

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	New Meeting Hall, Swedish Cottage
Date:	08/09/2025
Version:	V1.2

Author:

FPCR | environment
& design

Client:

Mostyn Gospel Hall Trust



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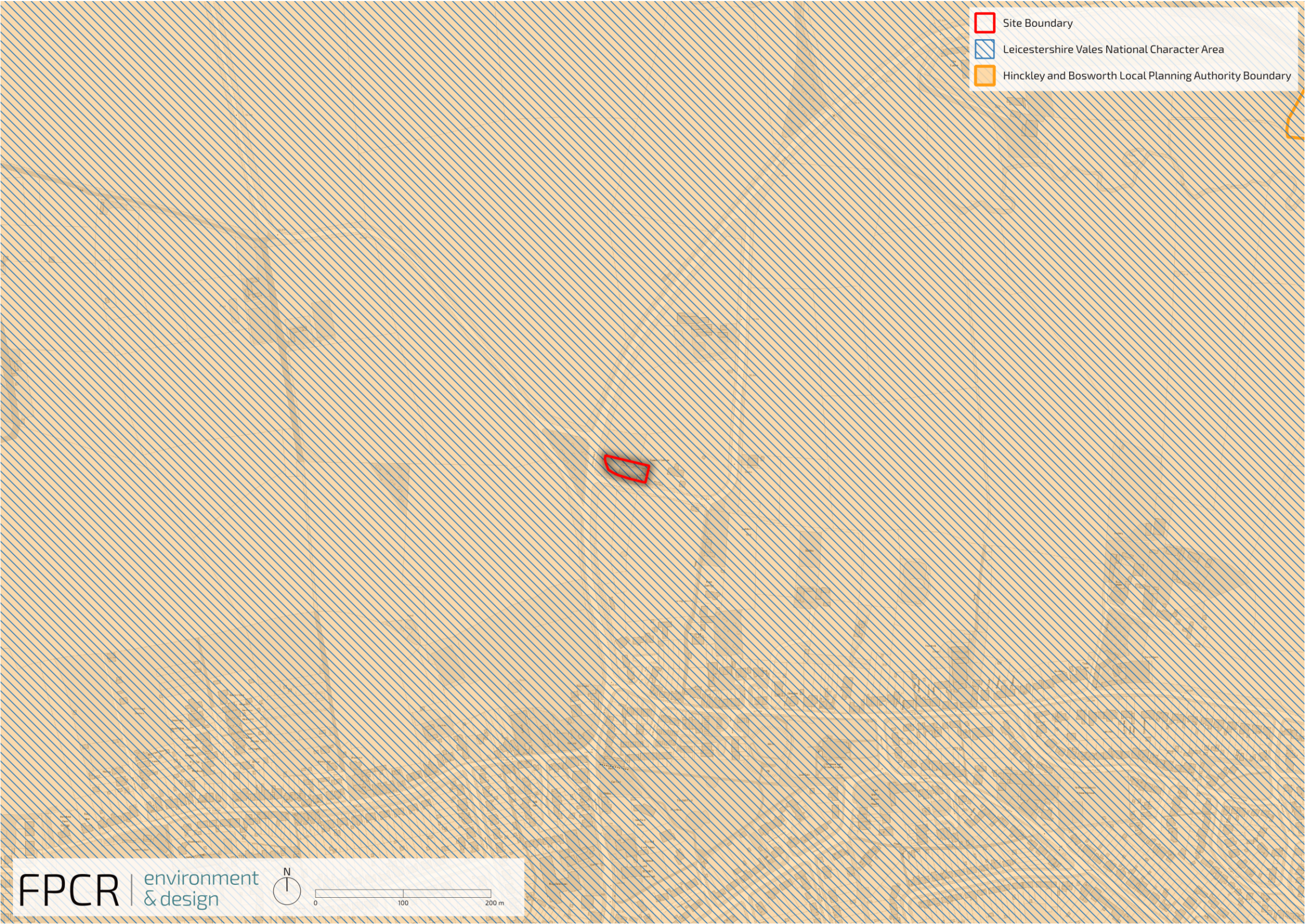
1. Project Background

