

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

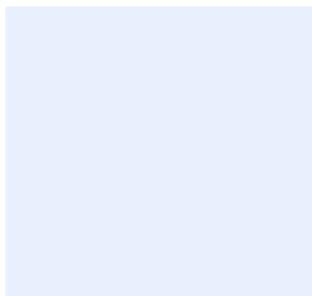
Site Name:	HSBC SYGDC Tankersley
Date:	23/05/2025
Version:	1



Author:

ARUP

Client: HSBC



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We acknowledge the significant input from the HMMPT user-testers and production on Natural England's behalf by FPCR Environment and Design.

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Version Control

The version control is used for updates to the content. Record the initial version and further version control details in this table each time the management plan is altered throughout the management and monitoring period.

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
1	Issued to client	Mike Anderson / 23 May 2025	Fraser Maxwell / 23 May 2025

Document Details

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Authorship Details
<p>This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.</p> <p>Ove Arup & Partners International Limited Central Square Forth Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 3PL United Kingdom arup.com</p>

1. Project Background

Summarise the key aspects of your management plan in this section. Table PB-B01 can be extended to suit the specific needs of individual projects.

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	HSBC SYGDC Tankersley
BNG Project Name and Address	HSBC SYGDC Tankersley
Author Organisation	Ove Arup & Partners Ltd.
Landowner	HSBC
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	HSBC
Period covered by this management plan	23 May 2025 – 23 May 2055
Planning authority	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	2024/0687
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SK 33782 99236
Metric revision/title	Small Sites Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool 2024
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

Habitats to be retained include a large parcel of modified grassland (151.04m²), an ornamental pond (79.12m²), introduced shrub (51.32m²), and sealed surface (44.05m²). Approximately 362.28m² of sealed surface will be created, 17.93m² of ground-level planters, 50.08m² of other neutral grassland, and 2.77m² of modified grassland. Approximately 240.52m² of modified grassland will be enhanced.

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Year 1 – creation of grassland;
 Year 1–5 – annual monitoring and adaptive management;
 Year 6–30 – monitoring every five years.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Yearly monitoring visits including habitat condition assessments within the first 5 years, one monitoring visit every five years thereafter. Monitoring reports to be produced and submitted yearly within the first five years, and in years 10, 20 and 30 thereafter.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

N/A

Funding PB-B06

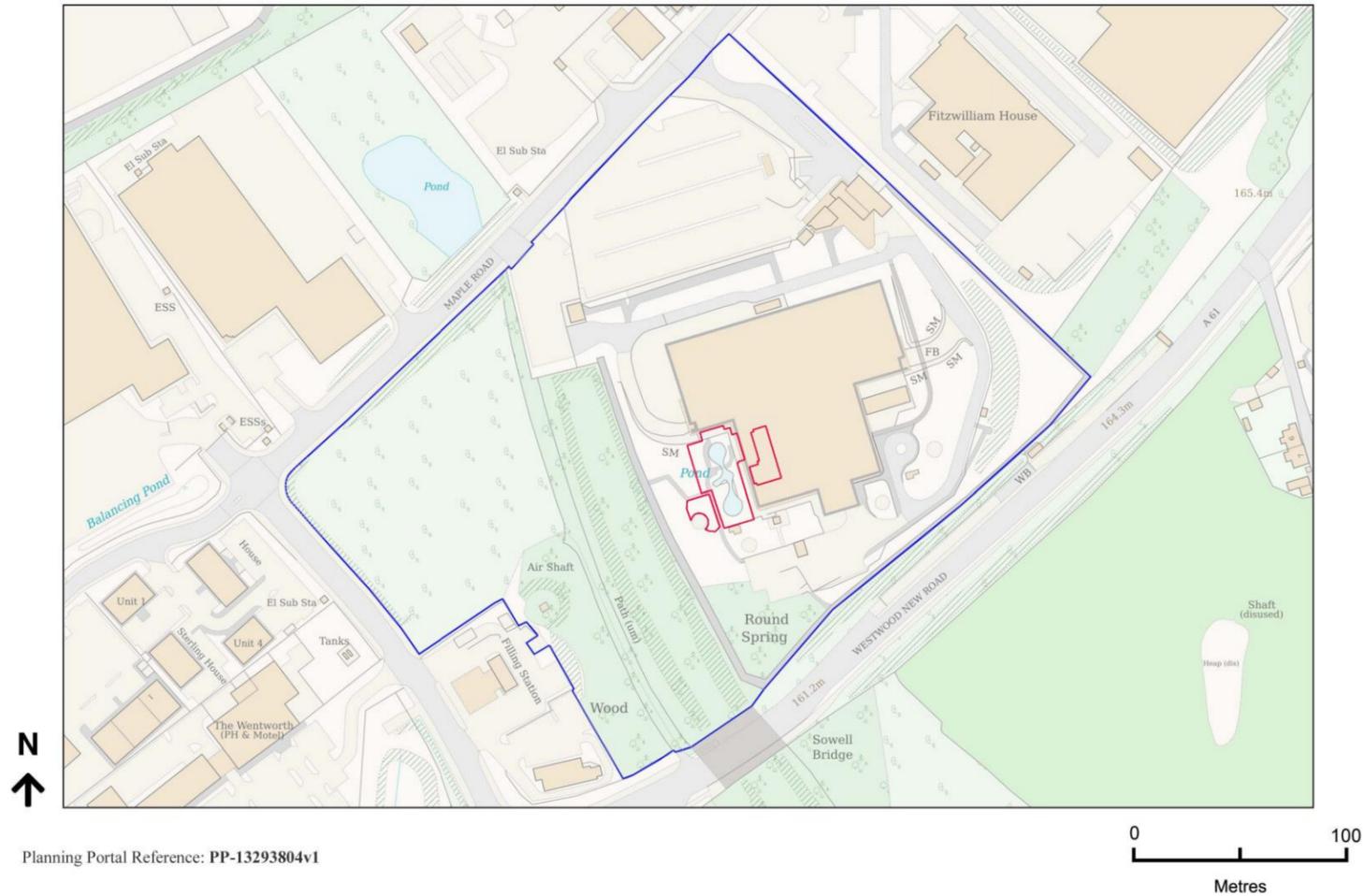
Funding to be supplied by HSBC.

