

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Lychgate Lane, Burbage
Date:	25/03/2026
Version:	2.0

Author:

FPCR | environment
& design

Client:

AVANT
homes



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Version Control

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
1	Final	CH / 11.12.25	PH / 23.03.26
2	Final	SFW / 25.03.26	

Document Details

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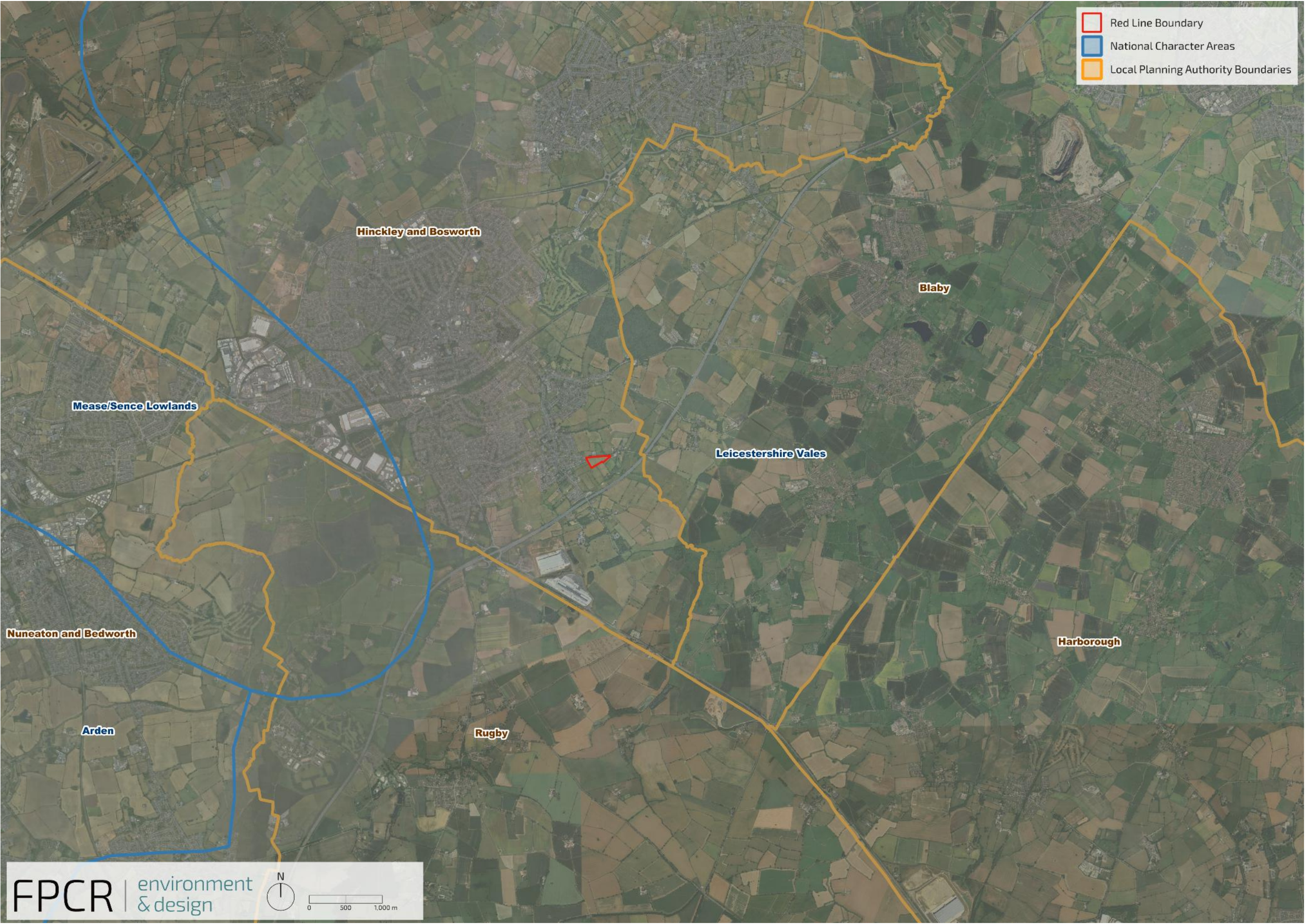
1. Project Background

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-Site Residential Development
Development Name and Address	Lychgate Lane, Burbage
BNG Project Name and Address	Lychgate Lae, Burbage
Author Organisation	FPCR Environment and Design Ltd.
Landowner	Avant Homes
Land Manager	Avant Homes
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Avant Homes
Period covered by this management plan	2026 - 2057
Planning authority	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	22/00192/OUT
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SP 44883 92289
Metric revision/title	Statutory Biodiversity Net Gain Metric
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
FPCR Environment and Design Ltd have prepared this Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) on behalf of Avant Homes to support the establishment of on-site biodiversity net gain. The proposals include a range of habitat creation measures which will be undertaken across the site to generate biodiversity units, including the: • Creation of other neutral grassland in moderate condition • Creation of modified grassland in good and poor condition • Creation of mixed scrub in poor and moderate condition • Creation of individual urban trees in moderate condition • Retention of boundary hedgerows
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
Commencement of habitat creation works will begin in 2026 and continue throughout the build stage of the development. Once all habitat creation and enhancement works have been implemented, Avant Homes and their appointed Management Company (Trustgreen) will begin managing the habitats from the start date for 30 years.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring will be undertaken in years 1, 3 and 5 following the initial habitat creation works, i.e. during the ‘habitat establishment phase’ of this HMMP. Then, during the ‘post-establishment phase’, in years 7 and 10. Following this, monitoring will be undertaken every five years throughout the life of this 30-year HMMP. The key aim of monitoring will be to track the success of condition targets for habitat creation and to trigger remedial measures where necessary. This is an adaptive management plan; over time it may be necessary to adjust management measures according to the success of the outcomes. This will be a process of monitoring, evaluating, and modifying the plan as required to reach the targeted outcomes. The responsible authority will be consulted if any significant changes are required.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
No specific consents or licenses are required for this habitat management plan.
Funding PB-B06
Funding on site to be provided by Avant Homes until the end of the development period, then by the Management Company.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
On-site habitats will be secured via a S106 agreement.





Phasing strategy

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

Yes: ☐ No: ☒

This HMMP covers the site wide habitat creation and management.

Roles and Responsibilities

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09

Name or Initials		CH		
Organisation		FPCR Environment and Design Ltd.		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	2057

FPCR are responsible for overseeing the preparation of this HMMP and for providing ecological advice on the delivery of the habitat establishment and management prescriptions provided, as and when requested by the client.

