

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Hinckley Tanglewood Care Home
Date:	23/10/2025
Version:	A

Author:



Client:



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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
A	Final	AW 23/10/2025	MB 23/10/2025

Document Details

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Authorship Details
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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	Onsite
Development Name and Address	Tanglewood Care Home Former Trinity Leisure Centre, Coventry Road, Hinckley
BNG Project Name and Address	N/A
Author Organisation	Encon Associates
Landowner	Tanglewood Care Homes
Land Manager	Tanglewood Care Homes
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Tanglewood Care Homes
Period covered by this management plan	Start 2025/ End 2056
Planning authority	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	N/A
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SP 42349 93791
Metric revision/title	Appendix 1 – Encon Associates (2025). The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
Retained: - Mixed scrub (67m²) in poor condition. - Other woodland; broadleaved (266m²) in poor condition. - Individual urban trees, (163m²) in poor condition, 2,524m² in moderate condition and 366m² in good condition. Created: - Modified grassland (0.1183m²) in moderate condition, 3m² in poor condition. - Mixed scrub (451m²) in moderate condition. - Developed land; sealed surface (2,459m²) in N/A condition. - Introduced shrub (135m²) in N/A condition. - Other woodland; broadleaved (12m²) in moderate condition. - Individual trees (814m²) in moderate condition. - Native Hedgerow (158m²) in poor condition.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
All habitat creation measures will take place in Year 1 of the plan, although some planting may be carried into Year 2 dependant on seasonal planting requirements. Within three months of the completion of the landscaping scheme (Appendix 2), the first Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the LPA, with subsequent Monitoring Reports to be submitted every three years and the Final Monitoring Report, to be submitted 30 years after completion of the landscaping scheme.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
The retained and new <i>mixed scrub</i>, <i>other woodland; broadleaved</i> and <i>native hedgerow</i>. These three habitats will need to be surveyed annually from years 1 to 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
N/A.

Funding PB-B06
Not yet decided.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
N/A.





Phasing strategy

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

Yes: ☐ No: ☒

This management plan is a site-wide management plan since there will be no 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		Encon Associates		
Organisation		Encon Associates		
Responsibility	Start Date:	Upon commencement of works	End Date:	TBC

Encon Associates will be responsible for overseeing the preparation of this HMMP and for providing ecological advice on the delivery of the habitat establishment and management prescriptions provided. Encon Associates will also be responsible for ensuring the landowner/management organisation is aware of protected and / or notable species constraints potentially present on Site.

Statement of Competency

Encon Associates has worked with a range of landowners and Local Authorities for BNG purposes. This HMMP has been prepared by Ecologist Alana Woolley, an ecologist with more than 3 years’ experience. Alana Woolley is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

Name or Initials		Tanglewood Care Homes		
Organisation		Tanglewood Care Homes		
Responsibility	Start Date:	Upon commencement of works	End Date:	TBC

Tanglewood Care Home will be responsible for the delivery of the habitat creation, enhancement and management prescriptions detailed within this report. They will also be responsible for ensuring that ongoing monitoring is undertaken and that monitoring reports are provided to Sandwell Chelmsford City Council on the dates specified within the document.

Statement of Competency

Tanglewood Care Homes have been responsible for the habitat creation and management of habitats at other sites.

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

Name or Initials		Tanglewood Care Homes		
Organisation		Tanglewood Care Homes		
Responsibility	Start Date:	Upon commencement of works	End Date:	TBC

Tanglewood Care Homes will be responsible for carrying out the habitat creation and management activities detailed within Chapter 2 of this HMMP.

Statement of Competency

Tanglewood Care Homes have been responsible for the habitat creation and management of habitats at other sites.

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12

Name or Initials		Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council		
Organisation		Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council		

HINCKLEY TANGLEWOOD CARE HOME

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Contents

Project Background

Planned Management Activities

Monitoring Schedule

Responsibility	Start Date:	Upon commencement of works	End Date:	TBC
TBC of Tanglewood Care Home if Tanglewood Care Home will be responsible for reviewing the HMMP. This will include assessing whether the targets are being met, identifying new risks and updating the risk register accordingly (in conjunction with the responsible ecologist), identifying and required remedial measures and revising the HMMP if required.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The development is situated on the grounds of the former Trinity Leisure Centre in Hinckley. Within the site comprises vacant or derelict land, other woodland; broadleaved, modified grassland, mixed scrub, bramble scrub, developed land; sealed surface and individual trees.

The site is located within a highly urbanised area, surrounded by residential and commercial development with the nearest significant greenspace, Clarendon Park, located approximately 400m to the west.

There are two national statutory sites and eight non-statutory designated sites within 5km and 2km of the site boundary respectively. None of these sites are considered likely to be affected by the proposed works.

The site itself is unlikely to support many protected species except for nesting birds.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

Proposed works consisted of a new care home with associated landscaping and access.

An additional 20 trees and native hedgerow planting and new modified grassland areas were proposed to compensate for the loss of grassland, scrubland and 11 trees. Offsite habitat creation will also compensate for the loss of habitats on site and achieve the 10% net gain required.

In July 2025 Encon Associates produced a PEA and BNG report (Appendix 3) for Tanglewood regarding the proposed works at the Former Trinity Leisure Centre.

