

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Land North of Normandy Way Phase 2, Hinkley
Date:	10/03/2026
Version:	Final

Author:

FPCR | environment
& design

Client:



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Version Control

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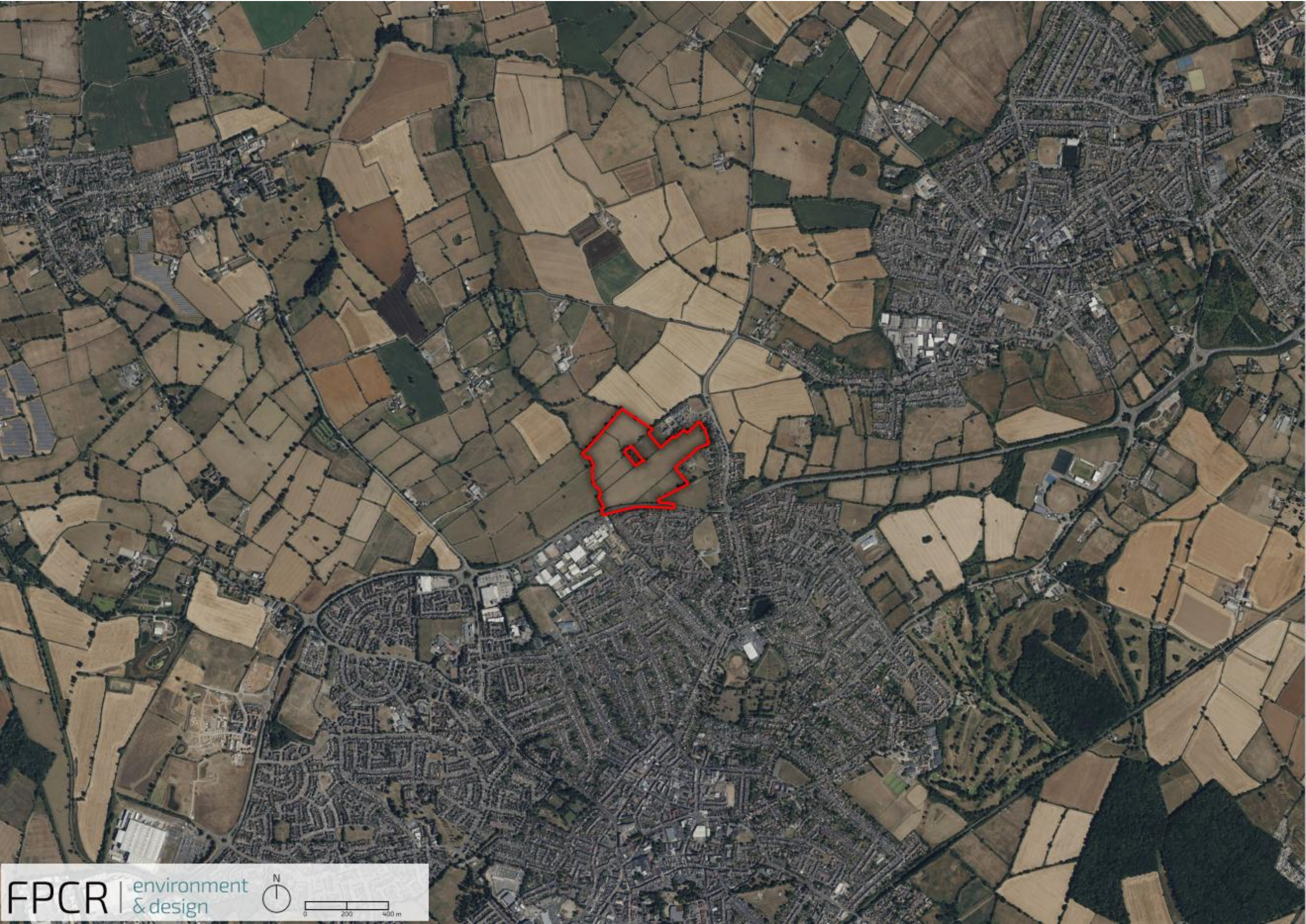
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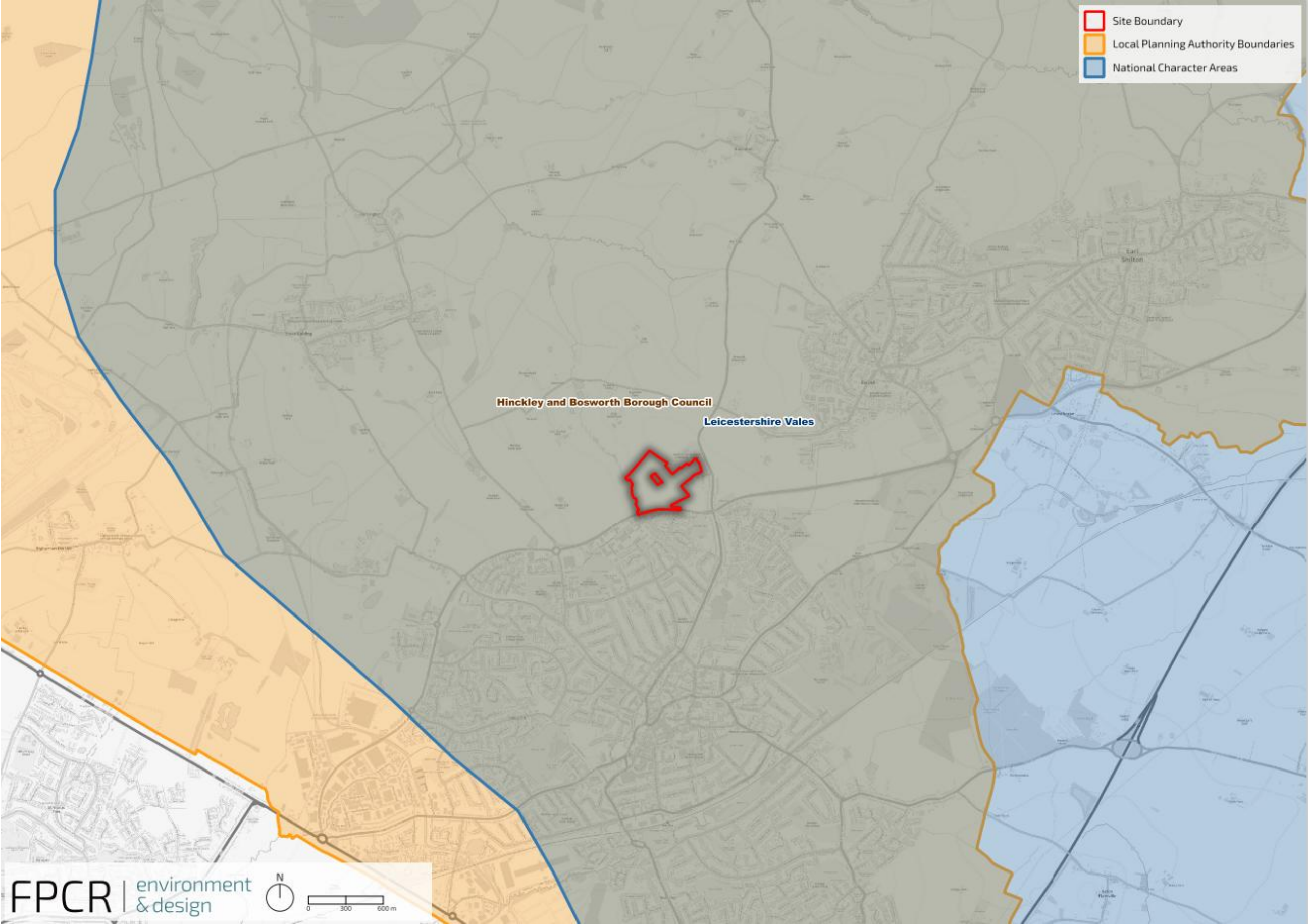
1. Project Background

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Land North of Normandy Way Phase 2, Hinkley
Author Organisation	FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Landowner	Barratt David Wilson Homes Ltd
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Barrat David Wilson Homes Ltdand appointed contractors
Period covered by this management plan	2026-2056
Planning authority	Hinckley and Bosworth LPA
Planning reference (if applicable)	24/00264/REM
Central OS grid reference	SP 42779 95940
Metric revision/title	13713 – Hinckley North Phase II – Statutory Metric – v2.0
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
Habitats to be retained include some small areas of modified grassland to the southern boundary of Site, numerous hedgerows and the watercourse to the west of Site. Habitats proposed for creation within the Site boundary include a species-rich other neutral grassland, mixed scrub, sustainable drainage basins, traditional orchards, ornamental introduced shrub planting, urban trees, native and non-native hedgerows. No habitats, hedgerows or watercourse are to be enhanced.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
Commencement of habitat creation works will begin in 2026 and is anticipated to take 1 year to complete. Once all habitat creation works have been implemented, Barratt David Wilson Homes and their appointed contractor/s will begin managing the habitats from the start date for 30 years.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring will be undertaken in years 2-5 after habitat creation and in years 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 during the post-establishing phase. The key aim of monitoring will be to track the success of targets for habitat creation and 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 same desired outcomes. The responsible authority will be consulted if any significant changes are required, and amendments agreed.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
No specific consents or licenses are required for this habitat management plan.
Funding PB-B06
Funding will be provided by Barratt David Wilson Homes Ltd.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
On-site habitats will be secured via a s106 agreement with Hinckley and Bosworth LPA.





Phasing strategy

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

Roles and Responsibilities

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09				
Name or Initials		MB/JJM		
Organisation		FPCR Environment and Design Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	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.				
Statement of Competency				
This HMMP has been prepared by Assistant Ecologist Maddie Butcher an ecologist with relevant experience in Biodiversity Net Gain. It is quality assured by Jamie Moden, an Associate Ecologist with over 10 years of relevant experience.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10	
Name or Initials	Baratt David Wilson
Organisation	Baratt David Wilson

Responsibility	Start Date:	2027	End Date:	2057
Barratt David Wilson and their appointed contractors will be responsible for the delivery of the habitat creation, enhancement and management prescriptions detailed within this report. They will also be responsible for ensuring that ongoing monitoring is undertaken and that monitoring reports are provided to Hinkley and Bosworth on the dates specified.				
Statement of Competency				
Barrat David Wilson have extensive experience as developers and have built over 620,000 homes since 1958. Barratt David Wilson will appoint a competent management company to deliver the management prescriptions detailed in this HMMP.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		N/A as works being completed by the landowner or land manager		
Organisation		N/A		
Responsibility	Start Date:	N/A	End Date:	N/A
N/A				
Statement of Competency				
N/A				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		Hinckley and Bosworth LPA		
Organisation		Hinckley and Bosworth LPA		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
The LPA 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 largely comprised of cattle grazed modified grassland fields bound by hedgerows with a small area of buildings, gardens and individual trees.