Statement of Competency

The FPCR Ecologist who completed the HMMP has over 4 years of experience in the ecology sector with a focus on botanical and habitat surveying; holding a BSBI Field Identification Skills Certificate (FISC) Level 3. As an Ecologist, they have a good level of experience in Biodiversity Net Gain and collaborate with private sector clients in helping them to achieve a net gain.

It is quality assured by a Director with extensive experience and who is a full member of CIEEM.

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

Name or Initials		Avant Homes		
Organisation		Avant Homes		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056

Avant Homes will be responsible for all habitats (including creation) until completion of the development. After which, the appointed management contractor (TBC) will be responsible for all management tasks as set out within this document until the end of the HMMP.

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

Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		Trustgreen		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12

Name or Initials		Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council		
Organisation		Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2057

The Responsible Body will be responsible for the compliance monitoring of the site, including auditing of monitoring reports over the duration of the agreement.

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site is located off Lychgate lane to the east of the village of Burbage and comprised one compartment of poor semi-improved grassland with a small proportion of scrub cover along the eastern boundary. The site was bordered by species-poor native hedgerows.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The proposed development comprises the construction of 85 residential dwellings, offering a diverse mix of housing types and tenures in accordance with the approved design specifications. The scope of works includes all necessary enabling activities such as site clearance, groundworks, and utility diversions. Essential infrastructure will be delivered as part of the scheme, including internal roads, footpaths, drainage systems, and utility connections. The development will also feature landscaping, boundary treatments, and public open spaces designed to support a high-quality residential environment.

Habitat creation within the designated public open space (POS) will include areas of other neutral grassland and modified grassland, complemented by the planting of scattered native trees to enhance structural diversity.

Site Context Photos PB-F03



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

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☐	Detailed within the accompanying Ecological Appraisal (FPCR, 2022)
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?	☐	Detailed within the accompanying Ecological Appraisal (FPCR, 2022)
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	None present
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?	☐	Detailed within the accompanying Ecological Appraisal (FPCR, 2022)
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	Detailed within the accompanying Ecological Appraisal (FPCR, 2022)
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	The on-site areas are proposed to be residential development and therefore the general public will have access to the created habitats, however, overseeding of grassland and regular monitoring and appropriate management will ensure that all habitats are able to reach their target condition.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	Habitat creation targets are unlikely to be affected by local climate conditions as they comprise common and widespread, generic habitats that will be appropriate for England's climate.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	There are no constraints associated with the creation of proposed habitats in relation to the geology or topography of the on-site areas.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	No agricultural land on-site.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The habitats targeted for creation include common and widespread habitats that will not be significantly affected by soil conditions.
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No known contaminated land issues.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	Not considered necessary. The drainage scheme has been designed to prevent flooding which will facilitate the habitat creation proposals.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	The site lies within flood risk zone 1 indicating a very low risk of flooding and is unlikely to have a significant impact on the site.
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The site is not known to fall within any local landscape or protected landscape designations.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	There are no known constraints.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	There are no known constraints.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	N/A

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)

Name or Initials	JAW
Organisation	FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Survey Date	21.04.21

Statement of Competency

The baseline survey was undertaken by JAW, an Ecologist with many years of experience in Ecological Consultancy, and who is experienced in botanical survey, having achieved Level 4 on the Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland’s (BSBI) Field Identification Skills Competency (FISC).

Survey conditions and limitations

The survey was conducted during the optimal survey season (May – September) and the habitats across the site were fully accessible; therefore, no limitations were recorded.

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020? (BI-B05)

No signs or evidence of degradation were recorded.

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

N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Habitats (BI-T04)

Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha) / Length (km)
Grassland: Modified Grassland – G4	No	No	The main field compartment comprised modified grassland. The field was dominated by perennial rye-grass <i>Lolium perenne</i> , with frequent crested dog’s-tail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> and meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> . Herbs in these fields were common species such as frequent creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , meadow buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and occasional common knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> . Lesser celandine <i>Ficaria verna</i> was also noted in the east of the site but was rarely occurring. The modified grassland was determined to be in poor condition due to the low species-richness and lack of vegetation structure.	Poor	2.6888
Heathland and Shrub: Mixed Scrub	No	No	A small area of dense scrub was present along the western boundary. The dominant species was hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> with sparse bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i> , with occasional ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i> . The scrub was determined to be in poor condition due to the dominance of hawthorn accounting for more than 75% cover and the absence of a well-developed edge and clearings, glades or rides.	Poor	0.0896
Hedgerow: Native Hedgerow	No	Yes	Four native species hedgerows formed the boundaries of the site. All hedgerows were considered to provide potential commuting habitat for wildlife and contained over 80% native woody species and were therefore classified as Habitats of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006. Common species presence included hawthorn, sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> , field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> and blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> . These hedgerows were determined to be in good condition.	Good	0.722

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)
None of the habitats within the survey boundary were considered to have irreplaceable status. The majority of the site comprised modified grassland, which is a ‘low’ distinctiveness habitat. Other habitats included mixed scrub in poor condition and native hedgerows in good condition. The loss of any of these habitats does not pose a constraint and can be adequately compensated for.

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



Baseline Distinctiveness and Condition Plan (BI-F03)



Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)



2. Planned Management Activities

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The key habitats created, and management aims are:

Other Neutral Grassland

Wildflower grassland will be created with a management focus on promoting biodiversity. This will include seeding with a suitably appropriate diverse native seed mix, with ongoing informal management. Species diversity will be monitored, and supplementary seeding or remedial measures as required will be implemented.

Modified Grassland

Amenity grassland will be created along the edges of public open space (POS) using an appropriate flowering lawn mixture. Species diversity will be monitored, and supplementary seeding or remedial measures will be implemented in areas with excessive wear and tear.

Mixed scrub

Areas of mixed native scrub will be planted which will be subject to sympathetic management to allow natural regeneration to occur. Management will also maintain the scrub to be free of non-native or undesirable species.

Individual Tree Planting

Native and non-native trees will be planted across the site. These will be minimally managed to allow trees to mature naturally, with remedial measures implemented where trees fail or do not establish as required.

Hedgerow Planting

A section of hedgerow will be enhanced through increased native planting along its length to enhance from a native to species-rich native hedgerow.