Also in July 2025, Encon Associates were instructed by Tanglewood to complete the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Appendix 1) along with the report.

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 PT01

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	Not included within this document – see reference.	☐	The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Appendix 3) confirms that no statutory or non-statutory sites will be affected by the proposals.
Protected and Notable Species	Yes – Mixed scrub and trees provide potential nesting and foraging habitat for birds and hedgehogs. Also, bats were recorded to be using a wider area for foraging and commuting, therefore, artificial lighting could affect their behaviour.	☐	The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Appendix 3) Section 3.4 ‘Protected or Notable Species’ covers the species records within 2km of the site. Section 4.0 ‘Assessment of Likely Impacts in Absence of Mitigation’ explains that no habitats on site were highly suitable for any protected species except nesting birds and foraging/ commuting bats/ hedgehogs. Section 5.0 ‘Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancements’ cover the potential for birds, hedgehogs and bats to be affected by the works.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	None recorded – see reference.	☐	The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Appendix 3) confirms that while nonnative ornamental species were identified on site, there were no recorded INNS on or within the vicinity of the site.
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Not included within this document – see reference.	☐	The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Appendix 3) contains the ‘Protected Species Plan’ as an appendices. Section 2.1 ‘Desk Study Methodology’ states “records of protected sites and protected and/or notable species from within 1km of the site were requested from the Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre.”, These records are further considered within section 3.4 ‘Protected or notable species’.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Not included within this document – see reference.	☐	The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Appendix 3), 3.3 ‘Description of Habitats Within the Zone of Influence’ explains the results of the UKHab survey undertaken in January 2025. The BNG Report (1) explains the results of the updated UKHab survey conducted in July 2025.
Public Access	Not included within this document – see reference.	☐	No public access.
Climate	Included.	☒	
Geology and Topography	Included.	☒	
Agricultural Land Status	Not included.	☐	The site is classified as Non-Agricultural Land.
Soils and Substrates	Not included within this document – see reference.	☐	See Appendix 4, Phase 2: Site Investigation Report for more information.
Contaminated Land	Not included within this document – see reference.	☐	See Appendix 4, Phase 2: Site Investigation Report for more information.
Hydrology and Drainage	Not included.	☐	No specific hydrological issues are expected for this size project.
Flood Risk Zones	Not included within this document – see reference.	☐	See Appendix 5, Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy.
Landscape Character and Designations	Not included.	☐	The site is on a small scale and located within a highly disturbed and urbanised area. Therefore, it is not considered to be constrained by the NCA. The NCA the site is located within is outlined in Appendix 3.

Historic Land Use	Not included.	☐	The site was formerly a leisure centre which has been demolished. For more information please refer to Appendix 3.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Not Included within this document - see reference.	☐	Please refer to Appendix 6.
Other – please specify	N/A	☐	N/A

Climate

Current Climate Information (EI-T01)	
Nearest weather station details	Bedford Station
Days of rain per year	135
Average annual rainfall mm	750mm to 850mm
Average temperature °C	10.3 °C
Highest temperature – Month and temperature °C	21°C in July 2024
Lowest temperature – Month and temperature °C	2°C in February 2024
Average annual hours of sunshine	N/A
Sunniest month and average hours of sunshine	July, 8.2
Average number of days with air frost	N/A
Frostiest month and number of days	N/A
Potential impact of current climate on project (EI-B05)	
Retained: The grassland and trees should have minimal disturbance from heavy machinery. The wet climate could allow heavy machinery to cause significant damage during works. Creation: Introduced shrub, modified grassland, mixed scrub, hedgerow and trees should be composed of species suitable to the current climate to the extent that they are able to form the proposed habitats in the targeted conditions.	

Potential Impact of Climate Change on Proposals (EI-B06)
Provide an overview of how climate change could influence the habitat retention, enhancement and creation aspirations proposed in this HMMP. As the climate develops more extreme seasonal fluctuations, habitats should be monitored closely for their responses to the seasonal weather conditions. If a particular species appears to be struggling to flourish, then it could be replaced wherever possible with another native species that survives better in the evolving climate. During monitoring surveys invasive species should be recorded and removed wherever possible to prevent loss of proposed habitats and assist in reaching and remaining at the targeted habitat conditions.

Geology and Topography

Geological Information (EI-B07)

Hinckley is positioned on an area of Triassic rocks (undifferentiated) which includes types such as red sandstone and mudstone.

Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B08)

Bedrock types across the Site are typical of those throughout the region and are unlikely to have any negative impacts on the proposals from an ecological point of view. The main bedrock type should be considered when choosing botanical species.

The selection of seed mixes / planting mixes should be mindful of the soils present onsite. Overall, the geology is not thought to impact the scheme.

Topography (EI-B09)

The topography of the majority of the site is at approximately 115m in the southern area and increases slightly to 120m in the northern area. This is similar to the surrounding area, the elevation rises to approximately 140m about 850 northwest of the site boundary.

Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B10)

The choice of grassland, mixed scrub and tree species should be influenced by the geology of the area. Also, long-term maintenance should be influenced by the geology.

The proposed habitats and the topography of the Site are typical of the local area. Also, the proposed plans are on a small scale which are unlikely to have a large impact on the drainage of the land. Therefore, it is very unlikely that there would be an impact to the scheme due to topography.