The Site was located to the north of the town of Hinckley, Leicestershire. Habitats in the wider area were dominated by arable land, grazed fields and open countryside to the north, east and west with the town of Hinckley to the south.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The Site proposals entail residential development of up to 415 residential dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscape planting. The proposed landscaping is illustrated on the landscape masterplan provided by Golby and Luck (drawing references: GL2575 LP 01 to GL2575 LP 03), with development proposal detailed on Barrat David Wilson Homes masterplan (drawing ref: HA656/101C).

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 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Zebra Ecology, July 2023). No statutory or non-statutory designated site will be impacted through either on-Site proposals.
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 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Zebra Ecology, July 2023).
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	Signal Crayfish records were found in 2015 and 2019. The potential presence of invasive signal crayfish is not anticipated to impact proposals as the stream along the western boundary is proposed to be retained.
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 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Zebra Ecology, July 2023).
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	No public footpaths or public rights of way run through Site.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	The local climate of Hinckley is typical of the East Midlands, and the species selected for habitat creation will be appropriate for this climate, with frost-resistant perennial species that are tolerant of seasonal variations in soil moisture.
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 Site.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	The soils are provisional ALC Grade 3 (ADAS and Defra). Therefore, the project does not impact the Best and Most Versatile land (BMV).
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	'Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils' and 'Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage'. 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?	☐	There are no known contaminated land issues.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	Not considered necessary. Drainage has been considered in the Sustainable Drainage Statement (BWB Consulting, March 2024).
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 and therefore not considered to have significant impact on the Site. Flooding has been considered in the Flood Risk Assessment (BWB Consulting, March 2024).
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The Site lies within the Leicestershire Vales and is not known to fall within any protected landscape.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The land has been used for long-term agricultural purposes as cattle grazed grassland. Not known to fall within an LCA or any other local designations.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	Not known to fall into any historic environment designations.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	Ecological Enhancements plan

2. Baseline and Environmental Information

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	E. Seaton and A. Elliott
Organisation	Zebra Ecology
Survey Date	10 th July 2023
Statement of Competency	
The survey was completed by E. Seaton BSc (Hons) MCIEEM and A. Elliott BSc (Hons) in accordance with the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Guidelines (CIEEM, 2017 2nd Edition) and the UK Habitat Classification system (UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2018a, 2018b & 2018c).	
Survey conditions and limitations	
Under CIEEM guidance the lifespan of ecological reports is 2-3 years, following which baseline data should be updated accordingly with additional survey effort. Zebra Ecology completed the survey in July 2023; considering its continued use as cattle grazing, a review of the survey data shows little material change in baseline (habitat) conditions since this time.	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30 th 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)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
N/A	Developed land; sealed surface	No	No	Hardstanding, pavement south of road and access track to farm buildings retained.	N/A	0.68
F1, F3, F4, F5a-F5c	Modified grassland	No	No	All fields comprise cattle-grazed modified grassland with <9 species per m2 present. The vegetation is dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils. The sward is dominated by perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> with additional species noted such as cock’s-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , soft brome <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i> , meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> and common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> . Herbaceous species recorded include dandelion <i>Taraxacum sp.</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , common chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i> , common sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , common mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> , creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> and germander speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> .	Poor	6.46
F2, F6	Modified grassland	No	No	All fields comprise cattle-grazed modified grassland with <9 species per m2 present. The vegetation is dominated by fast-growing grasses on fertile, neutral soils. The sward is dominated by perennial ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> with additional species noted such as cock’s-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , soft brome <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> , Yorkshire-fog <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i> , meadow foxtail <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> and common bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> . Herbaceous species recorded include dandelion <i>Taraxacum sp.</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , common chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i> , common sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , common mouse-ear <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> , creeping cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i> and germander speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> .	Moderate	3.74
Verge	Modified grassland	No	No	Road verge grassland - assigned 'good' as precautionary approach due to absence of survey during appropriate season	Good	3.34
N/A	Vegetated garden	No	No	Condition assessment not applicable.	N/A	0.06
G25, T37, T57 and T68	Urban tree	No	No	2x small trees (G25), 1x medium tree (T57) and 2x large trees (T37 & T68). All assessed in good condition.	Good	0.06

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
H1, H2, H4, H6, H8,	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	No	No	H1 - averaging c.4m in height. Species recorded include hazel, elder, sycamore, blackthorn and crab apple. Ash and field maple trees are also present.	Good	1.07

H17, H21, H22, H23				H2 - averaging c.4m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn, bramble, ash, rose sp., elder and blackthorn. H4 - averaging c.1.5m in height. Species recorded include ash, hawthorn, bramble, variegated holly, sycamore, pedunculate oak, Malus sp., horse chestnut and common lime. H6 – averaging c.3m in height. Species recorded include holly, ash, bramble, blackthorn, Salix sp., elder, elm, hawthorn, common lime and field maple. H8 – averaging c.3m in height. Species recorded include holly, ash, bramble, blackthorn, Salix sp., elder, elm, hawthorn, and field maple. H17 – averaging c.2.5m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn, rose sp., blackthorn, elm and bramble, Salix sp. and ash trees are also present. H21 – averaging c.2m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn, bramble, blackthorn, hazel, Salix sp. and elder. H22 – averaging c.1.75m in height. Species recorded include ash, bramble, blackthorn, hawthorn, rose sp. and elder. H23 - averaging c.1.75m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn, bramble, blackthorn, ash, elder and elm.		
H3, H7, H10, H13	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	No	No	H3 – averaging c.2m in height. Hawthorn dominated with other species recorded including bramble, rose sp., hazel, blackthorn and field maple. Two large ash trees are also present. H7 – averaging c.1.5m in height. Species recorded include blackthorn, hawthorn, elm, bramble, ash and field maple. H10 – averaging c.2.5m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn, hazel, elm, ash and holly. H13 - averaging c.2m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn, ash, elder, blackthorn, bramble and hazel.	Moderate	0.49
H15, H18	Species-rich native hedgerow	No	No	H15 – averaging c.2m in height. Species recorded include blackthorn, hawthorn, elm, bramble, elder and beech. H18 - averaging c.2m in height. Species recorded hawthorn, blackthorn, holly, hazel and elm.	Moderate	0.54
H5, H9, H20, H24	Native hedgerow	No	No	H5 – averaging c.1.5m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn, bramble and elder. H9 – averaging c.2.5m in height and comprising hawthorn and bramble. H20 – averaging c.2m in height. Species recorded include bramble, hawthorn, elder, elm and blackthorn. H24 - averaging c.2.5m in height. Hawthorn dominant with other species recorded including bramble and elder.	Good	0.49
H11, H19	Native hedgerow	No	No	H11 – averaging c.2m in height. Hawthorn dominated H19 - averaging c.2m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn and hazel	Moderate	0.13
H14, H16	Native hedgerow with trees	No	No	H14 – averaging c.2.5m in height. Species recorded include hawthorn with field maple and ash trees. H16 - averaging c.2.5m in height. Species include hawthorn, elder, bramble and ash trees.	Moderate	0.34

Watercourses (BI-T06)

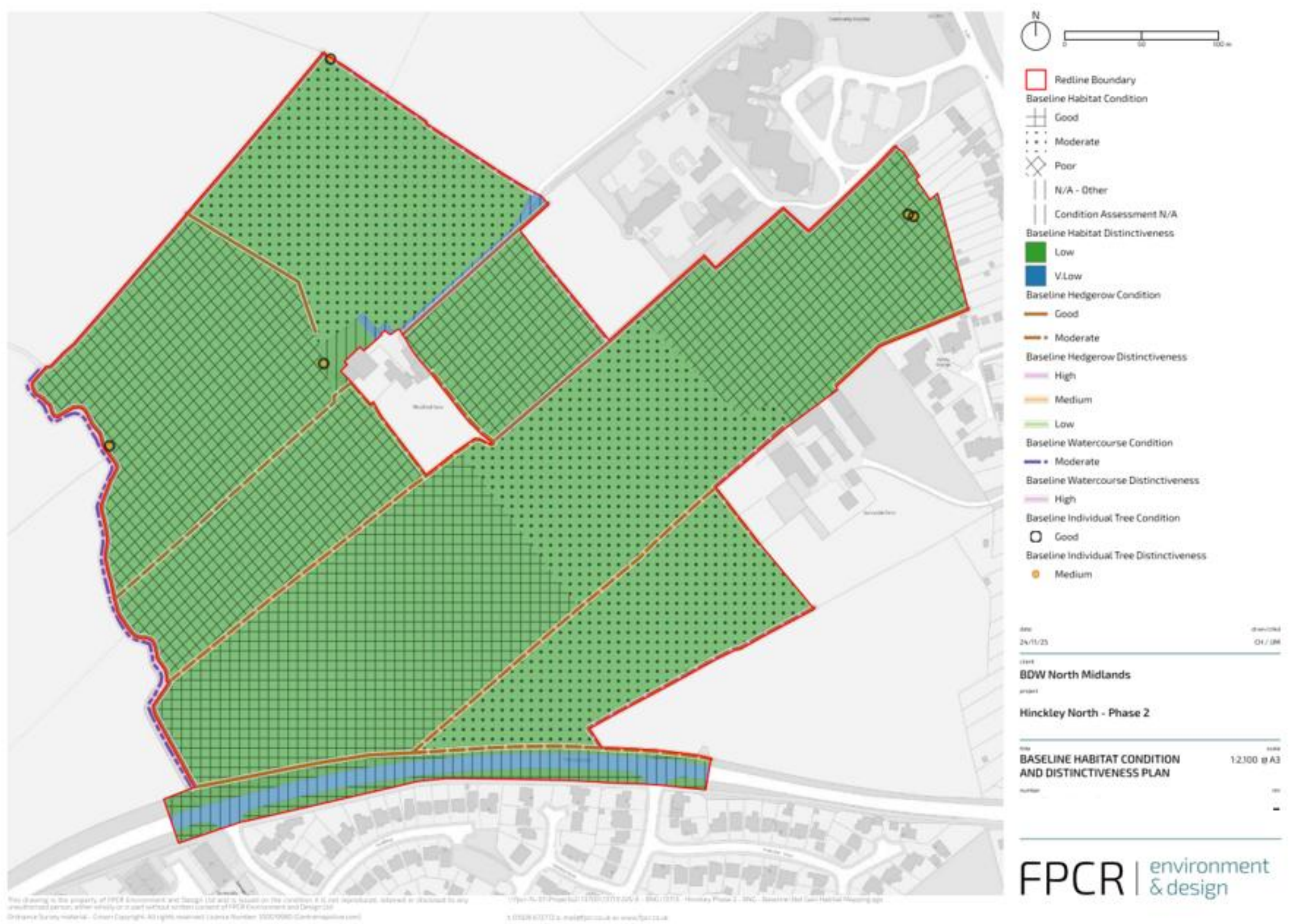
Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and condition justification	Condition	Length (km)
W1	Other rivers and streams	No	No	The brook (tributary of the River Tweed) running along the eastern boundary of the site is a vegetated, slow-flowing waterbody c.200mm in depth.	Moderate	0.4

