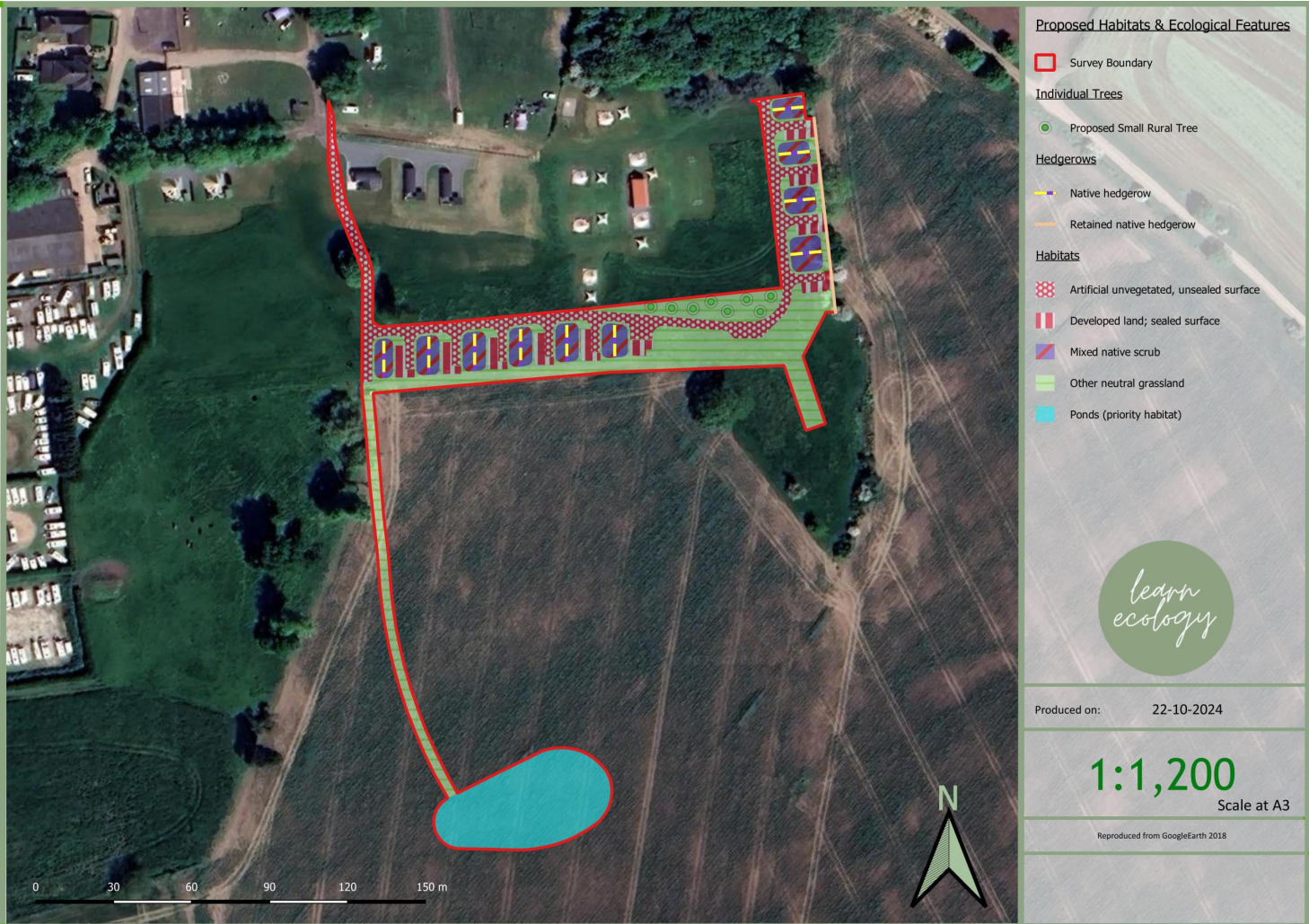


Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Gopsall Hall Farm
Date:	18/06/2025
Version:	1

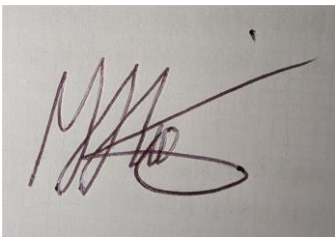


Author:



Emma Jewkes BSc (Hons)
PGCert

Client:



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Version Control

The version control is used for updates to the content. Record the initial version and further version control details in this table each time the management plan is altered throughout the management and monitoring period.

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
1	Draft	Emma Jewkes 22/05/2025	Josh Courtley 18/06/2025

Document Details

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Authorship Details
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1. Project Background

Summarise the key aspects of your management plan in this section. Table PB-B01 can be extended to suit the specific needs of individual projects.

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Gopsall Hall Farm, Atherstone, CV9 3QJ
BNG Project Name and Address	N/A
Author Organisation	Learn Ecology Ltd
Landowner	Mr John Lain, Mr Andrew Lain, Mr Michael Lain, Mr Sam Lain, and, Mr David Lain
Land Manager	Mr Michael Lain, Mr Andrew Lain, & Mr Sam Lain
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Michael Lain, Sam Lain, and Andrew Lain, of Gopsall Limited and A L Lain & Son
Period covered by this management plan	2025- 2055 5-year update: 2030
Planning authority	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	24/01092/FUL
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SK 35378 06402
Metric revision/title	1109 The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Calculcation_Tool
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
Retained: 0.16 ha of other neutral grassland in the southeast corner of the glamping pod area, to be enhanced from poor to good condition. Created: • Priority habitat pond • New areas of other neutral grassland (converted from arable land) • Native hedgerow • Mixed native scrub (between pods) • Rural broadleaved trees (12 total) Enhanced: The retained neutral grassland and overall site vegetation will be improved through overseeding, plug planting, and a reduced mowing regime.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
Year 1: Habitat creation and enhancement measures begin, including grassland seeding, tree planting, pond creation, and scrub/hedge establishment. Years 2–5: Establishment monitoring and management, including reseeding or planting as needed. Years 5–30: Ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and adaptive management. Targets: • Pond to moderate condition by Year 3 • Created grassland to moderate by Year 5 • Enhanced grassland to good by Year 15 • Hedgerow to good by Year 12 • Rural trees to moderate by Year 27
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Annual monitoring of all habitats for the first 5 years, then every 5 years to include quadrat sampling, species counts, water quality checks, visual assessments. Monitoring informs adaptive management and feeds into 5-year plan reviews. Monitoring reports submitted to LPA annually and at key review milestones (e.g. 2030, 2035, etc.).

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

No specific consents or licences identified as necessary at this stage.

Landowner responsible for ensuring all paperwork is in place before development.

Should protected species be encountered, advice from the project ecologist will be sought.