To achieve the above aims, the management prescriptions outlined and detailed prescriptions below will be undertaken during the period of the plan and will therefore seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Ensure the successful establishment of new habitats and the safeguarding of retained habitats, increasing the site's biodiversity from the outset.
- Maintain and increase opportunities for local wildlife through appropriate management.
- Secure the health and retention of created habitats, with defects identified early and promptly addressed, with habitats kept free of unwanted flora, and by replacing diseased or damaged flora as necessary.
- Monitor key habitats throughout the life of the management plan to ensure management prescriptions remain suitable.
- Enable a balance between providing an environment suitable for wildlife and ensuring a site suitable for its end use.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

The site's baseline and the proposals have influenced its habitat retention and creation aspirations. This included the retention of all boundary hedgerows where possible.

FPCR Ecologists have worked with projects Landscape Architects early in the design stage; to maximise the number of biodiversity units being produced by the proposals, while maintain the proposed functionality of the site as a residential development.

Proposed species mixes have considered the habitat types common to the local area and suitability to the soil type present.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

Target Habitat Type	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Other neutral grassland	Moderate	5 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, D, and E. Criterion C and F will not be targeted.	Areas which are expected to be easier to maintain as a long/varied sward within areas of POS.
Urban Trees	Moderate	27 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria B, D and F. Criterion C and E will not be targeted.	Where native species are planted, criteria A will also be targeted.
Modified Grassland	Good	7 years	Good condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C, D, F and G.	These criteria will be feasible to pass, with the recommended seed mix and management to remove any encroaching scrub, bracken or invasive/non-native species. To ensure that the habitat is well within the good condition category, criterion D can also be achieved by ensuring areas of physical damage are reseeded and kept below 5% of the total area.
Modified Grassland	Poor	1 year	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria C, F and G.	These criteria will be feasible to pass, with the recommended seed mix and management to remove any encroaching scrub, bracken or invasive/non-native species.
Mixed Scrub	Moderate	5 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B and C. Criterion D and E will not be targeted.	Areas of mixed scrub to be created in north-eastern corner and along southern boundary.

Additional Information

A small number of faunal enhancements are to be incorporated as part of the scheme. This is to include bat and bird boxes, invertebrate hotels and hedgehog highways. Indicative locations of the enhancements are detailed on the faunal enhancement plan. Types of enhancements are only recommended and can be similar approved alternatives.

Bats: 10 boxes total (Schwegler 1FF and 2F).

Birds: 2 x Schwegler 1B and 12 x swift bricks (installed in groups of 3).

Habitat Retention

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

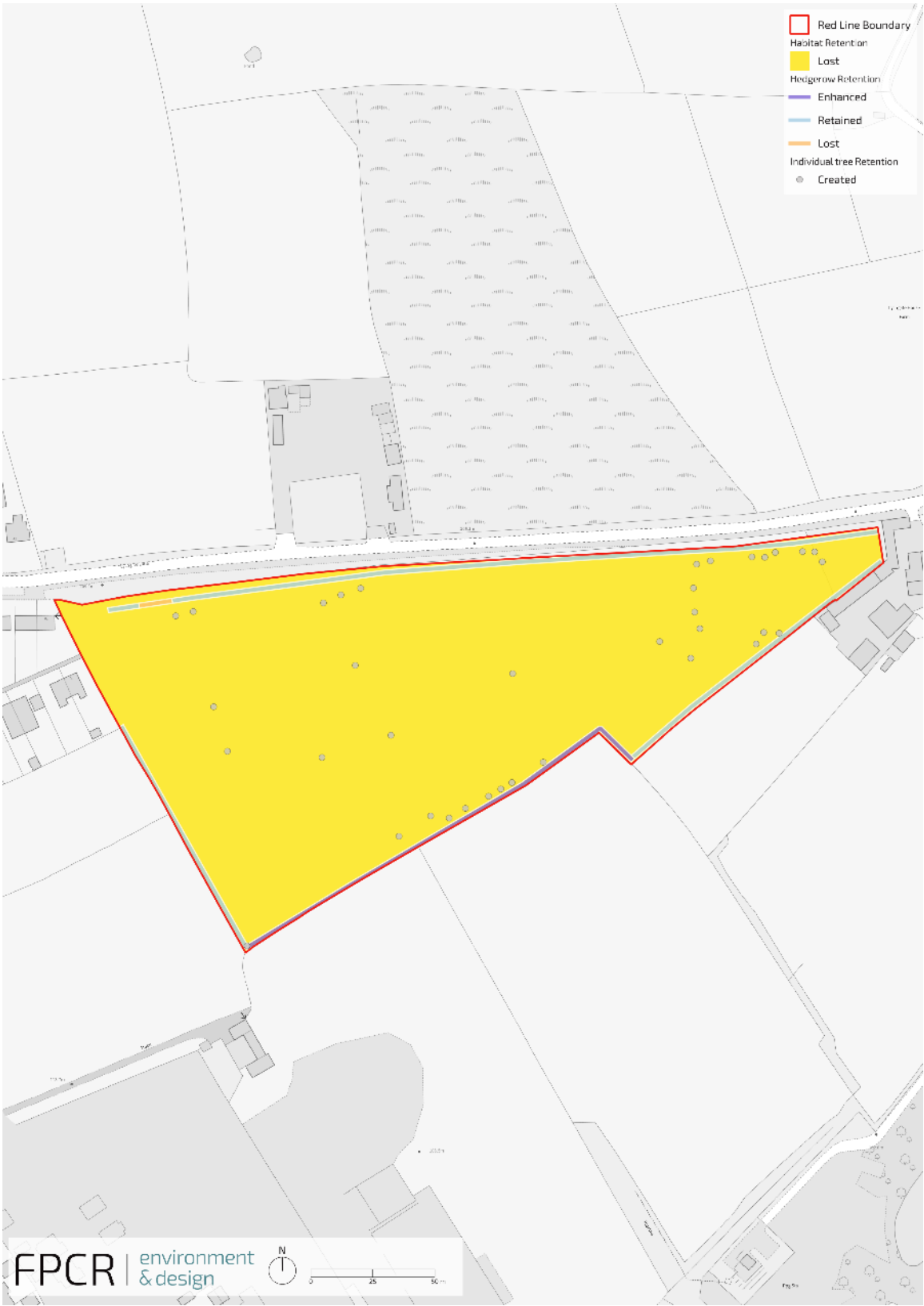
The habitats to be retained include the boundary hedgerows and associated mature trees.

The hedgerows and trees will be suitably fenced during construction activities by maintaining Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and adhering to best practice guidance such as BS5837 Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations: 2012 for trees and hedges.

