

Barnsley Youth Zone

Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP)

OnSide Youth Zones

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Ecus Ltd (Ecus) was commissioned in December 2023 by OnSide Youth Zones to produce a Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP) for a proposed development associated with land west of Harborough Hill Road, Barnsley centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR): SE 34835 06631, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

1.1.2 Proposals for the Site involve the construction of a Youth Zone and associated infrastructure in the town centre of Barnsley (Planning Application Reference: 2022/0434), as displayed in the HB Architects 'Proposed Youth Zone Site Plan' Ref: (BAR-HBA-V1-00-DR-A-P54), dated April 2022. Landscape proposals for the Site are taken from the TBA Landscape Architects 'Landscape Management Plan' (Ref: HS/7339/RevA/LMP/Feb24) and associated 'Landscape Proposal' drawing (Ref: 7339.01, rev A), both dated February 2024. This report should also be read in conjunction with the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (Ecus Ltd, 'Land at Schwabisch Gmund Lane, Barnsley – Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, ref. 16656, v2.0, dated March 2021) and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (Ecus Ltd, 'Barnsley Youth Zone, Update Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment', ref. 19682, v2.0, dated September 2022) reports by Ecus Ltd.

1.1.3 The BEMP has been produced to inform the discharge of a planning condition for Application 2022/0434 from the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Local Planning Authority. Planning Condition number 30 states:

"Prior to commencement, a Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP) which would include the following shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority:

- a plan of the areas to be maintained, enhanced and/or created;*
- a schedule of actions to create or enhance and maintain each habitat at the required quality for a period of 30 years;*
- a schedule of ecological monitoring for the 30-year period identifying when key indicators of habitat maturity should be achieved; and*
- schedule of actions to be undertaken in case signs of failing being identified.*

The schedules must include the following details: details of the technique(s) to be used, equipment to be used, roles and relevant expertise of personnel and organisations involved and timing of actions including submission of monitoring report to the Council.

The BEMP will also include measures to be adopted on site to enhance opportunities for wildlife, such as bat, bird and insect boxes and access for hedgehogs. Thereafter the approved scheme shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timescales.

Reason: In the interests of the visual amenities of the locality and in accordance with Local Plan Policy BIO1.”

- 1.1.4 This BEMP focuses on the operational phase of the development (i.e. the long-term impacts of the development on biodiversity) and how the Site can be enhanced for biodiversity. The impacts of the development are addressed in the aforementioned PEA report.

1.2 Site Context

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated to the west of Harborough Hill Road, in the town centre of Barnsley and covers approximately 0.5 hectares (ha) of the wider hybrid application site which totals approximately 1.7 ha. The Site sits at the western side of this wider site.
- 1.2.2 Habitats present at the Site upon survey in April 2021 include hardstanding, introduced shrub, scattered bramble and mixed scrub and neutral grassland (as shown in Figure 1).
- 1.2.3 The Site is surrounded on all sides by urban development, with residential dwellings to the north and Harborough Hill Road with residential dwellings beyond to the east, and infrastructure and industrial buildings to the south and west. The wider area is highly urbanised with residential buildings, industrial units, car parks and recreational buildings dominating to the north, south and west. Further east lies the River Dearne and the Dearne Valley Park LNR, an area of woodland and parkland. These and the fishing lake “The Fleets” to the north are the closest areas of semi natural and natural habitats, located approximately 750 m from the Site.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposals for the Site, are displayed within the ‘*Proposed Youth Zone Site Plan*’ (Appendix 1). The development includes the construction of a Youth Zone and associated infrastructure. All existing habitats on Site will be lost to facilitate the development with amenity grassland and wildflower grassland as well as tree planting, native and ornamental hedge and shrub planting to be created around the Youth Zone building and hardstanding.

1.4 Proposed landscaping

- 1.4.1 Landscaping proposals, including the planting schedule are displayed within the ‘*Landscape Proposal*’ drawing (Appendix 2). Proposals include native tree, shrub and hedge planting as well as ornamental shrub planting. Areas of close mown, amenity grassland as proposed, to be seeded

with 'A22 – Hard wearing, Low maintenance' mix, as well as an area of wildflower grassland, to be seeded with 'EM2 – Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture'.

1.5 Potential Impacts

- 1.5.1 The PEA identified that post-construction and long-term impacts of the development relate to protected and notable species, namely, bats and nesting birds; as well as the habitats present at the Site which the above utilise, e.g. introduced shrub and scattered scrub.

2. Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan

2.1 Overarching Objectives

- 2.1.1 Once construction has been undertaken on Site it is important to include biodiversity within the operational phase to ensure that the Site can still be utilised by wildlife, with features being installed during the construction phase as part of the enhancement and mitigation measures. This BEMP will aim to enhance the Site for biodiversity and to satisfy the Planning Condition number 30 stipulated by the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.1.2 The key ecological management objectives to achieve this aim are described as follows:
- Planting should aim to enhance retained or adjacent vegetation and be of native species, or those of known value to wildlife, sourced from local nurseries to enhance foraging opportunities for local birds and bats, by increasing the invertebrate diversity on-Site. It is recommended that where trees are planted, they have a functional understorey.
 - Installation of bird nest and bat boxes incorporated into parts of the building. These will enhance opportunities for species to nest and take up residency at the Site, thus increasing biodiversity as a whole.
- 2.1.3 As proposed new trees will be small trees, it is considered appropriate to install bird nest and bat boxes into the building structure.

General Measures

- 2.1.4 Signage, such as information boards at the Site, will be utilised to promote local awareness of biodiversity and key habitat features and any species-specific and habitat enhancement to be provided within the development (e.g. brash piles, bat boxes, bird boxes, shrub planting).
- 2.1.5 One A3 sized sign will be installed at the Site and will inform readers of biodiversity enhancement measures undertaken as part of the development. This will also cover the habitats in the adjacent Activity Park development.

2.2 On Site Habitats

Neutral Grassland

- 2.2.1 The whole area of neutral grassland to the northwest of the Site will be lost through development.
- 2.2.2 A new area of wildflower grassland will be created as part of the development proposals to mitigate for habitat loss which could be enhanced through an appropriate management plan including weed

removal, supplementary seeding and a sensitive mowing regime.

Introduced Shrub

- 2.2.3 All areas of introduced shrub habitat across the Site will be lost through development.
- 2.2.4 New areas of native and ornamental shrub planting will be created as part of proposals which could be enhanced through an appropriate management plan including weed removal by careful and targeted application of weed killer three times per year until the shrub canopies have enclosed. A list of species for planting are shown in the '*Landscape Proposal*' planting schedule.
- 2.2.5 New hedge planting will also be undertaken as part of proposals comprising beech *Fagus sylvatica* hedges as well as native species rich hedges consisting of field rose *Rosa arvensis*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and hazel *Corylus avellana*.
- 2.2.6 Hedgerows will be cut on rotation no more regularly than every three years as flower buds often form on second year growth, with the tops cut more frequently if required. Therefore, a given hedgerow will be cut every three years, with different hedgerows at the Site managed in different years.
- 2.2.7 Trimming of native hedgerows to an 'A' shape maximises cover and protection for fauna while allowing light to reach ground flora.
- 2.2.8 Management will avoid the peak nesting bird season (March – August inclusive) with January and February being the most favourable months for shrub trimming to retain berries through the autumn and winter for foraging birds.

Scattered Scrub

- 2.2.9 All areas of scattered scrub habitat across the Site will be lost through development.
- 2.2.10 New areas of native and ornamental shrub will be created as well as native hedgerow planting as part of proposals, as detailed above (sections 2.2.4 – 2.2.8).

Hardstanding

- 2.2.11 All areas of hardstanding across the Site will be lost and replaced with new hardstanding pertaining to the main Youth Zone building and associated infrastructure.

Trees

- 2.2.12 No trees are currently present within the Site.

- 2.2.13 Seventeen new trees will be planted as part of proposals to compensate for other habitat loss. These will be native species including field maple *Acer campestre*, European hornbeam *Caprinus betulus*, European beech *Fagus sylvatica*, wild cherry *Prunus avium*, English oak *Quercus robur* and Lime *Tilia cordata*. These should be suitably protected during establishment and long-term by fencing with formal paths focusing footfall. All these trees are to be planted over other vegetation whether that be grassland or scrub planting.

2.3 Protected Species

Bats

- 2.3.1 No trees or structures displaying suitability for roosting bats were identified on-Site. However, the adjacent site does contain trees that display roosting suitability and habitats on-Site are likely to be important to foraging and commuting bats.
- 2.3.2 The provision of bat roosting opportunities will enhance the value of the Site for these species. Integrated bat boxes for buildings (e.g. Habitat Integrated Bat Boxes) will be used to increase roosting opportunities for bats at the Site. These are the favoured option as they are permanent features, which can be designed to blend in with the exterior appearance of a given building. Five integrated bat boxes will be incorporated into the building, located on northern or eastern aspects as displayed in Figure 2.
- 2.3.3 Finalised positions will be micro-sited to avoid doorways or windows beneath, avoiding external lighting and with clear flight paths to the box entrances free from clutter and obstacles. No specific maintenance is required as droppings from bats occupying boxes will rapidly disintegrate when falling out when exposed to the weather. All positioning and installation will be in line with Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Guidelines.
- 2.3.4 Planting of new shrubs, trees and hedgerows will provide additional foraging and commuting habitats for bats. These are required to maintain and/or enhance habitat connectivity within the Site and to off-site habitats as part of a wider wildlife corridor. These should consist of native species where possible. Some native species, such as wild cherry, blackthorn, hawthorn and holly, attract insects which in turn will support foraging bats.
- 2.3.5 To maintain the value of on-Site habitats for foraging and commuting bats, a sensitive lighting scheme will be required to avoid direct lighting on features such as trees or bat boxes which may deter bats from utilising them. The lighting scheme will be developed by a lighting engineer in close consultation with a suitably qualified ecologist who will need to review the plan and lighting specifications. In line with recommendations in the Bat Conservation Trust Guidance Note (08/18, BCT ILP), light spill onto boundary/linear features will be limited to 5 lux or lower as far as is