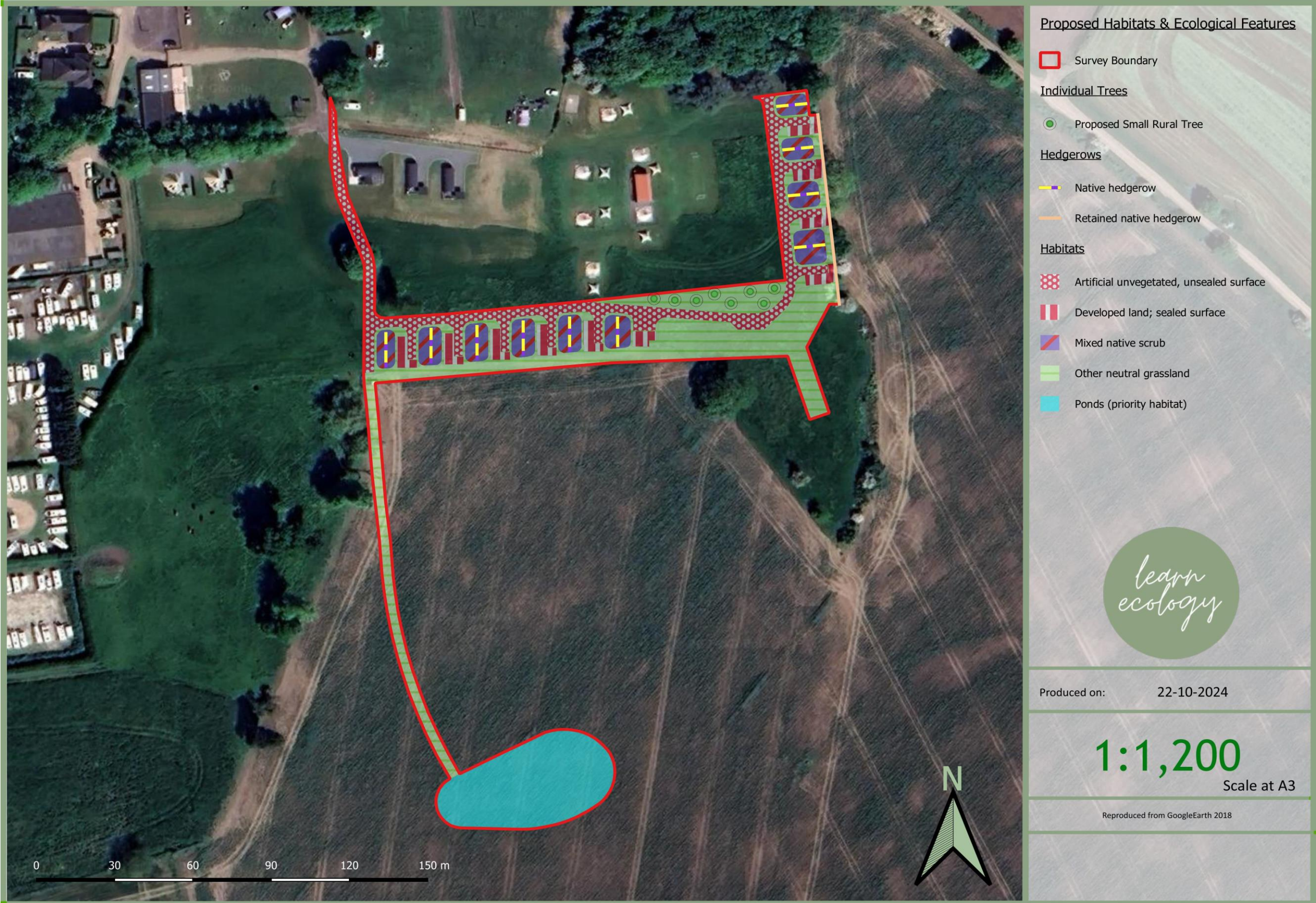
Funding PB-B06

The landowners (detailed above) alongside the Responsible organisations (the land owners are Directors and/or Partners in these organisations) are responsible for funding and overseeing the implementation of all habitat creation, enhancement, and monitoring activities over the 30-year HMMP period.

Legal Agreement PB-B07

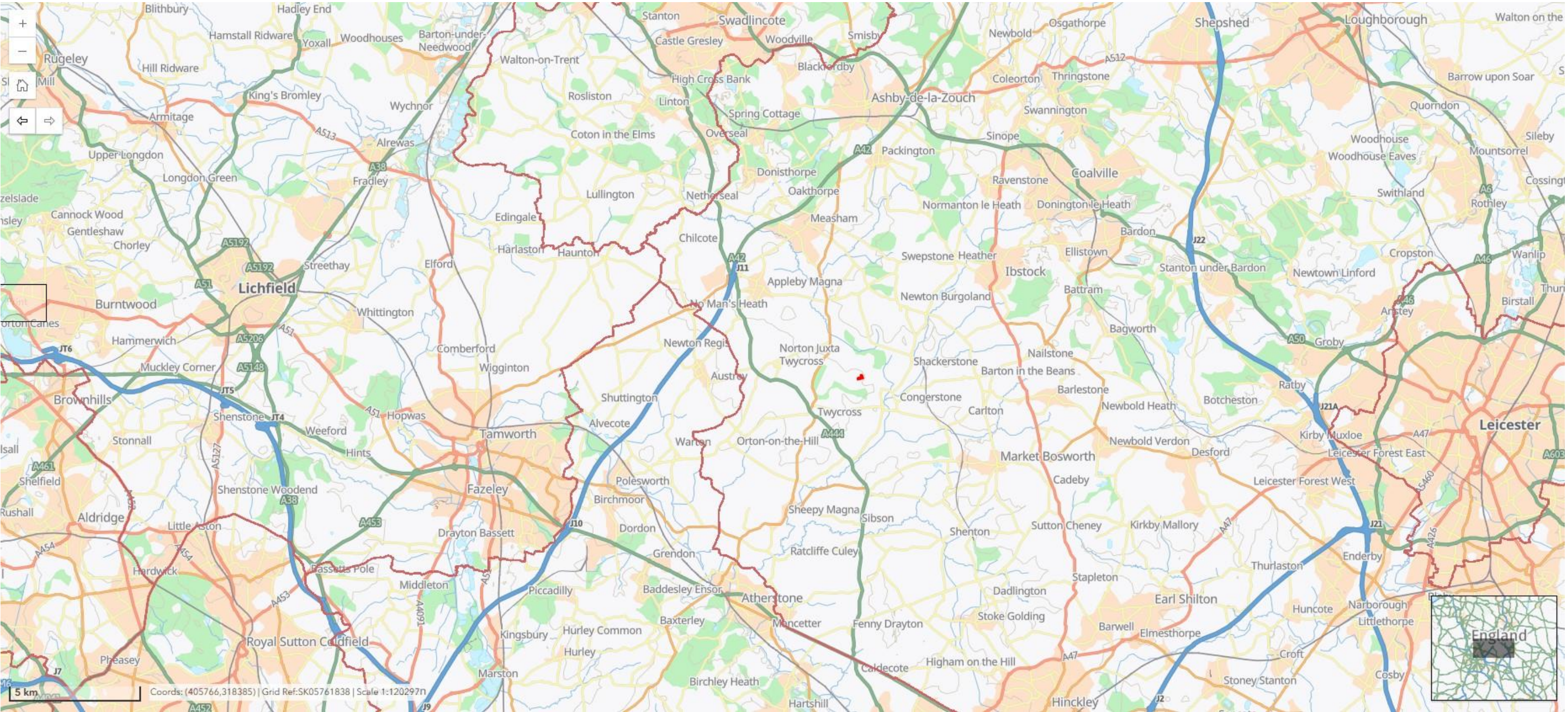
The delivery of this HMMP is secured via planning permission (24/01092/FUL) granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council.

