Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	The Seam, Barnsley
Date:	12/02/2026
Version:	V3

Author: James Streets

Director

Client: Willmott Dixon

Contents

Version Control

Version	Issue Status		Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
V.1	Draft		James Streets/ 22nd April 2025	
V.2	Final		James Streets 21st May 2025	
V.3	Final		Ally Vitali 12th February 2026	Mike Perkins / 18th February 2026

Document Details.

Authorship Details

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1. Project Background

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site BNG Provision
Development Name and Address	The Seam, Barnsley
BNG Project Name and Address	24103 BNG v4; The Seam Barnsley
Author Organisation	OS Ecology Ltd
Landowner	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Land Manager	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Gavin Jones Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	2026 – 2056 and 5-year update
Planning authority	Barnsley MBC
Planning reference (if applicable)	20241060
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A-onsite
Central OS grid reference	SE346067
Metric revision/title	Statutory Metric v7 dated 12th February 2026
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

It is proposed to create the following habitats on site;

Introduced shrubs – condition assessment not applicable – 0.063ha

Other neutral grassland - poor condition - 0.068ha

Vegetated garden – condition assessment not applicable – 0.1.95ha

Urban Trees – poor condition – 0.2972ha (73 no.)

It is also proposed to retain two areas of other neutral grassland in poor condition.

For the purposes of this document, it is assumed that post habitat creation, areas of introduced shrub and vegetated gardens will have limited management requirements as their condition is not assessed within the BNG metric.

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Habitat creation / enhancement will be undertaken within the first 12 months of the document, 2026/2027. TBC

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Monitoring will be undertaken in the following years post commencement enhancement and management actions:

- Year 0 (**initial enhancement and creation year**)
- Year 1
- Year 3
- Year 5
- Every 5 years thereafter for 30 years in total.

This will be done as part of a 30-year plan to ensure a net gain for the 30 year period.

The land manager will be responsible for ensuring that the proposals are monitored by a suitably qualified ecologist and findings reported to Barnsley MBC.

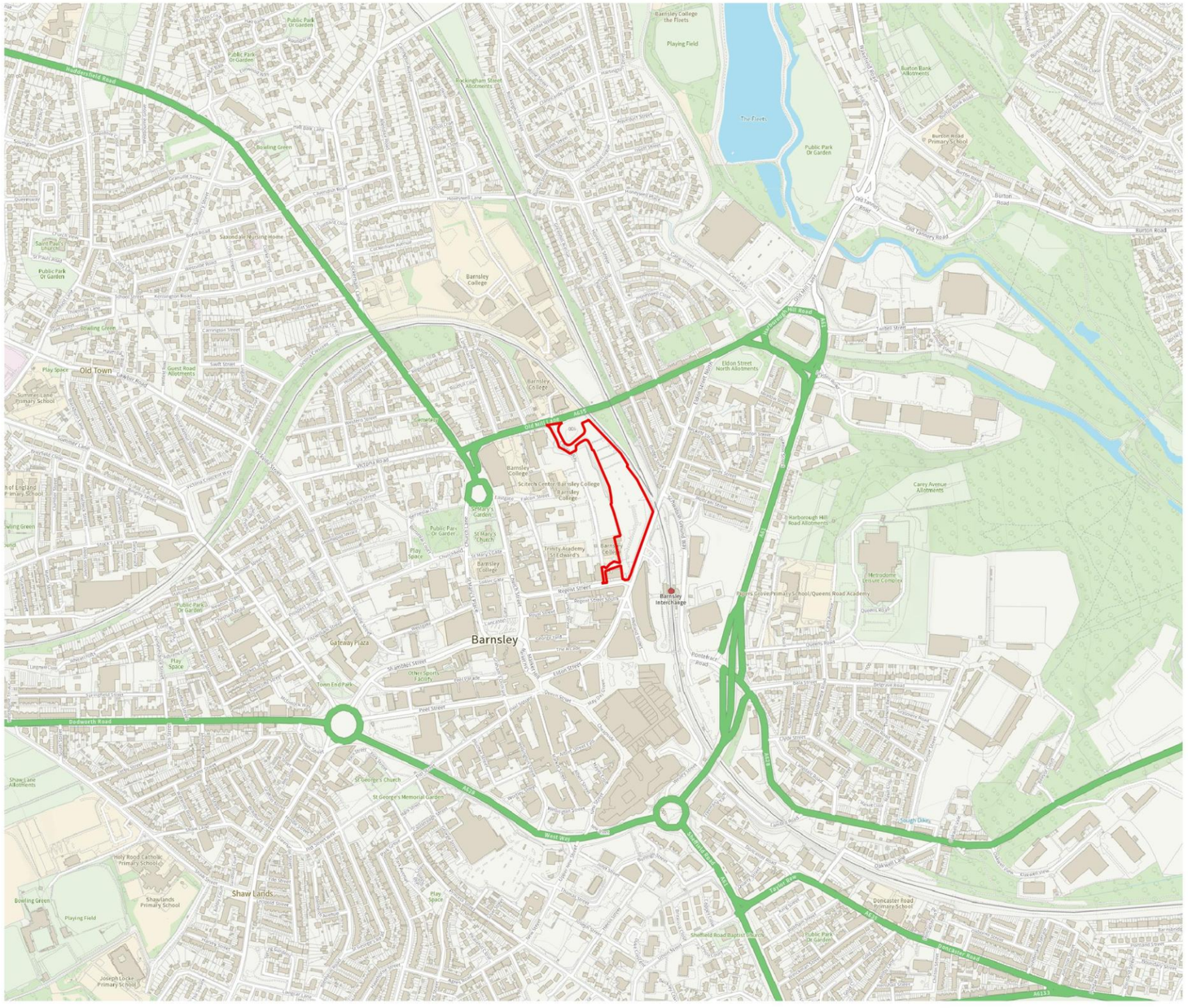
The condition will be assessed based on the applicable DEFRA condition assessment document at the time of the issue of the monitoring document and a report will be produced to be submitted to the local authority based on or using the DEFRA monitoring template. This will include an assessment of the current habitat condition and any recommendations regarding management. This will include a baseline habitat to UK Habs level incorporating a species list for each habitat and photos of the habitats.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

None that the client is aware of.

Funding PB-B06
Maintenance costs will be covered by Barnsley MBC.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
The planning consent for the site will secure the delivery of the HMMP.