practical.

Birds

- 2.3.6 The PEA identified suitable nesting habitat for birds within scrub and introduced shrub habitats.
- 2.3.7 The provision of bird boxes (integrated features for buildings) within the development will be included to enhance opportunities for wildlife at the Site.
- 2.3.8 Five integrated bird boxes will be incorporated into the building to be located avoiding true-south orientations to avoid the risk of overheating, as displayed in Figure 2. This will be a combination of three brick boxes and two swift bricks, as described below.
- 2.3.9 Bird boxes are to be incorporated at a minimum height of 3 m above ground level, in line with British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) guidance. These will include a mixture of boxes suitable for a variety of species (e.g. Schwegler Type 24 Brick Box – 32 mm entrance bird boxes). These will face areas of green space such as that to the north and east of the Site and other suitable foraging habitat to increase the potential for birds to utilise the new bird boxes.
- 2.3.10 Swift bricks, such as Schwegler swift bricks, are to be incorporated into the new building to provide enhancements for this species. Swift bricks will be located at least 5 m above ground level, in less disturbed areas, out of direct sunlight and prevailing weather conditions, with an uncluttered and unobscured flight path. The placement of the two bricks will be placed together with a minimum of 1 m between boxes.
- 2.3.11 In the longer term, planting of new shrubs, trees and hedgerows as part of wildlife corridors, will provide additional nesting and foraging opportunities for birds at the Site. Planted native trees and shrubs which produce berries, such wild cherry, blackthorn, hawthorn and holly should be incorporated, to provide early spring foraging opportunities.

Invertebrates

- 2.3.12 Several common invertebrate species will benefit from the landscape proposals through the provision of additional trees, shrubs and hedgerows, in addition to seasonal nectar sources. This in turn will provide food sources for bats and birds as identified in the PEA report.
- 2.3.13 Five insect towers (e.g. Schwegler Insect House) are to be installed onto northern, eastern or southern aspects of the building, with nearby vegetation or within the green space at the northeast of the Site around or attached to trees (Figure 2).
- 2.3.14 Any felled materials could be retained and used on Site to create new log piles and hibernacula away from roads and footpaths. Deadwood habitat would provide suitable habitat for invertebrates

(e.g. stag beetle *Lucanus cervus*), which rely on dead or decaying wood for foraging. These could be placed within new native shrub planting areas.

2.3.15 Shrubs, trees and hedgerows planted around the Site provide pollination potential and nectar source for bees and other pollinators.

European Hedgehog

2.3.16 The fencing around the Site will consist of a 2.4 m high mesh fence as displayed in the '*Proposed Youth Zone Site Plan*'. Installation of holes (at least 130 mm x 130 mm) will create "hedgehog highways" through the development to allow movement of hedgehogs within and onto/off-Site (Figure 2). These should be placed at most 20 m apart around the perimeter fence and should be kept free of obstruction.

3. Management Responsibilities

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This report is intended to satisfy the Local Planning Authority condition and to ensure biodiversity enhancement at the Site.
- 3.1.2 Management of habitat will be detailed in the 30-year management prescriptions created by a landscape architect. Once these habitats are installed at the Site, they will become part of the Management Company's ownership and maintenance package.
- 3.1.3 Following the initial development of the Site, it is expected that the first 12-month planting maintenance will be the responsibility of the landscape sub-contractor as appointed by the developer.
- 3.1.4 Monitoring will take place within years 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30 with the maintenance regime/management plan being continually updated to reflect changes as required.

3.2 Plant Replacement

- 3.2.1 Plants, flowers, shrubs, trees or hedges that fail to establish within five years are to be replaced in the following planting season with others of similar size and species unless written consent is provided by the Local Planning Authority to agree amendments to the previously approved details.
- 3.2.2 Following five years after the first occupation of the development, a Site inspection is recommended to record Site conditions and determine if replacement planting or compensatory planting is required to maintain sufficient wildlife enhancement that complies with the original objectives.
- 3.2.3 Following the initial five-year period, it is recommended that the enhancement schedule is checked and updated (if necessary) to reflect the Site conditions for future years. Works will only be undertaken with agreement with the client and Local Authority.
- 3.2.4 These measures will become the responsibility of the Management Company as part of the ownership and maintenance package payment.