Further legal mechanisms (e.g., planning conditions, section 106) may apply—details to be confirmed through consultation with the LPA.



Site Context Plan PB-F02

This plan should show the location of the site, including the LPA, boundary, national character area, and any relevant landscape scale policy or guidance information.



Phasing strategy

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

Yes: ☐ No: ☐

Due to the limited scope of the habitat creation and enhancement works, the primary objective of the methods used will be to achieve the BNG targets quickly and sustain them throughout the 30-year period:

Year 1:

- Commencement of enhancement for grassland habitats through the scarification and overseeding of the existing grassland and plugging of grassland specimens as appropriate.
- Planting of 45 new rural specimen trees as identified in the LEMP.
- First cut of new grassland will be undertaken late in the year and only undertaken if determined to be necessary following inspection by the project ecologist.

Year 2:

- Ongoing management works of the grassland, to include a detailed inspection of the enhancements undertaken to date, and species count survey, to determine whether additional manual enhancement through introduction of new seed is necessary.
- Reduced cutting regime implemented to enable healthy development of sward.

Onwards:

- Monitoring and Adaptive Management: If, after the first-year surveys have not shown the habitats developing towards the desired levels then, additional interventions will be planned and implemented.
- Year 15 will see the modified grassland judged against the moderate condition assessment criteria.
- Year 16 will see the poor condition rural trees judged against the moderate condition assessment criteria.
- Throughout the 30-year management period, regular monitoring and adaptive management practices will be employed to ensure that the BNG objectives are met and sustained.

Roles and Responsibilities

Provide details of the responsible persons and organisation(s) for delivering this management plan.

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09

Name or Initials	Josh Courtley
Organisation	Learn Ecology

Responsibility	Start Date:	May 2025	End Date:	May 2055
Learn Ecology will also ensure that the landowner or management organisation is informed of any potential constraints related to the presence of protected and/or notable species on the site. the relevant responsibilities of the Ecologist or other professional responsible for the HMMP, both in terms of the production and implementation of this HMMP				
Statement of Competency				
Learn Ecology provides expert, ecological advice to a range of clients across the planning and development sector, including householders, local and international developers, and government, alongside collaborating with a range of NGOs and institutions to provide educational experiences and workshops to people of all ages and backgrounds.				
Josh Courtley, Director & Principal Ecologist, has assured this HMMP as the representative of Learn Ecology Ltd. Josh benefits from 7 years of professional consultancy experience, alongside several protected species licenses, a 1st class BSc (Hons), and an MSc in applied Ecology, in which he achieved a Distinction.A competent person is someone who can demonstrate they have acquired through training, qualifications or experience, or a combination of these, the knowledge and skills enabling that person to perform specified tasks.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

Name or Initials		Mr Michael Lain, Mr Andrew Lain, Mr John Lain, Mr Sam Lain, and Mr David Lain		
Organisation		A L Lain & Son, Gopsall Hall Farm		
Responsibility	Start Date:	Upon start of development	End Date:	May 2055
Landowner is responsible for ensuring all the correct paperwork has been obtained prior to development. Landowner is responsible for ensuring external companies hired to undertake the work on site are qualified and competent.				
Statement of Competency				
The landowner is an experienced land manager, providing successful business and land management practices to facilitate the success of Gopsall Hall Farm, both in respect of agriculture and other commercial land use.				

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

Name or Initials	N/A
------------------	-----

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		TBC		
Organisation		Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	May 2025	End Date:	May 2055
TBC following consultation with the LPA.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site is currently made up of an L-shaped parcel comprising two sections of agriculturally designated other neutral grassland grassland with associated boundaries to the north, and an arable field to the south.

The area has been previously mown to facilitate camping but untouched in 2024. Track marks through the sward show ongoing access and impacts via compaction.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

10 new timber-framed and clad glamping pods will be erected on the L-shaped parcel of land with associated landscaping and permeable-surfaced track for access.

The arable field to the south of the glamping pods will be rewilded with commercial wildflower and grassland mix to create other neutral grassland. An historic pond located within will be restored/created with a mown access path created, for the use of campers.

The newly created grassland and priority habitat pond will be managed sympathetically in order to achieve the proposed moderate condition for both.

The retained other neutral grassland, tot the south-east corner of the glamping pod area, will be overseeded and subject to a reduced mowing schedule to improve its condition from moderate to good.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices

☐ Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



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

Consider the Baseline and Environmental Information listed below. These are likely to be appropriate factors informing your proposals and project design. They can provide the reviewer with important contextual information for the management prescriptions provided later in this document. Use your professional judgement to determine which factors are relevant to your specific project.

Please use the check box to indicate which are included in your plan. For any not included, provide brief reasons why the factor is not relevant to your project using your professional judgement. Where this information is provided elsewhere, you can reference existing reports and, or, plans that have informed your decisions. For the templates for each heading see pages 3-20 of the Companion Document.

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☐	The desk study in the Ecological Appraisal carried out by Learn Ecology determined that no Statutory/Non-statutory Designated Sites will be affected, either directly or indirectly by the development, due to the small scale and low impact nature of the 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?	☒	Yes, birds, bats, reptiles and amphibians
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	No – None recorded
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?	☐	No Designated Sites or specific species have been identified as constraints/opportunities to the proposals.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☐	Yes, it is located in the Ecological Appraisal by Learn Ecology Ltd– Gopsall Hall Farm (October 2024) already submitted and accepted by the LPA.
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☒	Yes, vegetated access pathway to the new pond will be in constant use and managed differently to the wider neutral grassland to encourage its use, thereby protecting the wider grassland habitat.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	No likely impacts on the habitat creation from changes in climate condition.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☒	Yes, the site is classified as Enclosed Agriculture in the National Historic Landscape Characterisation but is currently fallow.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	No
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	No
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	No

Baseline and Environmental Information

See Appendix B – Ecological Appraisal (October 2024).

2. Planned Management Activities

Provide the site-wide aims and objectives. These should consider the Project Background information section outlined above as well as the outcomes of the Metric.

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The aim of the project is to sensitively develop the site for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, whilst also meeting the Biodiversity Net Gain Targets for habitat description and condition assessment detailed in the BNG Statutory Metric spreadsheet, The new and enhanced habitats will provide a diverse range of habitats for wildlife, as well as opportunities for visitors to engage and interact with it.