Geology and Topography Plan (EI-F02)



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 overall aim of this HMMP is to maximise the ecological value of the site and ensure the construction of the Tanglewood care home does not result in a loss of biodiversity from the local area. This will be achieved if the following objectives are met:
1. Retaining 67m² of the mixed scrub, 266m² of other woodland; broadleaved and 2,238m² of urban trees. Retaining these habitats will minimise disruption to wildlife currently on site and continue to provide habitat useful for the shelter, foraging and commuting of wildlife.
 2. Creating 1,183m² of modified grassland in moderate condition, 451m² of mixed scrub in moderate condition, 12m² of other woodland; broadleaved (to extend the edge of the current woodland block) and 814m² of urban trees. These habitats will provide additional habitat for wildlife to shelter, forage and commute. Species should also be selected that would benefit urban pollinators and other invertebrates.
 3. Creating 158m of native hedgerow in poor condition to provide habitat to benefit local wildlife such as nesting habitat for local bird species and commuting habitat for bats.
 4. Offsite compensation of 1.44 habitat units to account for the habitat deficit on site as a result of the proposed development.

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 overall design for the project, including the landscape, was informed by the mitigation hierarchy whereby as many of the highest value existing habitats on the site were retained as much as possible, whilst lower value hardstanding and bramble scrub were lost.
- The site's location in an urban area means that the successful creation and establishment of very high-value, rare ecological habitats is not feasible. Therefore, habitat creation and enhancement measures have been designed to ensure that the targeted habitat types and condition are possible to achieve given the site's context, whilst still providing the highest possible ecological benefit. Given the proposed purpose of the site, it will have a high degree of public access, therefore, habitat creation and enhancement measures have been designed to produce the maximum ecological benefit whilst being robust to human disturbance and requiring minimal ongoing management once successfully established.

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
Vacant or derelict land	Mixed Scrub (created)	N/A	Moderate	Moderate	5	Criteria A, B, C and D to be targeted. Not targeted: E.	Moderate condition will be achieved when three criteria are passed.
Vacant or derelict land	Modified Grassland (created)	N/A	Moderate	Moderate	4	The moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, E, F, G. Not targeted: B or D.	To attain a moderate condition, the grassland needs to pass 4 or 5 criteria, including the essential criterion A.
Modified Grassland	Other Woodland; broadleaved (created)	N/A	Poor	Moderate	15	The moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M. a achieving a minimum woodland condition score of 26.	Passes 13 criteria equivalent to a total score of 26 or above to achieve a moderate condition.
N/A – planted on Modified Grassland	Urban Trees (created)	N/A	N/A	Moderate	27	All criteria A, B, C, D, E, F to be targeted.	Passes 3 or 4 criteria.
Other Woodland; Broadleaved, Modified Grassland, Mixed Scrub, Vacant or Derelict Land, Developed Land; Sealed Surface	Native Hedgerow (created)	N/A	Woodland – Poor Modified Grassland – Poor Mixed Scrub – Poor Vacant or Derelict Land – Moderate Developed Land; Sealed Surface – N/A	Poor	5	The poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A1, D1, D2.	
Mixed Scrub	Mixed Scrub (retained)	N/A	Poor	Poor	0	There are no criteria that need to be met to keep the habitat in this condition.	N/A
Other woodland; broadleaved	Other woodland; broadleaved (retained)	N/A	Poor	Poor	0	There are no criteria that need to be met to keep the habitat in this condition.	The management of the created woodland area should be extended to this habitat parcel. Over time this should help to improve the condition of the retained woodland.
Individual Trees	Individual Trees (retained)	N/A	Poor, Moderate and Good	Poor, Moderate and Good	0	There are no criteria that need to be met to keep the habitat in this condition.	Fencing should be installed to protect these trees and their root systems from damage during works.

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

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

- 1. The retained mixed scrub and woodland area will be fenced off during construction works to prevent damage.
- 2. Existing retained individual trees will be protected during construction works in accordance with standard arboricultural tree protection measures in accordance with British Standard BS587:2012.
- 2. Where construction activities have the potential to affect the root systems of retained trees, a detailed method statement will be followed to minimise damage.