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)
None of the habitats within the survey boundary were considered to be priority habitat. The majority of the habitats comprised modified grassland, which is a ‘low’ distinctiveness habitat. Other habitats included vegetated garden, urban trees and developed land. The loss of any of these habitats does not pose a constraint, and a range of these habitats provide an opportunity for creation, to provide better habitat for protected and notable species.
Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)
N/A

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)





Other - Ecological Enhancements

Summary of Ecological Enhancements (EI-B22)

Ecological enhancements will include the following:

- 86 bat boxes - bat boxes will be installed at least 3m from the ground on the southern or eastern aspects of the houses, situated on the periphery of the residential development plot, adjacent to areas of proposed green space and potential commuting/foraging habitat. Bat boxes should also be positioned away from any proposed artificial lighting.
- 50 bird boxes - For trees, bird boxes should be installed at a height of 3-5m and on houses the boxes can be installed directly under the eaves at a height of 2-4m. Both should be sited between a northern and eastern aspect.
- Hedgehog highways - Holes and/or channels measuring 13cm wide by 15cm high will be incorporated into garden fences or walls, where possible. These holes are sufficient for a hedgehog to pass through but too small for most pets. A hedgehog highway sign should then be installed above to encourage householders to retain the access & discourage homeowners blocking these.
- Log piles - Log piles (2m length x 1m width x 1m height) will ideally consist of deadwood obtained during any potential site clearance works. Otherwise, logs will be sourced and brought onto the site to form these piles.

Potential Impact on Project (EI-B23)

It is anticipated that all ecological enhancements will have a positive impact on the Project and create additional foraging and commuting habitat for a wide range of wildlife.

1



3. Planned Management Activities

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The key management aims are:

- Create new other neutral grassland and scrub habitat to replace low-distinctiveness habitat.
- Enhance the biodiversity value of the site and local area in the long term based on newly created and enhanced habitats, as quantified by the statutory Biodiversity Net Gain Metric.
- Ensure the development or ongoing management does not negatively impact retained habitats.

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.
- Create additional micro-habitats within the Site, such as log piles, which provide additional shelter and foraging opportunities.
- 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 proposal have influenced its habitat retention, creation, and enhancement aspirations. The project aims to create other neutral grassland areas to support biodiversity and provide scrub mosaics to diversify habitats for various species.

In the project design process, landscape character and climate, including climate change factors, were all identified as pertinent factors relating to the site and have all been carefully considered to ensure feasibility and encourage success. Soils, hydrology and geology/ site topography, although considered, were not regarded as 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	Comments
N/A	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	N/A - Other	0	Condition assessment not applicable.	
N/A	Modified grassland	N/A	Poor	4	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria C, F and G.	
N/A	Other neutral grassland	N/A	Poor	2	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria C and D.	
N/A	Other neutral grassland	N/A	Moderate	5	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C and D.	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 the habitat is well within the moderate condition category, criterion E can also be achieved by ensuring areas of physical damage are reseeded and kept below 5% of the total area.
N/A	Mixed scrub	N/A	Moderate	5	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C and D	Unlikely veteran and ancient shrubs will be achieved in 30 years. Due to the proposed size, the scrub is not expected to have clearings or rides.
N/A	Introduced shrub	N/A	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Condition assessment not applicable but habitat must meet the UKHab 2.0 definition for '847 Introduced shrub': <i>Non-native tall phanerophytes, mid phanerophytes or low phanerophytes planted in a garden or park setting.</i>	
N/A	Traditional orchards	N/A	Moderate	20	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass on criteria B-H, A will not be targeted	
N/A	Vegetated garden	N/A	Condition Assessment N/A	1	Condition assessment not applicable	
N/A	Bioswale	N/A	Moderate	1	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass on criteria B, C, E1 and E2.	
N/A	Urban tree	N/A	Moderate	27	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria B, D and F. These criteria will be feasible to pass, with management to enable healthy establishment and growth. All trees will be planted on	

					areas with vegetation/ grassland. Some tree species will be native and will also achieve criterion A.	
N/A	Species rich native hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	5	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, D1.	
N/A	Species rich native hedgerows with trees	N/A	Moderate	10	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, D1, and E2.	
N/A	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	N/A	Poor	1	Condition assessment not applicable, hedgerow automatically assigned poor condition.	

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments
N/A

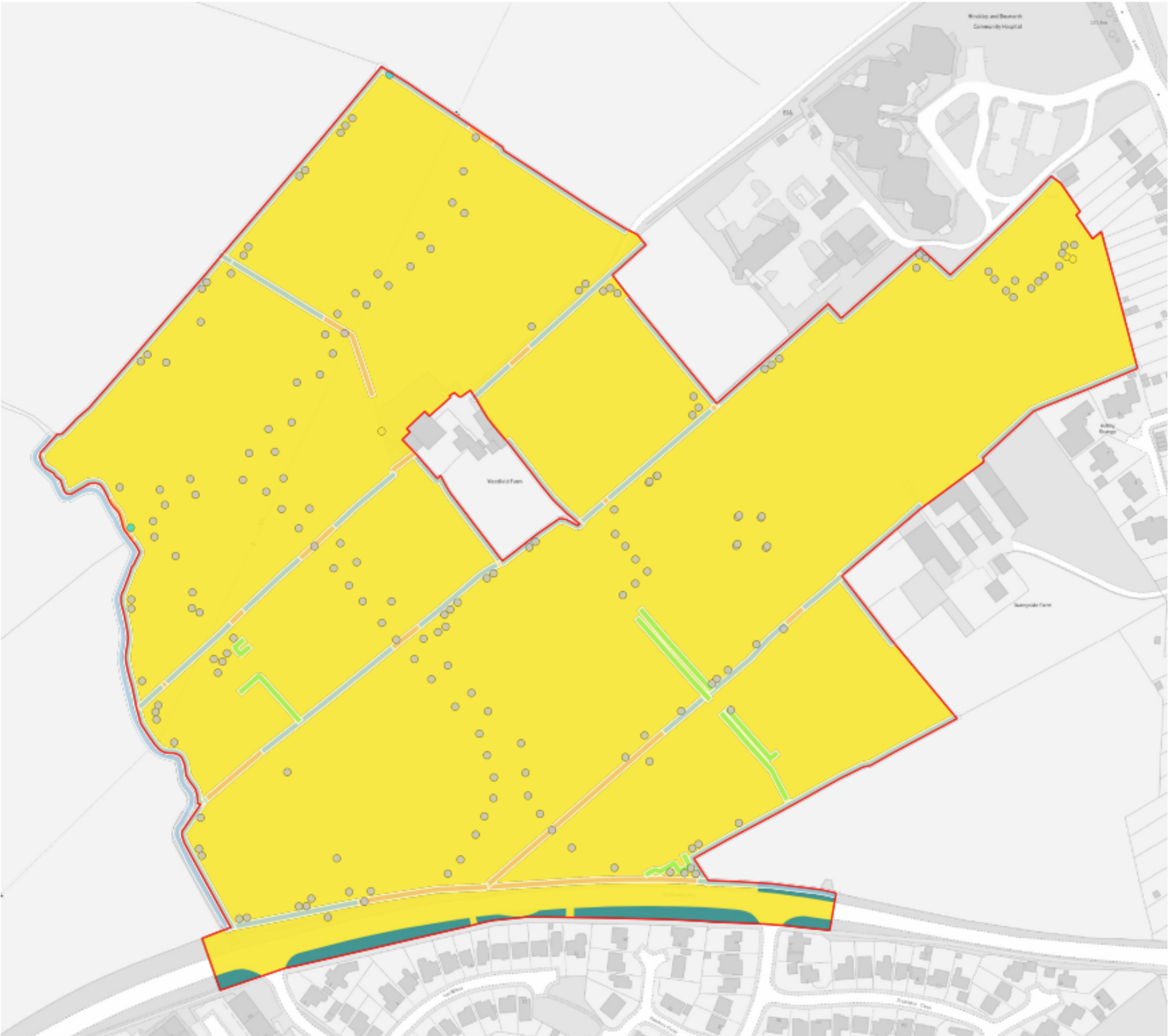
Habitat Retention

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

The majority of Site is proposed to be lost, excluding a number of hedgerows and a grass verge along the southern boundary.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