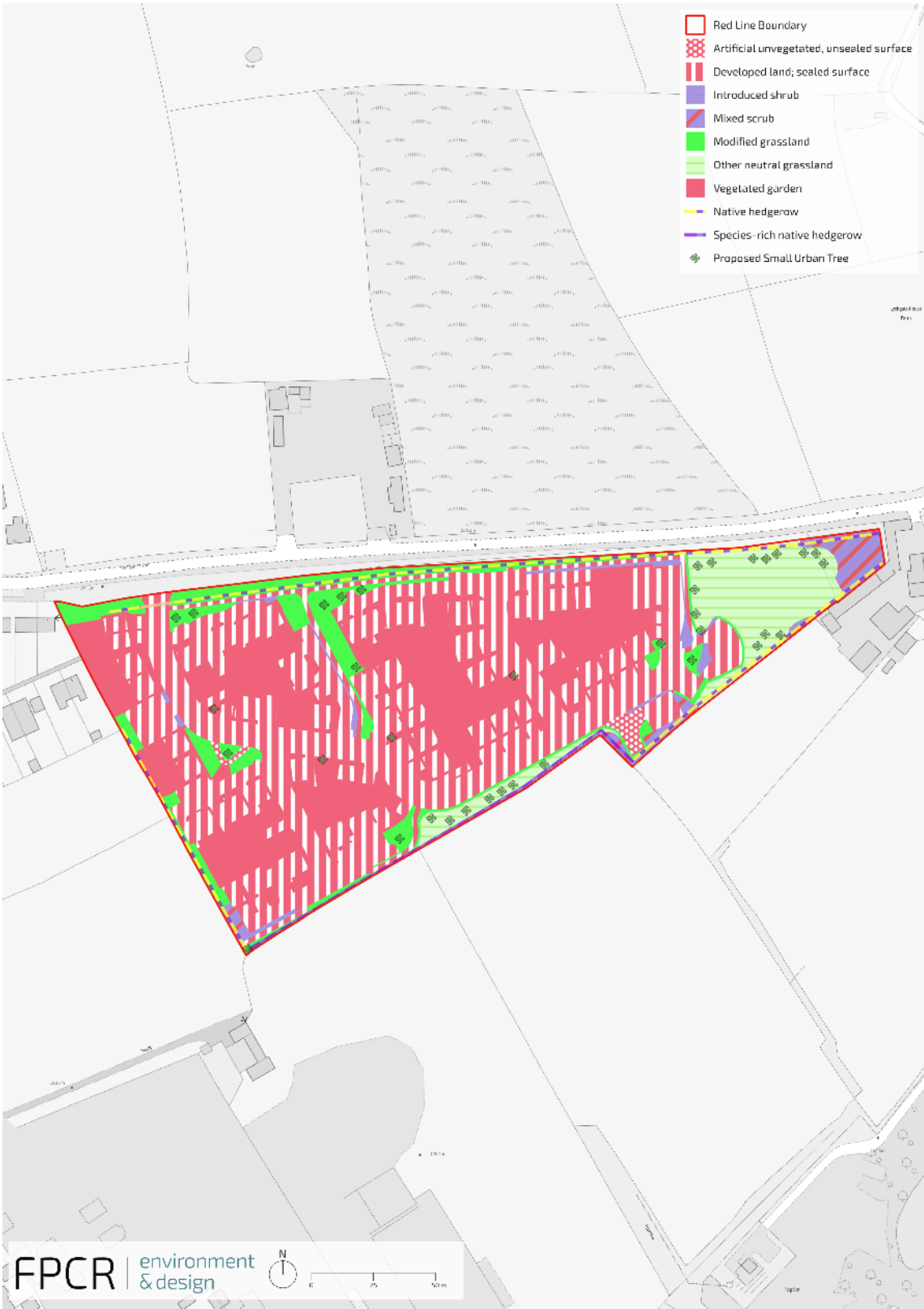
Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Fencing should be installed as required in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

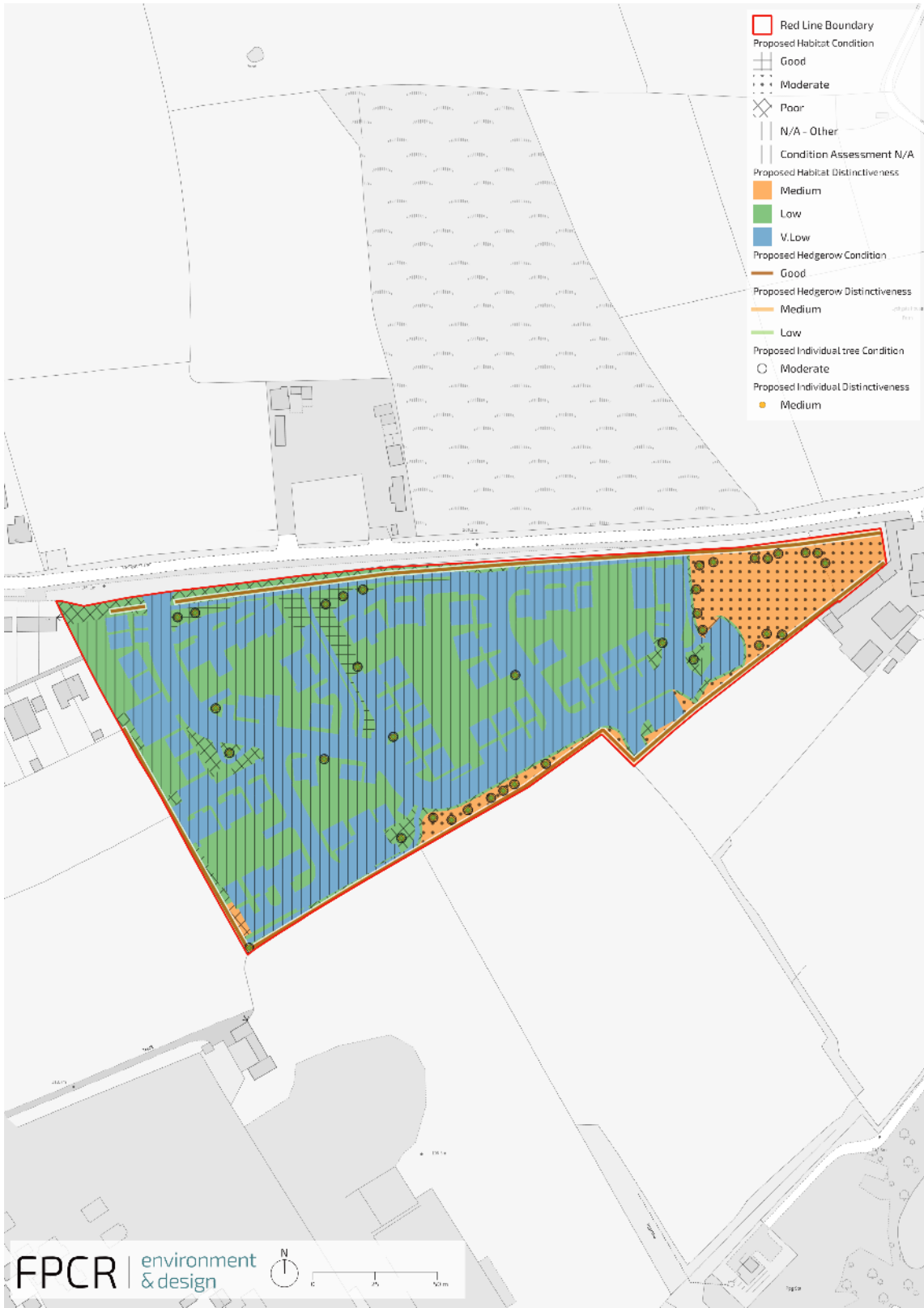
Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01