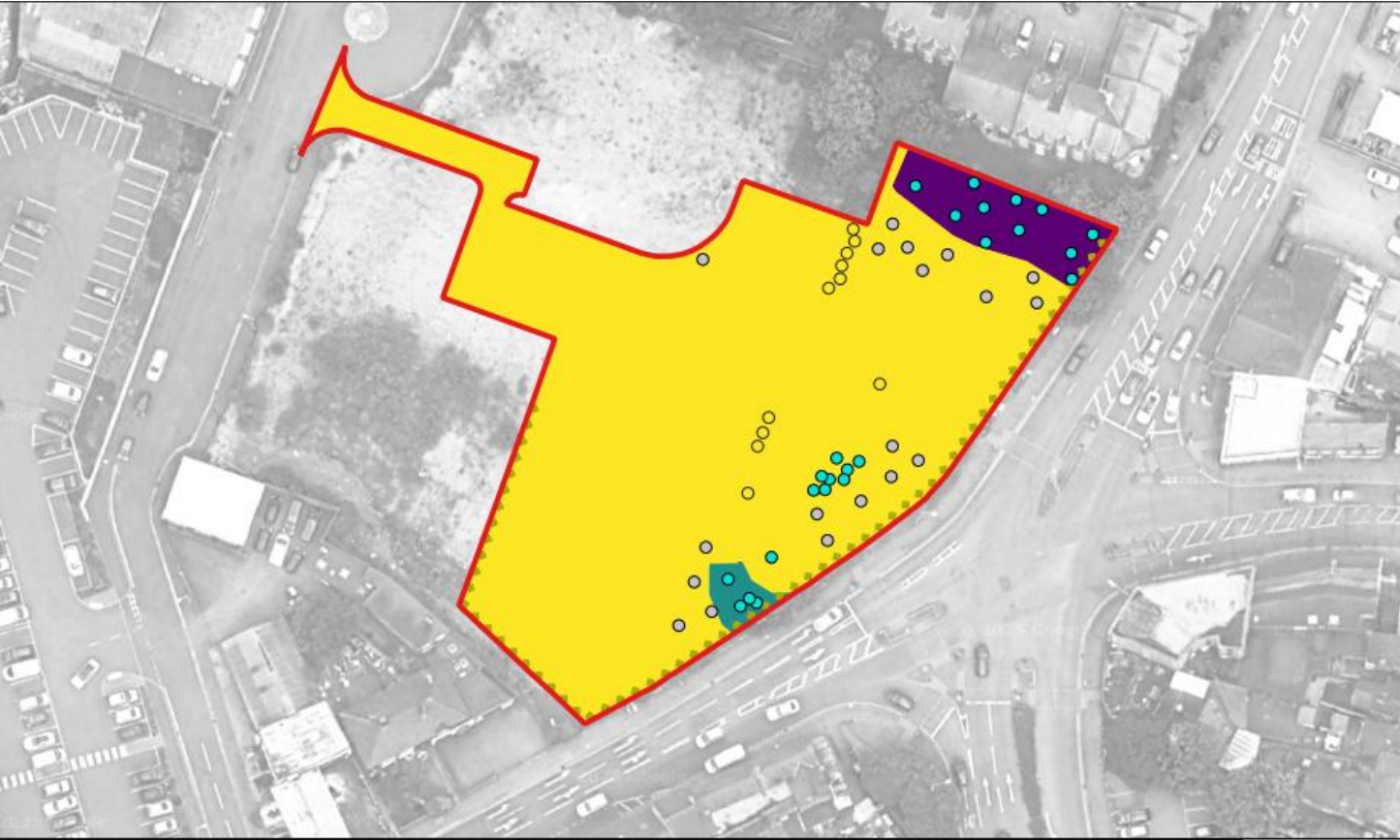
Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Retained trees will be protected during construction works in accordance with standard arboricultural tree protection measures in accordance with British Standard BS587:2012.

The retained mixed scrub, and the woodland on site will be fenced before the start of site clearance and construction works. The fencing will have a minimum height of 0.9m with a maximum spacing of 75mm. This will be supported by stakes driven at 2m intervals with larger straining posts placed at changes of direction, run ends and at intervals of 50m. The fence is then tensioned and stapled to each post.

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.](#)



Key			
Red Line Boundary	Habitats Retention	Hedgerow Retention	Individual tree Retention
	Enhanced 	Created 	Created 
	Retained 		Retained 
	Lost 		Proposed Lost 



Key			
Red Line Boundary	Habitats Proposed	Hedgerows Proposed	Individual tree Proposed
	Developed land; sealed surface 	Native hedgerow with trees 	Proposed Small Urban Tree 
	Introduced shrub 		Retained Large Urban Tree 
	Mixed scrub 		Retained Medium Urban Tree 
	Modified grassland 		Retained Small Urban Tree 
	Other woodland; broadleaved 		
	Vegetated garden 		

Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-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 19. Scrub.

Target Habitat:		Mixed Scrub in moderate condition				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>, sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>, which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes	N/A	Planting of at least 5 native woody species to ensure that no species dominates more than 50% of the mixed scrub area.	N/A	After 3-5 years of growth planting should be pruned every 6 months to encourage an even and healthy growth pattern and develop a dense understorey for wildlife use.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes	N/A	Shrubs should be planted at varying ages to promote a diverse structure to promote species diversity.	N/A	Rotational coppicing and pruning will ensure that shrubs of various ages are present and no mature shrub can become so dominant that younger shrubs can't survive in its vicinity due to lack of sunlight or nutrients.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	N/A	No fertiliser should be used to help prevent the establishment of any invasive species.	N/A	During maintenance, if any invasive species are within the mixed scrub area these should be removed. Areas where invasive species keep growing, young or mature shrubs of a vigorous native species could be planted to outcompete the invasive species.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Yes	N/A	The scrub edge will be managed to allow a natural ecotone to establish. Avoid species such as hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> along scrub	N/A	The edges of the scrub should be managed in conjunction with the adjacent neutral and modified grassland. When the grassland annual cut is being conducted, rotational

				edges since these species don't respond well to being coppiced.		coppicing of the scrub edge will aim to create as much ecotone habitat as possible.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	N/A	N/A – areas will be too small to support clearings, glades or rides.	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)						
None.						

