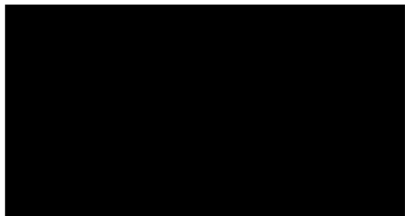


Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

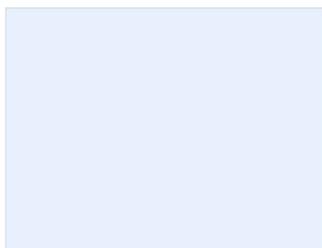
Site Name:	The White Swan, Stoke Golding
Date:	29/06/2026
Version:	1.0

Author:



Client:

Pete Sheppard



Contents

1. Project Background..... 2

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01..... 3

Phasing strategy..... 5

Roles and Responsibilities 5

Land Use Summary..... 7

Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01 8

Baseline and Environmental Information 9

2. Planned Management Activities 10

Principles Informed by Design Stage 10

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01 11

3. Monitoring Schedule 26

Monitoring Strategy 26

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01 26

Monitoring Reports 27

Adaptive Management 27

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
1.0	Issue	Sarah de Garis 26/06/2026	Ryan Clark 30/06/2026

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

Authorship Details
This report was authored by Sarah de Garis BSc (Hons), Ecologist at Brown&Co, The Fairways, Wyboston Lakes, Great North Road, Wyboston, Bedfordshire, MK44 3AL. This report was prepared for Pete Sheppard of The White Swan, High Street, Stoke Goulding, Leicestershire, CV13 6HA All information set out in this report was obtained by the author and sets out a thorough and accurate assessment of the Site, its ecological context, and the proposed scheme to the best knowledge of the author at the time of writing. Any unauthorised duplication of this report or elements within it should not take place without the express permission of the author and the client.

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.

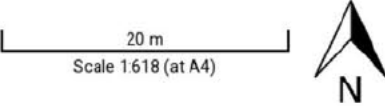
Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	Planning
Development Name and Address	N/A
BNG Project Name and Address	The White Swan, High Street, Stoke Goulding, Leicestershire, CV13 6HA
Author Organisation	Brown&Co
Landowner	Pete Sheppard
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Sarah de Garis
Period covered by this management plan	06/07/2026 – 05/07/2056
Planning authority	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	25/00347/FUL
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	NRG: SP 3972 9735
Metric revision/title	Revision 09/06/2025 The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool_BCEnv.24.0138.AP060459_The White Swan_ACTUAL.1

Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒
---	---

Baseline Habitats

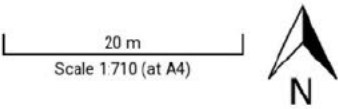


Produced on Land App, Mar 11, 2025.
© OpenStreetMap contributors





Produced on Land App, Jun 9, 2025.
© OpenStreetMap contributors



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08

Yes: ☐ No: ☒

This is a Site-wide management plan.

No intrusive ground-preparation phase is deemed necessary owing to the scale of the works.

As part of the proposed scheme, new areas of developed land are proposed to be created. These habitats form part of developed land, and do not have an associated condition score to be maintained as an obligation under BNG legislation and guidance. Thus, these habitats are not considered to be subject to a specific management and monitoring regime and are not considered further in this report.

Enhancement will be achieved by partially enhancing areas existing Poor condition modified grassland to Moderate condition and planting 16 new individual small trees of Moderate condition. The existing line of deciduous trees will be partially retained and then extended, and a new native hedgerow will be planted, expecting to achieve Moderate condition.

Ongoing interventions thereafter will be bespoke and should be determined by the ecological context at the time by the project ecologist; these could include the manual management of injurious weeds or other detrimental flora.

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	Sarah de Garis			
Organisation	Brown&Co			
Responsibility	Start Date:	01/01/2027	End Date:	01/01/2057

The Ecologist will:

- Author the HMMP and any relevant updates.
- Organise, undertake and report on any monitoring visits to the Site. The exact process and reporting output should be agreed with the local authority and is estimated to evolve significantly over the lifespan of the project and agreement.