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	Onsite
Development Name and Address	New Meeting Hall, Swedish Cottage, Leicester Road, Earl Shilton
BNG Project Name and Address	N/A
Author Organisation	FPCR Environment and Design Ltd.
Landowner	Mostyn Gospel Hall Trust
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Mostyn Gospel Hall Trust
Period covered by this management plan	30-year period
Planning authority	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	24/00996/FUL
BNG register reference (if applicable)	Applicable for off-site only – N/A if using for on-site
Central OS grid reference	SP 4688 9852
Metric revision/title	Reference Biodiversity metric used for this project ('statutory biodiversity metric' from January 2024)
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
All habitats onsite are to be lost, and replaced with modified grassland, native hedgerows and individual trees.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
The habitats will be managed for a minimum of 30 years. The implementation date is to be confirmed.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring will be carried out annually from years 1-5 then every 5 years until year 30. An adaptive management plan will be employed. 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 same desired outcomes. The responsible authority will be consulted if any significant changes are required.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
No consents or licenses are required as part of this HMMP.
Funding PB-B06
Funding has been secured to deliver this HMMP through Mostyn Gospel Hall Trust funds and the sale of the previous hall.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
Planning agreement with Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council under planning reference 24/00996/FUL.





Phasing strategy

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

The work is not to be delivered in phases and this HMMP covers site-wide management.

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		Suzy Mitchell (or other suitably experienced FPCR ecologist)		
Organisation		FPCR Environment and Design		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
FPCR 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. FPCR will also be responsible for ensuring the landowner/management organisation is aware of any protected and/or notable species constraints present on site.				
Statement of Competency				
Suzy Mitchell has worked for FPCR for three years and has experience in writing HMMPs and knowledge of the processes involved in habitat management for Biodiversity Net Gain. She specialises in biodiversity net gain assessment and holds a BSBI FISC Level 3 and a MoRPh River Condition Assessment accreditation.				
FPCR are a multidisciplinary Environment and Design company founded in 1957. FPCR have experience in delivering ecological consultancy services including Biodiversity Net Gain Assessments and HMMPs as well as a range of other ecological survey and assessment services.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		D. Abernethie		
Organisation		Mostyn Gospel Hall Trust		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
The Trust will be responsible for the implementation of this HMMP				
Statement of Competency				
The congregation includes a planting specialist company who will take care of the scheme				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		TBC		
		Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site comprises an existing vacant building (formerly used for commercial purposes), an area of hardstanding and an area of modified grassland which is currently grazed by horses.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The proposed development involves the construction of a new meeting hall, with associated car parking, access and green landscaping, following the demolition of the existing building.

Landscaping will include modified grassland, individual trees, and introduced scrub. Management regimes are detailed in this report.

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?	☐	There are no anticipated impacts on any local designated sites.
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?	☐	Details can be found in the Ecological Impact Assessment (FPCR, 2024).
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		No INNS were recorded onsite.
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?	☐	Details can be found in the Ecological Impact Assessment (FPCR, 2024).
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☐	Full baseline habitat details can be found in the Biodiversity Impact Assessment (FPCR, 2024).
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	No public footpaths run through the site
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☒	
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	The Site is flat, with an elevation of about 98m above sea level. There are no constraints regarding habitat proposals.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	The site is not currently used for agriculture.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The habitats to be created are not sensitive to nutrient levels.
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	There are no known contaminated land issues.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	Hydrology is not thought to significantly impact any proposed habitats.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	The site is not within a flood risk zone.
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The proposal won't change significantly impact the character of the site.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	Historic land use doesn't present any constraints
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	The Site is not subject to any statutory historic designations.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	None known

Baseline and Environmental Information

Climate

Current Climate Information (EI-T01)	
Nearest weather station details	Coventry, Coundon
Days of rain per year	123.3
Average annual rainfall mm	698.3mm
Highest temperature – Month and temperature °C	July – average high 21.97°C
Lowest temperature – Month and temperature °C	February – average low 1.75°C
Average annual hours of sunshine	1507.2
Sunniest month and average hours of sunshine	July - 197.5
Average number of days with air frost	38.6 days
Frostiest month and number of days	January – 9.1 days
Potential impact of current climate on project (EI-B05)	
The climate is typical of the East Midlands and species mixes selected for planting and/or seeding are appropriate for this climate. .	