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

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

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground Preparation	N/A	Year 1	Remove all weeds by hand or using herbicides. Herbicides may only be applied by a qualified contractor in appropriate amounts following the instructions on the product. The soil should be harrowed and compacted soil loosened, in preparation for the root establishment and growth of the shrubs.
Planting Scrub Species	N/A	Year 1	Native species in a range of ages should be planted between November and March, covering 70 – 80% of the total area. This should mimic a naturalistic pattern and allows for some natural regeneration and encourages a variety of ages as the scrub develops. Only species with similar growth rates should be planted when close together, to avoid individuals outcompeting close neighbours. Guards should be installed to protect the plants from rabbits <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> or other grazing species and deter human disturbance. As much as possible, planting along the scrub edge shouldn't be in a straight line. This extends the edge habitat of the scrub to create extra structural diversity and opportunities for a well-developed edge. Concerning the planting process itself, the planting pit should be no larger than the root ball of the plant and the plant shouldn't be placed lower than the surrounding ground level. The tree base should be approximately 25mm above the soil level. Use soil removed to excavate the hole to backfill around the whip roots, and press until the plant root ball is securely embedded in the soil. No compost or fertiliser should be used.
Establishment Management	N/A	After planting, Year 1 - 5	Remove weeds by hand or using herbicide. Times weeds are likely to grow more vigorously are in the spring and late summer. If any planted scrub plants have dies then these should be replaced.
Long-term Management	N/A	Year 5 - 30	The three yearly cycle of selective thinning with rotational coppicing and pruning begins. On each cycle, a fifth of the scrub should be coppiced. This helps to enhance ground flora, encourage structural diversity and maintain a variety of ages in the

			plants which encourages the maximum wildlife potential possible. Hawthorn and blackthorn shouldn't be coppiced since they don't respond well to this process. Retain at least 25% of deadwood in-situ.
Edge Management	N/A	Year 1 - 30	Scrub edges should be cut annually in conjunction with the management of the adjacent grassland mowing.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Midland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Wild Service Tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	10	Native Mixed Scrub Planting areas

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)
None.

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:		Individual Trees in moderate condition				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	N/A	Trees to be planted are; field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> ; silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> ; upright cherry <i>Prunus ‘umineko’</i> ; mountain ash <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> ; wild service tree <i>Sorbus torminalis</i> ; sweetgum <i>liquidambar styraciflua</i> ; and juneberry <i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i> .	N/A	Once the trees are established, no specific management is required to ensure they are native species.
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	N/A	Standard trees will be planted as single specimens or small groups.	N/A	The majority of the planted trees are individual and therefore there is not management required. If trees from groups are lost creating gaps on the canopy, they will be replaced as necessary.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Yes	N/A	New trees are not expected to reach maturity until Year 27 of the HMMP. No specific creation measures are required to achieve this other than those detailed in criterion A.	N/A	N/A
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	N/A	Newly planted trees will be fenced or protected using stakes to prevent human damage whilst they establish. Any damaged trees will be replace as required.	N/A	Trees will not be pruned unless this is necessary for tree health of public health and safety reasons. Human vandalism will be monitored and if this is an issue, affected trees will be protected, or replaced if damaged beyond a point at which they are likely to survive.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Yes	N/A	Resist ‘tidying up’ fallen branches and loose bark.	N/A	Allow trees to develop deadwood, cavities and loose bark while allowing ivy to grow.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	N/A	All new trees will be planted in existing and new grassland areas.	N/A	Grassland areas will be managed as detailed elsewhere within the HMMP.

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)
None.

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
New Planting	N/A	Year 1 (Sep – Nov)	20 new trees will be planted. 4.5m high, 18 - 20cm girth, Extra Heavy Standard root balled trees (supplied by BarchamTrees or similar approved) to be pit planted in locations as shown on the Landscaping Plan, Appendix 2.
Weeding around New Planting	N/A	Year 2 – Year 4	Weeding will be undertaken in Year 2-4 years to reduce competition for moisture and nutrients. This will include manual uprooting of weeds if required. If necessary, bark mulch can be deployed to suppress weeds.
Replacement of Failed Trees	N/A	Year 2 – Year 4	Failure of some trees is acceptable and will contribute to a more diverse woodland (in terms of structure and species). However, if trees failure exceeds 10%, two in three of the failed trees should be replaced following the specification for new planting.
Removal of tree Protection	N/A	Year 10	All tree protection and support measures will be removed.
Remedial Action as required	N/A	Year 5 – Year 30	Following annual monitoring, remedial action will be undertaken as required to ensure condition assessment criteria are being met. Measures may include supplementary planting of native trees, removal of diseased or damaged trees and measures to prevent human damage.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / individuals
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	3
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	3
Upright Cherry	<i>Prunus ‘Umineko’</i>	3
Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	2
Wild Service Tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	2
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	3
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	4

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)
None.