- Provide advice and consultation on the delivery of any remedial measures as and when required.
- Provide ongoing dynamic advice on the overall delivery of the outlined habitat uplift; this is considered likely to evolve significantly over the lifespan of the project and agreement.
- Evaluate the ongoing potential for further habitat uplift, both within the Biodiversity Net Gain framework and additional enhancements for local ecology.

Statement of Competency

Sarah de Garis BSc (Hons) is an Ecologist with Brown&Co and has worked within ecology and the wider environmental sector for the last 10 years.

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

Name or Initials	Pete Sheppard			
Organisation	The White Swan			
Responsibility	Start Date:	06/07/2026	End Date:	05/07/2057

The landowner will be responsible for the implementation of the details set out in this HMMP.

Statement of Competency

Pete Sheppard is the current landowner and manages the habitats within the Site. The proposals seek to establish a common and widespread habitats that are commensurate with the current Site layout. Therefore, Pete Sheppard is considered competent to ensure the delivery of the prescriptions within this assessment.

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12

Name or Initials	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council			
Organisation	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council			
Responsibility	Start Date:	01/01/2027	End Date:	01/01/2057

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council will be responsible for the ongoing review and auditing process of this HMMP throughout the scheme.

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13
Baseline Habitats Currently the Site comprises the following habitats (habitats with a BNG value = 0.00 are not included). <i>Modified grassland</i> The majority of the Site comprised an amenity field dominated by modified grassland (Photograph 1). The sward was dominated by perennial ryegrass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) with frequent cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) and red fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>). Tall forbs included common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), hogweed (<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>) and spear thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>). Scattered scrub present included bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>). Other forbs included creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), common dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>), common ragwort (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>), cow parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>) and dove's-foot crane's-bill (<i>Geranium molle</i>). This Poor condition will be partially lost and any retained areas enhanced under the current proposals. <i>Other Woodland Mixed – Mainly Broadleaved</i> A planted line of deciduous trees was present along the Site's eastern, western and northern boundary. This feature formed part of the vegetated modified grassland field. Species included common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>). Most individual trees were at least semi-mature and of medium size. This Good condition habitat will be partially retained under the current proposals. The site is currently managed as a pub garden. For additional and in certain instances more detailed information on the baseline habitats and management within the Site, please see document Biodiversity Net Gain Assesment_BCEnv.24.0138. AP060459_The White Swan_ACTUAL.1
Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14
The proposals for the Site include the establishing of a new extension and associated infrastructure and amenity features. A baseline dominated by modified grassland and building(s) is proposed to be altered by a building extension. Individual trees are proposed to be lost, and sixteen new ones planted. An existing tree line will be partially retained and created and a new native hedgerow installed.

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?	☐	No statutory or non-statutory designated sites are present within the Site. The existing habitats within the Site are considered common and widespread within Britain. Considering this, and the low impact nature of the proposals, potential for impacts to statutory and non-statutory designated sites are negligible.
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?	☒	It is estimated that the Site has potential to support badger, foraging reptile and commuting great crested newt in their terrestrial phase and could be impacted by the proposed works. A non-licenced method statement has been produced to mitigate the risk to badger, reptile and great crested newts.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	No INNS were identified at the time of survey.
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?	☐	The potential for the proposed works to impact adjacent sites and species is considered low. The proposed works are considered likely to provide a new resource for local ecology.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☐	Evaluated in Biodiversity Net Gain Assesment_BCEnv.24.0138. AP060459_The White Swan_ACTUAL.1
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	Public access to the site will be managed.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	No such features known.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	No such features known.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No such features known.
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No such features known.

Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No such features known.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	The Site does not lie within a flood zone—no flooding is anticipated.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No such features known.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	No such features known.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	N/A

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

This HMMP will deliver the following aims and objectives:

- The existing modified grassland will be partially retained and improved from Poor to Moderate condition.
- The existing line of trees of good condition will be partially retained and additional trees planted as part of the treeline.
- 146 m of new moderate condition native hedgerow will be planted.
- Establish 16 new small native trees of Moderate condition within the retained grassland.