3.3 Ongoing Monitoring and Remedial Measures

- 3.3.1 The management and enhancement plan will be continually monitored and reviewed annually with any agreed changes incorporated into the following years' schedule after consultation with the Local Planning Authority.

4. Maintenance Schedule and Specification

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The maintenance and implementation schedule detailed in Table 1 outlines the key objectives for each enhancement feature within the Site. Information regarding a planting and maintenance schedule has been provided through the TBA Landscape Architects '*Landscape Management Plan*' report and associated '*Landscape Proposal*' drawing. Ecus has provided additional recommendations below where appropriate.
- 4.1.2 The schedule outlines recommended maintenance operations, timings and recommended frequency per annum to achieve these objectives. The schedule details operations that are recommended for the establishment phase up to five years following implementation and also requirements for the mid-long term.
- 4.1.3 The enhancement plan is to be carried out as approved to ensure the success of the enhancement features.

4.2 Standards and References

- 4.2.1 All maintenance operations will be undertaken in accordance with the following best practice guidance:
- BS3998:2010 Tree Works Recommendations;
 - BS7370-4: 1993 Grounds maintenance. Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape (other than amenity turf); and,
 - Any other current UK and EU standards.

4.3 Implementation of the Maintenance Works

- 4.3.1 Planting will be maintained by the landscape contractor for a minimum of 12 months following planting, with any plants that fails to establish within a period of 5 years from the completion are to be replaced in the next planting season with the same size and species unless written consent is provided by the Local Authority to vary the approved details. Any seeding that fails to establish within a period of 5 years from completion or occupation is to be re-seeded the following seeding season.
- 4.3.2 Maintenance of the landscape areas shall be undertaken by a competent Landscape Contractor, registered with the British Association Landscape Industries (BALI).
- 4.3.3 Maintenance visits will be undertaken at minimum monthly intervals (i.e. 12 visits annually) for a

period of five years. Increased visits for certain tasks may be required, e.g. fortnightly grass cuttings in March-September (inclusive).

- 4.3.4 The landscape maintenance of the Site is to be carried out to a high standard at all times and in accordance with the schedule and specifications within this enhancement plan and specific details provided within the detailed landscape scheme when this is available.
- 4.3.5 The contractor shall ensure that the Site is left tidy and safe following all maintenance works. All arisings are to be removed from Site in accordance with the maintenance schedule.
- 4.3.6 The contractor shall programme their visits to coincide with appropriate weather conditions for undertaking maintenance operations, including use of chemicals and grass mowing. Grass mowing in excessively wet conditions will not be undertaken.
- 4.3.7 Records of all maintenance visits are to be completed by the maintenance contractor and will be submitted to the Client to review every six months.
- 4.3.8 The maintenance contractor shall ensure that chemical applications are undertaken by trained personnel only with the appropriate National Proficiency Tests Council (NPTC) certificates and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The '*Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Pesticides for Non-agricultural Purposes*' will be observed where applicable. The use of chemicals shall be included in the maintenance records as described above.
- 4.3.9 The contractor will notify the Client immediately to any significant pest or disease problem affecting plant stock and devise a suitability strategy for treatment and agreed with the Client. Any suspected non-native invasive plant species must also be notified to the Client.
- 4.3.10 Site habitats should be monitored regularly in regards to their condition in relation to that which has been proposed in the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment to ensure that they are achieving a net gain in biodiversity.