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 in Moderate Condition				
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	N/A	Existing site surface will be removed and made into bare ground before sowing Species Rich Turf to grass verges and EM1 (Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture) to the rest of the area. If these seed mixes aren't available, a similar approved seed mix can be chosen.	N/A	A meadow management approach will be implemented whereby the grassland will not cut from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower.
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	N/A	N/A – The care home will want a neat and tidy appearance so keeping the sward length even is acceptable.	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	No scrub is being planted within the grassland and if any scrub species are observed they should be removed.	N/A	Mowing regime will generally control scrub within the sward. If any scrub is identified during monitoring surveys, 100% will be removed.
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	No	N/A	N/A – With the habitats being within care home grounds it is very likely that there will	N/A	N/A

	storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.			be physical damage due to high levels of footfall even if fences were erected.		
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	Yes	N/A		N/A	Cover of bare ground will be monitored. If this exceeds 10%, the cause will be identified and addressed. Affected areas will then be reseeded.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	N/A	During maintenance any bracken plants establishing themselves should be removed.	N/A	Mowing regime will generally control bracken within the sward. If any bracken is identified during monitoring surveys, 100% will be removed.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	N/A	No invasive species are in the seed mix and if another seed mix is used there should be no invasive species in it. During maintenance if any invasive species are present they should be removed.	N/A	Mowing regime will generally control any invasive species within the sward. If any invasive species are identified during monitoring surveys, 100% will be removed.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

None.

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Apply Species Rich Turf supplied by wildflower.co.uk (or similar) to grass verges.	N/A	Year 1	Firstly, prepare the soil for sowing. Remove weeds, plough and bury in any vegetation, then harrow or rake or produce an even surface and roll or tread the area to produce a firm surface.
Apply EM3 (General Purpose Meadow Mixture).			Sow when weather is sufficiently warm and moist (usually in spring or autumn). Seeds should be dispersed on the surface of the soil, with no gaps. Roll or tread over the area to press the seeds into the ground without covering them.

Establishment Management	N/A	Year 1	Don't remove annual weeds, in early summer, cut, remove and compost the vegetation of the area. Graze or mow the grassland through to the end of March of the following year. Remove any remaining perennial weeds such as docks <i>Rumex sp.</i>
Long-term Management	N/A	Year 2 - 30	In Year 3, after flowering in July or August a 'hay cut' (50mm height) will be taken. The cuttings will be left to dry and seed for a maximum of one week and then removed. Re-growth can be cut (50mm height) through to late autumn/winter and again in spring if required. This will be repeated for the life of the HMMP.
Remedial action if bare ground exceeds 10% cover	N/A	Year 2 - 30	If monitoring identifies that bare ground cover exceeds 10%, remedial action will be undertaken to reduce this. This will comprise repeating the measures for seedbed preparation, sowing and first cut detailed in the management prescriptions for the Other neutral grassland (GH-T01).

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

Proposed Species Rich Turf – Species Rich Lawn Turf

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Chewing's Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra subsp. commutate</i>	Not specified
Common Meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Not specified
Dwarf Cultivar	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Not specified
Sheep's Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Not specified
Slender Creeping Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra trichophylla</i>	Not specified
Smaller Cat's Tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Not specified

Proposed Meadow Grassland – EM3 General Purpose Meadow Mixture

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	8
Crested Dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	28
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	24
Smaller Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	4
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	16
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.4

Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	0.2
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	1.2
Viper’s-bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	0.6
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	0.2
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>	0.8
Meadow Cranes-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	0.4
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	0.4
Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>	0.2
Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.2
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	1
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.6
Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosa</i>	0.6
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	0.4
Small scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	0.2
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	1
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	0.2
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	0.2
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	2
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	1
Lady’s Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	0.4
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1
Musk Mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>	1
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1.4
Salad Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba</i>	0.6
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1.6

Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	0.4
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	0.8

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)
N/A.

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:			Other woodland; broadleaved in moderate condition.				
Condition Assessment Criteria			Target Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	2	N/A	Plant a mixture of species with different growth rates.	N/A	Canopy management every few years to allow gaps in the canopy for young saplings to grow. Please consult with an arboriculturist for further information.
		Two age classes present					
		One age class present					
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	No grazing is proposed for the site.
		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	3	N/A	All planted species should be native, and any invasive species recorded on site during planting should be removed.	N/A	Any invasive species identified will be removed using industry best practice guidance. Checks should be annual.
		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	2	N/A	Planting should include a mix of a minimum of five native species.	N/A	Any replanting should include a variety of native species. If a species has failed to establish and the majority of the plants have died, then this species shouldn't be replanted as it would be considered unlikely to establish.
		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	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	3	N/A		N/A	

	and shrub species	50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native <50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native					Any non-native saplings etc should be removed.
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. 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.	2	N/A	Not relevant initially as the newly planted trees won't have formed a canopy yet.	N/A	Canopy management every few years to allow gaps in the canopy for young saplings to grow. Please consult with an arboriculturist for further information.
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth One or two classes only present in woodland No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland	2	N/A	The whips are to be planted along the edge of the retained woodland where there are already mature trees present.	N/A	Canopy management every few years to allow gaps in the canopy for young saplings to grow. Please consult with an arboriculturist for further information.
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback 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	3	N/A	All newly planted trees should be in good health and planted according to the specification provided in Appendix 2.	N/A	A yearly inspection should be conducted. Any signs of pests and diseases should be reported to an arboriculturist who will provide advice on any further actions required.
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists. Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not relevant since a NVC community isn't easy to plant and the woodland area is very small.
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland. Two storeys across all survey plots	2	N/A	Planting the whips alongside the mature trees already present will create two storeys.	N/A	Canopy management every few years to allow gaps in the canopy for young saplings to grow. Please