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 Site comprises primarily common and widespread habitats in Britain. It is considered that multiple new native trees would be beneficial in the context of the low baseline value.

The presence of local parcels of Priority habitat is estimated to bolster the value of the project to local ecological networks by providing a benefit to ecological connectivity through the surrounding landscape and to provide the potential for range extension of a number of locally present species, particularly invertebrates and birds.

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	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets
Modified grassland	Modified grassland	Poor	Moderate	10	0.31 ha area grassland will pass condition criteria A, C, F and G, therefore achieving a condition score of Moderate.
Other Woodland Mixed – Mainly Broadleaved	Other Woodland Mixed – Mainly Broadleaved	Good	Good	15	0.12 km new line of trees will pass condition criteria A, B, C, D and E, therefore achieving a condition score of Good.
N/a	Other Native hedgerow	N/a	Moderate	2	It is estimated that these hedgerows will meet condition criteria A1, A2, B1 and B2; therefore, achieving Moderate condition.
N/A	Individual trees	N/A	Moderate	27	16 newly planted small trees are anticipated to pass condition criteria A, B and F; therefore, achieving Moderate condition.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and hedgerow type. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 8. Hedgerow

Target Hedgerow Type:				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Hedgerow will be laid using traditional and local methods and left to grow to an appropriate height.	Hedgerows will be monitored continuously; targeted pruning will be provided on an as-needed basis so as to retain the appropriate size, structure, and composition of the hedgerow structure.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Hedgerow will be laid using traditional and local methods and left to grow to an appropriate width.	Hedgerows will be monitored continuously; targeted pruning will be provided on an as-needed basis so as to retain the appropriate size, structure, and composition of the hedgerow structure.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	Hedgerows will be established with no significant gap at their base.	Hedgerows will be monitored continuously; targeted pruning will be provided on an as-needed basis so as to retain the appropriate size, structure, and composition of the hedgerow structure.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	Hedgerows will be established as continuous features with no significant gaps between hedge structural elements.	Hedgerows will be monitored continuously; targeted pruning will be provided on an as-needed basis so as to retain the appropriate size, structure, and composition of the hedgerow structure. This could include planting additional plants/saplings to fill any gaps that may appear.
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	No invasive species have been recorded at baseline surveying, both within the Site or within adjacent areas.	Ongoing monitoring will identify any colonising invasives; appropriate treatment/removal will follow if any occurrences are noted.
E2	At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in healthy condition	Yes	Hedgerows will be established as healthy plant species.	Any hedge species or trees that do not take or are damaged, will be replaced

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation	Start of project	This action should proceed in the following way: 1. Lay hay and/or straw, then rotted manure along the route of the proposed hedgerow. 2. Place topsoil (dug from onsite excavations with any grass turf facing downward) along the route, on top of the laid hay/straw and manure. 3. Repeatedly apply these layers, straw/hay, rotted manure, and topsoil, along the proposed route. Topsoil should be the last layer.
Planting of hedge saplings	Year 1: Jan-March (following emergent tree planting)	Hedge Planting should occur under the following conditions: • Hedge saplings (each to be a minimum of 60 cm in height) to be soaked in a mixture of milk and water (1:100) for 2-4 hours immediately prior to planting in January-March. The same mixture should be poured into each hedge sapling hole as planting occurs. This mixture activates mycorrhiza and encourages rapid early growth. • Species should be planted in a randomised order in a staggered 'zig-zag' formation that approximately creates two planting rows. Each sapling should be spaced 40-60 cm apart, with there being approximately 18-22 saplings per 5 m length of hedge. • Once inserted into the planting holes, each hedge sapling should be covered round by mulch, hay, or woodchipings to a depth of 10-15 cm. • Within 4 weeks of hedge saplings being planted 2 m either side of the hedgerow should be seeded with Woodland Edge Seed Mix – Including Grasses (available at: habitataid.co.uk) at a rate of 2g/m2. Hedge species should be of the following species and composition: • Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) 70% • Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) 15% • Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) 10%. • Dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) 5%.