N/A

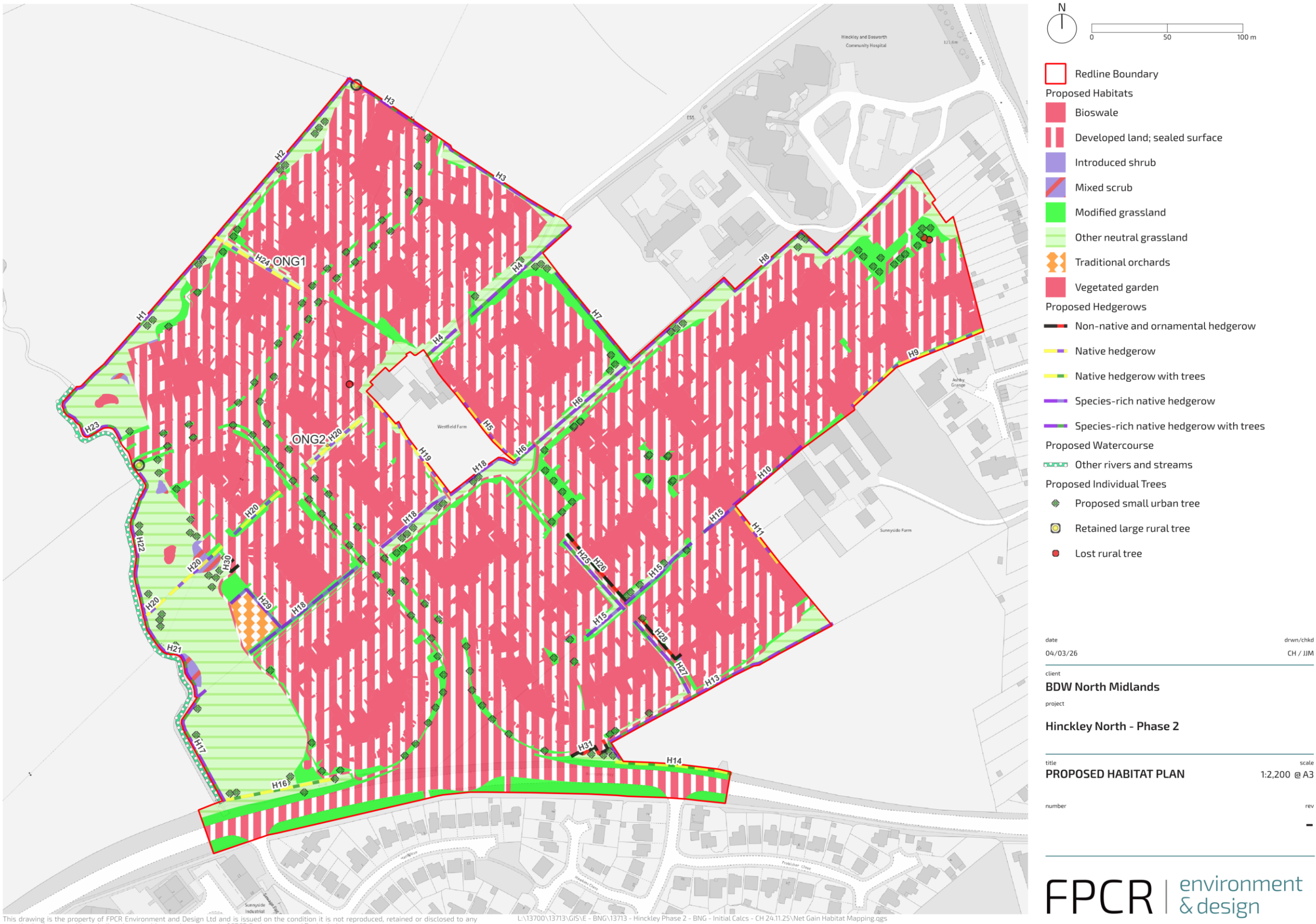


- Redline Boundary
- Habitats
 - Retained
 - Lost
 - Created
- Hedgerows
 - Retained
 - Lost
- Watercourses
 - Retained
- Individual Trees
 - Created
 - Retained
 - Proposed Lost

date	27/11/25	drawn/checked	CH / JIM
client	BDW North Midlands		
project	Hinckley North - Phase 2		
title	HABITAT RETENTION PLAN	scale	1:2,100 @ A3
number		rev	-

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Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Target Habitat:		Modified Grassland in poor condition			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	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.	No	All modified grassland areas	Although this criteria is not targeted, A22 Low Maintenance Lawn Mixture will be sewn at 20 g/m ² .	N/A
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No	All modified grassland areas	N/A	N/A
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	All modified grassland areas	Created grassland will be maintained as open habitat with minimal scrub establishment.	Regular monitoring and mowing regime to control encroachment of scrub.
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.	No	All modified grassland areas	N/A	N/A
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No	All modified grassland areas	N/A	Although not targeted, bare ground levels will be monitored. Where excessive bare ground occurs, management will stabilise the sward and promote vegetation recovery.

F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	All modified grassland areas	N/A	Regular monitoring to track where bracken encroachment has occurred which will trigger remedial action where necessary. Regular mowing regime to prevent bracken from establishing
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	All modified grassland areas	Seed mixes used in created grassland will be certified free of INNS.	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.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

Leave uncut margins and strips of vegetation alongside hedgerows and watercourses on a rotational basis to support invertebrates and mammals. Rotate these uncut margins each year.

If possible, mow from the inside out and towards unmown areas

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground Preparation	All	Year 0	The topsoil shall be at least 150mm deep, ensuring a free-draining formation level before spreading it. Good ground preparation is essential to success. Remove any weeds using repeat cultivation, remove any large stones or bricks, and then rake and roll (or tread) the soil surface repeatedly in different directions until there is a firm, even surface. The final raking and rolling should produce a seed bed with medium-fine tilth ready for seeding.
Sow Seeds	All	Year 0 – Autumn / Spring ideally	Created grassland will be sown with the A22 Low Maintenance Lawn Mix. Seed will be surface-sown and firmed to ensure good soil contact. After sowing lightly rake or harrow the surface to settle the seed in. Take care not to bury the seed at depth—firm with a roll or by treading to give good soil/seed contact.
Establishment Management	All	Year 1	Keep the grass short in the first year and remove all arisings. Mow newly sown flowering lawns regularly (every 7 -10 days during growing season) throughout the first year of establishment. Cut to a 40-60mm height, removing cuttings if dense. This will gradually develop a good sward structure, help balance faster-growing grasses and slower-developing wildflowers, and control annual weeds. Dig out any residual perennial weeds, such as docks.
Ongoing Management	All	Year 2 – 5	Once established in years 2+, the grasslands can be mown regularly throughout the growing season (generally March – October) Where possible, allow grass to grow or keep certain areas longer and manage with a Spring cut in March or April and a late Summer / early autumn cut at the end of July or in September to provide habitat/source of nectar for pollinators. The choice between a late summer/early autumn cut should be alternated yearly. A minimum 1 strip along hedgerows/scrub should be cut annually and ideally left uncut over winter period to provide tussocky grass and overwintering habitat and cover for small mammals and invertebrates. Cut pernicious and invasive weeds before they seed in late summer. If needed, use glyphosate spray to spot-treat affected areas only.
Supplementary Seeding (if required)	All	Year 5+	Spread supplementary seeds as necessary to respond 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 (Low Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GL-T03)

A22 Low Maintenance Lawn Mixture

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Corsica perennial ryegrass	Lolium perenne	30%	
Charlotte slender creeping red fescues	Festuca rubra litoralis	35%	
Beckham perennial ryegrass	Lolium perenne	30%	
Highland browntop bentgrass	Agrostis castellana	5%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)
A22 (Low Maintenance)

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 in poor (ONG1, ONG2) and moderate condition		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	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.	Moderate: Yes Poor: No	All ONG parcels except ONG1/ONG2	Moderate: The grassland wildflower seed mix (EM1 Basic General-Purpose Meadow Mixture) 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. Poor: although this criterion will not be targeted, EM1 Emorsgate will be sewn in areas where poor condition is targeted.	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.
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.	Moderate: No Poor: No	All ONG parcels except ONG1/ONG2	N/A	N/A
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Moderate: Yes Poor: Yes	All ONG parcels	Moderate and poor: The creation of scrapes will create areas of bare ground.	Areas of bare ground will be maintained by scrapes as areas of inundation typically support bare ground through the year. The presence of rabbits can also aid in maintain some bare ground.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Moderate: Yes Poor: Yes	All ONG parcels	N/A	Management through an annual hay cut will help to prevent significant scrub/bracken establishment. Adaptive management in response to monitoring reporting recommendations can also target excessive scrub or bracken.
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.	Moderate: Yes Poor: No	All ONG parcels except ONG1/ONG2	Moderate: When preparing the cropland, cultivation should include a shallow plough (not exceeding a depth of 25cm / 10 inches) to prevent the disturbance of the existing soil bed nutrient level—following the preparation of the seed beds. During the creation, enhancement, 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 m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Moderate: No Poor: No	All ONG parcels except ONG1/ONG2	N/A	N/A
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Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

Leave uncut margins and strips of vegetation alongside hedgerows and watercourses on a rotational basis to support invertebrates and mammals. Rotate these uncut margins each year.

If possible, mow from the inside out and towards unmown areas

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Establishment - Ground preparation	All	Year 0 (Autumn or Spring)	Chain-harrow the existing grassland to prepare them for over-seeding. Chain-harrowing will be undertaken twice in the opposite direction to create bare patches, aiming for a minimum of 50% bare soil. Ground should not have a problem with perennial weeds. No fertiliser will be used at any stage of the project.
Create wildlife scrapes	All	Year 0 (Autumn)	The exact locations should be decided on the ground in suitable natural low spots. Excavate a <i>minimum</i> area of 20sqm per scrape, measured from the lip of the excavated area. Excavated surfaces should be left rough, with at least 100mm of height variation at the base of the scrape. Edges should gradually grade from the existing ground surface towards the centre, aiming for a maximum water depth of 500mm in the centre and an average depth of about 250mm. Spoil can be spread thinly across the rest of the site before sowing with grassland seed mix EM1 and EM8 for grassland surrounding the SuDS area. If possible, create a varied topography with natural lumps and dips to introduce variation in drainage. This approach will create habitat niches that support a diverse range of species. NB. Do not dispose of soil in the floodplain or low areas, especially those of historic interest. Do not create new unnatural mounds or banks. If the spoil needs to be removed from the site, consent from the local authority / environmental agency may be required.
Establishment – Sowing	All	Year 0 (Autumn or spring)	Sow seed in Autumn or spring when there is sufficient warmth and moisture. Broadcast or drill the seed mix (Emorsgate EM1 may be used, or similar locally sourced seed suitable for the soil types can be used with the project Ecologist's approval) on cultivated land at a rate of 40kg/ha or following supplier instructions. Seed may be mixed with sand or similar material to aid broadcasting. Lightly roll the land immediately after broadcasting to create a firm contact. Avoid sowing if a period of dry weather is forecast, during high winds or anticipate high rainfall. Sowing must be undertaken in still wind conditions when the soil is saturated but not flooded.
First Year Management	All	Year 1 (Early August)	The sown meadow species are mostly perennial and slow to establish. Expect a growth of annual weeds soon after sowing, which can offer shelter to the sown seedlings. Avoid cutting the annual weeds until mid-to-late summer to minimise risks to ground-nesting birds. Cut, remove, and compost the annual weeds in early August, revealing the young meadow. Keep the grassland short by grazing or mowing regularly until the end of March as necessary until the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds, such as docks. The sward should be kept short during the first year of establishment.
Establishment Management	All	Year 2 - 9	In years 2-9, after successful sowing, traditional meadow management will be employed with summer hay cut taken from July onwards after wildflower seeds have set, in combination with autumn and possibly spring depending on soil fertility and grazing pressures from rabbits.