Legal Agreement PB-B07

N/A

Location Plan

Site Address: H S B C Bank, Computer Centre, Maple Road, Tankersley, Barnsley, S75 3DJ



Planning Portal Reference: PP-13293804v1



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P1 PRELIMINARY DRAWING ISSUE by LJP 13.03.2024
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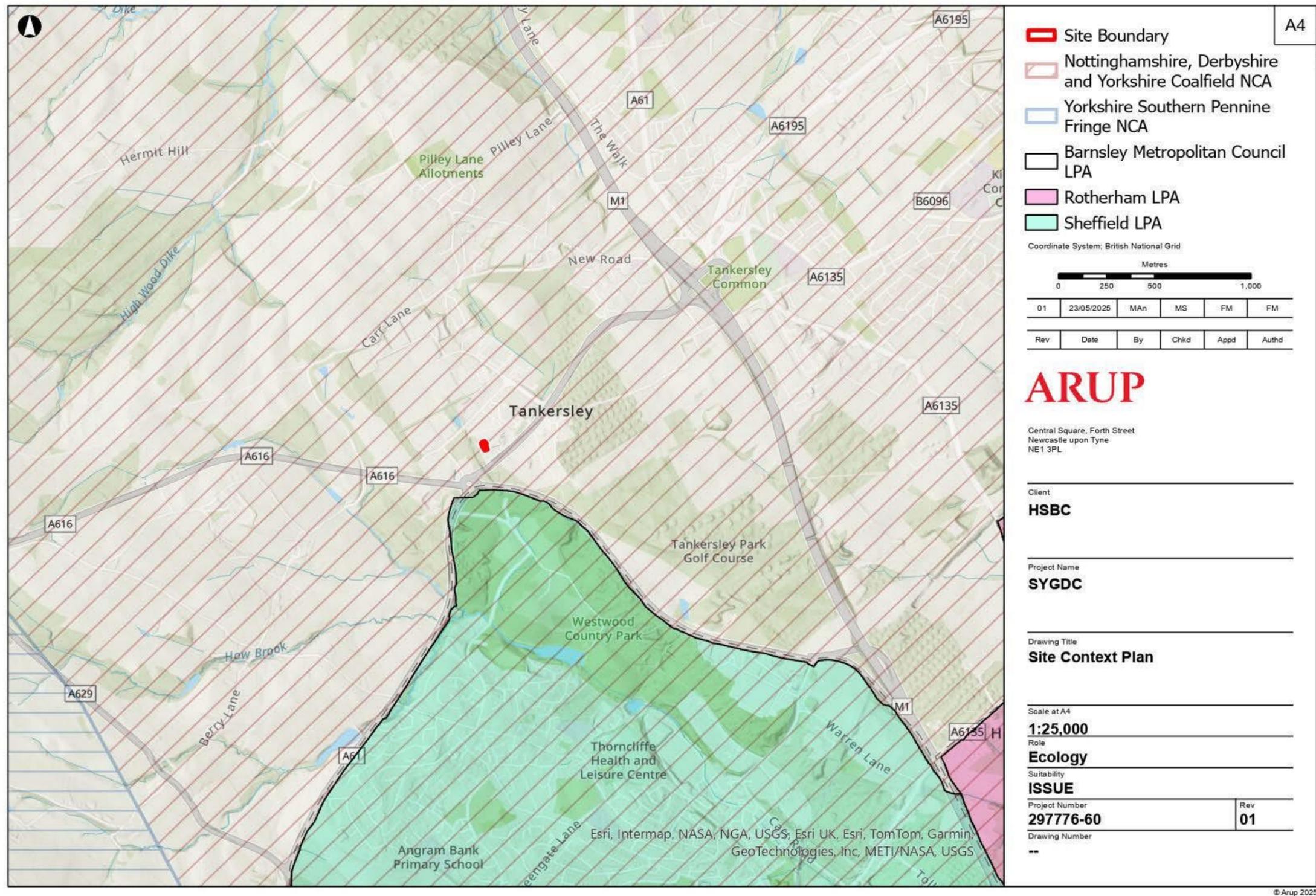
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SYGDC
 TANKERSLEY

PROPOSED SITE LOCATION PLAN

All Scale	A3 Scale	Date	Drawn By	Checked By
1:1250	1:2500	19.08.2024	LJP	RIDA:PB
Project Number	Drawing Number	Revision		
27708	A(01)02	P1		

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Site context plan, showing National Character Areas (NCA) and Local Planning Authority (LPA) boundaries.