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	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes		All planted trees will be native British species and should be sourced from local provenance if possible.	Ongoing management should seek to maintain the health of trees via targeted pruning and avoidance of physical damage.
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 will be individual trees and will therefore automatically pass this criterion.	
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.	No			
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		All trees will be planted within an existing area of grassland.	Grassland should be maintained beneath tree canopies throughout the lifespan of the project.

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
Tree establishment	Planted trees (within new grassland)	Year 1-5	Ground Preparation – pre-designated planting areas should be cleared of surface debris and herb cover. A hole should be dug that is approximately x3 diameter of the tree root to be planted and at least the same depth at the height of the rootball. Applying organic matter, such as leaf litter, can be undertaken and may help initial establishment. Planting – trees should be planted from November to March; consistent periods of temperatures below 0 degrees Celsius should be avoided. All trees to be planted should be soaked in water immediately prior to being planted. Roots should be loosened by hand to encourage outward growth. Trees should be sunk into the dug holes; it should be ensured that the point that the trunk meets the rootball should be level with the soil surface. Soil should be repacked around the now planted trees, ensuring that no air pockets are present. A check should be conducted after planting to ensure that stems are perpendicular to the soil surface. Management and maintenance – Immediately following planting: • Install a tree guard/spiral on the stem of each tree to protect against herbivore damage. • Apply a biodegradable weed mat at the base of each tree. • Thoroughly water and spread mulch (comprising of 100% organic matter and in a layer no deeper than 10 cm) at the base of each tree to encourage establishment. • Install a timber stake at a 45-degree angle that crosses each tree stem. This allows steady growth once anchored. Management years 1-5: • Within the first year, trees should be re-staked and the reapplication of weed mats should occur on an as needed basis. • Trees should be pruned annually within the first 5 years. Pruning should aim to remove all but one upright shoots, to remove side branches from the lower 1/3 of the stem, and to remove dead, damaged, or diseased wood. Ongoing attention should be paid to the establishment of a strong framework of branches. • Adjacent vegetation should not be allowed to overcrowd/smother each tree. • Trees should be watered twice per week for the first 3-6 months after planting, and once per week thereafter. Watering should be intensified/reduced depending on extreme weather events such as very dry periods. Ongoing management: • Any trees that die or become diseased should be replaced like for like in the same method described earlier. No pesticides, herbicides, vermicides, or other environmentally harmful chemicals should be applied to the trees throughout their lifespan.

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				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² 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 m², 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	Modified Grassland	N/A (Already present)	To enhance current poor condition grassland into moderate to good condition by overseeding with an appropriate seed mix (EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture, EM2F Standard General Purpose Wild Flowers and EH1 Hedgerow Mixture).	The majority of the modified grassland – including the mown walkways, and area reinforced with mesh for parking, will be sewn with Emorsgate Seed mix EM2, areas described as Wildflower Planting will be sewn with Emorsgate Seed mix EM2F and the Low Level Planting at the boundaries of the Site will be sewn with Emorsgate Seed mix EH1.
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	Modified grassland		No scrub present at baseline.	Any scrub to be cut back/removed on an as-needed basis.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	Modified grassland		No bracken present at baseline.	Any bracken to be cut back/removed on an as-needed basis.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	Modified grassland		No INNS present at baseline.	Any INNS to be appropriately removed on an as-needed basis.

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
Grassland sowing	Modified grassland	August/ September	• The grassland will be cut to less than 10cm with the arising removed to allow seeds to reach the substrate. • Ideally wait until there has been recent rainfall, if not the soil will require irrigation prior to seeding. • The seeds will then be sown at 4g/m² potentially including sand as a carrier material. • The seeds should then be rolled into the soil to ensure good soil contact. • Where required, additional gentle irrigation will be undertaken to ensure that the seeds germinate.