Table 1: Maintenance and Implementation Schedule

General maintenance requirements to all planted areas, unless otherwise stated in the Landscapes Architect Management Plan	To maintain high standard planting scheme across Site and ensure healthy establishment of plants to achieve landscape character and benefit biodiversity.	A	Inspection.	March – September	Annually
		B	Inspect tree stakes, ties and shelters and replace where necessary. Remove in Year 4.	As required and after strong winds	Monthly. In Year 4 – Remove
		C	Watering - during establishment and to ensure continued thriving.	As necessary during dry spells, or indicated in the detailed schedule below	As required – more frequently in dry spells during April – September
		D	Refirm new tree / shrub planting.	February and after strong winds	Annually and as required following inspection
		E	Removal of debris and litter.	Throughout	Monthly
		F	Plant replacements and reinstatement to Year 5 when instructed.	November to March	Annually next following planting season
		G	Fertiliser.	March	Annually
		H	Spread 75 mm mulch depth at beds of shrubs, hedges and around tree bases.	November	Annually
		I	Check and repair/replace rabbit fencing around areas of planting.	As necessary	As required – remove after 10 years
Proposed Wildflower Meadow	Maintain to achieve the greatest species diversity. Prevent future encroachment by scrub/ saplings. Control coarse grasses from outcompeting perennial wildflowers.	A	Cut areas lightly in March using a flail mower or strimmer. Cut again in September when flowering is over. In both cases cuttings should be removed. After the first year, cutting should not take place until after desirable species have set and dispersed seed.	March and September (first year). March and then after desirable species have seeded (subsequent years)	Twice annually
		B	Check pegs on matted meadow and resecure where necessary.	As necessary	As required until establishment
		C	Dig out or spot treat any noxious weeds.	As necessary	As required
		D	Re-seed any failed areas after first year in accordance with specification from landscaping plans.	August to September	Annually until local authority are happy that the meadow has fully established
Proposed Close Mown Amenity Grass	Maintain a neat and tidy appearance.	A	Cut grass a minimum of every fortnight unless weather conditions prevent it. Initial cut should be to a height of 50-60mm with the cuttings dispersed. Subsequent cuttings should be to a height of 40mm with the cuttings dispersed. When cutting grass around obstacles such as trees, use strimmer fitted with guards to avoid damaging obstacle.	March – September	Fortnightly or as frequently as possible given weather conditions.
		B	Irrigate	During establishment period and dry seasons	As required
Proposed Trees	To ensure that trees establish and remain in a healthy condition	A	Inspection.	As necessary	Twice annually
		B	Hand weeding and mulching around tree base so that trees are surrounded by a vegetation free circle of 600mm diameter to improve establishment rate.	As necessary	As required
		C	Check stakes and ties and replace/adjust where necessary.	As necessary	Twice annually – can be removed after 4 years
		D	Pruning to be carried out using secateurs and hand saws only. Pruning to include: • The removal of dead, diseased and dying vegetation, secondary leader shoots, duplicated branches and potentially weak or tight forks	As necessary - No works to trees to be carried out in the bird nesting season that is March to August unless trees have been	As required.

			• The removal of side growth and suckers back to the trunk or root with a minimum disturbance of the roots • The removal of vegetation growing onto footpaths, car parks, road, signs, sightlines and any other location where it presents a hazard to the users of the site • The removal of vegetation growing over windows and lights where it presents a security hazard • Inspection of trees for pests and diseases	inspected by and Ecologist for any signs of nesting birds	
		E	Watering	Newly planted trees should be watered when planted and at the point of bud burst in the spring and continued throughout the spring and summer months until the leaves have fallen in the autumn.	As required (every other day at the height of summer) for the first two summers after planting.
Proposed Ornamental Shrub Planting	To provide attractive and healthy landscape year-round. To create healthy attractive plant mixes. To control weed growth.	A	Replace any dead or diseased plants.	February	As required for first 5 years until plants have established
		B	Firm up plants.	After inspection following frost or heavy wind	As required for first 5 years until plants have established
		C	Keep shrub beds weed free through hoeing, hand weeding and herbicide use.	Hoeing and hand weeding – twice a month during growing season. Herbicide use - as required if weeds become dense	As required
Proposed Native Shrub Planting	To encourage the healthy establishment of new native shrubs. To encourage structural, age and species diversity within shrub area. To control weed growth.	A	Weed control – apply herbicides to base of shrub bed.	As necessary	For first three years: a minimum of four applications for the first year and two applications for the second and third years
		B	Beating up – replace shrubs that fail to establish.	February and after strong winds	Annually and as required for first ten years
		C	Thinning	November – February	As required
		D	Coppicing – create small clearings to encourage natural regeneration. Small-scale planting could also take place in these clearings to increase age diversity.	November – February	Once after first year
		E	Adjust and replace stakes and ties	As necessary	Twice annually – can be removed after 4 years
		F	Watering	As necessary	First two planting seasons and as required after
Proposed Native Hedgerows	To ensure the healthy establishment of new hedgerows. To control weed growth.	A	Pruning to be carried out using secateurs and hands saws only. Pruning to include: • Dead foliage and branches are to be removed by cutting back to an outward pointing bud, or as directed. • Suckers are to be removed by cutting back their source on the roots of the affected shrubs. • Growth is to be reduced to encourage the hedge to thicken up and so as to remove any growth encroaching onto paths, roads, signs, sightlines and lights. • Pruning cuts shall be made at the source of the branch to be removed, within the shrub so that the position of the cut is not visible in the outward appearance of the shrub.	As necessary - No works to trees to be carried out in the bird nesting season that is March to August unless hedgerows have been inspected by and Ecologist for any signs of nesting birds	As required
		B	Firming – firm plants by treading after frost lift or wind rock	As necessary	As required

