

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

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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.

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Document Details

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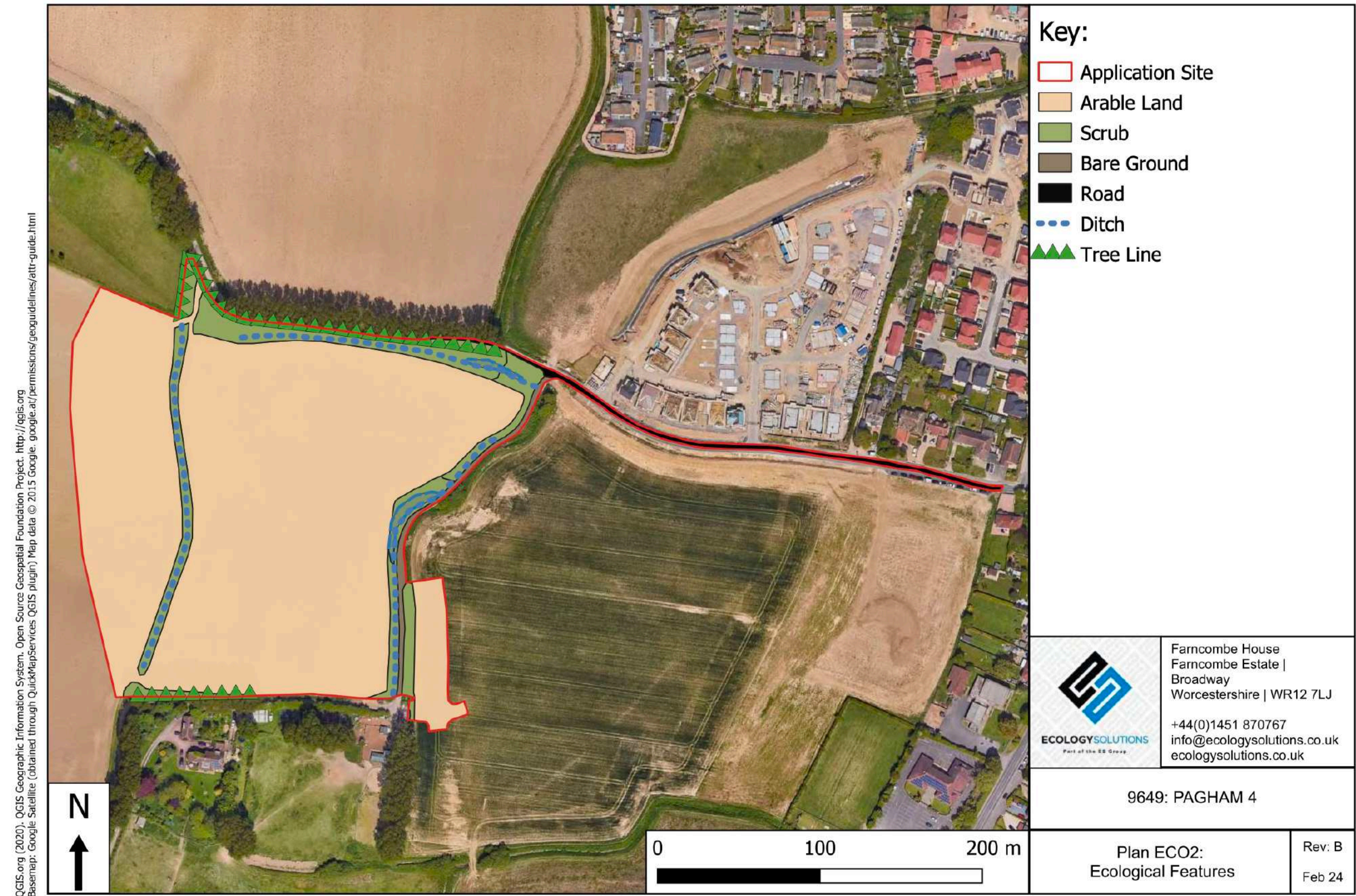
1.Project Background

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	Pagham Phase 4a – site wide approach.
BNG Project Name and Address	
Author Organisation	Phillips Ecology
Landowner	Northgate Properties LTD
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Northgate Properties LTD
Period covered by this management plan	2025-2055
Planning authority	Arun District Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	P14016OUT
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SZ 88604 98413
Metric revision/title	Reference Biodiversity metric used for this project ('statutory biodiversity metric' from January 2024)
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