Potential Impact of Climate Change on Proposals (EI-B06)
Climate change is projected to warm all areas of the UK, resulting in drier, warmer summers and milder, wetter winters, which are already being observed. Southern England has the most significant projected change in summer mean temperatures. As full impacts are unknown at the time of writing, the plan will be implemented using an adaptive management approach. This approach allows the scope to introduce new management responses to achieve the same objectives. For instance, this may involve changing the timing of a grass cut to reflect earlier plant growth and flowering. Adaptive responses to management may include but are not limited to; • Flexibility in site management, such as varying the timing of grass cuts, to respond to increased variation in seasonal growing conditions. • Increasing the grassland's structural heterogeneity by varying management's type and timing. • Monitoring and ensuring the control of invasive species, including previously unknown species as they occur. • Reducing other pressures such as human and pollutants pressures. • Retaining / encouraging field layer (minimal use of herbicides and mowing regimes) in combination with biodegradable mulch during the establishment phase to minimise soil water loss. Threats posed by climate change, such as introducing new pests and diseases, must be carefully assessed, and any changes to management objectives will be discussed with the responsible body first.

2. Planned Management Activities

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The proposals aim to create a meeting hall with associated access and soft landscaping. The goal is to create a moderate condition modified grassland containing a number of native tree species to increase the diversity onsite and provide opportunities for a variety of species. Ornamental shrubs and native hedgerow will provide structural diversity and foraging opportunities onsite.

Management Objectives

- Modified Grassland – management will encourage structural diversity and a dense sward, with high species richness.
- Ornamental shrubs – condition assessment N/A
- Individual trees – Trees will be planted within the modified grassland to provide links to surrounding habitats
- Native hedgerow – this hedgerow will be managed to reach moderate condition

Principles Informed by Design Stage

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

FPCR ecologists worked with the client early in the design stage to maximise the number of biodiversity units produced by the proposals while maintaining the site's proposed functionality as a meeting hall. This design collaboration has allowed the full compensation of lost units on site, with a net gain of 17.72%. The proposals have aimed to provide realistically achievable benefits for nature conservation within the confines and proposed use of the Site, based on sound ecological judgement and experience.

In the project design process, climate change factors were identified as pertinent factors relating to the site and have been carefully considered to ensure feasibility and encourage success. Although considered, soils, hydrology, geology/ site topography, local character and public access were not considered pertinent factors relating to the habitats proposed and, therefore, did not influence proposals.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