Bat boxes *Any monitoring should be non-invasive conducted from a distance. Any invasive checks to be undertaken by a licensed bat worker.	To provide roosting opportunities.	A	Monitor* bat boxes to ensure they are not inhabited by pests such as wasps.	As required. Remove wasps in late winter / early spring.	As required
		B	Make repairs to tree mounted boxes (not building integrated boxes).	Only when not inhabited. Careful monitoring* to ensure they are empty beforehand	As required
Bird boxes	To provide nesting opportunities.	A	Inspect bird boxes and clean as required to remove waste, debris and potential fleas/ ticks etc. (The integrated swift and starling boxes will not require maintenance).	October/ November	Annually
		B	Make repairs to tree mounted or non-integrated boxes.	September-February	As required
Insect towers	To provide shelter and breeding opportunities for a range of invertebrate species	A	Repair and replace any boxes if found to be damaged or missing.	As necessary following inspection.	Annually

5. References

Bat Conservation Trust. Wild About Gardens - Stars of the Night guide. Available at: https://cdn.bats.org.uk/uploads/pdf/Resources/Stars_of_the_Night.pdf?v=1541085354

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Planning Portal. Available at: <https://planningexplorer.barnsley.gov.uk/Home/ApplicationDetails?planningApplicationNumber=2022%2F0434>

British Trust for Ornithology - Putting up a nest box. Available at: <https://www.bto.org/how-you-can-help/providing-birds/putting-nest-boxes-birds/putting-nest-box#:~:text=Height%20from%20the%20ground%20should,of%20a%20shed%20or%20wall>

Ecus Ltd. (2021). *Land at Schwabisch Gmund Lane, Barnsley – Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal*. Ref: 16656. v2.0.

Ecus Ltd. (2022). *Barnsley Youth Zone, Update Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment*. Ref: 19682. v2.0.

TBA Landscape Architects. (2024). *'Barnsley Youth Zone, Barnsley - Landscape Management Plan'*. Ref: HS/7339/RevA/LMP/Feb24.

Figure 1: Phase 1 Habitat Map

Legend

-  Youth Zone boundary
-  Introduced shrub
-  Scattered scrub
-  Semi-improved grassland
-  Hardstanding

0 10 20 m



Walker Sime and Onside Barnsley Youth Zone

Figure 1. Baseline Habitat Map

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Figure 2: Biodiversity Enhancement Plan



Legend

-  **Habibat Integrated Bat Boxes (5 required)**
-  **Schwegler Type 24 Brick Box – 32 mm entrance bird boxes (3 required)**
-  **Schwegler Swift Brick (2 required)**
-  **Hedgehog Highway Holes**
-  **Schwegler Insect House – Insect Tower (5 required)**

NB. Arrows shown for indicative purposes only.
Some prescriptions apply on a site wide basis.

5 (approx.) integrated bat boxes to be installed during construction. Bat boxes will be Habibat Integrated bat box, unless otherwise agreed with an ecologist.

5 (approx.) integrated bird boxes to be installed during/post construction, comprising:

- 3 x Schwegler Type 24 Brick Box – 32m entrance
- 2 x Schwegler Swift Bricks

Bird boxes will be integrated, unless otherwise agreed with an ecologist.

OnSide Youth Zones

Barnsley Youth Zone

Figure 2. Biodiversity Enhancement Plan
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CDM

GENERAL NOTES

- Drawing for Planning purposes only
- Building / Site Layout originally produced by HB Architects
- Do not scale from these drawings
- Report any discrepancies and omissions to Ecus Ltd
- This drawing is Copyright
- All details subject to approval by the local authority for the discharge of relevant planning conditions.



3RD-PARTY INFORMATION NB This drawing includes information provided by independent surveyors and / or consultants, to whom all queries shall be made. Ecus Ltd can accept no liability for its context or accuracy.

DESIGN Unless stated otherwise, the designs shown are subject to detailed site survey, investigations, and legal definition, the CDM regulations and the comments and / or approval of the various relevant Local Authority Officers, Statutory Undertakers, Fire Officers, Engineers and the like. They are copyright, project specific and confidential. No part is to be used or copied in any way without the express prior consent of Ecus Ltd.

CDM - Risks / Hazards

1. All swift and bat boxes are to be attached securely following manufacturers guidelines and using sturdy screws (where applicable) supplied by the manufacturer at purchase or an equivalent.
2. Swift and bat boxes are to be microsited so that they are not directly above doors or windows, or that any droppings do not fall directly onto walkways or pedestrian entrances/exits to the building.
3. The swift and bat boxes should be checked annually to ensure the boxes are still securely in place. The checks for the swift boxes should be undertaken during Autumn/Winter (September to March inclusive) when swifts are highly unlikely to be present in the UK. Autumn and spring are suitable times to check bat boxes. Internal inspections should only be undertaken if a suitably licensed ecologist is present.