In line with the BNG Statutory Metric the On-site Habitat Creation will be carried out in the first year of the development. The enhancement work and hedge creation will also be carried out in the first year.

The objectives of the project are all on-site and as follows:

- Creation of a new priority habitat pond with associated submerged and emergent vegetation by scraping and plug planting.
- Creation of neutral grassland on the field surrounding the pond, by overseeding and appropriate management.
- Retention and Enhancement of the Neutral Grassland to the south-east of the new glamping pod site, by overseeding and appropriate management.
- Mixed native scrub and hedgerow species will be planted between each pod area, to provide privacy screening and increase the ecological biodiversity of the area.
- 8 broadleaved tree whips (beech, cherry and oak sp.) will be planted as illustrated in Plan 2. These will be Bare root whips of 40-60cm / 60-80cm tall, planted at irregular distances to provide a tree canopy effect once mature.

In line with the BNG Statutory Metric the On-site Habitat Creation will be carried out in the first year of the development. The enhancement work, tree planting and hedge creation will also be carried out in the first year.

By Year 2, all establishment work on site will be complete with maintenance works on the newly created habitats and enhanced habitats being undertaken. Post-establishment management and monitoring to then be undertaken in order to meet the following targets, in accordance with the Statutory Metric Tool:

- The created habitat ‘priority habitat pond’ is to be on target moderate condition assessment by Year 3
- The created habitat ‘other neutral grassland’ is to be on target moderate condition assessment by Year 5
- The enhanced other neutral grassland is to be on target moderate condition assessment by Year 15.
- The created habitat ‘mixed scrub’ is to be on target moderate condition assessment by Year 5.

- The created habitat ‘native hedgerow’ is to be on target moderate condition assessment by Year 12.
- The created habitat ‘rural (8 x medium) trees’ are to be on target moderate condition assessment by Year 27.

By Year 10, the majority of the habitats are expected to have largely achieved the targeted habitat condition score. Long-term management will commence after initial establishment, continuing for a total of 30 years.

On-going Management

The site will be subject to ongoing management and monitoring outlined as follows, but it should be noted that the management prescriptions should remain flexible and can be adjusted as needed throughout the project's duration to ensure the objectives are met:

- Pond: checked annually by an ecologist who will assess water quality, the presence of invasive weeds, and whether the surrounding vegetation needs management. Remove debris from pond, assess pond depth and successful establishment of pond habitat. Additional plug planting should take place as required to meet the target condition in the stated timescale.
- Neutral Grassland: Mown twice yearly to mimic traditional hay meadow cutting, with a partial cut in Summer (late July to September).
- Mixed Native scrub and hedgerow
- Rural trees: any trees which fail to thrive replaced over an 8-year period until such time the tree planting is considered successful.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

The project's BNG target(s) should be set and documented early in the design process. Outline how background and baseline information influenced key design principles for the project from an early stage. This can provide useful context for the proposed retention, creation and enhancement measures.

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

Baseline habitats were other neutral grassland, bramble scrub and non-cereal crops.

1.33 units of neutral grassland was planned to be lost under the proposals, so the scheme was designed to compensate for this loss by creating a new, much larger area of neutral grassland in a former arable crop field to the south.

There will no longer be vehicle access to the 0.16ha of retained neutral grassland to the south-east of the pod area thus reducing damage and disturbance so enhancement from poor to good becomes feasible.

0.10 units of bramble scrub was also proposed to be lost and the landowner wanted to create privacy screening between the new pods, so it made amenity and ecological sense to create new hedgerow and plant native scrub in these areas to replace the lost bramble scrub.

The landowner wanted to rewild the former arable field and reinstate the pond to make the site more attractive to camping guests. This was considered a win-win for the business and the local wildlife as the ecological value of a non-cereal crop field is very low so the aspirations for the area would be a huge improvement on the existing.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

This table presents a summary record of what you have agreed to deliver based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve. Include the relevant ‘Area’, ‘Hedgerow’, and ‘Watercourse’ types to be implemented and managed throughout the period of 30 years or more.

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Non-cereal crops	Other neutral grassland	Baseline – 6, Creation - 2	N/A	Moderate	5	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, D and E. Criteria B and F will not be targeted-	
Non-cereal crops	Priority Pond	Baseline – 6, Creation - 2	N/A	Moderate	3	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C, D, F and I. Criteria E and H will not be targeted-	
Bramble scrub	Mixed scrub	Baseline – 5, Creation – 9 & 11	N/A	Moderate	5	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, E. Criteria B and D will not be targeted-	
None – new habitat	Native Hedgerow	1	N/A	Good	12	Good condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A1&2, B1&2, C2, D1&D2. Criterion C1 will not be targeted-	
None– new habitat	Rural trees	12	N/A	Moderate	27	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, D. Criteria C, E and F will not be targeted-	
Other neutral grassland	Other neutral grassland	Baseline - 1 & 2, Enhancement -1	Poor	Good	15	Good condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, D, E and F. Criterion B will not be targeted.	

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

No chemical herbicide or pesticide treatment will be used within the site. Should an outbreak of ‘pest’ invertebrates or ‘weeds’ arise, advice should be sought from the project ecologist prior to the commencement of action.

Additional provision of the following as listed in the Ecological Appraisal (Section 4 pages 17- 19):

- MIT1-5 and ENH1 & 2

Habitat Retention

Provide a concise description of the habitats that are to be retained in their baseline condition. Habitats being retained may still require ongoing measures to maintain their baseline condition.

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

The only retained habitat will be a small parcel, 0.16ha, of other neutral grassland to the south-east of the pod area, indicated as meadow grass and wildflowers on PM-F01.

It should be protected during the development phase of the project by following the Pollution Prevention Measures (MIT1) on page 17 of the Ecological Appraisal.

Condition of this parcel of grassland is to be enhanced from poor to good over a 15-year period.

This will be achieved by seeding with a commercial MG5 mix where required, combined with a reduced management strategy of twice-yearly mowing, to encourage a variable sward height and increase natural diversity within the existing grassland.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Full details to be found on page 17 of the aforementioned Ecological Appraisal already submitted to the LPA.