Proposed Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



Proposed Distinctiveness and Condition Plan (BI-F03)





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- Key**
- Bat boxes 3 per tree (Schwegler 1FF and 2F)
 - ▲ Bird boxes 1 per tree (Schwegler 1B or similar)
 - ★ Bug hotel
 - ◆ Swift bricks
 - Hedgehog route



client
Avant Homes

project
Land at Lychgate Lane

drawing title
BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT PLAN

scale @ A3 1:1,250	drawn MAF / SPW	issue date 4/10/2024
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drawing / figure
figure 1

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Target Habitat:		Modified Grassland		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.	Good -Yes Poor - No	The habitat will be created using a species-rich low maintenance grass seed mix used in amenity areas.	The grassland will be mown as required to 50mm or lower. Any areas that have failed to establish will be re-sown.
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.	Good -Yes Poor - No	Targeted through management	Rotational mowing throughout the year to ensure a varied sward height (at least 20% of the sward less than 7cm and at least 20% more than 7cm at any time)
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	Targeted through management.	Regular monitoring and mowing regime to control encroachment.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Good -Yes Poor - No	Targeted through management.	Regular maintenance and reseedling as needed to ensure physical damage remains below 5%.
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No	This will not be targeted.	This will not be targeted.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	Targeted through management.	Regular monitoring to track where bracken encroachment has occurred which will trigger remedial action where necessary.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	Targeted through management.	Regular monitoring will track the presence of invasive non-native species and will trigger remedial action where necessary to remove their presence. Native seed mix will be used to create a flowering lawn.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Sowing of grassland	Year 1	Before seeding, soil must be cultivated using a rotovator or similar to produce a medium tilth that is subsequently allowed to settle for several days. Areas will then be sown with an amenity seed mix selecting a time when the soil is moist and can be worked. Sowing must be undertaken in still wind conditions when the soil is saturated but not flooded. After sowing, seed will be bedded in by rolling. Ideal timings for seeding are during cooler periods of the year in early spring or late autumn.
Establishment management	Year 1	Soon after sowing there may be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. Allow the grass to establish to a height of c.5-7cm and remove the weeds by hand. Then cut the grass and remove the cuttings down to no lower than 2.5cm. Gradually raise the height to about 4 – 5 cm to prepare for winter. This can then be kept 4-5cm by mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.
Short-term management	Years 1 – 5 (Post completion)	Following successful establishment, grass should be maintained at 2.5cm – 7cm and left uncut in dry hot periods. Weeds can be treated with a herbicide such as Glyphosate. Areas damaged from footfall to be protected by low railings as required to prevent desire lines, with reseeding as necessary.
Long-term management	Year 6+ (Post completion – 30 years minimum)	Grass should be maintained at 2.5cm – 9cm and left uncut in dry hot periods. Cutting should include a rotation between areas to ensure a varied sward height is maintained. Weeds can be treated with a herbicide such as Glyphosate. Areas damaged from footfall to be protected by low railings as required to prevent desire lines, with reseeding as necessary.
Supplementary seeding	Throughout (Pre and Post completion)	Spread supplementary Lawn Grass Mixture seeds as necessary by broadcasting seeds in response to poor establishment or damage from footfall. Sowing must be undertaken in still wind conditions when the soil is saturated but not flooded.

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

Emorsgate EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture (or similar approved)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Kidney Vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	1
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	1
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	1.6
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>	1
Lady’s Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	1.6
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.4
Common Bird’s-foot-Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.2
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	0.6
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	2.4
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	1
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.2
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1.6
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	1
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	0.4
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	4
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	8
Crested Dog’s-tail	<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

What Does Success Look Like? (GL-F01)



Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Target Habitat		Other neutral grassland		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	The grassland wildflower seed mix will introduce a range of grass and herbaceous species to enhance the sward's botanical diversity. The ground will be prepared appropriately to ensure germination success.	During establishment, grassland will be cut up to three times to allow perennial species to be established in accordance with supplier instructions. The arisings will be removed after each cut to reduce the nutrient level. Following the creation approach, ongoing management will include mowing and/or extensive low-density grazing.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	The selected seed mix will introduce a range of grass and herbaceous species, promoting the establishment of a diverse sward.	Sward height will be managed through cutting, and at least 20% will be left more than 7cm. Areas to the edge of the site and adjacent to scrub and hedgerow habitats should be allowed to grow taller to create further variations in sward height.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	No	This will not be targeted.	This will not be targeted.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	N/A	Monitoring and management will ensure bracken and scrub is not allowed to cover greater than 20% for bracken or 5% for scrub. These will be managed through mechanical means or with a suitable herbicide if required.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes	During the creation and establishment phases, care will be taken to prevent physical damage from machinery or storage.	Adaptive management, in response to monitoring reporting recommendations, can also target damage from machinery use (do not access with machinery during or after wet periods where the ground might be soft), and the removal of undesirable or invasive species if they are established.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No	This will not be targeted.	This will not be targeted.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Sowing of grassland	Year 1	Prior to sowing wildflower grassland in areas to be created, the soil should be ploughed or rotovated and raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth. All stones over 30mm in diameter will be removed. Fertiliser will not be applied at any point as this will lead to dominance of nutrient loving species such as broad-leaved grasses, nettles and docks. The seed mix will be sown in accordance with the manufacturers specification to allow space for each species to establish and to produce good ground cover. Seed will be sown in the autumn or spring, selecting a time when the soil is moist and can be worked. Seeding will be sown by hand broadcasting, seed fiddle, spinner, hydra seeding of Cambridge (ribbed) roll will be used for one or two passes to firm and level the surface and create good seed soil contact.
Establishment management	Year 1	Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for invertebrates, and they will die before the year is out. Resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, then cut and remove the cuttings. This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.
Short-term management	Years 2 – 5	Following successful establishment, grass should be cut once late July/August once the flowers have gone to seed. Grass should be cut to a minimum of 50mm. Cuttings should be left for 1 – 7 days to allow these to dry, for re-dispersal of seeds before being removed. Grass can be mowed through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in early spring if needed.
Long-term management	Year 6+	Established grassland will be mown on a rotational basis with areas either being mown once during early spring (March), summer (late June-August) or autumn (August- November). A later cut will benefit moth species by providing a food source for longer and subsequently provide increases foraging opportunities for bats in their active season of April to October. Grassland adjacent to hedgerows and scrub habitat will be cut once on alternate years with some ruderal species being allowed to colonise for further species and habitat diversity. Arisings will be left for 48 hours to allow dispersal of seeds and invertebrates prior to removal, to encourage grassland establishment and prevent soil enrichment and thatching. Where pernicious and/or invasive weed species establish, targeted cutting prior to setting seed in late summer will be undertaken. Where this management does not prove effective, these should be spot treated using a contact herbicide applied via a hand-held weed wipe or applied with a hand brush – do not spot treat with a knapsack sprayer.
Supplementary seeding	Throughout	Spread supplementary native wildflower seeds as necessary in response to poor establishment uptake by broadcasting seeds or introducing plug plants. Sowing must be undertaken in still wind conditions when the soil is saturated but not flooded.