Phasing strategy

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

This management plan is Site-wide. The proposed work measures will not be delivered in phases.

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		Mike Anderson		
Organisation		Ove Arup & Partners Ltd.		
Responsibility	Start Date:	23 May 2025	End Date:	

Responsible for production of the HMMP and subsequent amendments following reviews as needed.

Statement of Competency

Mike is an ecologist who joined Arup in September 2024. He is a qualified professional ecologist trained and suitably experienced in the use of the UK Habitat (UKHab) Classification System and the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statutory Metric.

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

Name or Initials		Alan Henfrey		
Organisation		HSBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	23/05/2025	End Date:	23/05/2055

Responsible for overseeing delivery of the HMMP.

Statement of Competency

Demonstrate management and monitoring competency and, or, relevant site knowledge and skills through relevant training, qualifications or experience, or a combination of these.

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11

Name or Initials		Alan Henfrey		
Organisation		HSBC – as above		
Responsibility	Start Date:	23/05/2025	End Date:	23/05/2055

Responsible for implementing the HMMP/ organising any 3rd party to implement the HMMP.

Statement of Competency

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12

Name or Initials				
Organisation		Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	

N/A

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

Site is an ornamental garden adjacent to the South Yorkshire Group Data Centre (SYGDC). The Site currently consists of regularly mown modified grassland, ornamental introduced shrubs, planters, and scattered trees surrounding a small paved-bottom seasonally wet pond. The Site is also cut through by a series of winding, paved paths. The entirety of the Site takes up a space of 0.1ha.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The goal of the development is to construct a Louvre Penthouse within the Site which will improve efficiency of heat regulation and thereby the energy efficiency of the SYGDC. In order to construct this building, part of the pond will be infilled and some modified grassland will be lost. As compensation, several areas of modified grassland throughout the Site will be enhanced into other neutral grassland through a structured sowing and cutting regime.

The Site's intended use will not change, apart from in the addition of the Louvre penthouse. The addition of the Louvre penthouse is not expected to increase foot traffic through the 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

Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



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

Consider the Baseline and Environmental Information listed below. These are likely to be appropriate factors informing your proposals and project design. They can provide the reviewer with important contextual information for the management prescriptions provided later in this document. Use your professional judgement to determine which factors are relevant to your specific project.

Please use the check box to indicate which are included in your plan. For any not included, provide brief reasons why the factor is not relevant to your project using your professional judgement. Where this information is provided elsewhere, you can reference existing reports and, or, plans that have informed your decisions. For the templates for each heading see pages 3-20 of the Companion Document.

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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No direct or indirect impacts on designated sites due to small size of Site and nature of works.
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No protected species are known to be present on the Site. It is not expected that nearby designations will offer opportunities or constrain management due to the small size of the Site.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can be found in EclA (Ecus, 2024 ¹).
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No public access.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No habitats on-Site are notably climate-sensitive.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No geological or topographical constraints or opportunities.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No land within the Site meeting this description.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No particular constraints or opportunities relating to soils or substrates.
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No contaminated land within the Site.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No particular constraints or opportunities relating to hydrology and drainage.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not within a flood risk zone.
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No constraints or opportunities relating to landscape character/designations.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No constraints or opportunities relating to historic land uses.

¹ Ecus. (2024). HSBC SYGDC Tankersley Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA),

Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	No constraints or opportunities relating to historic environment and earth heritage.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Protected and Notable Species (BI-T02)

Provide a concise summary of the notable species records within the zone of influence of the project and any potential impacts from the project.

Species/Group	Date of Closest Record	Conservation Status	Distance of Closest Record	Potential Impact from Project
Great crested newt, <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	2017	European Protected Species.	200m	Negligible
Smooth newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	2017	Protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA).	200m	Negligible
Common frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i>	Omitted. ²	Protected under WCA.	Omitted. ²	Positive
Common toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i>	Omitted. ²	Protected under WCA; priority species.	Omitted. ¹	Positive
Badger, <i>Meles meles</i>	Omitted. ³	Protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.	Omitted.	Negligible
Bats, <i>Chiroptera spp.</i>	2017	Protected under WCA, and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.	900m	Negligible
Birds	Omitted. ¹	Various.	Omitted. ¹	Negligible
European hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Omitted. ¹	WCA Sch. 6; priority species; vulnerable to extinction in the United Kingdom.	300m	Positive
Brown hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	2018	WCA Sch. 6; priority species.	1km	Negligible

² Information absent from EclA.

³ Omitted due to sensitive nature of species.

Summary of Protected and Notable Species (BI-B03)

As part of the EclA, records of the following species/groups were identified within 2km of the Site: Great crested newt; smooth newt; common frog; common toad; badger; at least six bat species; 41 bird species; hedgehog; and brown hare.