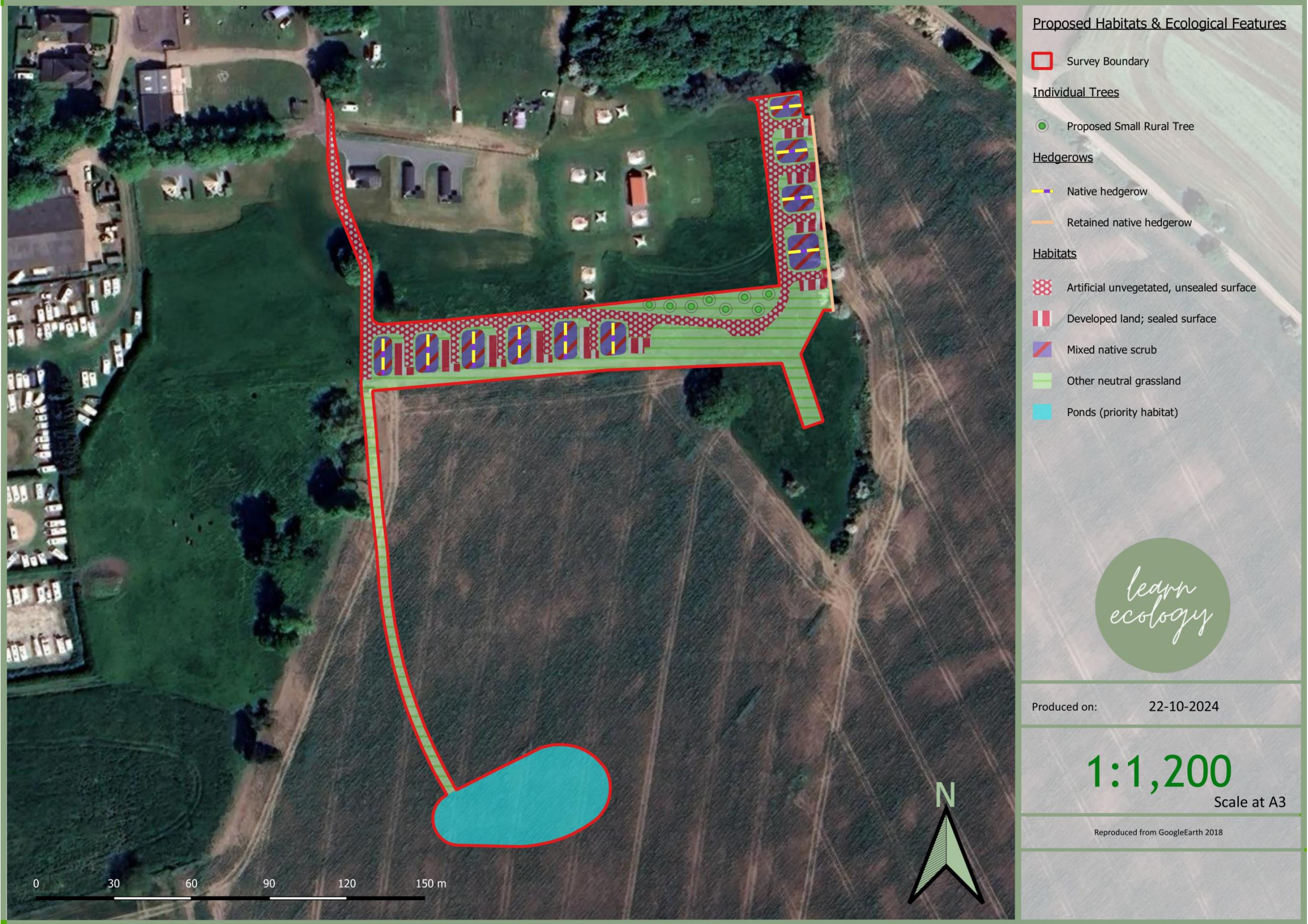
Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

Provide a plan with the locations of habitats to be retained (including whether to be protected and, or, enhanced) and those to be created under this HMMP. Include parcel references if needed. Tick box if any additional plans are provided in the Appendices ☐ . Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



Habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management Plan EM-F01

Show the habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management measures in this plan. Present this as a single, side-wide masterplan. Alternatively, provide a separate plan showing the locations of each specific habitat to be delivered on the project site, copy this page into each of the habitat sheets below.



Pond

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (PO-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 18. Pond

Target Habitat:			Moderate condition, targeting criteria A, B, C, D, F, and I. E, G, H not targeted.			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.	Yes	Pond	Pond not connected to any runoff sources; Avoid artificial pond liners, a natural clay base would be preferable.		Use clean water fill only; avoid fertiliser or chemical use nearby. Annual turbidity testing; removal of debris and control of potential contaminants
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.	Yes	Pond	Buffer area to be seeded with MG5 neutral grassland mix. Hand plug planting and reduced mowing around margins		Monitor for bare ground or weed invasion; enhance vegetation cover as needed
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. or filamentous algae.	Yes	Pond	Once scraped out, the soil should be moving away from the pond area, as it can be nutrient rich, especially in farmed soils, and nutrient loading via rainwater/topsoil runoff should be avoided. Native aquatic plantings to outcompete algae; avoid nutrient input.		Try to avoid, and monitor, nutrient input. Monitor aquatic cover; remove duckweed/algae manually if required. Consider installation of barley straw mats if algal growth detected.
D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.	Yes	Pond	Design pond such that it is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.		Confirm no artificial inflow during annual inspections
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams, pumps or pipework.	No	Pond			
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species.	Yes	Pond	Check source of plants for non-INNS species.		Annual site inspections. Remove invasive species manually or under specialist guidance
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.	No	Pond			
H	In non-woodland ponds: emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed) ³ cover at	No	Pond			

	least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep. (only applicable to non-woodland ponds)					
I	The pond surface of non-woodland ponds is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub. (only applicable to non-woodland ponds)			Pond located in open field away from mature trees.		Annual check of shading; cut back woody growth if needed

Additional Management Prescriptions (PO-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

Pond

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Pond excavation	Parcel 6	October – February (Year 1)	There is no ‘ideal’ size for the pond, but approximately 10-20m diameter would be ideal. Excavate to create a gently sloping profile, with varied depths (max 1.5 m) and marginal shelves to promote habitat heterogeneity. Make sure that pond slopes are shallow, less than 1:5 (12°) and preferably less than 1:20 (3°). Avoid connection to ditches or drains to ensure natural hydrology.
Planting of aquatic and marginal vegetation	Parcel 6	March – May (Year 1)	Introduce submerged, floating, and emergent native species using plugs and pre-seeded coir rolls. Space species appropriately to avoid dominance and allow succession.
Installation of exclusion fencing (temporary)	Parcel 6	Immediately post-construction	Install low fencing around pond perimeter to prevent disturbance during establishment. Signage may be used to promote public awareness and discourage entry.
Debris and silt control	Parcel 6	Year-round	Monitor and remove litter and organic debris that may impede water quality or flow. No artificial inputs or stocking with fish.
Maintenance	Parcel 6		Ponds to be checked annually by an ecologist who will assess water quality, the presence of invasive weeds, and whether the surrounding vegetation needs management. Remove debris from pond, assess pond depth and successful establishment of pond habitat.

Pond Species Lists (PO-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	10%	Marginal
Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	10%	Marginal, early flowering
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	10%	Marginal, do not overplant to prevent dominance
Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	10%	Emergent
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	10%	Submerged
Water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	10%	Submerged/floating
Lesser spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	10%	Marginal
Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	10%	Marginal, fast spreading
Floating sweet grass	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	10%	Emergent
Amphibious bistort	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	10%	Amphibious

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (PO-B02)
All species must be UK native, locally sourced where possible, and appropriate to non-woodland ponds.

What Does Success Look Like? (PO-F01)



Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 6. Grassland Med High and V. High.