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 bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	8.5	Majority of the Site
Crested dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	29.5	Majority of the Site
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	25.5	Majority of the Site
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	4.25	Majority of the Site
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	17	Majority of the Site
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.6	Majority of the Site
Betony	<i>Retonica officinalis</i>	1.5	Majority of the Site
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	2.25	Majority of the Site
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.75	Majority of the Site
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>	0.75	Majority of the Site
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	0.9	Majority of the Site
Meadow crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	0.3	Majority of the Site
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.5	Majority of the Site
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	0.45	Majority of the Site
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	0.75	Majority of the Site
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.5	Majority of the Site
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1.5	Majority of the Site
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	0.6	Majority of the Site
Bladder campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	1.2	Majority of the Site
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	0.45	Majority of the Site
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.4	Wildflower habitat
Betony	<i>Retonica officinalis</i>	10	Wildflower habitat

Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	15	Wildflower habitat
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	5	Wildflower habitat
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>	5	Wildflower habitat
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	6	Wildflower habitat
Meadow crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	2	Wildflower habitat
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	10	Wildflower habitat
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	3	Wildflower habitat
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	5	Wildflower habitat
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	10	Wildflower habitat
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	10	Wildflower habitat
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	4	Wildflower habitat
Bladder campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	8	Wildflower habitat
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	3	Wildflower habitat
Common bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	4.8	Low level planting
Crested dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	28	Low level planting
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	6	Low level planting
Tufted hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	1.6	Low level planting
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	25.5	Low level planting
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	9.6	Low level planting
Wood meadow-grass	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	6	Low level planting
Rough-stalked meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	4	Low level planting
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.9	Low level planting
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	0.4	Low level planting
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>	0.4	Low level planting
Lesser burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	0.4	Low level planting

Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	2	Low level planting
Rough chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	0.4	Low level planting
Crosswort	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	0.6	Low level planting
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	1	Low level planting
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>	2	Low level planting
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	0.2	Low level planting
Narrow-leaved everlasting-pea	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	0.4	Low level planting
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1	Low level planting
Wild marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	0.2	Low level planting
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1	Low level planting
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	0.8	Low level planting
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	2	Low level planting
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	2	Low level planting
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	2	Low level planting
Bladder campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	1	Low level planting
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	0.1	Low level planting
Upright hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	0.8	Low level planting
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	0.4	Low level planting

Woodland

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (WO-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 24. Woodland

For each condition row, delete the condition targets that aren't being targeted as necessary.

Target Habitat:						
Condition Assessment Criteria			Target Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	N/A			
		Two age classes present				
		One age class present				
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	Good		Install protections for herbivore damage such as fencing.	Protections to be monitored and repaired when required.
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland				
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland				
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland	N/A		No INNS present.	Any occurrence of INNS will be removed/treated following all best practice guidance.
		Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species <10% cover				
		Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover				
D	Number of native trees species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	Good		Additional tree and shrub species will be planted throughout the parcel in an adaptive layout to be determined by the Project Ecologist at the time based on the current ecological context.	If significant numbers (>30%) of newly planted plants fail to establish, new planting will be employed to bolster numbers and to achieve the condition criteria.
		Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel				
		Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel				

E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	Good		Removal of snowberry shrub layer to allow greater than 80% of native shrub layer to dominate.	Any recurrence of significant spreads of snowberry will trigger additional periods of manual removal.
		50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native				
		<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native				
F	Open space within woodland	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.	N/A			
		21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space				
		<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space.				
		But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.				
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	Moderate		Targeted planting regime of young plants/saplings to result in all three classes being present.	The ongoing management should be adaptively managed at monitoring intervals. The Project Ecologist should retain the ability to recommend further planting of different classes as and when required.
		One or two classes only present in woodland				
		No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland				
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	Good		Tree mortality will be kept to less than 10%.	Control of on-site herbivores and pests and perform silvicultural practices like thinning and pruning. Key actions include using fencing or trees guards against animals and thinning dense canopies to promote better growth.
		11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present				
		Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present				
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	N/A			
		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present				