Of these, the most relevant are common frog, common toad, and hedgehog, which could benefit from enhancement of the grassland on-Site through increased foraging opportunities if the enhancement is carried out appropriately.

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B04)

There is an opportunity to improve foraging potential of the site for common amphibious insectivores which might be using the pond, namely common frog and common toad, by targeting management actions to provide a variety of niches for insects and other invertebrates. This an approach would also benefit European hedgehog which is known to be present in the area and could make use of the site for foraging if suitable foraging opportunities were available.

2. Planned Management Activities

Provide the site-wide aims and objectives. These should consider the Project Background information section outlined above as well as the outcomes of the Metric.

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The high-level management goal is to enhance the biodiversity of the Site and in turn provide a wider range of microhabitats and food sources for local wildlife, especially amphibians and hedgehogs. To that end, several parcels of modified grassland within the site will be enhanced into other neutral grassland, and the pond will be planted with native aquatic flora to provide habitat for aquatic invertebrates.

Areas of existing grassland will be tilled and sown with a suitable seed mix and maintained by strategic cutting and removal over the following five years. Monitoring visits throughout this period will document progress and the management plan will be adapted as needed to achieve the promised condition. All other habitats will also be monitored, with most requiring a more reactive management approach to maintaining current condition as opposed to active pre-emptive intervention.

It is anticipated that within and beyond the 30-year period, these enhancements will improve the value of the Site for local wildlife whilst retaining its aesthetic appeal.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

The project's BNG target(s) should be set and documented early in the design process. Outline how background and baseline information influenced key design principles for the project from an early stage. This can provide useful context for the proposed retention, creation and enhancement measures.

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

The grassland to be enhanced was selected to provide a corridor of higher distinctiveness grassland which could be used by invertebrates and other wildlife to access all suitable areas of the Site. The intention of the selected area was to improve connectivity and microhabitat diversity whilst achieving an aesthetically pleasing mosaic of grassland types. The management of the pond was designed to complement the improvement of terrestrial invertebrate habitat with an introduction of aquatic invertebrate niches.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

This table presents a summary record of what you have agreed to deliver based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve. Include the relevant 'Area', 'Hedgerow', and 'Watercourse' types to be implemented and managed throughout the period of 30 years or more.

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Ornamental lake or pond	Ornamental lake or pond	B1	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	A, D, E, G, I	
Modified grassland	Other neutral grassland	E5, E6, E7	Moderate	Good	5	A, B, D, E, F	
Developed land, modified grassland, introduced shrub	Other neutral grassland	C4	N/A	Moderate	5	A, B, D, E	
Lakes – ornamental lake or pond	Ground level planters	C3	Moderate	N/A	1	A, C, D, F, G, I	
Introduced shrub	Modified grassland	C5	N/A	Moderate	4	A, C, D, G	
Urban tree	Urban tree	Individual tree	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	A, B, D, E	
Developed land; sealed surface	Developed land; sealed surface	C1, C2, B3, B4	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Modified grassland	Modified grassland	B5	Moderate	Moderate	N/A		

Habitat Retention

Provide a concise description of the habitats that are to be retained in their baseline condition. Habitats being retained may still require ongoing measures to maintain their baseline condition.

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

Habitat to be retained in its current condition includes:

- Ornamental pond; 79m² retained; moderate condition;
- Introduced shrub; 51m² retained; condition assessment N/A;
- Developed land; sealed surface; 44m² retained; condition assessment N/A;
- Modified grassland; 151m² retained; moderate condition; and
- Urban tree; one tree retained; moderate condition.