Target Habitat				Other neutral grassland in moderate (parcel 6) or good condition (parcel 3).		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	3 and 6	Neutral grassland will be created on non-cereal cropland at parcel 6 by seeding with a commercial MG5 mix and plugging with low-flowering lawn-suitable wildflower species at a rate of 6-10 plugs per m ² .	Parcel 3 will be enhanced with overseeding with a commercial MG5 mix.	Use locally sourced plant seed/ plug plants to directly apply the plants to the field. Carry out annual detailed botanical survey of both areas to determine species composition, Repeat seeding/plugging as required.
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.	No	3 and 6			
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes				Monitor bare earth patches establishing, where possible take the opportunity to re-seed/ plug plant into patches formed. Where possible identify the causes of the bare earth and take appropriate action to prevent/ reduce occurrence within accepted levels.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.					Monitor any development of bracken within the grassland (currently none) and take remedial action to prevent establishment within the year of establishment – cut/ spray/ roll/ graze. Establish a grassland management plan to prevent scrub encroachment (apart from any identified areas) through direct cutting and/ or grazing;

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.					Reduce/ prevent vehicle movements across the grassland, particularly in wet weather conditions and during the winter period. Monitor any development of INNS within the grassland (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment.
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.			Neutral grassland will be created on non-cereal cropland at parcel 6 by seeding with a commercial MG5 mix and plugging with low-flowering lawn-suitable wildflower species at a rate of 6-10 plugs per m ² .		Carry out annual detailed botanical survey of both areas to determine species composition, Repeat seeding/plugging as required.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Grassland Management – Species diversity	3 and 6	May to July each year	Site walk over by land manager to monitor species diversity and plan for future works (seed/ plug plant). This could include some inhouse survey monitoring if the skills base exists. Supplemented with ecologist surveys during the official monitoring visits.
Grassland Management – seeding and plug planting	3 and 6	March to October each year	Select area(s) to be seeded and/ or planted in response to the walk over Source appropriate plant stock and implement as best practise in suitable weather conditions and with minimum environmental impact Spot treat any “undesirable” plants by hand pulling.
Grassland Management – Cut/ graze	3 and 6	March to October each year	Identify the management method to be used (cutting or grazing) and arrange appropriate equipment Identify the area(s) to be managed with the appropriate technique Cut as desired to the required sward height, ideally remove the arisings after a few days; or use arisings as green hay and move around the area Implement the grazing regime with the appropriate livestock for the time needed, remembering to monitor the livestock health & impacts. Modify the grazing as necessary depending on livestock type and number (details to be recorded and added to the monitoring records of the HMMP).
Grassland Management – scrub control	3 and 6	October to February each year	Use handheld powered equipment to cut and clear areas of scrub regeneration that are identified to be cleared to maintain at less than 20% site area (not including the identified bramble scrub area).
Grassland Management – ground damage	3 and 6	Throughout the year	Monitor ground conditions when heavier equipment requires access to use the site. If ground damage occurs, restrict access until conditions approve Carry out necessary remedial work if damage is caused
Grassland Management – bare ground repair	3 and 6	March to October each year	Carry out ground preparation – scarify the ground. Use the existing seed mix or plug plants to match the g3c grassland habitat Spot treat any “undesirable” plants by hand pulling or spot spray with appropriate herbicide Identify sourced of “damage” or bare earth creation, carry out control if needed to prevent excessive bare earth being created Identify any patches of bare earth to be maintained – monitor over time.
Bracken management/ control	3 and 6	May to August each year	Monitor any development of bracken within the grassland areas (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (cut/ roll/ herbicide) to prevent establishment and spread.
Invasive species control	3 and 6	Growing season April to August each year	Monitor any development of INNS within newly created and enahnced grassland areas (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment.

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

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	10%	
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	10%	
Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	10%	
Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	10%	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	10%	
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	10%	
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	10%	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	10%	
Ladies Smock	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	10%	
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	10%	
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	10%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)

Species list to be developed following site visit and investigation as to what plant stocks can be reasonably sourced within the local area (seed and/ or plug plants). Ideally seeding and plug planting should be carried out over several years, moving around the grassland; with the use of green hay if appropriate.

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)



Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 19. Scrub.

Target Habitat:		Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, E. Criteria B and D will not be targeted.				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes		Species mix for planting to be 30% Hazel, 30 % Hawthorn, 20% Spindle and 20% Common Dogwood.		Planted shrubs to be hand weeded twice a year in years 1 and 2 of establishment; before reducing to once a year in years 3 to 5, then continuing until its judged it is no longer needed Any failed plants to be replaced in years 1 to 5 Use of herbicide to be discouraged
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	No				
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				Monitor any development of INNS within the site (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No				
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Yes		Bare root whips will be 40-60cm / 60-80cm tall, planted at irregular distances to provide glades.		Removal of self-seeded whips that are encroaching on glades.

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

Scrub

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

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

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting Bare root stock	Mixed native scrub between pods	October to March each year	Species mix for planting to be 30% Hazel, 30 % Hawthorn, 20% Spindle and 20% Common Dogwood will be planted. Plant stock should be 40 – 60cm whips, include cane and spiral wrap protection. Any failed plants to be replaced in years 1 to 5 Use of herbicide to be discouraged
Maintenance – hand weeding	Mixed native scrub between pods	October to March each year	Planted trees to be hand weeded twice a year in years 1 and 2 of establishment; before reducing to once a year in years 3 to 5, then continuing until its judged it is no longer needed
Invasive species control	Mixed native scrub between pods	Growing season April to August each year	Monitor any development of INNS within areas (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment.
Damaging activities to the scrub control	Mixed native scrub between pods	All year	Monitor damage levels, if any occur establish the causes and take immediate appropriate remedial action (as required).
Monitor health condition of scrub	Mixed native scrub between pods	All year	Monitor damage levels, establish any causes if it occurs and take appropriate remedial action. Consider deer fencing if damage from browsing becomes an issue.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Common Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	30	
Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna.</i>	30	
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeu</i>	20	
Common Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	20	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)

Please use this space to provide any additional information where relevant.

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-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:			Native hedgerow			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes		Newly planted hedge – achieve through correct planting (double row staggered, tree tubes and canes) with ongoing management (hand weeding, replacement and tube checks).		Do not cut for at least the first year. In the following spring, cut the shrubs just above a bud to encourage dense, bushy growth, especially from the base.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes		Allow to grow vertically, bend/ fold any limbs back into the hedge). Consider hedgelaying when the hedge is old enough (10 to 12 year).		After that to maintain the height/ width of the hedge – establish a rotational cut with tractor and flail every 2 to 3 years (where required) but no less than 1.5m width Hedge height to be maintained at more than 1.5m, to be judged locally if a taller hedge is more appropriate (eg access restrictions) Cutting with handheld equipment could be used Limit access into the field with heavy machinery where ground damage could be an issue Consider hedgelaying as a management option (avoid carrying out in target years as this could constitute a fail to criteria), but for a long-term management objective or if criteria is being failed
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes				
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes		Planting the hedge with ongoing maintenance through establishing will work to tackle gaps in the hedge.	Use supplementary planting to thicken the hedge and fill in existing gaps. Hedgelaying an option to address gaps at hedge base – to a local hedgelaying style.	Species mix for planting to be 30% blackthorn, 30% hawthorn, 10% guelder rose, 10% dog rose, 5% holly and 15% beech. Density – 6 plants to a metre. Double row in staggered formation. Plant stock should be 40 – 60cm whips, include cane and spiral wrap protection. Planted trees to be hand weeded twice a year in years 1 and 2 of establishment; before reducing to once a year in years 3 to 5, then continuing until its judged it is no longer needed Any failed plants to be replaced in years 1 to 5 Use of herbicide to be discouraged Consider hedgelaying as a management option.