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01



Key

Site Boundary

North

Figure No: 1
Figure Name: Site Location
Project Name: The Seam, Barnsley
Project Ref. No: 24103
Date: January 2026
Author: AV

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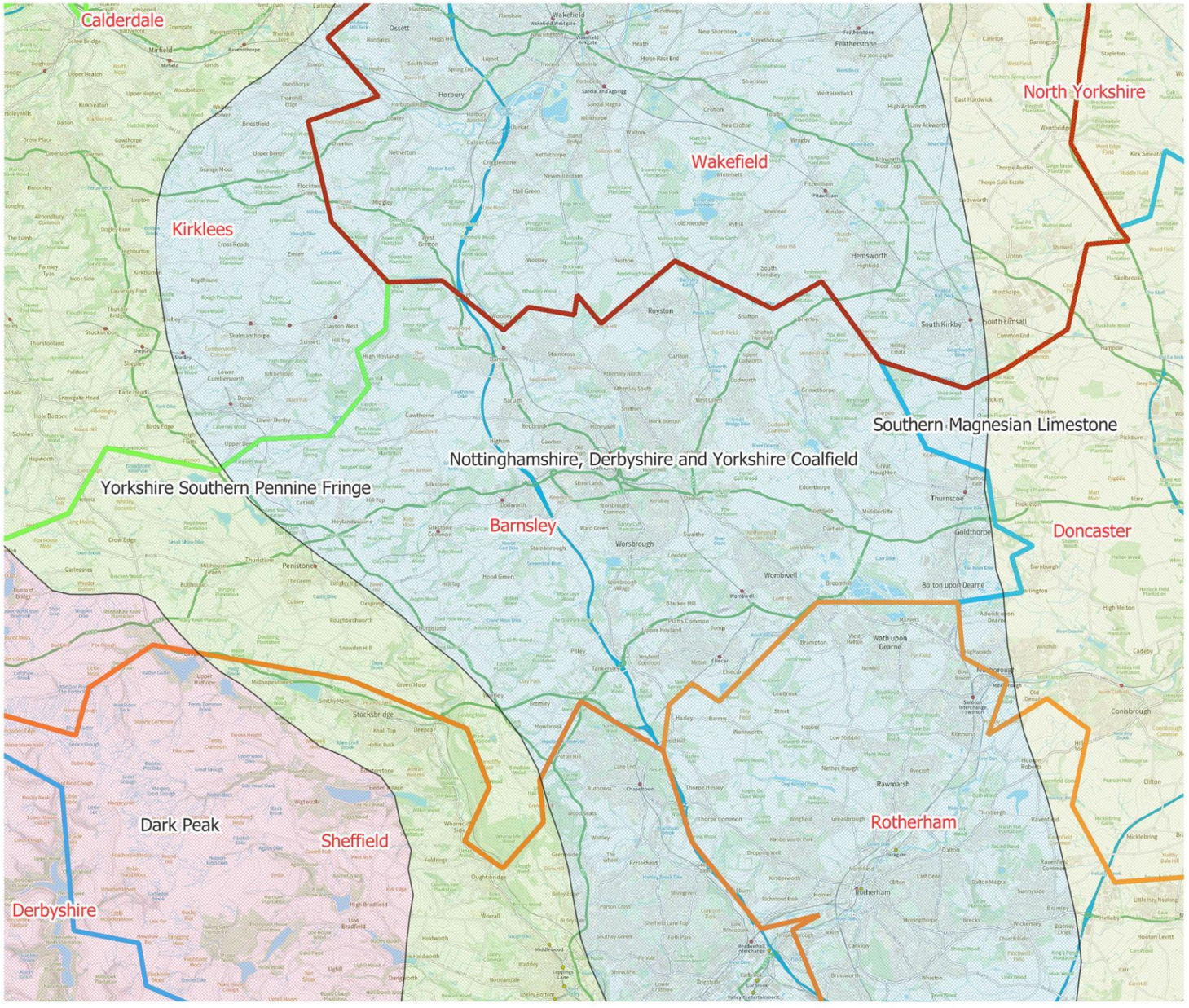
Site Context Plan PB-F02



Key

- Site Boundary
- Dark Peak
- Nottinghamshire Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield
- Southern Magnesian Limestone
- Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe
- Barnsley
- Calderdale
- Derbyshire
- Doncaster
- Kirklees
- North Yorkshire
- Rotherham
- Sheffield
- Wakefield

North

Figure No: 2
Figure Name: Site Context
Project Name: The Seam, Barnsley
Project Ref. No: 24103
Date: October 2024
Author: AV

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Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08	**Yes: ☐ No: ☒**
No	

Roles and Responsibilities

Provide details of the responsible persons and organisation(s) for delivering this management plan.

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09				
Name or Initials		James Streets		
Organisation		OS Ecology		
Responsibility	Start Date:	February 2026	End Date:	March 2026
The ecologists have been responsible for the base-line habitat surveys of the site, a Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Report, a Statutory Biodiversity Metric and the production of this HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
Report writing was undertaken by James Streets CEcol MCIEEM, an experienced ecological surveyor who holds protected species licences for a range of protected species. Review of the HMMP was undertaken by Mark Osborne CEcol MCIEEM, an experienced surveyor who holds protected species licences for a range of protected species and holds a Field Identification Skills Certificate (FISC) level 5 certificate. He has worked in Ecology for over 20 years and has undertaken Biodiversity Net Gain Assessments and Habitat Management and Monitoring Reports across a range of sites.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		Barnsley MBC		
Organisation		Barnsley MBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
The landowner will be responsible for the habitat enhancement approaches, the management approaches and the future monitoring of the site as detailed within this HMMP.				

Statement of Competency
The landowner will assess each task based on its complexity and risk level, deciding whether to carry out the work personally or appoint a suitably qualified contractor. For low-risk, simple tasks, the landowner may perform the work, ensuring proper training and safety measures. For moderate-risk tasks, the landowner will either handle them if competent or hire a contractor with relevant experience. For high-risk or complex work, such as machinery operation, a qualified contractor will be hired with the necessary licenses, certifications, and insurance. The landowner will ensure all work is properly documented, compliant with regulations, and regularly monitored.