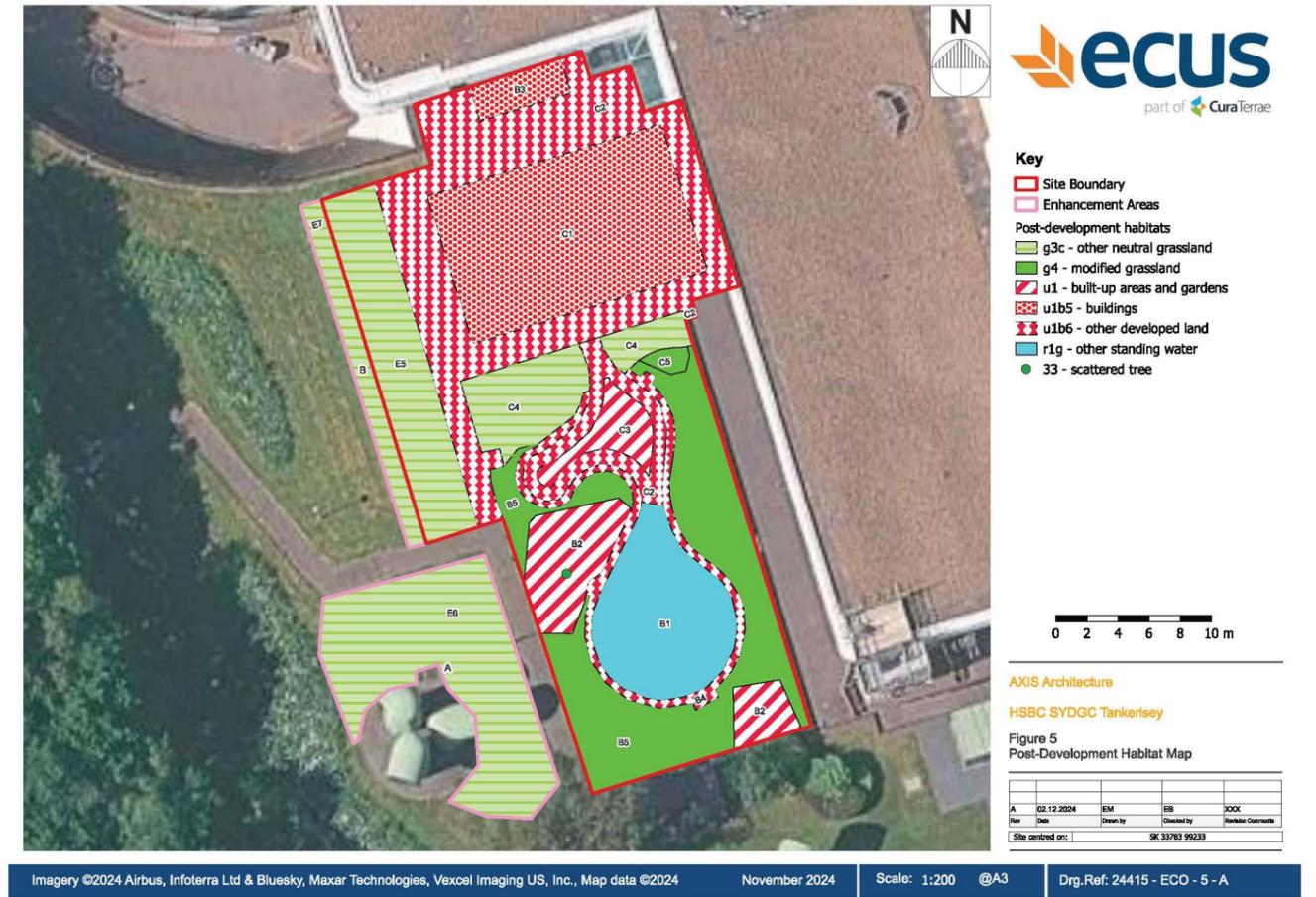
Modified grassland and other neutral grassland will be sown with wildflower and grass seed and cut once per year. Ornamental pond will be monitored and adaptively managed, including removal of filamentous algae and duckweed if they arise, to ensure current condition is maintained. Individual tree will be monitored and managed only minimally; primary means of maintaining its current condition will be to avoid over-pruning and prohibit use of herbicides in nearby habitat.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

No protective measures needed.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

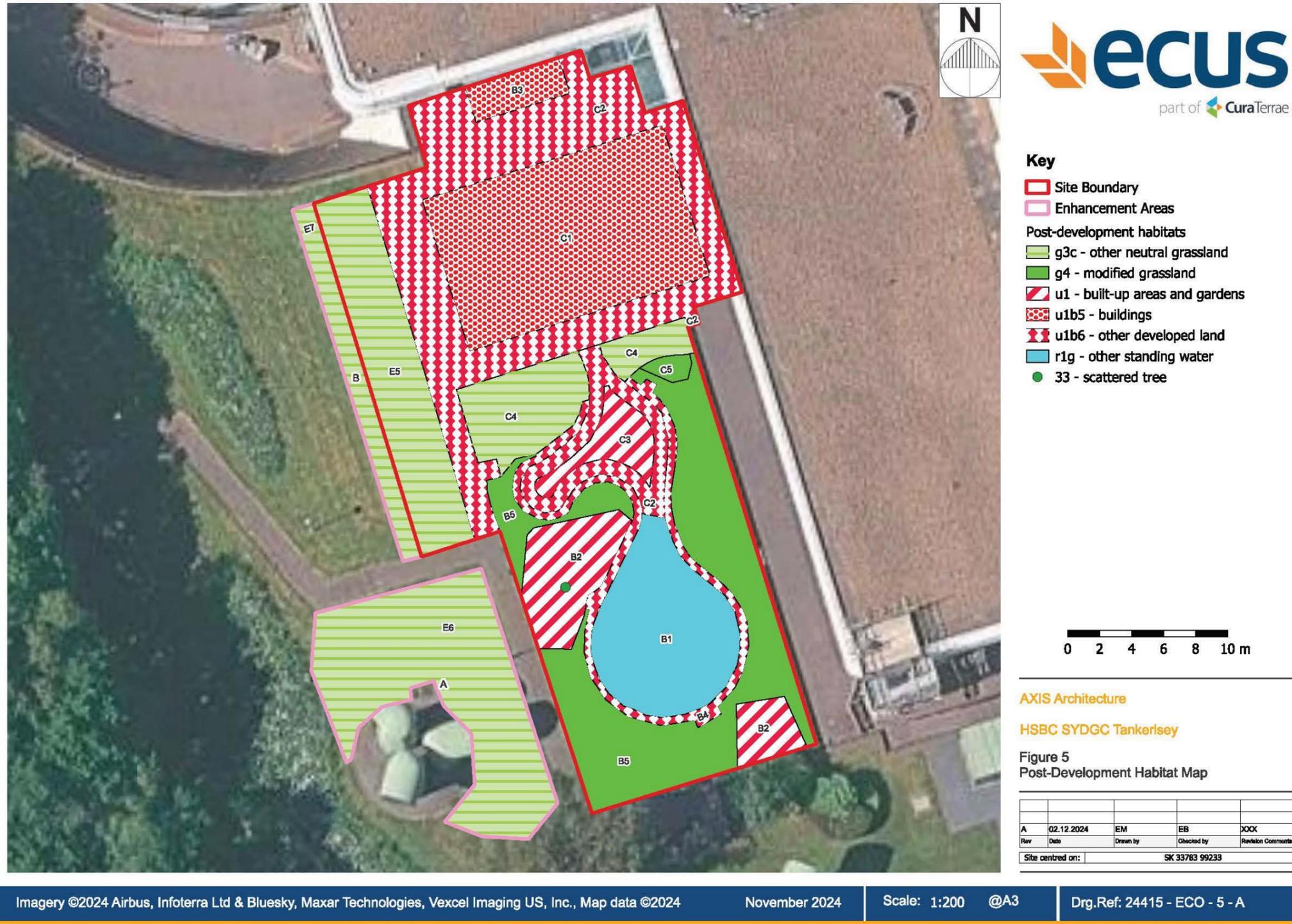
Provide a plan with the locations of habitats to be retained (including whether to be protected and, or, enhanced) and those to be created under this HMMP. Include parcel references if needed. Tick box if any additional plans are provided in the Appendices . Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



