat units	11.09% ✓	
	Hedgerow units	% target not appropriate	
	Watercourse units	% target not appropriate	
Area habitat units required to meet target		0.0000	
Hedgerow units required to meet target		0.0000	
Watercourse units required to meet target		0.0000	