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		Consider the use of temporary fencing to protect the trees and create the undisturbed ground.		Monitor natural development Consider the use of temporary fencing to reduce grazing pressure (or restrict grazing if being used). Allocate the large vegetation area in the management plan and actively manage the site to achieve this outcome.
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Yes				Monitor vegetation growth, take active management action (cut and remove arisings) or add soil conditioning to reduce nutrient levels (if particularly bad).
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				Monitor any development of INNS within the site (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes				Monitor damage levels, establish any causes if it occurs and take appropriate remedial action.
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				
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	No				

	livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.					
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Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Hedge cutting	New on-site Hedges	October to February each year (avoid bird nesting season) Rotational cutting every 2 to 3 years (to be determined)	Use a tractor mounted flail (or similar) to cut the hedge to the required height, width and shape (to be determined) Use hand held equipment to cut the hedge to the required height, width and shape (to be determined)
Limited heavy equipment on site	New on-site Hedges	Periods of poor weather conditions where ground impact is likely; typically, October to March each year (winter period)	Stop any management activity involving heavy equipment accessing the paddock in poor weather conditions
Hedge planting – bare root stock	New on-site Hedges	October to March each year	Species mix for planting to be 30% blackthorn, 30% hawthorn, 10% guelder rose, 10% dog rose, 5% holly and 15% beech. Density – 6 plants to a metre. Double row in staggered formation. Plant stock should be 40 – 60cm whips, include cane and spiral wrap protection. Any failed plants to be replaced in years 1 to 5 Use of herbicide to be discouraged
Hedge planting – cell grown stock	New on-site Hedges	Any time of the year (consider bird nesting season and disturbance potential 1 st March to 31 st August)	
Hedge maintenance – hand weeding	New on-site Hedges	October to March each year	Planted trees to be hand weeded twice a year in years 1 and 2 of establishment; before reducing to once a year in years 3 to 5, then continuing until its judged it is no longer needed
Monitor undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation	New on-site Hedges	Growing season April to August each year	Monitor natural development Consider the use of temporary fencing to reduce grazing pressure (or restrict grazing if being used).
Invasive species control	New on-site Hedges	Growing season April to August each year	Monitor any development of INNS within paddock (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment.
Damaging activities to the hedgerow control	New on-site Hedges	All year	Monitor damage levels, if any occur establish the causes and take immediate appropriate remedial action (as required).
Monitor health condition of trees in the hedge	New on-site Hedges	All year	Monitor damage levels, establish any causes if it occurs and take appropriate remedial action. Consider restricting cattle access if damage from browsing becomes an issue.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	30%	
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	30%	
Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus	10%	
Dog Rose	Rosa canina	10%	
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	5%	
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	15%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

Please use this space to provide any additional information where relevant.

What Does Success Look Like? (HD-F01)



Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 9. Individual Trees

Target Habitat:		Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, D. Criteria C, E and F will not be targeted.				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes		12 broadleaved tree whips (beech, cherry and oak sp.) will be planted as illustrated in Plan 2. These will be Bare root whips will be 40-60cm / 60-80cm tall.	Safeguard existing site-based tree, carry out any necessary remedial or enhancement work to promote growth and development.	Safeguard existing site-based tree, carry out any necessary remedial or enhancement work to promote growth and development. Safeguard tree from other site-based activity by suitable means.
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		Planted at irregular distances to provide a tree canopy effect once mature.	Manage the individual tree species to develop a well spread canopy in keeping with the selected tree species.	Monitor canopy development with appropriate selective pruning if required. Where possible allow the canopy to develop naturally, deadwood should be retained if possible/ safe.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No				
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes			Manage the individual trees to be free from un-natural damage. Where damage occurs, the source is identified and immediate action taken to prevent further damage.	Support tree survival and development Monitor tree condition to detect any negative impacts. Where negative impacts are detected, identify the source and undertake remedial action.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No				
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	No				

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting	All Newly planted trees	New planting should be undertaken over winter, between November and March, avoiding frosty/frozen conditions.	10-15 broadleaved tree whips (beech, cherry and oak sp.) will be planted as illustrated in Plan 2. These will be Bare root whips will be 40-60cm / 60-80cm tall, planted at irregular distances to provide a tree canopy effect once mature.
Protection	All Newly planted trees	When planting	The bases of new trees will be protected from browsing herbivores by tree guards, which will be removed once the shrubs are deemed sufficiently established through a period of monitoring. Biodegradable tree guards will be used wherever possible. Weed competition at the base of the new plants will be suppressed by a thick layer of wood chip mulch, which will need to be checked and replaced annually. Chemical treatment of weeds will be avoided, and there will be no application of fertilizers.
Maintenance	All Newly planted trees	March to August each year	Annual assessment of plant growth. Diseased/dead plants will be replaced on a like for like basis.
	All Newly planted trees	March to August each year	Consider supplementary water during extended periods of dry weather if judged to be required
	All Newly planted trees	October to February	Formative pruning undertaken if required, ensuring clean tidy cuts
Safeguard trees from damage/ site activity	All Newly planted trees	Year round	Remove tree guards once trees are deemed no longer at risk from herbivores. Monitor trees for any damage, if potential/ occurrence then carry out remedial works to allow the tree to recover, but consider other works to prevent damage re-occurring – for example fence off areas, restrict cattle access
Monitor for signs of pest & disease	All Newly planted trees	Once a year	Carry out monitoring inspection as to the condition of the tree and any potential past/ disease impacting on the tree(s)

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	25	
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	25	
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	25	
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	25	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)

Please use this space to provide any additional information where relevant.