Habitats to be retained: B1 – 5

Habitats to be enhanced: E5 – 7

Habitats to be created: C1 – C5



Habitats to be retained: B1 – 5

Habitats to be enhanced: E5 – 7

Habitats to be created: C1 – C5

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 5. Grassland Low

Target Habitat:		Modified grassland, moderate condition				
Condition Assessment Criteria	Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach	
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² , please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Yes		<p>Clearance of scrub followed by autumn sowing: first summer cut to leave the grassland at a sward height of between 40–70mm in May and a second cut to the same length in the September.</p> <p>Spring sowing: first cut six weeks following sowing, then once in May and once in September.</p> <p>All arisings will be removed from Site. Prevent the growth and spread of invasive weeds, such as creeping thistle, spear thistle, dock species <i>Rumex</i> spp., and common nettle and the encroachment of scrub.</p>		
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 vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No				
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes			Keep area weed free by hand weeding or spot treatment with a herbicide-free weed control measure.	
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of	Yes			Management of sward using light machinery and prior to wetter months to ensure that minimal damage occurs to the grassland.	

	access, or any other damaging management activities.					
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No				
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	No				
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes				Keep area free of invasive species by hand weeding or spot treatment with a herbicide-free weed control measure.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GL-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation	C5	Before sowing, first year	Plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll, or tread, to produce a firm surface.
Sowing	C5	Autumn or Spring of first year	Sow seed evenly across area, then firm in with a roll or by treading.
Mowing	C5, B5	First year as required.	Mow regularly to a height of 30-50mm. Low impact equipment should be used, such as brush cutters or suitable lightweight mowers.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GL-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	1.5	
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	1	
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	0.3	
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1	
Musk mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>	0.6	
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1.6	
Salad burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	1.5	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1	
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	0.5	
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	9	
Crested dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	31.5	
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	27	
Smaller cast's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	4.5	
Smooth-stalked meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	18	

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 6. Grassland Med High and V. High.

Target Habitat		Other neutral grassland, moderate/good condition				
Condition Assessment Criteria	Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach	
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.	Yes	E5 , E6, E7, C4	Autumn sowing: first summer cut to leave the grassland at a sward height of between 40–70mm in May and a second cut to the same length in the September. Spring sowing: first cut six weeks following sowing, then once in May and once in September. All arisings will be removed from site. Prevent the growth and spread of invasive weeds such as creeping thistle, spear thistle, dock species <i>Rumex</i> spp. and common nettle and encroachment of scrub.		
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.	Yes	E5 , E6, E7, C4			Rotational cutting: leave at 25% of areas uncut each year and rotate uncut areas.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	No				
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	E5 , E6, E7, C4			Keep area weed free by hand weeding or spot treatment with a herbicide-free weed control measure.
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.	Yes	E5 , E6, E7, C4			Management of sward prior to wetter months using light machinery to ensure that minimal damage occurs to the grassland. Keep area weed-free by hand weeding or spot treatment with a herbicide-free weed control measure.

	If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.					
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.	Yes	E5, E6, E7	Autumn sowing: first summer cut to leave the grassland at a sward height of between 40 – 70mm in May and a second cut to the same length in the September. Spring sowing: first cut six weeks following sowing, then once in May and once in September. All arisings will be removed from site.		