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

Emorsgate EM3 – Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture (or similar approved)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.40%
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	0.20%
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	1.20%
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	2.00%
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	1.00%
Viper’s-bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	0.60%
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	0.20%
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>	0.80%
Lady’s Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	0.40%
Meadow Crane’s-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	0.40%
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.00%
Musk Mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>	1.00%
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	0.40%
Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	0.20%
Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.20%
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1.40%
Salad Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba</i>	0.60%
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	1.00%
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.60%
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1.60%
Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	0.60%
Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	0.40%
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	0.40%

Small Scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	0.20%
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	0.80%
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	1.00%
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	0.20%
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	0.20%
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	8.00%
Crested Dog’s-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	28.00%
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	24.00%
Smaller Cat’s-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	4.00%
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	16.00%

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)



Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Target Habitat: Moderate Condition				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Native trees only	Planting will consist of a mix of native and non-native species.	Replacement planting of any failed specimens (if required) will be native species only.
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	Trees will be planted as individual trees where they will not compete with neighbouring trees or scrub, allowing them to grow a full and continuous canopy.	N/A
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	This criterion will not be targeted due to the limited time frame available within his management plan (30 years) which will not be sufficient to allow a tree to grow to full maturity	It is unlikely that all trees will reach maturity within the 30-year management period.
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	The bases of trees will be mulched to prevent weed growth. Other than removal of diseased or failed species, there will be no pruning or management during this management plan.	No herbicides shall be used in the planting and establishment process. There will be no pruning or management other than the removal of diseased or failed species. Therefore, this should not hinder species from meeting this criterion.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	This criterion will not be targeted as it is unlikely that young, planted trees will be guaranteed to achieve this within the 30-year management period without artificial interventions.	It is unlikely that trees will develop ecological niches within the 30-year management period.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Trees are to be planted on areas of grassland.	Grassland and will be maintained beneath tree canopies in accordance with prescriptions provided above.

Individual Trees

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Introduce standard tree planting	Year 1	Trees will be planted following the seeding of the grasslands. Trees should be sought from a reputable supplier. Trees will be planted with sufficient space to grow to full maturity. Any evidence of existing soil compaction will be remediated before planting to ensure the soil can support tree establishment and growth. The planting pit dug will be a shallow square, larger than the tree's root ball. The base of the planting pit will be broken up to encourage aeration to the depth of a garden fork before tree planting. Backfilling of soil will utilise existing excavated soils only with no compost or fertiliser application. Existing subsoils and top-soils should be kept separate during excavation, with the subsoil backfilled first before topping with topsoil. Lightly firm down the backfill, avoiding compaction. Planting should aim to create scattered trees with a minimum of a 15-20m gap between trees, to reduce competition. Trees are to be mulched using wood chippings or bark to establish a 1m diameter around the tree stem. Planting will be undertaken from 1 November to 31 March, when the ground is not frozen or waterlogged. This will accord with BS 8545:2014. - Plant with hand tools, such as spades – do not plough or cultivate. - No fertiliser or compost should be used. Trees should not be planted lower than the surrounding ground level, with the aim of planting to ensure that the base meets the soil level, which will be slightly above ground level, with an aim of 25mm above. Standard trees to be secured with a single stake and adjustable tie with spacer. All Heavy Standard trees to be double staked using wooden crossbar and adjustable tie with spacer. Stakes to be positioned in the windward side of the tree. Appropriate spiral tree guards will also be installed to prevent browsing pressure and/or anthropogenic disturbance.
Weed Control	Years 2 – 5	A weed-free mulched 1m diameter circle will be placed around the tree stem to a minimum depth of 75mm. When trees have reached independence, the sward can be allowed to grow up to the trunk, although tall weeds, bramble, and ivy will be removed from around the trees. Care will be taken when using strimmers or mowers to avoid damaging trees. Weeds and grass within 1m of the trunks will be removed or cut by hand to prevent damage by machinery.
Aftercare	Years 2	Trees will be watered regularly during their first year after planting, when soil becomes dry.
Aftercare	Years 2 – 5	Examine all tree supports and ties and replace or adjust as appropriate. If the tree has yet to be established, replace or adjust ties and spacers as appropriate. Once the tree has established remove all stakes, ties, spacers, tubes, etc., filling holes left by supports with suitable low-nutrient topsoil.
Failure replacement	Years 2+	Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis, to be replaced in the next planting season (November-February). Top up mulch to a depth of 75mm where necessary.
Aftercare	Years 2 – 10	Where periods of extreme drought occur, trees that have not yet established (not healthy, not in full leaf, suppressed growth) will be watered where their drought tolerance is deemed insufficient.
Removal of tree guards & ties	Years 10 – 13	Remove remaining tree supports, tree guards and ties (unless required to support replacement trees).