			Grassland should not be cut from spring to late July/Autumn to allow species to flower. After flowering in July or August, take a ‘hay cut’ cut back to circa 50mm; leave ‘hay’ to dry and shed seed for up to 7 days, then remove arisings from the site to ensure soil fertility stays low. Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed. - Control weeds or undesirable species such as ragwort, sedges and creeping thistle. - Manage hedgerows to prevent scrub encroachment. - See protected species and wildlife considerations below
Long-term Management	All	Year 10 +	Continue to manage as above in perpetuity unless a management review indicates a need to manage otherwise to ensure that the condition of the grassland is maintained. Where the fields are not conservation grazed, manage grassland so there are various sward heights during the growing season using controlled cutting. Vary each cut's cutting dates and height to avoid leaving large blocks at a uniform height. Leave areas of longer sward through the summer and following winter to benefit wildlife (at least 20% over 10cm tall to provide invertebrate habitat and let plants flower and set seed and at least 20% shorter than 10cm so that birds can find food) In the growing season, you should see: • A range of wildflowers (more than 20% cover) • grass at different lengths • invertebrates, like bees and butterflies • ground nesting birds rearing young, like skylark • some scrub covering less than 5% of the grassland Over winter, you should see: • scattered tussocky grass for wildlife to over-winter • scattered bare ground covering up to 5% of the grassland • minimal plant litter Where pernicious and/or invasive weed species are established despite management, they will be cut prior to setting seed in late summer. Where this management does not prove effective, stands of pernicious and/or invasive weeds will be spot treated using glyphosate spray as appropriate (as a last resort option only). Indicative Adaptive management responses ▪ If the ground is too wet to cut hay, wait until the ground is dry to avoid soil compaction ▪ Where bulky sedges or grasses have become dominant, an early cut or two cuts in a year is desirable if conditions allow.
Protected species and Wildlife considerations	All	Project duration	To minimise risks to ground-nesting birds, mowing will begin by cutting field margins first (c.20m). Mowing will then cut the field's centre line before working outwards in a circular fashion towards the already cut margins. Where the mower operator observes

			any active nests (or signs of), the area around the nest (10-30m buffer) will be avoided and mowing will not be undertaken within the area until after chicks have fledged. Leave at least one margin in each field (minimum 12 metres in width) to be cut at the end of the season (September/Early oct). This can be a shelter for any ground-nesting species to escape during mowing. This can also help maintain species that flower later, alternating the margin each year.
Supplementary Seeding	All	Year 5+	Where necessary, in response to poor establishment uptake, supplementary planting by broadcasting seeds, plug planting, or green hay spreading of a nearby species-rich meadow on similar soils can be undertaken. Sowing must be undertaken in still wind conditions when the soil is saturated but not flooded.

EM1 – Emorsgate Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Wildflowers (10%)			
Common Knapweed	<i>Centurea nigra</i>	2%	
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	1%	
Lady’s Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	0.3%	
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.5%	
Salad Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	1%	
Coswlip	<i>Primula veris</i>	0.5%	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.5%	
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1.5%	
Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinathus minor</i>	0.2%	
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	0.5%	
Grasses (90%)			
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	9%	
Crested Dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	31.5%	
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	27%	
Smaller Cat’s-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	4.5%	
Smooth Stalked Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	18%	

EM8 – Emorsgate Meadow Mixture for Wetlands

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Wildflowers (20%)			
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.8%	
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	0.4%	
Wild Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	0.2%	
Betony	<i>Betonica officialis</i>	1.6%	
Common Knapweed	<i>Centurea nigra</i>	3%	
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	0.2%	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ularia</i>	0.5%	
Lady’s Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	1.5%	
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	0.4%	
Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	0.2%	
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.6%	
Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.2%	
Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	0.1%	
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1.6%	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	0.8%	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	2%	
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	2%	
Common Sorrel	<i>Rummex acetosa</i>	0.5%	
Ragged Robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	1%	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinakle</i>	0.4%	
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	1%	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
<u>Grasses (80%)</u>			
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	8%	
Star Sedge	<i>Carex echinata</i>	4.8%	
Crested Dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	32%	
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	17.6%	
Meadow Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	1.6%	
Smaller Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	9.6%	
Smooth-stalked Meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	6.4%	

Supporting Information (GH-B02)

[EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture - Emorsgate Seeds](#)
[EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands - Emorsgate Seeds](#)

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)



Orchard

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (OR-T01)

Target Habitat:			Traditional Orchard in moderate condition		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	Presence of ancient and or veteran trees. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.	No		This criterion will not be targeted due to the limited time frame available within this management plan (30 years) which will not be sufficient to allow a tree to grow to veteran status.	General management will ensure that the tree's health is maintained as it grows. Where there is opportunities to provide retain and create natural ecological features in the tree growth form the specimens will be supported.
B	Presence of deadwood in or on trees, or on the ground: at least 20% of mature trees have deadwood associated with them. Some examples of deadwood are: standing, attached and fallen trees or limbs; dead stems; branches and branch stubs greater than 10 cm diameter; and internal cavities. The types and distribution of deadwood provide a range of habitats suitable to support a wide assemblage of saproxylic invertebrates. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.	No		This criterion will not be targeted due to the limited time frame available within this management plan (30 years), which will not be sufficient to grow a mature tree with deadwood.	While the trees are not expected to produce an abundance of deadwood to target this criterion, management will ensure that deadwood is maintained throughout this habitat where it naturally forms. Where deadwood shows signs of disease, it will be removed from the site to protect the trees' future growth and health.
C	Less than 5% of fruit trees are smothered by scrub. Small patches of dense scrub and or scattered scrub growing between trees can be beneficial to biodiversity, however these occupy less than 10% of ground cover.	Yes		Scrub planting will not be included within the orchard planting regime.	Management of grassland amongst fruit trees on an annual basis through a hay-cut will control the abundance of scrub in between the fruit trees. Where monitoring demonstrates significant scrub establishment, appropriate remedial measures will be implemented.
D	There is evidence of formative and or restorative pruning to maintain longevity of trees.	Yes		N/A	Trees will be monitored for any signs of damage, with restorative pruning undertaken where required.
E	At least 95% of the trees are free from damage caused by humans or animals, for example browsing, bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted ties.	Yes		Trees will be fenced off during the first 10+ years of growth to protect them.	Trees will be monitored to ensure the trees do not show excessive signs of damage from browsing, bark stripping or rubbing.
F	Grassland is not overgrazed, poaching is not evident around the trees, with no more	Yes		N/A	The orchard will be managed through a hay cut. Monitoring will track any signs of poaching.

	than 10% of trees poached under the canopy.				
G	Species richness of the grassland is equivalent to a medium, high, or very high distinctiveness grassland.	Yes		The grassland will be seeded with the same or similar mix proposed for the other neutral grassland parcels.	The grassland will be managed following other areas of species-rich grassland across the site to include hay-cutting.
H	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 10% of ground cover.	Yes		N/A	Regular monitoring will track the presence of invasive non-native species or those indicative of sub-optimal condition and trigger remedial action where necessary to remove or reduce their presence.

Additional Management Prescriptions (OR-B01)

All birds whilst breeding, their eggs, dependent young and active nests are protected from damage or destruction. Management of the orchard should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (September to February, inclusive). If tree management during this period is not possible, then a nesting bird check 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 no longer active. A buffer around the affected area will be necessary to reduce disturbance effects that could cause a nest to be abandoned.

Orchard

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation and sowing of species-rich grassland		Year 0	Cut the grass (with removed cuttings) to create very short vegetation or remove crop. Following this cut, the seedbed will be prepared as deemed most appropriate by the management contractor. This will include either cultivating the ground, spraying off existing grassland using an agreed glyphosate herbicide or taking a low cut before planting. The selected method will aim to reduce the competitiveness of the existing habitat while the new sward is establishing. Whichever method is chosen, the seedbed should aim for a minimum 70% bare ground before sowing seed or green hay. Broadcast green hay or an agreed seed mix in accordance with prescriptions provided above for other neutral grasslands. Sow when the soil is saturated but not flooded in still wind conditions. Roll the seed after sowing to bed it in. Sowing must be undertaken in still wind conditions when the soil is saturated but not flooded.
Grassland Aftercare Management		Year 1	Manage grasslands following prescriptions provided above for other neutral grasslands. This will include annual hay-cuts and after-math grazing, low-density extensive grazing or a mix of the two methods as deemed the most appropriate.
Tree planting		Year 0	Fruit trees will be planted in the winter following grass seed sowing. Trees should be sought from a reputable local supplier. Trees will be planted where there is sufficient space to grow to full maturity with 8-10 m between rows and 7-9 m between trees within the rows. Bare-rooted fruit trees should be planted from November to March. The planting pit dug will be a shallow square, no more than 50cm deep and dug immediately before planting to prevent it from filling with water. 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 <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. Lightly firm down the back fill, avoiding compaction. The tree should be placed in the hole so the root collar is level with the top of the hole. After planting, water the trees if necessary. Fence the trees of the orchard area to protect them from livestock and deer.
Aftercare		Years 2-5	Trees will be watered regularly during their first year after planting, when the soil becomes dry. Plantings will be inspected quarterly through the first two growing seasons following planting, with any failures replaced in the next planting season. Weeds can be controlled around the bases of trees and shrubs using non-residual herbicide during establishment. Herbicides will be avoided thereafter unless strictly necessary. The aim is to keep a 1-1.5m weed-free diameter around the tree for the first 2 years after planting.
Grassland management		Year 5+	During establishment, the orchard will be fenced and mown 1-2 times a year when weather conditions allow on a flexible basis from July onwards. If site and sward conditions allow, a late-season cut should be taken one year in four from late August to September. In all cases, arisings should be removed.

			Following establishment of the fruit trees, fencing can be removed and the grassland subject to the same long-term management as the other neutral grassland.
Pruning		Year 3+	Formative pruning should be undertaken from the first winter using hand tools to ensure the tree's growth and shape. Maintenance pruning will be required in subsequent years to ensure continued crops of fruit. Specialist arboricultural advice should be sought on the specifics of orchard pruning.
Maintenance		Year 7+	Scrub control should be ongoing from year 7 to ensure the scrub cover is <10%, using hand-tools including brush cutters and chainsaws. However, small scrub areas will be encouraged as this can boost diversity, and this measure will only seek to prevent it from becoming dominant.