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GH-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation	E5, E6, E7, C4	Before sowing, first year	Plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll, or tread, to produce a firm surface.
Sowing	E5, E6, E7, C4	Autumn or Spring of first year	Sow seed evenly across area, then firm in with a roll or by treading.
Cut and remove	E5, E6, E7, C4	August/September annually	Cut and remove two thirds of the area. Grass should be cut down to 40-70mm and initial thatch should be removed when raking. Low impact equipment should be used, such as brush cutters or suitable lightweight mowers.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GH-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.75	
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	0.75	
Common knapweed	<i>Centurea nigra</i>	2.25	
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	1.5	
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Gallium verum</i>	0.4	
Meadow crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	0.4	
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.35	
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1.5	
Salad burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	1.5	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	1.05	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.1	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1.2	
Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	0.15	
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	0.4	
Bladder campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	0.75	
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	8.5	
Crested dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	29.75	
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	25.5	
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	4.25	
Smooth-stalked meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	17	

Pond

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (PO-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 18. Pond

Target Habitat:		Pond, moderate condition				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.	Yes	B1			Use of nutrient-enriching chemicals such as fertilisers or plant food within the Site should be avoided to prevent pollution of the pond through seepage. Care will be taken to avoid washing topsoil into the pond when watering nearby ground-level planters. Cuttings will not be allowed to wash or blow into the pond in large quantities, and any composting material will be kept away from the pond's edge.
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.	No				
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. or filamentous algae.	Yes				
D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.	No				
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams, pumps or pipework.	No				
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species.	Yes	B1			Presence of invasive non-native species will be monitored and such species will be removed where they are identified.
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.	Yes	B1			Pond will not be artificially stocked with fish. If fish arise in the pond, they will not be fed.
H	In non-woodland ponds: emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding	Yes	B1		Pond will be planted with hornwort to manage water quality and frogbit to provide	

	duckweed) ³ cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep. (only applicable to non-woodland ponds)				shelter for aquatic wildlife. Both will be allowed to propagate across the pond until at least 75% coverage of the pond is achieved.	
I	The pond surface of non-woodland ponds is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub. (only applicable to non-woodland ponds)	Yes	B1			Nearby introduced shrubs will be pruned as needed to prevent encroachment on the water's surface.

Additional Management Prescriptions (PO-B01)

A small ramp should be installed at the pond edge, no narrower than 10cm and no steeper than 45 degrees, to allow wildlife easier access into or out of the pond. This will not impact the quality of the pond itself but will help to prevent injury or mortality of hedgehogs and other ground-dwelling species that might make use of the newly enhanced grassland on-Site. The ramp could comprise a purpose-made wildlife ramp or could be created on-site using a narrow plank of wood or log.

Pond

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (PO-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Pruning of shrubs	B1	Precise timing unimportant; perform as needed	Shrubs to be pruned to prevent excessive encroachment over the water's surface. This should ideally be carried out in anticipation of shading rather than reactively, to make it easier to prevent cuttings from falling into the pond. Where feasible, cuttings which fall into the pond should be removed to prevent nutrient over-enrichment.
Install wildlife ramp	B1	First year	Installation of a wildlife ramp to improve access in and out of the pond for wildlife. Ramp should be no narrower than 10cm and no steeper than 45 degrees. The ramp could comprise a purpose-made wildlife ramp or could be created on-site simply by propping a short, narrow plank of wood or log against the side of the pond.
Introduce water plants	B1	May of year 1	Initial introduction of hornwort and frogbit. Both are free-floating so can be introduced to the water without planting.
Maintenance of water plants	B1	As needed	Water plants in excess of 75% coverage of the pond to be removed and composted, aiming to retain a healthy population of both species.

Pond Species Lists (PO-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hornwort	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	50	
Frogbit	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	50	

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 9. Individual Trees

Target Habitat:						
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	Individual tree			Tree is native.
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	Individual tree			Automatically passed.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No				
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	Individual tree			Vandalism unlikely due to location on private land. Management of tree and surrounding habitat should not include any application of herbicides or pesticides. Tree should not be pruned excessively; a hands-off approach should be taken apart from where there is a concern for safety or accessibility.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Yes	Individual tree			Deadwood should be retained on the tree where it is safe to do so. Ivy should be allowed to colonise the tree if it arises and should not be removed.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	No				

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (UT-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
General management	Individual tree	Throughout / as needed	Tree should be let to grow and not pruned excessively. Wildlife-friendly features such as deadwood or ivy should be retained where possible.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	100 (one individual)	