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		Barnsley MBC will be responsible for appointing an ecologist to implement monitoring requirement and a grounds maintenance contractor to implement maintenance set out in the HMMP.		
Organisation		Barnsley MBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
TBC				
Statement of Competency				
TBC				

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		Barnsley MBC		
Organisation		Barnsley MBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
This document is to be adhered to as part of the planning consent for the site.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site comprises an area of carpark which has a small number of trees, grassland and woodland within it or at its peripheries. There is also an older stone built wall forming the part of the western site boundary with a building located partially within the site to the west.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

It is proposed to:

- Alter the arrangement of the car park and provide new areas of public open space and landscaping comprising:
- The creation of other neutral grassland to the east of the site, areas of open space to the south of the site including grassland, tree planting and introduced planting
- The retention and protection of a number of the trees on site.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices ☐

Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☒	No, the site is sufficiently distant to not impact on designated sites. Site records are shown on the accompanying EcIA Report.
Protected and Notable Species	Does the presence or proximity of specific species on or near your site present any constraints or opportunities to project design or management?	☒	There are records of a bat roost and nesting birds on site, however the proposals will enhance the site for these species rather than degrade them.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		No INNS have been recorded within the proposed site area which will impact on the proposals.
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or near the site present any constraints or opportunities to proposals?	☐	Records were provided by the local records centre for all protected and notable species within 2km of the site. The full data search can be provided on request. No specific species were noted which present a constraint to proposal.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	The baseline is provided below.
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☒	Yes, the design has been targeted to increasing the areas of public open space on site allowing better public access and management proposals, as well as the conditions targeted for the habitat types have taken this into account.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	The enhancement proposals chosen are unlikely to be impactable by climate. Climate is therefore not considered a significant constraint to the proposals.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	No geological or topographical constraints have been identified.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	Land not favourable for agricultural management.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The underlying soil condition for the area is unknown due to the area being a carpark currently. Given the proposals and that the site has not been historically used for agriculture, no constraints are likely with the substrates and it should be suitable for additional seed planting, with the nature of the soils present likely to require additional materials to be added which can be controlled if needed.
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No issues with contamination are known for the site.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No issues with hydrology are known for the site.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	This location is largely within flood zone 1. Land within flood zone 1 has a low probability of flooding from rivers and the sea, Flood zone 2 has a medium risk whilst flood zone 3 has a high probability of flooding from rivers and the sea. Given the proposals this is not considered a major constraint.
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The site lies within the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfields National Character Area. The proposals provide opportunities to help to meet the environmental opportunities for this area.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No constraints issues with historic land use are known for the site
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	No constraints with historic environment features are known for the site and there are no statutory or non-statutory historic environment features designated within the site boundary.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	N/A

2. Baseline and Environmental Records

Biological Records

Designated Sites (BI-T01)

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Project Site	Potential Impact from Project
Dearn valley Park	Local Nature Reserve	1.5km east	None

Summary of Designated Sites (BI-B01)
The site lies within an identified Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zone relating to designated sites in the wider area, however the nature of the development is not identified as a potential impact risk trigger. No other effects on designated sites are predicted
Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B02)
N/A

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	James Streets
Organisation	OS Ecology
Survey Date	10th August 2024
Statement of Competency	
Survey was undertaken by James Streets CEcol MCIEEM. James has more than 15 years' experience as an ecological consultant on a wide range of projects and with a large variety of species and habitats. James has a degree in Zoology with Marine Zoology from the University of Wales, Bangor and a Master's degree in Environmental Consultancy from Newcastle University.	

Survey conditions and limitations
Survey conditions can be seen below. **Date** / **Temperature** / **Cloud Cover** / **Precipitation** / **Wind Conditions** 10th August 2024 / 19-17°C / 10% / Dry / F2 There were not considered to be any significant limitations to the assessment.

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020? (BI-B05)
There are no signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020.

If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)
N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
G1, G2, G3	Other neutral grassland	No	No	The area of grassland is species poor and is managed with the arisings removed. Species recorded include nettle *Urtica dioica,* white campion *Silene alba,* Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum,* Sweet Vernal Grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum,* cocks-foot *Dactylis glomerata,* False Oat Grass *Arrhenatherum elatius,* Ragwort *Senecio jacobaea,* perforate St John's Wort *Hypericum perforatum,* Mugwort *Artemesia vulgaris,* Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare,* Common Mallow *Malva sylvestris,* Broadleaved Willowherb *Epilobium montanum.*	Poor	0.1856

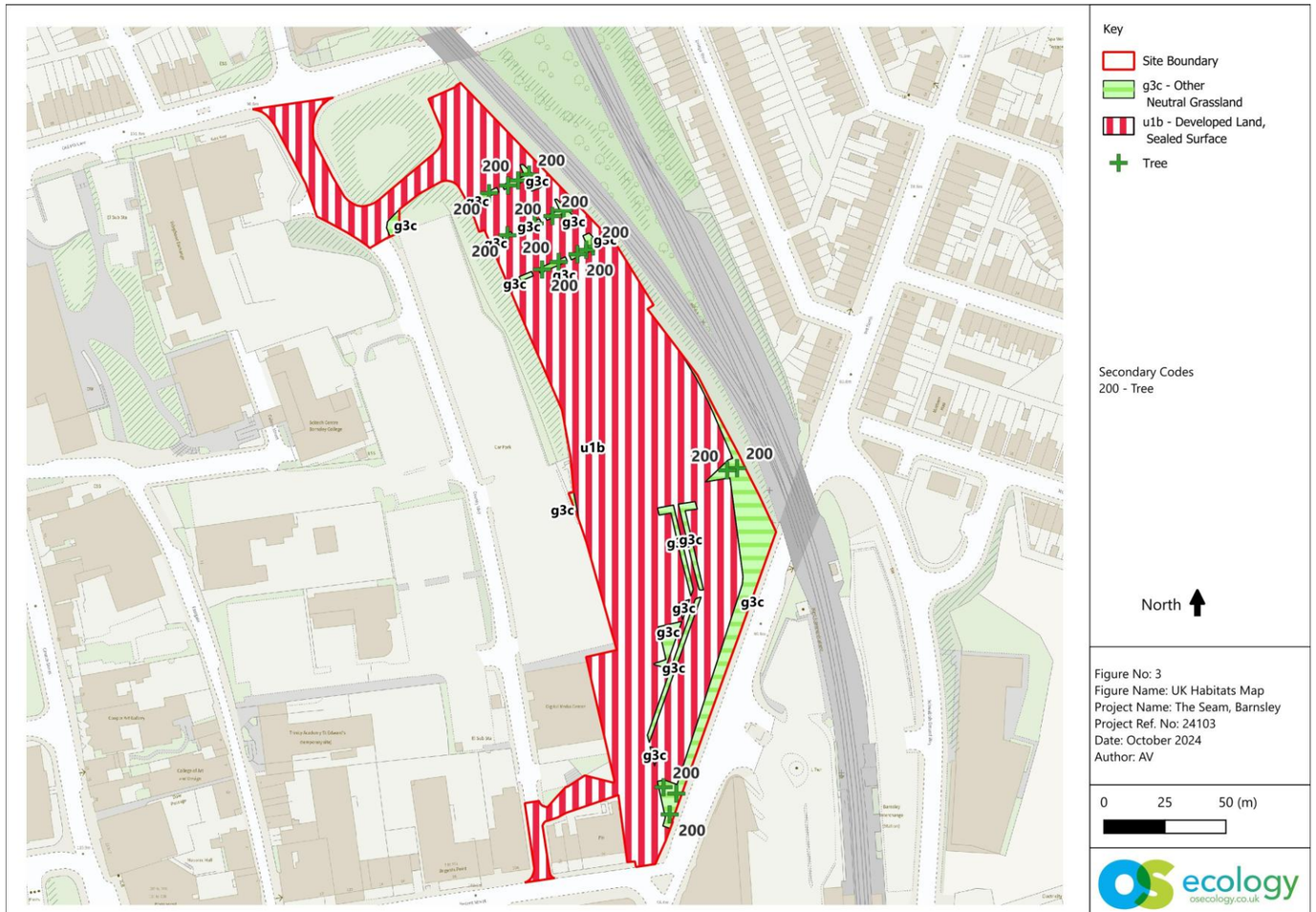
Condition Sheet: GRASSLAND Habitat Type (Medium distinctiveness)

UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type			
Grassland – Other Neutral grassland			
On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site (including mitigation area)	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	10th August 2024 James Streets
Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	N/A

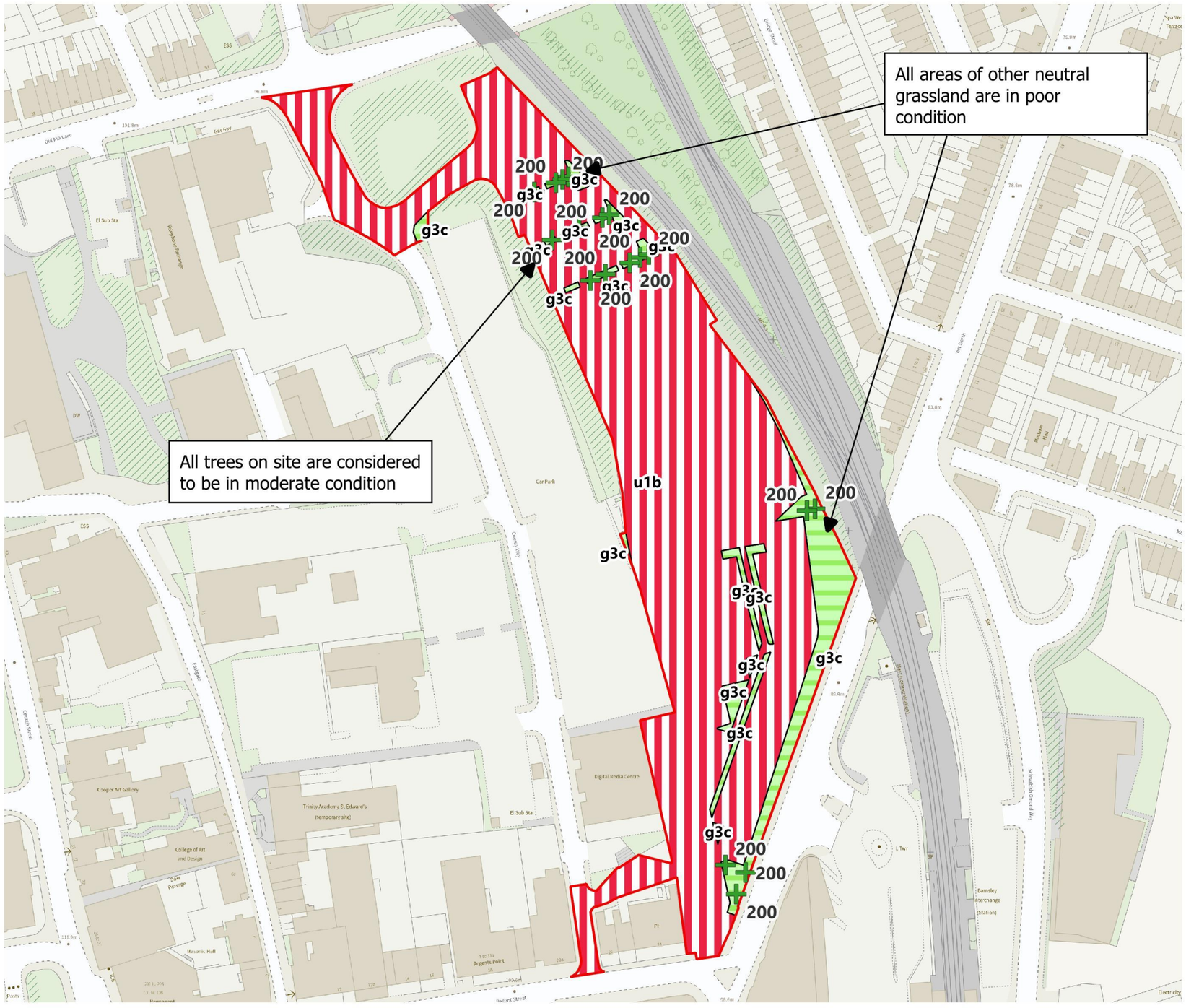
				Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**		
				A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which 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.**	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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No		
				C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[2].	Yes		
				D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	Yes		
				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.	No		
				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.**	Yes		
				Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No)		No		
				Number of criteria passed		3		
Trees	Urban Trees	No	No	**Condition Sheet: Individual Trees Habitat Type (Medium distinctiveness)**				Moderate	0.2687
				UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) Habitat Type					
				Individual Trees – Urban Trees					
				On-site or off-site, site name and location	On-site (including mitigation area)	**Survey date and Surveyor name**	10th August 2024 James Streets		
				Limitations (if applicable)	N/A	**Survey reference (if relating to a wider survey)**	N/A		
				Condition Assessment Criteria			**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**		
				A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).		No		