Orchard Species Lists (OR-TO3)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Apple ‘Blenheim Orange’	Malus domestica	7 standards	200-300cm
Apple Bramlay's Seedling'	Malus domestica	3 standards	200-300cm
Apple ‘Egremont Russet’	Malus domestica	3 standards	200-300cm
Pear ‘Comice’	Pryus communis	7 standards	200-300cm
Plum ‘Victora'	Prunus domestica	7 standards	200-300cm

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (OR-B02)
For further information please see landscape plan GL2575 LP 01.

What Does Success Look Like? (OR-F01)



Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

Target Habitat:		Mixed scrub in moderate condition			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	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 (where in its natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>, sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>, which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes		This will be achieved by planting a minimum of five native shrub species. The aim is to establish each scrub block, with no one species comprising more than 50% of the planted specimens.	The scrub will be managed through a combination of rotational coppicing undertaken every three years, with no more than 1/5th of the total scrub area of the site cleared at any one time and pruning depending on the species. Following establishment, hawthorn and blackthorn will be managed through regular pruning to prevent them from becoming too tall and dominating the canopies of scrub blocks. These species will also be selectively thinned where it is considered appropriate. The remaining species will be brought under a 15-year rotational cycle whereby approximately 1/5th of the total scrub resource will be coppiced every three years, introducing a 15-year coppicing regime. Where appropriated, the scrub will be coppiced through selective thinning of blocks to ensure that the coppicing does not lead to one species dominating more than 75% of the canopy of the remaining scrub block. These two different management approaches will help to create a structurally diverse habitat.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	No		N/A	Rotational coppicing and the pruning of scrub will ensure that diverse age ranges are present across the site. Individual scrub blocks will be rotationally coppiced as well to ensure that in addition to the site wide resource of scrub supporting a diverse age range, this will also be the case within each scrub block present across the site. It is however unlikely that any mature or ancient shrubs will establish within the 30 year period.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes		No fertiliser will be used during any site management practices to prevent eutrophication.	Regular monitoring will track the presence of invasive non-native species or those indicative of sub-optimal condition and will trigger remedial action where necessary to remove or reduce their presence respectively.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Yes		Scrub will not be seeded, and it will be managed to allow a natural ecotone to establish. The aim is to create a scrub mosaic with tussocky, uncut natural vegetation such as grassland.	Scrub edges will be managed in accordance with adjacent grassland habitats with an annual hay cut. Rotational coppicing of scrub blocks will aim to create scalloped edges and bays along the boundaries between scrub and grasslands to maximise the ecotone habitats present.

				To aid in the establishment of diverse edges, hawthorn and blackthorn (which do not respond well to coppicing) may need to be managed where they are found to be suckering and encroaching onto the grassland areas at the edges of scrub blocks. Ideally, where possible and where supplementary planting these species should be concentrated more centrally within scrub blocks	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No		N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

All birds whilst breeding, their eggs, dependent young and active nests are protected from damage or destruction. Management of the scrub should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (September to February, inclusive). If tree management during this period is not possible, then a nesting bird check 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 no longer active. A buffer around the affected area will be necessary to reduce disturbance effects that could cause a nest to be abandoned.

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting		Year 0 November – March	Scrub blocks will be reviewed and where they have become dominated by only one or two species, or where bramble dominates more than 75% of any one block, the dominant species will be selectively thinned and additional planting will be undertaken. Planting will be undertaken within newly proposed scrub blocks, while supplementary planting will be undertaken in existing block to improve diversity. The soil will be harrowed to create an even bed. Any evidence of existing soil compaction will be remediated before planting to ensure the soil is able to support establishment and growth. Native scrub species will be planted between November and March in a naturalistic pattern including gaps for glades/rides/clearings (with the aim of planting to cover 70-80% of total area of each scrub block once mature). • Planting should be in clumps and not in rows as this will create a wind tunnel. • Scallop the edges of the scrub by planting patches of scrub in semi-circles with open ground in between. • Unplanted gaps should be left to create areas of open ground. • Species should be mixed and planted randomly. • Plant with hand tools, such as spades – do not plough or cultivate. Scrub planting will as far as possible be designed to create significant areas of edge habitats and structural diversity including clearings and glades. Group planting will be employed with 1-3 species of similar growth rates planted together. Hawthorn and blackthorn will be planted in small single-species clumps in the centre of the scrub blocks, away from the planned locations for glades, rides and clearing. Blocks of each of these two species will be sufficiently spaced apart to prevent either from dominating the canopy. The planting pit dug for each whip will be a shallow square, larger than the root ball. Backfilling of soil will utilise existing excavated soils only with <u>no</u> compost or fertiliser application. It will be important to ensure whips are not planted lower than the surrounding ground level. Planting will aim to ensure that the level that the whip base meets the soil level will be slightly above ground level, aiming for 25mm above. Spiral guards will be installed around establishing whips to prevent them becoming browsed.
Selective thinning of existing scrub		Year 0	Selective thinning of stands will aim to create scattered open glades, aiming for a 70-80% total coverage of scrub across this habitat and to allow light to reach the ground and promote regeneration of seedlings and saplings Selective clearing of scrub edge (roughly 1/3 to 1/5) down to ground will also help to reduce dominance of species such as blackthorn and hawthorn and promote regeneration of young shrubs/herb edge.
Establishment – Weed suppression if required		Following any planting in Year 5+	If required, following monitoring visit. Spray a 1m diameter circle around each tree using an appropriate herbicide, glyphosate is typically used. Typically, one application is made in spring and, depending on the vigour of the weeds, another in mid-late summer.

Long-term management		Year 5+	A programme of selective thinning will begin in year 5, with rotational coppicing and pruning undertaken every 3 years with 1/5th of the total scrub resource in each block coppiced on each cycle. This will be undertaken in select areas through scrub blocks to enhance ground flora and maintain the presence of glades at an approximate coverage of 70-80% scrub and 20-30% glades. Hawthorn and blackthorn will be pruned as required as these species do not respond well to coppicing, while the remaining species will be managed through coppicing. Stools subject to coppice management will be cut just above ground level with clean, slightly sloping cuts to encourage water to drain off the cut surfaces. Coppicing should be undertaken in the period November-early March. Retain at least 25% of brash and deadwood in-situ during coppicing and pruning. Brash arisings from coppicing will surround cut stools to protect them from deer browse (1-2m wide rings), with any surplus removed from the site.
Replacement Planting (if required)		Year 10+ November - March	Where failed specimens occur, supplementary planting will be undertaken as necessary between November and March.
Scrub edge management		Years 1-30	The margins of the scrub and the herbaceous vegetation within the scalloped edges and glades, will be subject to an annual cut, in line with the yearly management of the adjacent grasslands.
Trimming – as required		Years 3- 27	Dense stands of hawthorn and blackthorn will be pruned as required to maintain edges with a graded margin down to field layer (tapering edge from canopy height to 20cm). Trimming to take place November to early March.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

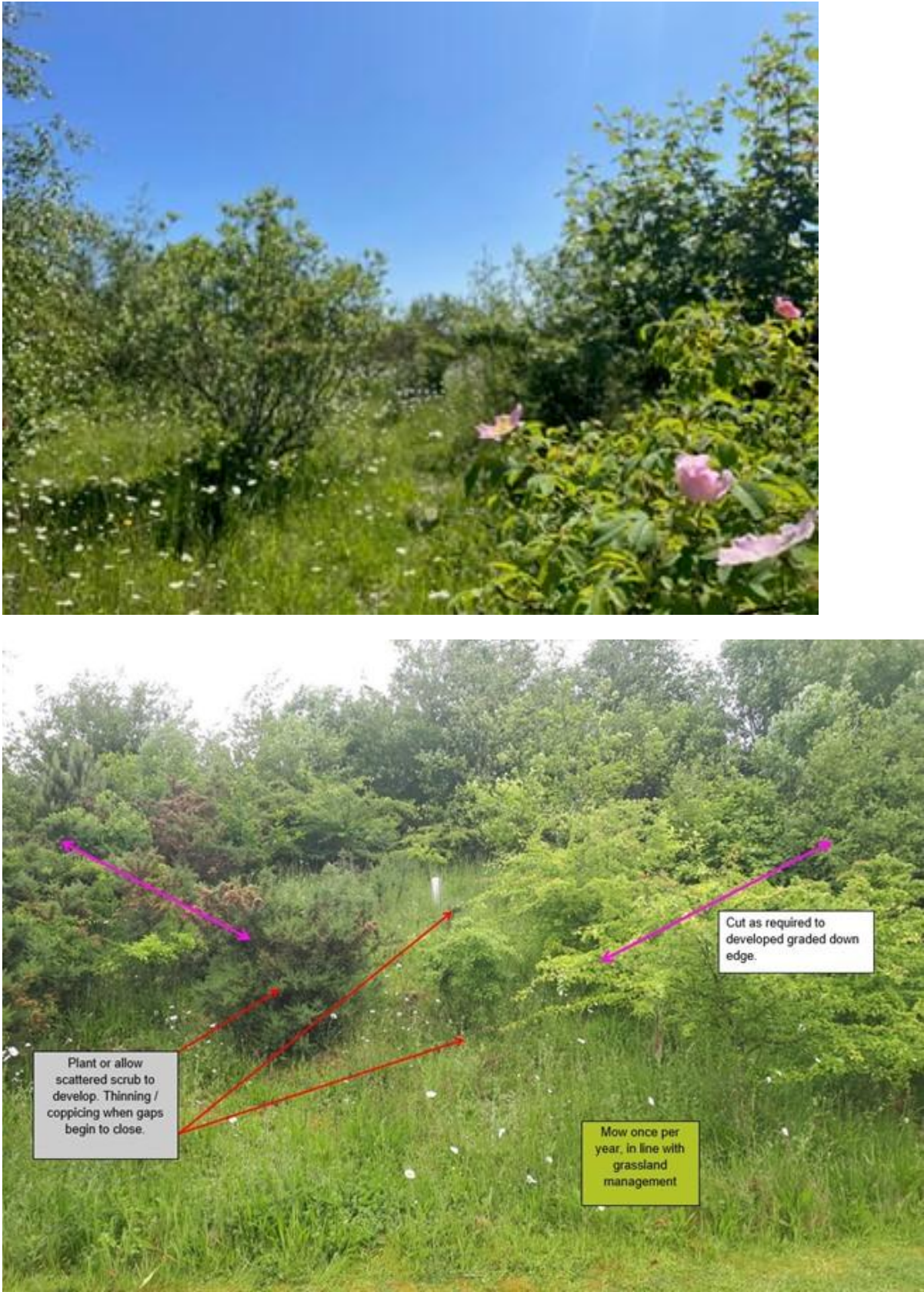
Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Common dogwood	Comus sanguinea	15%	Native Whip
Hazel	Corylus avelana	35%	Native Whip
Spindle	Euonymus europaeus	10%	Native Whip
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	15%	Native Whip
Common Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	5%	Native Whip
Dog Rose	Rosa canina	10%	Native Whip
Guelder Rose	Vibumum opulus	10%	Native Whip

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)

Local whips (standard whips 60-80 cm) / cuttings should be sourced where possible – plants should be pest and disease free and grown in the UK. Where possible source plants from Plant Health certified nurseries.