		No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.				
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	Moderate		Maintain two age classes of trees would create structure across all survey plots.	Plant new small trees within the older trees.
		Two storeys across all survey plots				
		One of less storey across all survey plots				
K	Veteran trees	Two or more veteran per hectare	N/A			
		One veteran tree per hectare				
		No veteran trees present in woodland				
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	N/A			
		Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.				
		Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.				
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	N/A			
		Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground				
		More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground				

Woodland

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

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Install herbivore protection	Year 1	Install protections for herbivore damage such as fencing.
Tree/shrub planting	Year 1	Additional tree and shrub species will be planted throughout the parcel in an adaptive layout to be determined by the Project Ecologist at the time based on the current ecological context. Targeted planting regime of young plants/saplings to result in all three classes being present.
Snowberry removal	Year 1	Removal of snowberry shrub layer to allow greater than 80% of native shrub layer to dominate. Snowberry trees to be manually removed across all parcels.
Woodland thinning/open area creation	Year 1	Install open areas via targeted woodland thinning parcel in an adaptive layout to be determined by the Project Ecologist at the time based on the current ecological context.
Seed-sowing	Year 1	Establish recognisable woodland National Vegetation Classification community via sowing of targeted seed mix and potential plug planting. Seed mix such as EH1 Hedgerow Mixture to be used.
Deadwood features: installation	Year 1	Install deadwood features, such as log piles, throughout

Woodland Species Lists (WO-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Emorsgate’s EW1 Woodland Mixture to be spread within all woodland parcels			
Silver birch	Betula pendula		Trees/saplings to be planted
Downy birch	Betula pubescens		Trees/saplings to be planted
Sessile oak	Quercus petraea		Trees/saplings to be planted
Holly	Ilex aquifolium		Young trees/scrub understorey to be planted
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna		Young trees/scrub understorey to be planted
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa		Young trees/scrub understorey to be planted
Wavy hair grass	Deschampsia flexuosa		Additional ground flora to be plated (depending on seeds set from Emorsgate mix)
Red campion	Silene dioica		Additional ground flora to be plated (depending on seeds set from Emorsgate mix)
Barren strawberry	Potentilla sterilis		Additional ground flora to be plated (depending on seeds set from Emorsgate mix)
Wood sedge	Carex sylvatica		Additional ground flora to be plated (depending on seeds set from Emorsgate mix)
Wood sage	Teucrium scorodonia		Additional ground flora to be plated (depending on seeds set from Emorsgate mix)
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum		Additional ground flora to be plated (depending on seeds set from Emorsgate mix)

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)

Evidential photographs will be obtained before and following the proposed interventions.
Annual surveys of the grassland will be undertaken to ensure that the target condition scores are achieved; vascular plant species per square metre will be a core focus of these assessments as well as the presence and abundance of calcareous indicator species across the sward(s).

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
Individual trees, line of trees and hedgerow	A Site walkover will be performed at each monitoring interval by a suitably qualified Ecologist where trees and hedgerow will be visually scanned and compared against the target condition criteria.	At years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30.
Grassland	A Site walkover will be performed at each monitoring interval by a suitably qualified Ecologist where a minimum of 5 equal-sided quadrats (1 m x 1 m) per hectare will be established at randomly generated locations throughout the sward. At each quadrat a total species list and number of vascular plant species present will be recorded, as well as any notes on conditional features, e.g. areas of bare ground. A survey of the wider habitat parcel will also be performed where the grassland will be visually scanned and compared against the target condition criteria.	

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
Brown&Co/Pete Shepard	Hinckley & Bosworth 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, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30	June-August	October-December	Report on Tree, hedgerow, hedgerow and grassland condition criteria.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

The ongoing monitoring and management of the Site will be dynamically held and fed into the adaptive re-design and other changes in the project delivery to meet the ecological context at the time. Recommendations delivered during the onsite monitoring or within formal reporting points thereafter will be reviewed minimally on an annual basis, and any outputs to take forward will be expedited and integrated into the existing schedule of the scheme.

This adaptive process will focus on the input of the Project Ecologist but will also take into account the incidental and professional reporting from the client/landowner, onsite contractors and lay-persons involved within the project.