		One of less storey across all survey plots					consult with an arboriculturist for further information.
K	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not relevant since there are no veteran trees present on site and it takes more that 30 years for a veteran tree to establish.
		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.	3	N/A	All deadwood produced on site should be retained and built into piles within the woodland block. If this doesn't cover 50% of the area then wood can be brought onto site to meet this criteria.	N/A	Any deadwood resulting from other activities on the site and in the management of the woodland block should be retained. Piles of deadwood within the woodland block should be created from it.
		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	2	N/A	The woodland area should be fenced off from the public and residents of the care home.	N/A	The fencing should be checked regularly and any reported damage to the fencing should be promptly repaired.
		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					

Additional Management Prescriptions (WO-B01)

N/A.

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Checking Tree Guards	N/A	Year 1 – 5.	Check tree guards and replace any that are damaged or disintegrated.
Tree Health Check	N/A	Year 1 – 30.	Check the health of all trees present within the woodland block. If there is any evidence of damage or disease, an arboriculturist should be contacted for advice and any further actions required. If any trees die these should be replaced, always with native species.
Check for Invasive Species	N/A	Year 1 – 30.	The already established non-native trees should be ignored since they are providing some ecological benefit. However, if any non-native or invasive species seedlings begin to grow then these should be removed. If any of the mature non-native species die then these should be replaced with native species. If any other non-native or invasive non-tree species begin to grow within the woodland then these should also be removed. Any removed plants should be done according to best practice.
Retaining of deadwood	N/A	Year 1 – 30.	Any deadwood resulting from other activities on the site and in the management of the woodland block should be retained. Piles of deadwood within the woodland block should be created from it.
Removal of organic matter	N/A	Year 1 – 30.	Leaf litter and other organic matter should be removed from the woodland area annually to help avoid nutrient enrichment of the soil. If this was allowed to happen it would encourage the establishment of less desirable species such as common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> and broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> .
Canopy Management	N/A	Year 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30.	Canopy management every few years to allow gaps in the canopy for young saplings to grow. Please consult with an arboriculturist for further information.

Woodland Species Lists (WO-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	2
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	3
Wild Service Tree	<i>Sorbus torminaslis</i>	1
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	2

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (WO-B02)
N/A.

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:			Native hedgerow in poor condition			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Pruning can occur when required but the plants should not be cut to below 1.5m once they have reached above that height.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and - is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on	Yes	N/A	Do not plant any species considered invasive or neophyte.	N/A	Remove any non-native species that appear.

	Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.					
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	If people begin to commute through any section of the hedgerow, then fencing should be installed to prevent this in the future.
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)
N/A.

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Initial planting	N/A	After last frost of Year 1, between February and March.	Whips should be planted after the last frost and avoiding any flooding periods. Trees should be planted according to the specification outlined in the Landscaping Plan, Appendix 2.
Checking tree guards	N/A	Year 1 – 5.	Check tree guards and replace any that are damaged or disintegrated.
Replace dead trees and shrubs.	N/A	Year 1 – 30.	Any trees or plants that fail to survive should be replaced. If a particular species persistently fails, then this species should no longer be replanted and an alternative found.
Weeding	N/A	Year 1 – 30.	Any weeds that appear within 1 metre either side of the hedgerow should be removed to reduce competition for the growth of the hedgerow shrubs and trees.
Pruning	N/A	Year 1 – 30.	Pruning can take place when necessary, however, the shrubs should not be cut to below 1.5 metres in height once they’ve grown above this height.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance	Comments
Hawthorn	<i>Crateagus monogyna</i>	320	Shrub species to be planted for hedgerow
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	160	Shrub species to be planted for hedgerow
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	80	Shrub species to be planted for hedgerow
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	80	Shrub species to be planted for hedgerow
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	80	Shrub species to be planted for hedgerow
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	80	Shrub species to be planted for hedgerow
Downy Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	3	Trees to be planted within hedgerow
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	3	Trees to be planted within hedgerow
Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	3	Trees to be planted within hedgerow
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	2	Trees to be planted within hedgerow
Alder	<i>Alnus gutinosa</i>	2	Trees to be planted within hedgerow
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	2	Trees to be planted within hedgerow

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)
N/A.