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-F01)



Urban

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UR-T01)

Target Habitat:		Sustainable Drainage Systems – moderate condition			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No	All	Although this Criterion will not be targeted, aquatic marginal vegetation will be planted to provide opportunities for invertebrates.	This Criterion will not be targeted.
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Yes	All	The basin will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8 Wetland Meadow Mix or similar approved.	Following establishment, the Wet Grassland in the basins will be cut on a rotational basis with no more than one third cut in any one year. The Wet Grassland will be cut during March or August/September, to create a varied structure of grassland habitat that will be of benefit to invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles and other species.
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area. Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Yes	All	N/A	Regular monitoring will track the presence of invasive non-native species or those indicative of sub-optimal condition and will trigger remedial action where necessary to remove or reduce their presence respectively.
D1	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS: - At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools. (only applicable to Open mosaic on previously developed land habitat type)	No	All	N/A	N/A
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife.	Yes	All	The basin will be seeded with a native seed mix	Excessive growth of unwanted plants will be removed by hand. Management should ensure one or two species do not dominate.

	(only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)				
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)	Yes	All	The basin will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8 Wetland Meadow Mix or similar approved which will tolerate periods of inundation.	This mix is best suited to sites that remain damp year-round and may experience some flooding.
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features). (only applicable to Intensive green roofs habitat types)	No	All	N/A	N/A
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80-150mm; at least 50% is at 150mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. Note – to achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present. (only applicable to Biodiverse green roofs habitat types)	No	All	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (UR-B01)

Excessive growth of unwanted plants can be removed by hand. Where the basin is largely wet and large emergent species, such as reeds establish, these may need regular management to maintain areas of open water and diversity of marginal habitats. Management should ensure one or two species do not dominate the new site. Heavy equipment should not be used to avoid damage to soil and vegetation.

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Sowing of grassland	Year 1	Wildflower grassland areas will be raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine tilt, which is allowed to settle for some weeks prior to sowing. All stones over 30mm in diameter will be removed. Areas will be sown with the species-rich grassland Emorsgate EM8 wetland meadow mix (or similar approved) ideally during autumn, or in early spring, selecting a time when the soil is moist and can be worked, at a rate of 50kg/ha. 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. No fertiliser to be applied throughout the life of this management plan.
Establishment management	Year 1	Post sowing (first growing season) cut in late summer, with arisings removed. Dig out any perennial weeds such as docks.
Short-term management	Years 2-5	Following establishment, grassland in the basin will be cut on a rotational basis with no more than one third cut in any one year. The Wet Grassland will be cut during March or August/September, to create a varied structure of grassland habitat that will be of benefit to invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles and other species
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. 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 locally sourced native wildflower seeds as necessary in response to poor uptake of establishment by broadcasting seeds, plug plants or green hay of a nearby species rich meadow on similar soils. Sowing must be undertaken in still wind conditions when the soil is saturated but not flooded. See remedial measures table below for threshold of ‘poor uptake.’

Aquatic marginal vegetation

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Slender-tufted sedge	Carex acuta	12%	
Common spike-rush	Eleocharis pallustris	12%	
Reed Sweetgrass	Glyceria maxima	12%	
Yellow Iris	Iris pseudacorus	16%	
Soft rush	Juncus effusus	12%	
Hard rush	Juncus inflexus	12%	
Old World Arrowhead	Sagittaria sagittifolia	12%	
Common club-rush	Scirpus lacustris	12%	

EM8 – Emorsgate Meadow Mixture for Wetlands

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
<u>Grasses (80%)</u>			
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	8%	
Star Sedge	Carex echinata	4.8%	
Crested Dogtail	Cynosurus cristatus	32%	
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	17.6%	
Meadow Barley	Hordeum secalinum	1.6%	
Smaller Cat’s-tail	Phleum bertolonii	9.6%	
Smooth-stalked Meadow grass	Poa pratensis	6.4%	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
<u>Wildflowers (20%)</u>			
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	0.8%	
Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria	0.4%	
Wild Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	0.2%	
Betony	Betonica officialis	1.6%	
Common Knapweed	Centurea nigra	3%	
Pignut	Conopodium majus	0.2%	
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ularia	0.5%	
Lady’s Bedstraw	Galium verum	1.5%	
Meadow Vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis	0.4%	
Rough Hawkbit	Leontodon hispidus	0.2%	
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	1.6%	
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	0.2%	
Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil	Lotus pedunculatus	0.1%	
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	1.6%	
Cowslip	Primula veris	0.8%	
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	2%	
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	2%	
Common Sorrel	Rummex acetosa	0.5%	
Ragged Robin	Silene flos-cuculi	1%	
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinakle	0.4%	
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca	1%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UR-B02)
N/A

What Does Success Look Like? (UR-F01)



Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Target Habitat:		Individual Trees in 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 / No	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	All	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	N/A	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	All	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 on any trees. 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	N/A	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	All	Trees are to be planted on areas of grassland.	Grassland and will be maintained beneath tree canopies in accordance with prescriptions provided above.

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

All birds whilst breeding, their eggs, dependent young and active nests are protected from damage or destruction. Management of the scrub should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (September to February, inclusive). If tree management during this period is not possible, then a nesting bird check 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 no longer active. A buffer around the affected area will be necessary to reduce disturbance effects that could cause a nest to be abandoned.

Individual Trees

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Introduce standard tree planting		Year 0	Trees will be planted following the over-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. Tree supports are to be installed by planted trees to prevent them from being blown over or disturbed during establishment. Tree guards will also be installed to prevent browsing pressure and/or anthropogenic disturbance. Retained trees to be buffered from development damage by means of heras fencing. Trees will be watered regularly during their first year after planting, when soil becomes dry.
Weed Control		Years 1 – 5 (Post completion)	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 trimmers 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 1 – 5 (Post completion)	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+ (Post completion – 30 years minimum)	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 1 – 10 (Post completion – 30 years minimum)	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 (Post completion – 30 years minimum)	Remove remaining tree supports, tree guards and ties (unless required to support replacement trees).

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Silver birch	Betula pendula	25 tree standards	Two 250-300cm tree standards Twenty-two 300-350cm tree standards One 425-600cm tree standard
Common hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	14 tree standards	One 250-300cm tree standard Thirteen 350-425cm tree standards
Crab tree	Malus sylvestris	2 tree standards	Two 250-300cm tree standards
Crab tree	Malus 'Evereste"	12 tree standards	Twelve 300-350cm tree standards
Crab tree	Malus trilobata	15 tree standards	Fifteen 425-600cm tree standards
Oak	Quercus robur	6 tree standards	Six 300-350cm tree standards
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	4 tree standards	Four 300-350cm tree standards
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia 'Cardinal Royal'	13 tree standards	Thirteen 300-350cm tree standards
Field Maple	Acer campestre	15 tree standards	Fifteen 350-425cm tree standards
Norway Maple	Acer plantacides 'Deborah'	6 tree standards	Six 425-600cm tree standards
Norway Maple	Acer plantacides 'Emerald Queen'	19 tree standards	Fourteen 450-625cm tree standards Two 425-600cm tree standards Three 350-435cm tree standards

Juneberry	Amelanchier arborea 'Robin Hill'	4 tree standards	One 350-425cm tree standard Three 425-600cm tree standards
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'	11 tree standards	Eleven 425-600cm tree standards
European beech	Fagus sylvatica	4 tree standards	Three 350-425cm tree standards One 425-600cm tree standard
Wild cherry	Prunus avium	11 tree standards	Eleven 350-425cm tree standards
Small-leaved lime	Tilia cordalla	5 tree standards	Three 350-425cm tree standards Two 425-600cm tree standards
Callery pear	Pryus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	16 tree standards	Sixteen 425-600cm tree standards
Honey locust	Gleditisa triacanthos 'skyline'	8 tree standards	Eight 425-600cm tree standards
Magnolia	Magnolia Kobus 'isis'	4 tree standards	Four 425-600cm tree standards

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)
For further information please see landscape plan GL2575 LP 01.

What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)



Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

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

Target Hedgerow Type:		Species rich native hedgerow: H25, H27 Species-rich native hedgerow with trees: H29			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H25, H27, H29	New hedgerows will be established to develop sufficient height and a strong vertical structure.	Rotational cutting on a 3–5-year cycle on alternating sides will ensure hedges are not reduced below 2m height. Annual trimming will be avoided, and no more than 1/3rd of the total hedgerow resource pruned at any one time and dependent upon species
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H25, H27, H29	Created hedgerows will be planted and positioned to allow lateral growth and development of a broad, bushy form.	Management will maintain a wide, well-developed hedgerow structure through sympathetic trimming. Management by side trimming in ‘A’ profile and shaped to promote the development of wide, healthy hedgerow bases.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	H25, H27, H29	New hedgerows will be designed to establish a dense, continuous base with minimal gaps.	Management will maintain a dense hedge base and address any new gaps identified during monitoring. Ground-level cover of bramble, blackthorn, and field maple will be retained.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	H25, H27, H29	Created hedgerows will be planted to form a continuous canopy with strong connectivity. The inclusion of spiky species, such as hawthorn, blackthorn, and holly, will deter people and animals from pushing through the hedgerow and creating gaps.	Hedgerows will be monitored, and if any shrubs fail or become diseased, they will be removed and replaced during the next planting season with a similar species to fill any gaps. Regular inspections will be carried out, with gapping-up undertaken where necessary. Hard cutting that creates significant breaks will be avoided.
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)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.				
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	H25, H27, H29	Planting stock will be sourced to ensure it is free of invasive non-native species.	Management will include annual inspection and removal of invasive non-native species
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Yes (only for species rich hedgerow with trees)	H25, H27	N/A	Any failed whips will be replaced on a like for like basis.