What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)



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

Provide a site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and, or, managing each habitat type. Consider your approach to delivering the BNG targets in case the management prescriptions do not deliver as expected.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
22/05/2025	Priority Habitat Pond	Poor establishment of aquatic vegetation	<50% vegetation cover by end of Year 2	Additional plug planting with native species; improve water retention and manage nutrient levels.
22/05/2025	Priority Habitat Pond	Algal bloom or duckweed overgrowth	>10% of water surface covered by algae or duckweed	Manual removal, addition of barley straw, reduce nutrient inputs, improve buffer vegetation.
22/05/2025	Priority Habitat Pond	Invasive non-native species colonisation	INNS observed during monitoring visits	Immediate manual or specialist removal and re-check of all planting stock sources.
22/05/2025	Priority Habitat Pond	Excessive shading from scrub/tree encroachment	>50% of pond surface shaded	Cut back surrounding scrub/trees; maintain open canopy with glade management in 10m buffer.
22/05/2025	Other Neutral Grassland	Insufficient species richness	<10 vascular species per m² by Year 5 (Parcel 6), or Year 15 (Parcel 3)	Overseeding with MG5 mix, plug planting, reduce nutrient levels via green hay or arisings removal.
22/05/2025	Other Neutral Grassland	Scrub/bracken encroachment	>5% scrub cover or >20% bracken	Targeted cutting and removal during winter; monitor bracken expansion and apply rolling or spot spray.
22/05/2025	Mixed Native Scrub	High mortality of planted whips	>10% mortality in any planting block by Year 2	Replace failed plants annually up to Year 5. Review protection and soil conditions.
22/05/2025	Native Hedgerow	Gaps forming or failure to establish dense growth	<90% canopy continuity by Year 5	Supplementary planting, hand weeding, adjust spacing, and reassess management frequency.
22/05/2025	Individual Trees	Tree mortality or failure to thrive	>10% of trees dead or severely stunted in Years 1–5	Replace failed trees like-for-like annually; assess site conditions (e.g. drought, browsing) for issues.
22/05/2025	All habitats	Damage from public access or camping activity	Trampling, bare patches, or litter accumulation observed	Improve fencing and signage, reinforce footpaths, reroute access if needed, increase public engagement.
22/05/2025	All habitats	Unexpected hydrological change (e.g. pond drying or flooding)	Changes in water level impacting habitat condition or stability	Review site hydrology, adjust surrounding vegetation, consider shallow scrape creation or temporary bunds.

3. Monitoring Schedule

To deliver BNG, a robust strategy is critical to monitor successes and challenges. Routine monitoring informs progress and facilitates the required management plan updates at set intervals.

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)

The monitoring strategy is designed to assess the success of habitat creation, enhancement, and retention efforts against the targets outlined in the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Statutory Metric and this HMMP. Monitoring will be undertaken by a qualified ecologist and will use a combination of fixed-point photography, botanical surveys, quadrat sampling, and visual assessments tailored to each habitat type.

For grassland habitats, annual botanical surveys will assess species richness, sward structure, presence of bare ground, and signs of scrub or bracken encroachment. Quadrat sampling will be used to record vascular plant species density (target: ≥10 species/m²) and to estimate coverage of undesirable species or invasive non-natives.

Pond habitat monitoring will assess water quality, vegetation cover, shading, and the presence of invasive species. These assessments will be supported by photographic documentation and checks for compliance with the relevant condition criteria (A, B, C, D, F, I).

Scrub, hedgerow, and tree planting areas will be monitored for survival rates, structural development, and canopy cover continuity. Failed plants will be identified and replaced, and health checks for pest or disease issues will be recorded.

All data will be collected annually for the first 5 years, then every 5 years thereafter, with surveys timed appropriately for each habitat (typically May to August for botanical work). Monitoring results will be compared against baseline data and target habitat conditions. They will directly inform management interventions, which will be reviewed and adapted accordingly.

All findings will be compiled into a monitoring report submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) or Responsible Body as outlined in MS-T02. This ensures that monitoring feeds into an adaptive management cycle to maintain compliance with BNG objectives.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

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

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Priority Habitat Pond	Water quality assessment (visual clarity, turbidity); aquatic/marginal vegetation survey (cover, species list); check for duckweed/algae and INNS.	Twice yearly (spring and autumn) in years 1–5, then every 5 years thereafter.
Other Neutral Grassland (created – Parcel 6)	Quadrat sampling to assess species richness per m²; cover estimates of bramble, scrub, and bare ground; list of vascular plant species.	Annually (May–August) in years 1–5, then every 5 years.
Other Neutral Grassland (enhanced – Parcel 3)	Same as above, with emphasis on improvement toward good condition criteria.	Annually in years 1–15, then every 5 years.

Mixed Native Scrub	Visual inspection for species composition and structural diversity; check for INNS and health of whips.	Annually in winter (Oct–Feb) in years 1–5, then every 5 years.
Native Hedgerow	Measure height, width, and canopy gaps; check for INNS, base gaps, and nutrient-enriched species in verge.	Annually in spring (April–May) in years 1–12, then every 5 years.
Individual Trees	Visual health check (disease, damage, growth); monitor guard/mulch condition and signs of browsing.	Annually (summer) in years 1–10, then every 5 years until Year 30.
General Site Access and Disturbance Impacts	Walkover survey for signs of erosion, litter, trampling, or misuse of sensitive areas (especially pond and grassland).	Twice yearly (spring and autumn) for 30 years.

Monitoring Reports

Following completion of habitat creation and initial enhancement works, prepare for your monitoring report for the Local Planning Authority or Responsible Body. You should monitor each habitat type comprising the BNG project. Provide sufficient detail for the reviewing authority to assess the progress. The ‘Monitoring Report Template’ can help you do this. The requirements and regularity with which the monitoring reports are required are at the discretion of the LPA or Responsible Body. Prepare the monitoring requirements below.

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Provide details of the person or organisation that will be responsible for submitting the monitoring reports. Also state the responsible organisation for receiving and reviewing the reports.

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports

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

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	September 2025	October 2025	Initial establishment check of pond, trees, grassland.
Y2	September 2026	October 2026	Vegetation development, signs of INNS or poor establishment.
Y3	September 2027	October 2027	Confirm pond meets moderate condition targets; revise plan if needed.
Y5	September 2029	October 2029	Formal review of all habitat progress.
Y10	September 2034	October 2034	Long-term management thresholds should be reached for grassland and scrub.
Y15	September 2039	October 2039	Final check on enhanced grassland target condition.
Y20	September 2044	October 2044	Midpoint BNG delivery evaluation.

Y25	September 2049	October 2049	Check for tree growth and health; adaptive measures if required.
Y30	September 2054	October 2054	End-of-term review; assess all habitats against final BNG targets.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Adaptive management will be implemented throughout the 30-year management period to ensure that Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) targets are achieved and sustained. Monitoring results from scheduled surveys will be reviewed annually and at five-year intervals to detect issues such as poor habitat establishment, invasive species, or external pressures (e.g., drought, flooding, or visitor impacts).

When deviations from the expected trajectory are identified—such as low species richness in grassland, excessive shading of the pond, or high mortality in scrub or tree planting—management prescriptions will be updated accordingly. This may include reseedling, supplementary planting, adjusting mowing regimes, removing invasive species, or improving protection measures.

The feedback loop between monitoring, reporting, and management action will be formalized through periodic reviews of the HMMP, especially during the 5-year update in 2030. Observations from site managers and ecologists will also be recorded and used to refine practices. Any major changes will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) or other responsible body, and the management plan will be updated to reflect these decisions.