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

Provide a site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and, or, managing each habitat type. Consider your approach to delivering the BNG targets in case the management prescriptions do not deliver as expected.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
May Y2	Other neutral grassland; modified grassland	Seed failing to germinate	Monitoring visits in Y1/2 identify that more than 10% of ground area has not germinated.	Undertake a second round of sowing focussing on bare ground. Soil to be prepared as needed.
No specific date; should be assessed at each monitoring visit.	Other neutral grassland	Low species diversity, dominance of few species. Encroachment of scrub, bracken, or INNS. Increase in proportion of bare ground.	Monitoring visit records any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% cover of broadleaved herbs and sedges; • <8 species per m² in moderate quality grassland or <10 per m² in good quality grassland; • Cover of rye grasses <i>Lolium</i> spp. and white clover >30%; • Recording of scrub (above 3%), bracken (above 10%), or presence of INNS within the parcel; and/or • Observation of an increase in bare ground within grassland parcels between monitoring visits to above 5% of grassland area. 	Review of management. Supplementary seeding where deemed necessary. Removal of scrub and bracken, and appropriate management of INNS.
No specific date; should be assessed at each monitoring visit.	Ornamental pond	Pollution of the pond by excessive nutrient in-flow.	Monitoring visit records dominance of duckweed or translucent, green quality of water.	Removal of duckweed/algae using a rake or other suitable implement. Removed matter should be removed from the site or composted away from the pond to prevent nutrient flow. Management should be reviewed to identify and address any potential source of nutrient in-flow to the pond.
No specific date; should be assessed at each monitoring visit.	Modified grassland	Low species diversity; dominance of few species. Scrub presence approaching 20% of the total grassland parcel area. Physical damage evident in over 3% of the total grassland parcel area. Increase in proportion of bare ground. Encroachment of scrub, bracken, or INNS.	Monitoring visit records any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <6 species per m²; • Scrub presence approaching 20% of the total grassland parcel area; • Physical damage evident in over 3% of the total grassland parcel area; • An increase in bare ground within grassland parcels between monitoring visits, to above 7% of grassland area; and/or 	Review of management. Supplementary seeding where deemed necessary. Removal of scrub and bracken as appropriate. INNS management plan to be put in place to ensure eradication of INNS on site.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scrub (above 3%), bracken (above 10%), or INNS within the grassland parcel.	
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3. Monitoring Schedule

To deliver BNG, a robust strategy is critical to monitor successes and challenges. Routine monitoring informs progress and facilitates the required management plan updates at set intervals.

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)

Monitoring will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist who will survey all created/enhanced habitat parcels using the UK Habitat Classification method to confirm habitat type has been achieved. The condition of each habitat parcel will be assessed in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Sheets to determine the current condition of that habitat type (poor, moderate, or good). This monitoring will assess progress of the habitat proposals and management regime towards achieving the target type and condition. The monitoring will ensure habitats achieve condition within the anticipated time frames and are appropriately maintained over the 30-year monitoring period.

Monitoring will be carried out to ensure that the habitats will reach their target condition within the specified timeframe outlined in Statutory BNG Metric. The standard time to the target condition/years varies between habitat types; in this instance the relevant timescales are 4 years for modified grassland and 5 years for other neutral grassland. After five years, it is recommended that an assessment is made to update and inform on the guidance for future monitoring.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Provide details of the methods you will use to adequately monitor the progress towards the targets stated in the management plan and as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Other neutral grassland	<p>Suitably qualified ecologist to compare the habitat parcel to criteria within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessment sheet for medium distinctiveness grassland. Relevant data to collect including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species list, with indication of species abundance • Sward height • Percentage of bare ground present (of total area) • Percentage cover of bracken and bramble present (of total area) • List of species indicative of suboptimal condition (including creeping thistle, spear thistle, curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i>, broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>, common nettle, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i>, greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i>, white clover, and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>; • Observations of any physical damage; and • Presence of and location of any INNS. 	Year 1, 3 and 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Modified grassland	<p>Suitably qualified ecologist to compare the habitat parcel to criteria within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessment sheet for low distinctiveness grassland. Relevant data to collect including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species list, with indication of species abundance; • Percentage of bare ground present (of total area); • Percentage cover of bracken and bramble present (of total area); • Observations of any physical damage; and • Presence of any INNS, recording location. 	Year 1, 3 and 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.

Ornamental pond	Suitably qualified ecologist to compare the habitat parcel to criteria within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessment sheet for ponds (non-priority).	Year 1, 3 and 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August, preferably when pond is holding water.
Urban tree	Suitably qualified ecologist to compare the tree to criteria within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessment sheet for individual trees.	Year 1, 3 and 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.

Monitoring Reports

Following completion of habitat creation and initial enhancement works, prepare for your monitoring report for the Local Planning Authority or Responsible Body. You should monitor each habitat type comprising the BNG project. Provide sufficient detail for the reviewing authority to assess the progress. The 'Monitoring Report Template' can help you do this. The requirements and regularity with which the monitoring reports are required are at the discretion of the LPA or Responsible Body. Prepare the monitoring requirements below.

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Provide details of the person or organisation that will be responsible for submitting the monitoring reports. Also state the responsible organisation for receiving and reviewing the reports.

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
HSBC	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

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
Y1	September	September or October	Report results of initial habitat creation and enhancement measures.
Y3	September	September or October	Progress update regarding habitat creation/enhancement.
Y5	September	September or October	Final progress update regarding habitat creation/enhancement.
Y10	September	September or October	Report condition of created, enhanced, and maintained habitat.
Y20	September	September or October	Report condition of relevant habitat.
Y30	September	September or October	Report condition of relevant habitat.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

A representative will be assigned to carry out the monitoring surveys. The results of these surveys will be used to adapt the management strategy, which is subject to change over the thirty-year period.

The results of the monitoring surveys will be passed on to the land manager to inform the habitat management approach. If any adaptations to the management strategy are identified as being required, this will be recorded within the report. Any significant deviations from this management plan will be reported to the LPA before being implemented. The management strategy will be adapted as necessary to ensure the habitats meet their target condition, as outlined within this document.

The land manager is responsible for upholding the management and maintenance programme as outlined within this HMMP.