				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).	No			
				C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].	Yes			
				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.	Yes			
				E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No			
				F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes			
				Number of criteria passed		3			

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



Baseline Distinctiveness and Condition Plan (BI-F03)



Key

- Site Boundary
- g3c - Other Neutral Grassland
- u1b - Developed Land, Sealed Surface
- Tree

Secondary Codes
200 - Tree

North

Figure Name: UK Habitats Map - Condition Assessment
Project Name: The Seam, Barnsley
Project Ref. No: 24103
Date: February 2026
Author: AV

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Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)

3. Planned Management Activities

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The overall aims and objectives have been established as follows:

- *To create new areas of habitat including other neutral grassland and urban trees as well as vegetated gardens and introduced shrubs within the site.*
- *To enhance ecological connectivity within the site and wider area through this objective.*

Retained and Managed Habitats

The following habitats will be retained and not enhanced, but are included in management to maintain the current habitat definition and condition:

- 0.048 ha of other neutral grassland in 'poor' condition
- 0.0038 ha of other neutral grassland in 'poor' condition

Created Habitats

The post-development landscaping will incorporate creating areas of:

- 0.063 ha of other neutral grassland in 'poor' condition
- 0.2972 ha (73no.) new trees in 'poor' condition
- 0.0.063 ha introduced shrubs
- 0.195 ha vegetated gardens
- 0.261 km non-native and ornamental hedgerow in 'poor' condition

Principles Informed by Design Stage

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

Design Principles

Habitat creation aspirations have been based upon the detailed baseline undertaken. A pragmatic and functional approach has been taken to what can be achieved on site based on the habitats already present.

Strategic significance

A strategic significance of 'low' has been reached given the urban location of the site.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Retained and Managed Habitats							
Other neutral grassland	Other neutral grassland	Grassland to the east of the site	Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other neutral grassland	Other neutral grassland	Grassland near the northwest access road	Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Creation							
N/A	Other neutral grassland	POS	N/A	Poor	2	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria C, D and E.	Only Criteria C, D & E will be targeted to achieve Poor condition, as some conditions may not be entirely within the control of the responsible management company. Criteria A, B and F will not be targeted for the following reasons: A: Given the location of the habitat, it is not considered likely the habitat could easily develop into a good example of an Other neutral grassland. B: The grassland will be within an amenity setting, and control of sward height for biodiversity value may not align with other aspects of site management. F: Given the location of the habitat, it is not considered likely the habitat could easily develop into a good example of an Other neutral grassland and therefore >10 sp/m2 (excluding sub-optimal species) is considered unlikely.

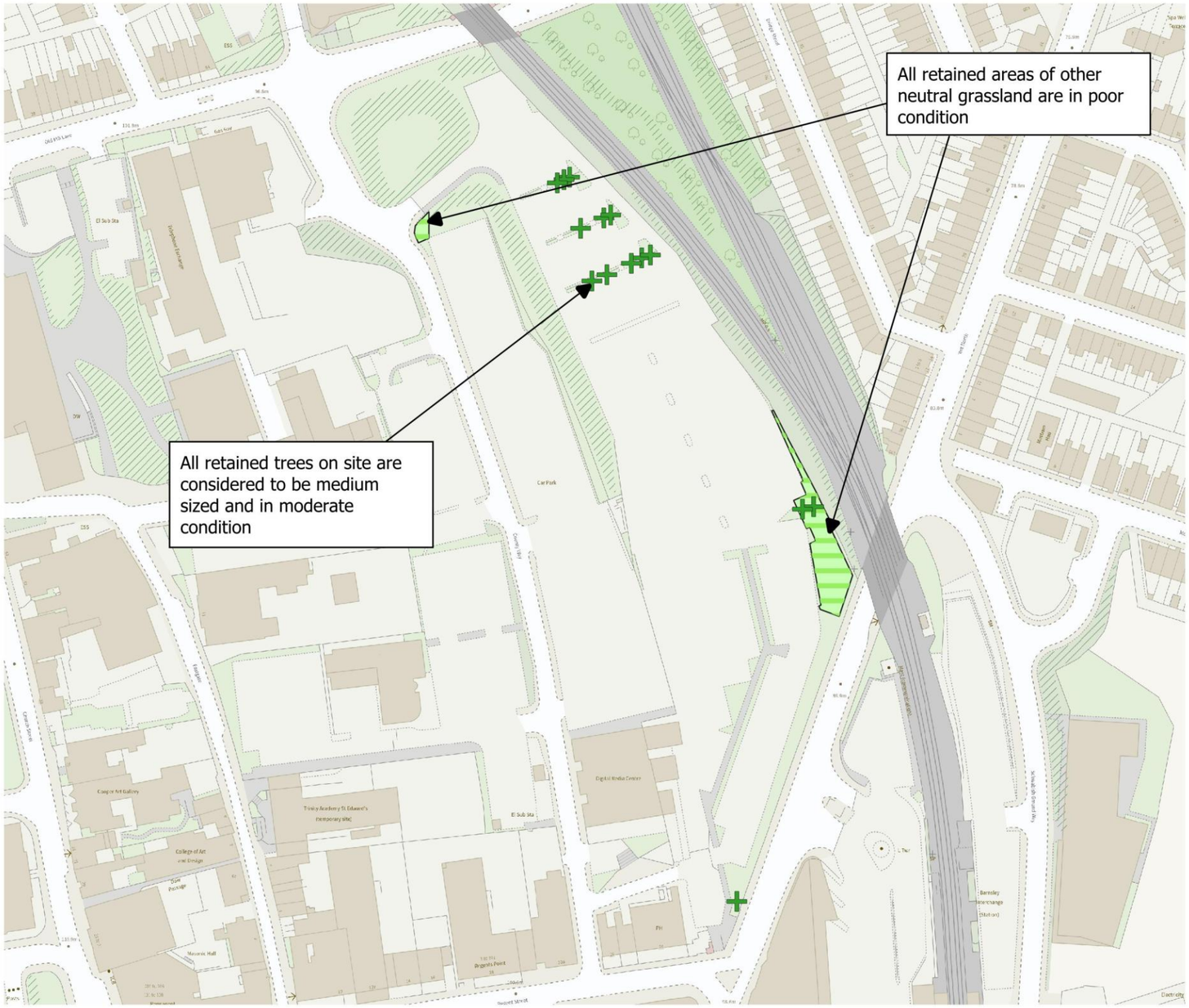
							Criteria E sub-optimal species <5% should be qualified using professional judgement. *Species including Ranunculus repens and Trifolium repens which are listed as sub-optimal indicators within the BNG C/A criteria, are also constant species in medium distinctiveness mesotrophic grassland communities and their removal by chemical or mechanical means to meet a <5% threshold would likely be highly damaging.* *This criteria should preferably target invasive species, injurious weeds and ruderal species which are not constant species of the target NVC classification an which an abundance of, is often related to a specific problem such as nutrient enrichment and/or disturbance.*
N/A	Urban trees	Urban trees	N/A	Poor	10	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A & B (automatic pass).	Criteria C, D, E and F will not be targeted for the following reasons: C: This requires mature the tree to be mature and this cannot be achieved within the timeframe of this HMMP D: This can be influenced by external human factors i.e. vandalism. E: These features may form naturally but are outside of the control of the management company. F: This is dependant on the placement of the tree and whilst some may pass, others may not.