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
22.10.25	Other Woodland; broadleaved	Newly planted trees failing to establish.	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead during years 1-10.	Plant a larger number of trees initially as contingency against some losses in the early years. Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.
22.10.25	Modified Grassland	Seed mix not establishing grasslands due to human disturbance or animal activity such as birds.	Witnessing human disturbance or bird activity. Failure of grassland species growing, possibly the growth of nutrient enriched species such as dock <i>Rumex sp.</i>	Prepare soil ready for the seeding by digging the soil over and firming it down before raking to create a level seed bed. Also remove undesirable species of nutrient enriched soils such as nettles <i>Urtica sps.</i> , docks and couch grass <i>Elymus repens</i> . Fencing surrounding the grassland perimeter to discourage human disturbance.
22.10.25	Mixed Scrub	Newly planted shrubs failing to establish leading to death.	Death of a shrub.	Water shrubs regularly after planting until they've been planted for 3 years. Tree watering should be once a week in relatively dry weather and twice a week in dry hot weather. Routine inspections (once a year) to check if all planted shrubs are alive. Dead shrubs should be removed and replaced as soon as possible.
22.10.25	Individual Trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish leading to death.	Death of a tree.	Water trees regularly after planting until they've been planted for 3 years. Tree watering should be once a week in relatively dry weather and twice a week in dry hot weather. Routine inspections (once a year) to check if all planted trees are alive. Dead trees should be removed and replaced as soon as possible.
22.10.25	Native Hedgerow	Newly planted trees failing to establish.	Death of a tree or shrub.	Plant a larger number of trees initially as contingency against some losses in the early years. Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.

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 should be conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist who has experience in undertaking condition assessment surveys for BNG purposes.

Following the initial habitat creation, the habitats will require limited intervention to ensure they achieve the targeted condition, as detailed in the tables in Chapter 2. Therefore, the monitoring and reporting frequency will be increased for the first five years of the project, so that the establishment of newly created habitats is closely monitored, enabling action to be taken swiftly to address any issued preventing successful habitat establishment.

Monitoring and reporting will be annual in Years 1 to 5. From Year 5 onwards, newly created habitats will be largely established and therefore at lower risk of failure. Consequently, the monitoring survey and reporting frequency will be reduced to every five years.

Monitoring surveys will be undertaken in May to August when grassland species are most easily detected. Reports will be submitted by October and reviewed by December to ensure sufficient time to undertake any necessary remedial measures prior to the spring planting and sowing season.

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.

Monitoring methods and frequency need to be considered according to habitat type. The text below is only for illustrative purposes. Plan according to your own project and habitat requirements.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Other woodland; broadleaved	1. Quadrat sampling to identify habitat type establishing and number of species per m². This should also include recording the ground flora and determining if any recognisable NVC community is becoming present. 2. Estimate extent of temporary open spaces, deadwood and canopy cover. 3. Identify any damage from browsing, human disturbance and diseases/pests. 4. Identify any invasive species present.	Annually from Years 1 to 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Modified Grassland	1. Quadrat sampling to assess the number of species per m² and determine the type of grassland developing. 2. Assessment of total cover of scrub (including bracken) and bare ground. 3. Check for the presence of suboptimal and invasive species. 4. Collect a species list to check against the target species list in GL-T03.	Annually from Years 1 to 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.

Mixed Scrub	1. Check shrubs to ensure they have established properly. 2. Check for signs of pests or disease, human damage, or other damage that may affect shrub health.	Annually from Years 1 to 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Individual Trees	1. Check of each individual tree to ensure it has established properly. 2. Check for signs of pests or disease, human damage, or other damage that may affect tree health.	Annually from Years 1 to 5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Native Hedgerow	1. Quadrat sampling to assess the number of species per m². 2. Estimate percentage of gaps. 3. Identify invasive species present, any browsing damage, human disturbance and if any diseases or pests are present.	Annually from Years 1 to 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
Tanglewood Care Homes	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
1	January	January or February	Report on initial establishment of grassland, woodland, trees and mixed scrub. Identification of initial shrubs for coppicing in the mixed scrub.
2	January	January or February	Report on initial establishment of grassland, woodland, trees and mixed scrub.
3	January	January or February	Report on initial establishment of grassland, woodland, trees and mixed scrub.
4	January	January or February	Report on initial establishment of grassland, woodland, trees and mixed scrub.
5	January	January or February	Determine whether establishment of grassland, woodland, trees and mixed

			scrub has been successful. Identification of shrubs for coppicing in the mixed scrub.
10	January	January or February	General report on the condition of all habitats, review whether establishment of individual trees, woodland, mixed scrub and grassland has been successful, identification of shrubs for coppicing in the mixed scrub.
15	January	January or February	General report on the condition of all habitats, identification of shrubs for coppicing in the mixed scrub.
20	January	January or February	General report on the condition of all habitats, identification of shrubs for coppicing in the mixed scrub.
25	January	January or February	General report on the condition of all habitats, identification of shrubs for coppicing in the mixed scrub.
30	January	January or February	Final Report

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Adaptive management is a systematic approach to natural resource management that involves monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of management actions then adjusting as necessary to improve outcomes over time. It is an iterative process in which management actions are followed by targeted monitoring outcomes. These, in turn, inform the ongoing management.

Major reviews of the HMMP will take place in monitoring reports in Years 5 and 10. These will assess the success of the establishment of the new grassland, mixed scrub and individual tree habitats in particular. If it becomes apparent that, despite the implementation of creation measures as detailed within Chapter 2 of this HMMP, and any remedial measures recommended, the targeted habitats are not becoming established and meeting the targeted condition, the feasibility of these targets will be reviewed and adapted.

Each monitoring report will include a section highlighting where targets within the HMMP are not being achieved and recommending any changes to the HMMP in order to better achieve the targets. A major review will take place in Years 5 and 10 where major milestones in the establishment of the newly created habitats should be reached. Responsibilities for reviewing the HMMP are identified at the beginning of Chapter 3.