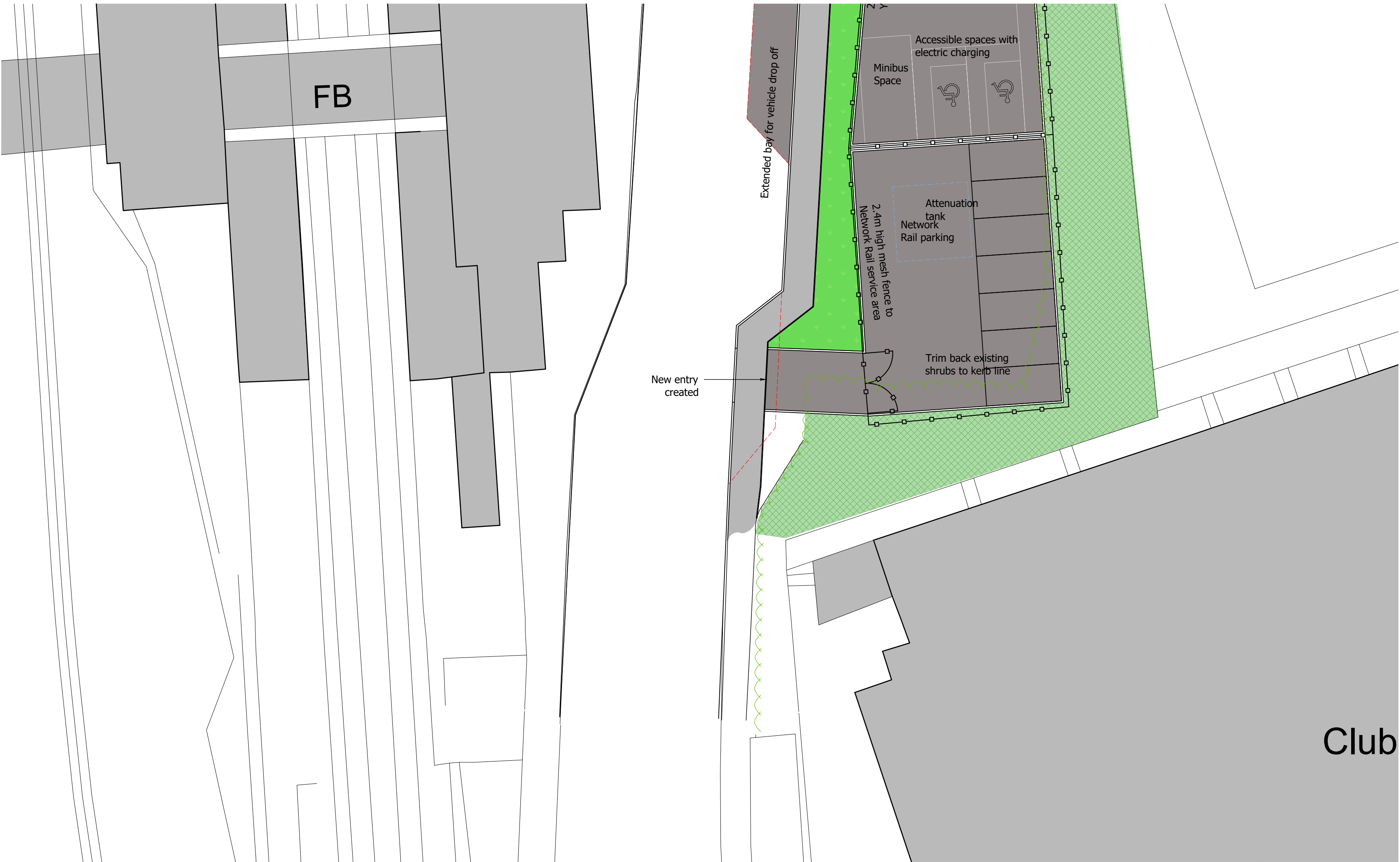
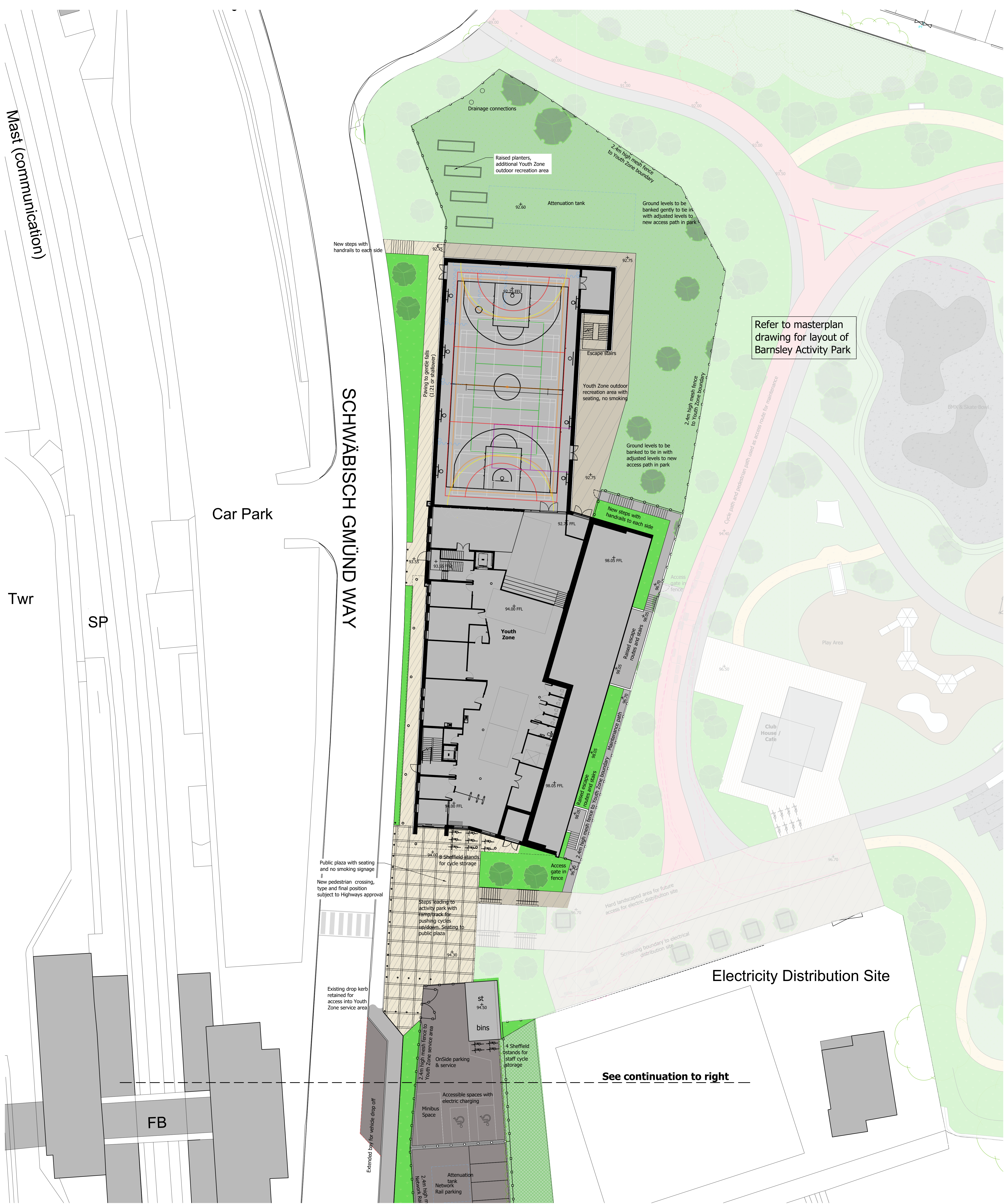
OnSide Youth Zones