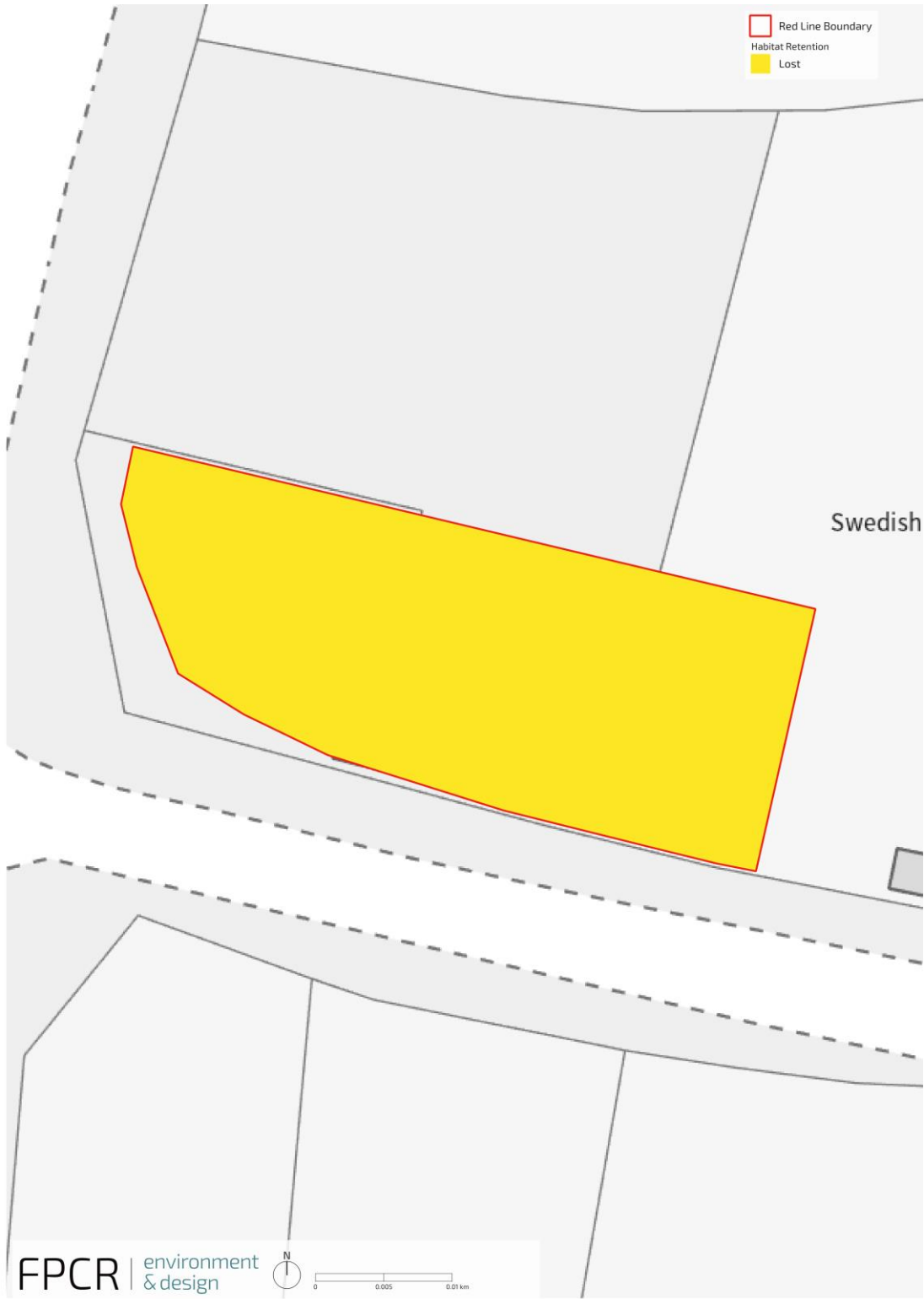
Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets
Modified Grassland / Developed Land Sealed Surface	Modified Grassland	Moderate / N/A	Moderate	4 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C, D and F. Criterion E will not be targeted.
N/A	Individual Trees	N/A	Moderate	27 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, D and F. Criteria C and E will not be targeted.
Modified Grassland / Developed Land Sealed Surface	Developed Land Sealed Surface	Moderate / N/A	N/A	0 years	Condition assessments are not applicable to this habitat type.
Modified Grassland / Developed Land Sealed Surface	Ornamental scrub	Moderate / N/A	N/A	1 year	Condition assessments are not applicable to this habitat type.
N/A	Native Hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	5 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A1, B1, B2, C1 and D1.

Habitat Retention

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

None of the onsite habitats are to be retained.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01





Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Target Habitat:		Modified Grassland – Moderate Condition			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation 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	All modified grassland	The area will be seeded using an appropriate native species rich seed mix equivalent grassland mix to achieve a more diverse sward to achieve 6-8 species per m ² (e.g. Emorsgate EL1).	Any areas of failed establishment / damage will be reseeded.
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.	Yes	All modified grassland	20% of the grassland will be left unmown, to create a varied sward height, particularly around the trees.	20% of the grassland will be left unmown, to create a varied sward height, particularly around the trees.
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	All modified grassland	No scrub or bracken was recorded within the fields, and any encroaching scrub since will be cleared before grassland creation.	Any scrub encroaching into the grassland 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 storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Yes	All modified grassland	The mix will be sown at the suggested sowing rate of 4g/m ² .	Areas of bare ground will be reseeded.
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No	All modified grassland	The mix will be sown at the suggested sowing rate of 4g/m ² .	Areas of bare ground will be reseeded.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	All modified grassland	No bracken was recorded within the fields, and any encroaching scrub since will be cleared before grassland creation.	Any bracken encroaching into the grassland will be removed.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	All modified grassland	No INNS were recorded within the site, and any INNS encroaching since will be cleared before grassland creation.	Any INNS encroaching into the grassland will be removed.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation	All modified grassland	Year 0 Aug - September (ideally late August)	Areas to be sown will be first rotovated and raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth to a depth of 150mm. Weeds to be removed through cultivation.
Sow seed mix	All modified grassland	Year 0 Aug - September (ideally late August)	The seed mix will be sown as per manufacturer's instructions. Emorsgate EL1 Flowering Lawn Mixture (or similar approved) will be sown at a rate of 40kg/ha (or as recommended by the manufacturer). 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.
Protection of newly sown seeds	All modified grassland	Year 0	Newly seeded areas will be protected to prevent seedling destruction.
Care during initial establishment	All modified grassland	Year 0	Approximately a month after sowing, the grassland should be mown. Cut to a height of 40-60mm. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks. The sward will be kept short during the first year of establishment.
Mowing regime	All modified grassland	As required from year 1	Once established, mow regularly as a lawn but not too short (25-40mm), with 20% of the area left unmown, rotating which area is left unmown each year. Care will be taken when using strimmers or mowers to avoid damaging trees. Weeds and grass within 100mm of the trunks will be removed by hand. Remove all arisings from site.
Re-sowing worn areas	All modified grassland	As required from year 1	Re-sow any worn grass areas (using an appropriate grass seed mix) as required to maintain a dense sward of grass and undertake weed control (using a suitable approved herbicide) as required.
Pre-mowing check	All modified grassland	As required	All litter, stones or other debris will be collected and removed by the Contractor immediately prior to grass cutting operations.
General site maintenance	All modified grassland	As required	Any litter will be removed from the site.
Control invasive / pernicious weeds – if required	All modified grassland	As required	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, stands of pernicious and/or invasive weeds will be spot treated using glyphosate spray as appropriate.

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Kidney Vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	1.00	
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	1.00	
Common Knapweed	<i>Centurea nigra</i>	1.60	
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>	1.00	
Lady’s Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	1.60	
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.40	
Common Bird’s-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.20	
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	0.60	
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	2.40	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	1.00	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.20	
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1.60	
Bladder Champion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	1.00	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	0.40	
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	4.00	
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	8.00	
Crested Dogtail	<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 Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	16.00	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)

The seed mixture to be used should be Emorsgate EL1 Flowering Lawn Mixture or similar approved which should include broadly similar species to above with slow growing grasses and flowering forbs which will withstand cutting. .

What Does Success Look Like? (GL-F01)



Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Target Habitat:			Urban Trees – Moderate Condition		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	All trees	Native tree whips will be sourced from local nurseries in accordance with British Standards BS 8545:2014.	Any failed trees will be replaced on a like-for-like basis.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	All trees	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	All trees	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	All trees	All whips will be obtained from reputable nurseries and will be planted in accordance with BS 8545:2014.	Monitoring will assess any damage to trees or diseased specimens. A treatment regime will be initiated to treat any diseased trees. A relaxed management regime should be adopted, removing only branches that pose a risk to Site users such that trees retain more than 75% of the expected canopy size for the corresponding age.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	All trees	N/A	N/A
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	All trees	All trees are to be planted within areas of ornamental scrub or modified grassland.	The areas of ornamental scrub and modified grassland are to be maintained throughout the life-term of the project.