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments
No specific condition requirements are necessary for introduced shrubs, vegetated gardens and non-native and ornamental hedgerows, as long as the species being proposed are maintained.

Habitat Retention

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03
A number of areas of other neutral grassland are to be retained as part of the scheme. These are to be protected during works, however they are in poor condition and no habitat enhancement is proposed. These areas are to be excluded from the working area with either Heras fencing or orange net fencing in order to prevent access and damage to these areas. Retained trees will be maintained and protected throughout the works through similar measures in line with the Tree Protection Plan for the scheme, ensuring that both the main trunk and the roost protection areas are protected from direct and indirect impacts including ground disturbance.
Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04
As above, these areas are to be fenced using either Heras Fencing or through posts and orange mesh netting in order to prevent access in line with the plan below. Management requirements are included in the management section below.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01



Key

g3c - Other Neutral Grassland

Tree

Secondary Codes
200 - Tree

North

Figure Name: Habitat Retention
Project Name: The Seam, Barnsley
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Author: AV

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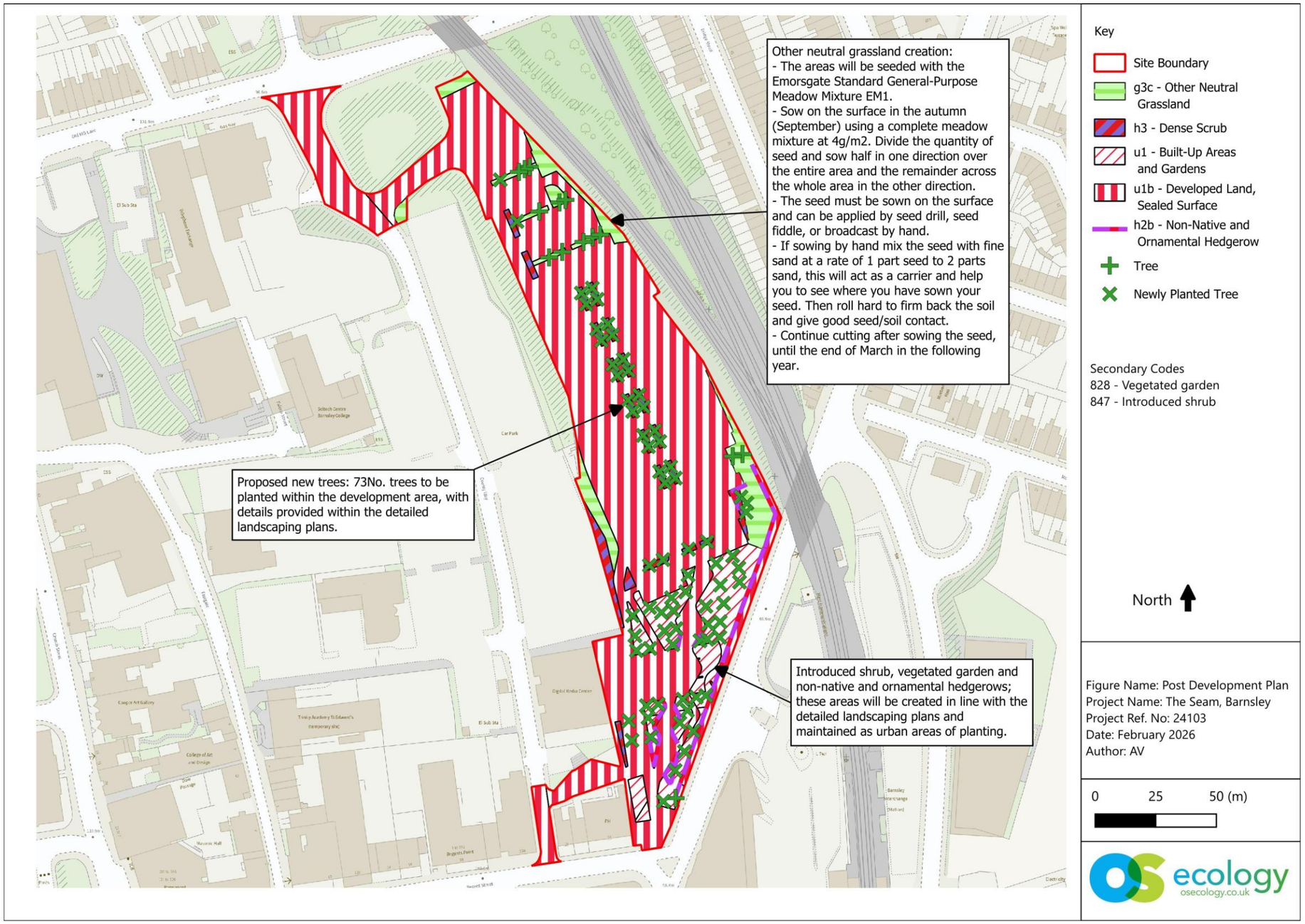
Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions



Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Target Habitat				**Other neutral grassland in Poor Condition**		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
Grassland creation across the site						
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. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	Grassland across the site	N/A	N/A	The presence of <5% scrub will be maintained through cuts as required, ensuring that scrub from off-site areas does not encroach onto the grassland.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes	Grassland across the site	N/A	N/A	The presence of <5% sub-optimal species will be maintained through the management measures described in Section B above. Further sub-optimal species removal will be considered following future monitoring and any invasive species removed.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation and Management Detailed Methods (GH-T02)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation			
Action 1: Sowing of a suitable grassland seed-mix	Grassland across the site (other than that which is to be retained)	**Year 0-Creation Action** Ideal-September General-Autumn or Spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture	The following methods are prescribed to achieve this: - Following suitable ground preparation, Emorsgate Standard General-Purpose Meadow Mixture EM1 will be sown into a pre-prepared seed bed. To prepare a seed bed, the soil will then be harrowed or raked to produce a fine tilth and then rolled to produce a level firm surface. - Sow on the surface in the autumn (September) using a complete meadow mixture at 4g/m2. Divide the quantity of seed and sow half in one direction over the entire area and the remainder across the whole area in the other direction. - The seed must be sown on the surface and can be applied by seed drill, seed fiddle, or broadcast by hand. - If sowing by hand mix the seed with fine sand at a rate of 1 part seed to 2 parts sand, this will act as a carrier and help you to see where you have sown your seed. Then roll hard to firm back the soil and give good seed/soil contact.
Management			
Action 2: A suitable mowing regime	All grassland (both created and retained)	**Years 1-30 Management Action** Annual cut to be undertaken in late August/September 2 aftermath cuts will then be undertaken over the autumn/winter until the next March to mimic aftermath grazing	The following methods are prescribed to achieve this: - The grassland will be subject to an annual cut to be undertaken in late July/August, after the bird nesting season and once the majority of wildflower species have set seed. Arising will be left in situ for several days to allow seed drop before removal. - The sward will be cut to a height of ~7cm. - All arisings will be removed from the site once dried - 1-2 aftermath cuts will then be undertaken over the autumn/winter until the next March to mimic aftermath grazing. - A mown strip will be retained through the year to encourage walkers to keep to the path.
Maintenance			
Remedial Action 3: Removal of sub-optimal species to achieve <5% cover	All grassland (both enhanced and retained)	**As needed for remedial work Years 1-30 of Management** April – October	Ideally achieved through Action 2, if required for remedial works following future monitoring, the following methods are prescribed to achieve this: - Species indicative of sub-optimal condition will be removed through ideally hand pulling or if required spot treatment. If required, the use of Glyphosate weed killer will be applied directly to actively growing weeds (April – October). The use of glyphosate weed killers will damage and/or kill plants which come in contact with the chemical, therefore spray drift will be minimised and operations carried out by suitably trained individuals. - Species indicative of sub-optimal 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*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, and cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*. **Criteria E sub-optimal species <5% should be qualified using professional judgement.** **Species including *Ranunculus repens* and *Trifolium repens* which are listed as sub-optimal indicators within the BNG C/A criteria, are also constant species in medium distinctiveness mesotrophic grassland communities and their removal by chemical or mechanical means to meet a <5% threshold would likely be highly damaging.** **This criteria should preferably target invasive species, injurious weeds and ruderal species which are not constant species of the target NVC classification and which an abundance of is often related to a specific problem such as nutrient enrichment and/or disturbance.**
Remedial Action 4: Maintenance of <5% scrub	All grassland (both	**As needed for remedial work Years 1-30 of Management**	Ideally achieved through Action 2, if required for remedial works following future monitoring, the following methods are prescribed to achieve this: - Scrub encroachment into the grassland is apparent. Sections of scattered scrub along the western boundary will be removed now before the long-term management of the site begins.

	enhanced and retained)	1st September and 28th February (inclusive) to avoid the nesting bird season	- Use tools according to the size of the task and access/resource limitations. Suitable tools range from hand tools – such as bow saws, mattocks, chainsaws and brush cutters – to tractor-mounted flails. - Felled sections will be removed from site

Individual Trees

Creation and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Target Habitat:			Urban Tree in Poor Condition		
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Features**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	**Yes**	All trees	**Year 0** See action 1 below.	N/A	**Years 1-30 Management** See action 2 below and maintenance measures.
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).	**Yes**	All trees	Automatic pass	N/A	Automatic pass
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	**No**	N/A			
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.	**No**	N/A			
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	**No**	N/A			
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	**No**	N/A			

Individual Trees

Creation and Management Detailed Methods (UT-T02)

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation			
Action 1: Planting of suitable native urban trees	All trees to be planted	**Year 0-Creation Action** Bare-root trees should be planted during the dormant season. Container-grown trees can be planted all year round.	The following methods are prescribed to achieve this: - Following suitable ground preparation, tree and shrub species should be planted as per the recommended guidance for extra heavy std., heavy std trees etc. Indicative example shown below:

			○ Extra heavy standard, heavy standard tree and feathered tree planting in grassed or planted areas. Tree pits as per BS 8545:2014. To include single tubular guard, 1.6m timber stake, 600mm above ground and 1000mm below ground and 1No.tie with spacing device positioned 25mm maximum from the top of the post. ○ Unwanted weed growth will be controlled through the use of tree spats/mulch mats, composted mulch or similar. This control should cover at least 1m diameter around the newly planted tree. Chemical use will be avoided if possible.
Enhancement	N/A		
Management - Generally low interventionist other than maintenance			
Remedial Action 2: Maintenance of newly planted urban trees	All trees to be planted	**As needed for remedial work Years 1-30 of Management** Bare-root trees should be planted during the dormant season. Container-grown trees can be planted all year round.	Ideally achieved through Action 1, if required for remedial works following future monitoring, the following methods are prescribed to achieve this: - Dead, dying and diseased wood and suckers will be removed to promote healthy growth, a natural shape and to avoid health and safety concerns. - Dead, missing, dying or defective plants will be replaced annually. - All tree stakes, ties and guards will be adjusted/ replaced/removed as required until anchorage has been achieved. This will be done annually. - Rabbit/deer protection will be maintained until no longer needed. This will be checked annually. - Weed-free ground will be maintained with the use of translocated, non-residual herbicides, in order to avoid competition for water and nutrients. This will be done four times a year. In relation to the removal of weeds, the intention is to reduce competition to the planted trees and shrubs that may slow their establishment and development. - If required, a slow release fertiliser (4:19:10) will be spread annually in early March in the first three years after planting. - Immediately following planting, trees should be watered thoroughly. Following this, and with regard to prevailing weather conditions, newly planted trees should be watered regularly during periods of dry weather. If the tree pit has been specified with an irrigation pipe, this should be used as the primary method of watering. If no irrigation pipe is specified, the square metre of ground around the tree/shrub should be soaked to field capacity (refer to BS 8545:2014 for further detail) by surface watering. Watering frequency is more important than quantity to prevent the root ball of the newly planted tree from drying out. - Trees are maintained upright and adjustments will be made following strong winds. - Berries and fruits to be retained, and not pruned, during the winter months. However, if it is proven that this asset is contributing negatively to an area, either by making the pavement slippery and dangerous or by encouraging anti-social behaviour then action to be taken to deal with these issues. - Once established, an annual review of the tree canopy to ensure trees are not blocking light or touching buildings.
Management Action 3: Maintenance of all trees on site	All trees on site including those to be retained	**Between October and February (outside of the nesting bird season)**	- Dead, dying and diseased wood and suckers will be removed to promote healthy growth, a natural shape and to avoid health and safety concerns. - Dead, missing, dying or defective plants will be replaced. - Ground cover beneath the trees will be maintained in line with the grassland management above. - Berries and fruits to be retained, and not pruned, during the winter months. However, if it is proven that this asset is contributing negatively to an area, either by making the pavement slippery and dangerous or by encouraging anti-social behaviour then action to be taken to deal with these issues. - An annual review of the tree canopies to ensure trees are not causing problems with adjacent properties.

Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
March 2026	Other Neutral Grassland	Neutral grassland indicator species introduced to the site fail to establish.	Abundance and diversity of forb species, characteristic of other neutral grassland habitats does not establish.	Time is required to allow species in the seed base to establish. Should the diversity not be as required, further scarification, overseeding and additional plug planting will be added as necessary.
March 2026	Other Neutral Grassland	Impact of climate change on proposals	Other neutral grassland species fail to establish/ die out.	Flexibility in management will be undertaken in response to increasing fluctuations in seasonal growing conditions. Timings of cuts and/or remedial measures will be assessed annually.
March 2026	Other Neutral Grassland	Injurious weeds establish	Species such as *Urtica dioica*, *Cirsium arvense*, and *Senecio jacobaea* dominate	The management plan will be updated to include further methods of control.
March 2026	Other Neutral Grassland	Diversity enhancement measures are unsuccessful	75% of species within over-sown mix not recorded during years 1-10	Further scarification, overseeding and plug planting required to enhance diversity.
March 2026	Other Neutral Grassland	Legumes and clover species begin to dominate the sward	White clover is Dominant (DAFOR) scale across the site and is D in all monitoring quadrats.	Further scarification, overseeding and plug planting required to enhance diversity. Timings of cuts and/or remedial measures will be assessed annually. Consider application of Nitrogen
March 2026	All habitats	Invasive species establish on site	Invasive Schedule 9 species are recorded during monitoring work	Invasive Schedule 9 species are removed in line with best practice guidance
March 2026	Tree planting	Habitat creation planting measures are unsuccessful	Tree and shrub planting is a failure	Further tree and shrub planting is undertaken with consideration for the reason for failure i.e. underwatered

4. Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)
Monitoring of the habitats will be undertaken in the following years following commencement of management: • Year 0 (**initial enhancement year**) • Year 1 • Year 3 • Year 5 • Every 5 years thereafter for 30 years in total. This will be done as part of a 30-year plan to ensure the BNG metric ensures a net gain for the 30-year period. The site owner or an appointed contractor will be responsible for ensuring that the proposals are monitored by a suitably qualified ecologist and findings reported to Barnsley MBC. The condition of the habitat will be assessed based on the applicable DEFRA condition assessment document at the time of the issue of this document and a report will be produced to be submitted to the local authority based on or using the DEFRA monitoring report template. This will include an assessment of the current habitat condition and any recommendations regarding management.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Other neutral grassland	To be undertaken on all areas of Other neutral grassland - Using the applicable DEFRA condition assessment document at the time and as per the UK Habitat Survey methodology a 'W' transect route will be walked across these areas. - A minimum of 5 quadrat sampling points will be identified along this 'W' route. - A species list with DAFOR coverage will be collected along the entire 'W' to aid in estimation of whether the site is a good representation of Other neutral grassland as well as periodic drop disc sampling for sward height, estimations of scrub/bracken cover and cover of bare ground. - The quadrats will be 2 x 2m and within each quadrat the following will be identified: o Drop disc sampling for sward height. o Estimate percentage cover of bare ground. o Estimate percentage cover of scrub/bracken. o Species list with DOMIN cover of vascular plant species to allow for: ▪ Estimate cover of negative indicator species ▪ NVC classification if necessary ▪ Estimate of whether the quadrat is a good representation of Other neutral grassland.	Years 0, 1,2, 3, 4 and 5, and then every 5 years thereafter for 30 years in total Surveys to be completed between May and August

	○ Number of species/m^2 will be collected in a 1 x 1m quadrat at the north west quadrant of the 2 x 2m quadrat. ○ Photo(s) of the habitat.	
Urban Tree	To be undertaken on all Urban trees - Using the applicable DEFRA condition assessment document at the time, each tree will need to be inspected individually. - At each tree record: ○ The tree species, recoding whether it is a native species. ○ The age class of the tree. ○ Any evidence of adverse impacts from human activities. ○ The presence of natural ecological niches. ○ The percentages of the tree canopy oversailing vegetation beneath. Photo(s) of the habitat.	Years 0, 1, 3, and 5, and then every 5 years thereafter for 30 years in total

Monitoring Reports

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Barnsley MBC	Barnsley MBC

Provide details of when the monitoring surveys and reports will be undertaken and submitted. You can extend the table and adjust according to your required schedule.

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Years 0, 1, 3, and 5, and then every 5 years thereafter for 30 years in total	November	TBC-Dependant on Barnsley MBC	Report on results of creation, and management.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

The habitat monitoring will be undertaken by suitably qualified botanical surveyors and the findings reported to the relevant stakeholders – Barnsley MBC. Potential risk factors have been recorded in PM-T0 as well as remedial actions.

Further risk factors may be recorded following future surveys and/or maybe notified by the landowner/ site contractors at which point this plan can be adjusted and suitable remedial measures found.

Both the new risk factors and the remedial actions will be reported and agreed with the stakeholders involved and any new remedial actions will be monitored for their success. The process will then begin again should further risk factors be identified following evaluation of the action.