Barnsley YouthZone

Figure 2. Biodiversity Enhancement Plan
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Appendix 1: Proposed Site Layout



- Tarmac (vehicular loadings)
On sub-base to Engineers details, generally half battered PC concrete kerbs, coloured tarmac to cycleway
- Tarmac (vehicular loadings to Activity Park)
On sub-base to Engineers details, generally half battered PC concrete kerbs to roads and 50mm flat top kerbs to edges
- Paving
Block laying pattern and unit sizes to Landscape Architects details on sub-base to engineers details
- Existing Landscaping / Banking
Enhance and extend existing soft landscaping with native species in accordance with Ecologist / Landscape Architects details
- Soft Landscaping
Subject to detail design by Landscape Architects, indicates low level species rich grassland, such as wild flowers
- Soft Landscaping
Subject to detail design by Landscape Architects, shrub and herbaceous planting which is native wildlife friendly
- Gravel Perimeter to Building
300mm maintenance strip to Landscape Architects details on weed suppressant membrane adjacent to building and soft landscaping
- Existing object to be demolished / removed
- Existing Tree - Retained
- Proposed new trees
- Proposed levels, FFL indicates internal floor level
- Bollards
1.2m high bollards to provided vehicular and pedestrian separation

Appendix 2. Soft Landscaping Proposals and Planting Schedule