Individual Trees

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Tree planting	All trees	Year 1 (October to March)	New trees should be planted between October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost, in accordance with BS 8545:2014.
Monitoring	All trees	As required	Plants found to be dead or dying within the first five years post planting to be replaced on a like-for-like basis as soon as possible within the next available planting season. Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.
Pruning	All trees	As required	Inspect trees annually and after major storms. Undertake any resultant scheduled tree works outside of the bird breeding season as appropriate.
Watering	All trees	September - January	Pruning of dead, diseased or damaged branches should be carried out as appropriate to promote healthy growth. Some dead wood could be retained on the trees to form habitat, unless it creates a hazard. Any cutting/pruning of scattered trees should only take place during September to January, when nesting birds are likely to be absent. Cutting should not be carried out during the bird nesting season (March-August) unless supervised by a suitably qualified person

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	2
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	2
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	2
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	3

What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)



Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

Target Hedgerow Type:			Native Hedgerow – moderate condition		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	All	N/A Hedge will be allowed to establish over time.	The hedge will be managed on a 3-year rotation and not cut below 1.5m.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	No	All	N/A	N/A
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	All	N/A	If hedge gaps exceed 0.5m on average for 90% of the length, the hedgerow will be gapped up, laid or coppiced the following winter.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	All	Hedge will be planted in staggered double rows 40cm apart with a minimum of 6 plants per metre to minimise gaps.	Next planting season, replace dead specimens with native species and fill canopy gaps >2m with native hedgerow whips.
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)	Yes	All	A buffer strip of at least 2m from newly planted hedge will be implemented on at least one side.	At least 2m buffer strip from the centre of the hedgerow margin will be maintained with undisturbed ground allowed to develop on at least one side of the hedgerow.
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No	All	N/A	No fertiliser is to be applied at any point.
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	All	Only native species planted. Before planting, actions to control any INNS present will be undertaken if needed.	Remove and control any invasive non-native species along both sides of the hedge.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No	All	N/A	N/A

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Hedge planting	New hedgerows	Establishment Works (Year 1)	Native trees and shrub species will be planted in two staggered rows approximately 40cm apart, aiming to plant 6 plants per metre. New planted should be protected with canes and spiral guards to prevent being browsed in the early stages. Small planting pits will be dug as shallow squares with the base of the planting pit will be broken up to encourage aeration to the depth of a garden fork prior to planting. Backfilling of soil will utilise existing excavated soils only with <u>no</u> compost or fertiliser application. Existing subsoils and topsoils should be kept separate during excavation, with the subsoil backfilled first before topping with topsoil. The back fill will be lightly firmed down, avoiding compaction. It will be important to ensure that plants are not planted lower than the surrounding ground level. The aim of planting will be to ensure that the level that the tree/shrub base meets the soil level will be slightly above ground level, aiming for 25mm above. After planting, water the any areas of new hedgerow/tree planting. Hedgerow bases will be sprayed or mulched using wood chippings or bark. Mulching will aim for a 1m diameter around the trees to prevent weed establishment. The depth of the mulch will be between 50-75mm.
Short term management	New hedgerows	Years 2-5	The planted hedgerow should be trimmed lightly for first few years, as necessary to encourage branching.
Long Term Management	New hedgerows	Year 5+ for newly planted hedge (November – February)	Hedgerows will be managed on a rotational basis with one third the total hedgerow resource cut each year, during late winter, after fruiting and prior to the bird nesting season (March). The hedges should be mechanically trimmed to gradually develop a flat-topped “A” shape to a height of at least 2.5m with a width of 2m, allowing height and width to increase a little each time. If a hard knuckle forms at cutting height, raise height over subsequent cuts. Where species die back in the hedge, they should be replaced on a like for like basis to maintain woody species diversity, unless conditions suggest soil/conditions are unsuitable for that species. Monitoring for invasive species, natural tree loss and undesirable species will be required to ensure that the hedgerows maintain their function, structure and diversity onsite.
Management – Weed Control	New hedgerows	All Years	The hedgerow buffers should be monitored for the prevalence of species indicative of sub-optimal condition, bracken, and scrub. No fertilisers will be applied at any point. The use of herbicides to control pernicious species such as thistles and nettles should be avoided as it will harm other broad-leaved plants. Targeted strimming before seeds set should be introduced over successive years with all arisings removed, where this is not successful spot treatment with herbicide should be implemented as a last resort. Monitoring will take place between April and September.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Native Hedgerow

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	40%	
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	20%	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	40%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)
Works should accord with BS 8545: 2014.