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Tree Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Quantity	Comments
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	8	Extra heavy standard
Field Maple ‘Elsrijk’	<i>Acer campestre</i> ‘Elsrijk’	4	Extra heavy standard
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	3	Heavy standard
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	3	Multi-stem
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	7	Extra heavy standard
Hornbeam ‘Purpurea’	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> ‘Purpurea’	2	Extra heavy standard
Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	5	Extra heavy standard
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	1	Extra heavy standard
Autumn Cherry	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i> ‘Autumnalis’	1	Extra heavy standard
Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	4	Heavy standard
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	1	Extra heavy standard
Whitebeam ‘Lutescens’	<i>Sorbus aria</i> ‘Lutescens’	1	Extra heavy standard
Small-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	4	Heavy standard

What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)



Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T02)

Target Habitat: Mixed Scrub (Moderate Condition)				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation 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 (when 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	More than three native species will be planted. Habitat will be representative of UKHab description, with no one species comprising more than 75% of the cover.	Selective thinning will ensure no one species comprises more than 50% of the canopy cover.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes	There is a good age range – all the following are present: seedlings, young shrubs and mature shrubs.	Selective thinning, rotational management and supplementary planting will create a diverse age range.
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	N/A	Monitoring regularly will identify invasive non-native species or those indicating sub-optimal conditions. Remedial action to reduce or remove their presence will be undertaken if necessary, including hand-pulling or spot-spot spraying if required.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No	This will not be targeted.	This will not be targeted.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	This will not be targeted.	This will not be targeted.

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

All birds, their eggs, dependent young and active nests are protected from damage or destruction whilst breeding. Management of the scrub should be undertaken between October and February, outside of the breeding bird season. If management during this period is not possible, then a nesting bird check by a suitably experienced ecologist should be made of all areas requiring management no more than two days before works are scheduled. Should an active nest be found, works in this area must stop until the young have fledged or the nest is not longer active. A buffer around the affected area will be necessary to reduce disturbance effects that could cause a nest to be abandoned.

Scrub

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground Preparation	Year 1	Apply herbicide to control weed growth/thistles and docks before planting (if required). An appropriately qualified contractor will select an appropriate herbicide. Any chemicals will be used following the product label. Alternatively, control by hand, although this can be difficult. The soil can be harrowed to create an even bed.
Introduce native scrub whip planting	Year 1	Plant between November and March to ensure maximum establishment. Using locally sourced stock (60-90cm bare root whips). Group planting will be employed with 1-3 species of similar growth rates planted together. Hawthorn will be planted in small single species clumps through the scrub blocks, ensuring that blocks are sufficiently spaced apart to prevent this species dominating the canopy. The planting pit dug will be shallow T shape, larger than the root ball of the whip. Backfilling of soil will utilise existing excavated soils only with no compost or fertiliser application. It will be important to ensure trees are not planted lower than the surrounding ground level. The aim of planting will be to ensure that the level that the tree base meetings the soil level will be slightly above ground level, aiming for 25mm above. Apply mulch to help prevent new trees drying out. Either rabbit fencing and/or individual mesh guards and timber stakes will be required to prevent damage to saplings by browsing rabbits.
Establishment	Years 1 - 5	Scrub develops naturally if allowed to do so. Replace plants if less than 75% establishment of original planting. Weeding should be undertaken when plants are establishing to remove competing vegetation. Guards should be removed once standards have established.
Annual Management	Year 6+	Any pruning carried out must be during the period October – February (inclusive) to avoid disturbance to breeding birds. Care should be taken to avoid disturbing hibernating reptiles / amphibians which may colonise post-development. Maintain free of self-seeded non-native plants.
Replacement Planting	As required	Replace failed whips on a like-for-like basis.

Scrub - Species Lists (SC-T03)

Native Defensive Shrub Mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance/%
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	30
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	30
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	20
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	20

Native Shrub Mix A

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance/%
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	15
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	20
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	35
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	15
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	5
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	10

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-F01)



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

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Years 1-3	Other Neutral and Modified Grassland	Failed areas of seeding	Greater than 10% bare ground during years 2-5	Apply additional seed in areas of failed establishment. Appropriate seed mix to be used for the compartment where reseeded is required.
Project life term	Other Neutral and Modified Grassland	Poor sward height diversity	Where <20% of the sward is <7cm or <20% of the sward is >7cm	Implement appropriate mowing/strimming regime.
Project life term	Other Neutral and Modified Grassland	Scrub or bracken encroachment	Scrub and bracken cover greater than 5% or 20% respectively	Initiate programme of scrub and/or bracken removal as required. This can either be through mechanical removal or spot spraying with herbicide.
Project life term	Other Neutral Grassland	Establishment of species indicative of sub-optimal condition	Where species indicative of sub-optimal condition comprises >5% of sward	Initiate a programme of hand pulling species indicative of sub-optimal condition prior to them seeding. If necessary, spot-spraying species indicative of sub-optimal condition using a suitable herbicide.
Project life term	Other Neutral and Modified Grassland	Establishment of non-native invasive species	Monitoring identifies the presence of any invasive non-native species within the sward	Initiate a programme of eradication of invasive non-native species. Specialist advice should be sought to ensure the appropriate eradication measures for the species is identified.
Project life term	Other Neutral Grassland	Poor species diversity and representation of wildflowers, sedges and indicator species	Wildflowers, sedges and indicator species are not very clearly and easily visible in the sward.	Initiate yellow-rattle and red bartsia seeding to reduce the competitiveness of grasses.
Project life term	Modified Grassland	Poor species diversity	Where species diversity per m ² is <6	Apply additional seeding using an appropriate seed mix with species tolerant to frequent mowing and wear and tear.
Project life term	Individual Trees	Failed specimens	Failed specimens observed during the 30-year period.	Replacement of planting with like for like species of failed specimens. Where repeated failure is recorded, an arboriculturist will be consulted to advise on more appropriate tree specimens.
Project life term	Mixed Scrub	Establishment of invasive non-native species and/or species indicative of suboptimal condition.	Monitoring identifies the presence of any invasive non-native species or species indicative of suboptimal condition.	Invasive species – initiate a programme of eradication of invasive non-native species. Specialist advice should be sought to ensure the appropriate eradication measures for any species identified. Suboptimal species – initiate a programme of hand pulling species indicative of sub-optimal condition prior to them seeding. If necessary, spot-spray species indicative of sub-optimal condition using a suitable herbicide.
Project life term	Mixed Scrub	Overdominance of one species within the canopy	When one species of scrub represents more than 75% of canopy cover.	Selective thinning of dominant species to allow other species to establish within the canopy.