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

All birds whilst breeding, their eggs, dependent young and active nests are protected from damage or destruction. Management of the hedgerow should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (September to February, inclusive). If tree management during this period is not possible, then a nesting bird check 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 no longer active. A buffer around the affected area will be necessary to reduce disturbance effects that could cause a nest to be abandoned.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Hedgerow planting		Year 0	The hedgerow will be planted with a mix of native whip species, as per the list below. The hedgerow will comprise at least 5 species per 30m. Hedgerow plants will be planted in staggered rows, with 6 bare root whips per linear metre, in double staggered rows. Planting will include single species clumps of 2-4 specimens, with the clumps of species mixed along the length of the hedge to encourage the establishment of a diverse, native species-rich hedgerow with a minimum of 5 species within an average 30m stretch of the hedge. The planting pit will be a shallow square, larger than the whip's root ball, with existing excavated soils used for backfilling. Whips will be planted with a wooden stake/cane and protected with rabbit guards. No compost or fertiliser will be applied.
Management of adjacent habitats		Years 1 - 5	Vegetation within 1m of both edges of the hedgerow will be cut no more than once a year to create a tussocky grass margin at the base of the hedge. The arisings will be removed from the Site.
Replace dead or diseased plants		Years 0-5	Dead and diseased plants will be replaced on a like-for-like basis in the following planting season for the first five years following initial planting.
Water during periods of drought		Years 0-3	During the first three years, the hedgerow will be watered during prolonged periods of dry weather between April and October.
Initial pruning of hedgerows		Years 2	The hedgerow should be pruned between November and March, within the first couple of years of growth to encourage dense bushy growth.
Removal of stakes		Year 4+	Rabbit guards and stakes will be removed once whips are established to encourage lateral growth.
Pruning of hedgerows to an A-shaped cross-section		Years 5	The hedgerow will be pruned no more than once yearly to an A-shaped cross-section, with only a single side of each hedgerow cut each year. Pruning must be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (November to March) and should ideally wait until December to February to allow the provision of berries into the winter. The hedgerow should be allowed to increase in height incrementally and not cut to the same height each year. Hedges should be allowed to reach a minimum width of 1.5m and a minimum height of 1.5m to provide maximum benefit to wildlife.
Gapping up		Year 5+	Any gaps that develop will be infilled with appropriate native species to maintain canopy continuity and ensure the hedgerow meets its condition targets.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Common dogwood	Comus sanguinea	15%	60-80cm
Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	35%	60-80cm
Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	10%	60-80cm
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	15%	40-60cm
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	5%	60-80cm
Dog Rose	Rosa canina	10%	60-80cm
Guelder Rose	Vibumnum opulus	10%	60-80cm
Silver Birch	Betula pendula	One 250-300cm standard, Six 425-600cm standards	Tree standard for species-rich native hedgerow with trees
Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	Two 250-300cm standards	Tree standard for species-rich native hedgerow with trees
European Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris	One 250-300cm standard	Tree standard for species-rich native hedgerow with trees
Rowan	Sorbus acuparia	Two 300-350cm standards	Tree standard for species-rich native hedgerow with trees

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

For further information please see landscape plan GL2575 LP 01.

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
March 2026	Modified Grassland	Failed areas of seeding	Greater than 10% bare ground during years 2-5	Apply additional seed in areas of failed establishment, during next appropriate season.
March 2026	Modified Grassland	Scrub or bracken encroachment	Scrub and or 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.
March 2026	Modified Grassland	Establishment of species indicative of sub-optimal condition	Where species indicative of sub-optimal comprise >5% of sward	Initiate a programme of spot-spraying species indicative of sub-optimal conditions using glyphosate herbicide. with herbicide application excluded from areas adjacent to the stream and wet ditches; mechanical or manual control methods should be used in these zones instead.
March 2026	Modified Grassland	Damage through excessive disturbance or rabbit grazing	Evidence of damage >5% of ground cover >5% cover of bare ground	Identify the cause of the damage: If caused by rabbits, initiate measures to control rabbit population numbers. If caused by humans, initiate measures such as rope fencing and signage to exclude humans
March 2026	Mixed Scrub / Hedgerow / Individual trees/ orchard	Newly planted whips failing to establish from drought etc	10% of newly planted trees found to be dead during Years 1-5+.	Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
March 2026	Mixed Scrub	Establishment or reoccurrence of invasive non-native species	Monitoring identifies the presence of any invasive non-native species	Initiate a programme to eradicate invasive non-native species. Specialist advice should be sought to ensure the appropriate eradication measures for any species identified.
March 2026	Mixed Scrub	Insufficient variation of age classes	One or more age classes are 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
March 2026	Mixed Scrub	Overdominance of one species within the canopy	Where one species of scrub within a scrub block represents more than 75% of canopy cover.	Selective thinning of dominant species to allow other species to establish within the canopy. Supplementary planting to be undertaken where necessary.

March 2026	Mixed Scrub	Poorly developed edge habitats	Where the edges of scrub do not grade into adjacent habitats in a diffused way, including scattered scrub and tall grassland/herbs.	Reduce the mowing frequency of grassland at the edge of the habitat. Supplement plant scrub edges with EH1 Hedgerow seed Mixture or similar (native flowers and grasses tolerant of semi-shade)
March 2026	Hedgerow	Gappy hedgerow	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Determine why gaps have formed, such as poor soil, lack of sunlight or damage from animals/public, to try and prevent future gaps. Fill the gaps by planting native shrubs on the hedgerow species list and/ or bend and partially cut existing stems and peg to the ground to encourage new growth. Ensure soil is healthy by adding compost or other organic matter and water during dry months and mulching to retain moisture and protect from pests and diseases
March 2026	Individual Trees / Orchard	Tree mortality during establishment	Survival drops below 90% in Years 1–5.	Replace failed trees with like-for-like stock; reinstate mulch and watering regime.
March 2026	Individual Trees / Orchard	Poor canopy development / gaps forming	Gaps >5 m or >10% canopy discontinuity	Undertake formative pruning; infill planting if required.
March 2026	Individual Trees / Orchard	Damage from pests, disease or vandalism	Visible decline, bark damage, crown dieback	Inspect affected trees; remove damaged material; replace trees if necessary.
March 2026	Individual Trees / Orchard	Competition from weeds / ruderal species	Weed cover >30% around bases	Reinstate weed-free mulch rings; hand-weed or spot-treat as appropriate.
March 2026	Individual Trees / orchard	Insufficient growth / poor establishment	Height or crown development below expected range	Review soil moisture; increase watering; replace poorly performing individuals.
March 2026	Modified Grassland	Failed areas of seeding	Greater than 10% bare ground during years 2-5	Apply additional seed in areas of failed establishment, during next appropriate season.
March 2026	Modified Grassland	Scrub or bracken encroachment	Scrub and or 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.
March 2026	Modified Grassland	Establishment of species indicative of sub-optimal condition	Where species indicative of sub-optimal comprise >5% of sward	Initiate a programme of spot-spraying species indicative of sub-optimal conditions using glyphosate herbicide. with herbicide application excluded from areas adjacent to the stream and wet ditches; mechanical or manual control methods should be used in these zones instead.

4. 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 2 to 5, an ecologist will monitor the site to review how the establishment of the proposed habitat creation and enhancement is progressing. The key observations during this period will be to determine whether habitats are successfully establishing and improving and whether replacement planting or reseedling may be required.

From Year 5, scrub management will change to longer-term management, while post-establishment management 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 and scrub 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 or livestock. This involves taking photographs from the same point at intervals over time.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
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.	Annually from years 1 to 5, and thereafter every 5 years until year 30. Grassland monitoring will be undertaken between May and August.
Other neutral grassland	During the establishment phase of other neutral grassland (Years 1-5) in 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.	Year 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 Grassland monitoring will be undertaken between May-August.

	During years 6-30, 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 poaching or trampling damage	
Mixed Scrub	During years 2-5 of the management plan period, individual specimen scrub plants 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. The number of woody species should be counted within a 20 x 20m quadrant with a minimum of 3 quadrats recorded. Species present should also be recorded. Throughout the remainder of the management period, 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 • The character of edge habitats • The presence of clearings, glades and rides	Annually from years 2 to 5, then every 5 years until year 30. Scrub monitoring will be undertaken between May-September.
Individual tree	Individual trees will be monitored for health during years 1-5 of the management plan period. • Examine stakes and ties replace, adjust or remove as appropriate. • Fill in any holes in soil with suitable topsoil as appropriate. • Replace failed specimens on like for like basis, top up mulch where necessary. (Years 1-5) • Water any trees that are not yet established through periods of drought (Years 1-5) • Years 7+ remove stake guards unless required to support replaced specimens.	Year 1 after creation and then every 5 years starting from year 5.
Hedgerow	During years 1 – 5 of the management plan period monitoring of new planting will be taken and monitored for: • Size and % of gaps within the canopy • The height and width of the hedgerow • Presence of invasive non-native species • The character of the edge habitats	Year 1 after creation and then every 5 years starting from year 5. Hedgerow monitoring will be undertaken between May-September.
Orchard	To be undertaken on O1 and O2 During years 1-5 of the management plan period, individual specimen trees plants 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.	Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 Surveys to be completed between May and August.

	The underlying grassland monitoring will be conducted with the rest of the other neutral grassland on site. Throughout the remainder of management period, the orchard will be monitored for: • Percentage of deadwood • Extent of scrub • Evidence of formative or maintenance pruning • Percentage of damage caused by humans or animals • Evidence of overgrazing • Presence of non-native invasive species	
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Monitoring Reports

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Barrat David Wilson or appointed management company	Hinckley and Bosworth Local Planning Authority

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	December	September - November	Report on results of initial habitat creation measures.
Y2	December	September - November	Report an update on habitat creation.
Y3	December	September - November	First year of grassland Quadrat data, update on other habitat progression.
Y4	December	September - November	Second year of grassland data can be used to track progress, other habitat update.
Y5	December	September - November	Depending on progress of habitats – review management techniques and the need for yearly surveys.
Y6 – Y30	December	September - November	TBC

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.

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 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.

By continuously monitoring of 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 management prescriptions that could alter the expected outcomes will be discussed and agreed upon with the relevant authority before implementation.