What Does Success Look Like? (HD-F01)



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

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
August 2025	All Habitats	Establishment of invasive non-native species	Monitoring identifies the presence of any invasive non-native 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.
August 2025	Individual Trees / Hedgerows	Plant Health / Disease i.e. ash dieback or Phytophthora	Either: - Ash Dieback due to <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> fungus noted within the woodland; - More than 10% mortality rate of trees; Any of the following high-risk disease or pests are present: Identify a tree pest or disease: overview - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	Phytophthora - Fell as first intervention Ash dieback – review species selection at restocking. Thinning and weeding to maintain airflow Where more than 10% mortality of trees observed (excluding those ring-barked to create deadwood), undertake selective thinning to remove dying specimens. Where significant mortality is observed (>20% of trees) seek ecological advice to initiate additional planting if required.
August 2025	Modified Grassland	Poor species diversity	Less than 6 species per average m ² .	Initiate a second round of seeding (or alternatively using local green hay or plug planting) following the prescriptions provided for the grassland compartment(s) which are falling short of this target.
August 2025	Modified Grassland	Scrub or bracken encroachment	Scrub and or bracken cover greater than 5% or 20% respectively	Initiate a programme of scrub and/or bracken removal as required. This can either be through mechanical removal or spot spraying with herbicide.
August 2025	Modified Grassland	Uniform sward height	The sward height is not varied (<20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and <20% is more than 7 cm).	Leave 20% of the area unmown per year as part of management, rotating which area is left unmown each year.
August 2025	All hedgerows	Newly planted whips failing to establish from drought etc.	10% of newly planted trees found to be dead during years 1-10.	Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.

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. For the first years after implementation work the site will be monitored annually by the appointed ecologists/land manager to review how the establishment and enhancement of the proposed habitats is progressing. The key observations during this period will be to determine whether habitats are successfully established and whether replacement planting or reseedling may be required.

During years 5-10 after implementation the site management will begin to change to longer-term management for individual trees while post-establishment management for grassland will commence.

Monitoring will be undertaken at the beginning and end of this 5-10-year period.

During years 11-30, monitoring of grassland and individual trees will be undertaken every 5 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

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
Modified Grassland	During the establishment phase of grassland (Years 1-9) grassland monitoring will focus on determining the DAFOR abundances of plants present throughout the sward and what number of species within the seed mixes used have established. During years 10-30, grasslands will be monitored by reviewing the following factors: • Species diversity per m2; • Sward height diversity; • Percentage cover of bracken; • Percentage cover of scrub; • Percentage cover of physical damage; • Percentage cover of bare ground; • Presence of non-native invasive species; & • DAFOR Abundances of wildflowers, sedges and rushes. Grassland monitoring will be undertaken between May-August.	Annually from years 1-5 then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Individual Trees	Individual trees will be monitored for the following criteria: The species present (native or non-native); Age-class of the tree;	Annually from years 1-5 then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August

	Evidence of adverse impact on tree health by human activities; The presence or absence of natural ecological niches for wildlife; & The extent of vegetation beneath the tree canopy.	
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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
Mostyn Gospel Hall Trust	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Provide details of when the monitoring surveys and reports will be undertaken and submitted. You can extend the table and adjust according to your required schedule.

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1 – Y5 (annually)	November	November	Full monitoring of habitats with condition assessments provided alongside any required updates to management strategy.
Y10	November	November	Full monitoring of habitats with condition assessments provided alongside any required updates to management strategy.
Y15	November	November	Full monitoring of habitats with condition assessments provided alongside any required updates to management strategy.
Y20	November	November	Full monitoring of habitats with condition assessments provided alongside any required updates to management strategy.
Y25	November	November	Full monitoring of habitats with condition assessments provided alongside any required updates to management strategy.
Y30	November	November	Final reporting to conclude monitoring period.

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.

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 site 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.

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.