Project life term	Mixed Scrub	Insufficient variation of age classes	One or more age class missing across the habitat type.	Selective thinning of scrub to allow natural regeneration to occur. Where natural regeneration is unsuccessful, additional planting of native species should be introduced.
Project life term	Mixed Scrub	Encroachment of scrub into adjacent grasslands	Where the edges of scrub begin to creep into grasslands to an extent that they begin to reduce the overall extent of grasslands onsite. This may be a particular problem with blackthorn suckering.	Invite a programme of dense scrub removal where this habitat has begun to creep into grassland habitats. This should not be undertaken where only scattered scrub is present at the edges of the boundaries between these habitats and should only be undertaken where more dense scrub establishes.

3. Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)
The site will be monitored at varying degrees from establishment through to its long-term management. Initially, in years 1 to 5, an ecologist will monitor the site to review how the establishment of the proposed habitat creation is progressing. The key observations during this period will be to determine whether habitats are successfully establishing and improving and whether replacement planting or reseeding may be required. From Year 5, tree management will change to longer-term management, whilst post-establishment for grassland will continue. Monitoring will be undertaken at the beginning and end of this 5 to 10-year period. During years 11-30, grassland habitats will be monitored every five years beginning at year 15. The key elements of this monitoring will be to review whether the long-term management practices maintain the site in the targeted condition scores for the proposals. During this period, adaptive management measures will be reviewed to determine whether there are any opportunities to alter management to encourage additional habitat enhancements. Fixed-point photography (FPP) will be undertaken to quickly and effectively monitor changes that can be easily recognised visually, such as the spread of scrub into grassland or the increase in trampling caused by people. This involves taking photographs from the same point at intervals over time.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Other neutral grassland	During the establishment phase of grassland in Years 1 and 3, monitoring will involve a walkover with observations made, including the completion of establishment works. This will comprise a more high-level walkover to check that habitats are establishing as desired and/or to identify any initial signs of undesirable establish to initiate remedial works (where required). From year 5 monitoring will focus on determining the DAFOR abundances of plants present throughout the sward and whether a sufficient number of species within the seed mix used has established. It will also be important to monitor the percentage coverage of palatable grasses. During years 5-30, grasslands will be monitored by reviewing the following factors: • Species diversity per m² • Percentage cover of bare ground • Percentage cover of scrub/bracken • Percentage cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition • Presence of non-native invasive species • DAFOR Abundances of wildflowers, sedges and rushes • Sward height diversity Level of trampling damage	Year 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 Grassland monitoring will be undertaken between May and August.
Individual Trees	To be undertaken on newly planted small trees	Year 1 and then every 5 years starting from Year 5.

	During Years 1 and 3 of the establishment phase, individual trees will be monitored for their health. The abundance of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and the presence of non-native invasive species will also be reviewed. Throughout the remainder of the management period starting from Year 5, individual trees will be monitored for: • Trees achieving maturity • Any vandalism or adverse impacts from human activity • Pruning activities The presence of vegetation under the tree canopy area	Surveys to be completed between May and September.
Modified Grassland	During the grassland's establishment (years 2 to 5), monitoring will focus on determining the DAFOR abundances of plants present throughout the sward and whether enough species within the seed mixes used have been established. It will also be important to monitor the percentage coverage of palatable grasses. Quadrat sampling will be undertaken to identify the establishing grassland community, the number of species per m², and the botanical species list across grassland to check against the target species list. Five 1x1m quadrats should be randomly selected across the grassland for sampling. Record the number of species present and create a species list. As well as the above, the following should be monitored: • Estimate the percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. • Presence of non-native invasive species • Sward height diversity • Level of damage If the condition is unacceptable, adjust management and/or control activity.	Year 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 Grassland monitoring will be undertaken between May and August.
Mixed Scrub	During Years 1 – 5 of the establishment phase, monitoring will consist of a walkover assessment to observe the completion of establishment works. Individual scrub plants will also be monitored for their health. Additionally, a review of the abundance of species indicative of sub-optimal conditions and check for the presence of non-native invasive species will be undertaken. Throughout the remainder of the management period starting from Year 5, scrub will be monitored for: • The number of native scrub canopy species in each block • The percentage cover of various age ranges of scrub throughout scrub blocks • Percentage cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition • Presence of non-native invasive species	Years 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 Surveys to be completed between May and August.

Monitoring Reports

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
TBC	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	No later than 1 st September following completion	September - November	Report on results of initial habitat creation measures and provide recommendations.
Y3	No later than 1 st September	September - November	Report an update on habitat creation and habitat progression and provide recommendations.
Y5	No later than 1 st September	September - November	Begin detailed monitoring as prescribed above. Depending on the progress of habitats, review management techniques and update HMMP
Y10 – Y30	No later than 1 st September	September - November	Depending on the progress of habitats, review management techniques and update HMMP

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 iterative process in which management actions are followed by targeted monitoring outcomes. These, in turn, inform the ongoing management.

Regular robust monitoring, and reporting to the responsible authority, should identify issues early on. Then you can make conscious decisions to implement effective actions. If the BNG objectives are affected by external factors, it is important to agree decisions on changes to the management prescriptions and targets with the responsible authority. Following the review, record any changes in this management plan and schedule.

Monitoring results inform necessary management changes to promote achieving BNG targets stated in the statutory biodiversity metric and HMMP. The monitoring can pick up any unexpected, external influences. Some examples are dealing with a new plant disease, an invasive species that is thriving due to climate change, or changes to site access due to flooding.

Observations and notes from day-to-day management are important for delivering adaptive management. Consider how this information will be captured and fed into changes in management prescriptions, then through to subsequent monitoring reports.

By continuously monitoring the project, essential changes in management will be identified and implemented to continue progressing towards targets. Any changes will be updated in the monitoring reporting and any future updates to this management plan. Any major changes which will impact outcomes, such as the success of the project or the habitat type and condition being targeted will be discussed with the appropriate authority and agreed on.

An appropriately experienced ecologist will receive and review the monitoring survey reports. When a recommendation is made to the landowner to ensure compliance, it will be ensured through communication between the ecologist and the landowner that this is addressed within that year through adaptive management.

This management plan will undergo regular updates and reviews every five years to ensure its effectiveness. The monitoring reports will provide feedback on the plan’s implementation, and any necessary changes will be made accordingly. Additionally, the plan will identify and address any previously unknown risks that may arise.

It is important to note that any significant changes to the management prescriptions that could alter the expected outcomes will be discussed and agreed upon with the relevant authority before implementation.