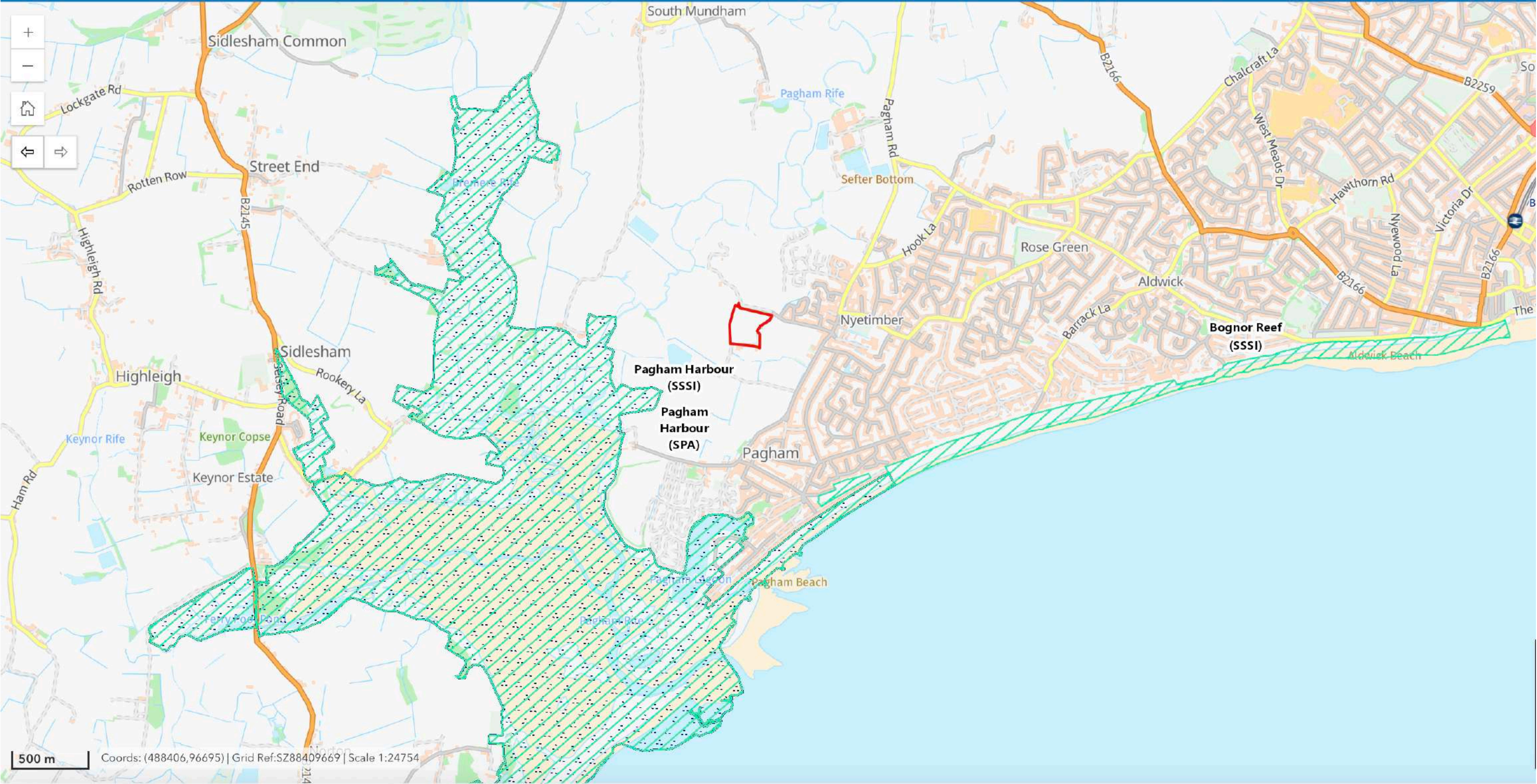
Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment proposes the creation of a series of habitats designed to be fully integrated within the development layout. Former farmland will be enhanced through the establishment of species-rich neutral grassland, complemented by scattered native trees around the site periphery to increase structural diversity and ecological connectivity. Areas of modified grassland will be created as amenity space, serving as a buffer to manage public access and reduce disturbance to more sensitive habitats. In addition, a new native hedgerow will be planted along one boundary to create a species-rich linear feature that enhances connectivity for wildlife. This will be supported by the creation of a new ditch line designed to hold standing water year-round, providing additional habitat diversity and resources for invertebrates, amphibians, and birds.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
2025 - 2055
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
All enhanced and created habitats will need to be monitored for the lifespan of the project. This will ensure that the grassland, hedgerow, and tree planting establish successfully during the initial establishment period and will inform any necessary adaptive management to support long-term habitat condition and functionality.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
None.
Funding PB-B06
The long-term management and monitoring of the habitats outlined in this plan will be funded directly by the client. The client has committed to resourcing all required actions, including habitat creation, establishment, ongoing maintenance, remedial works, and monitoring, for the full duration of the 30-year management period.



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: ☐

The development will be delivered on a phased basis, aligned with the submission and approval of individual Reserved Matters applications. Each phase will be supported by a phase-specific Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP), prepared for the relevant development parcel, to ensure that habitat creation, enhancement and long-term management measures are implemented in a coordinated, consistent and policy-compliant manner.

This site-wide HMMP provides the strategic framework within which all phase-specific HMMPs will operate. It establishes the long-term ecological objectives for the site, defines the performance targets and success criteria, and sets out the monitoring and reporting requirements necessary to secure and maintain the biodiversity net gains across the development as a whole.

By combining an overarching strategic HMMP with detailed phase-specific HMMPs, the approach ensures that biodiversity net gain delivery remains coherent and measurable at a site-wide level, while retaining sufficient flexibility to respond to the detailed design and layout of individual phases as they come forward.

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		Chris Lycett		
Organisation		Phillips Ecology		
Responsibility	Start Date:	November 2025	End Date:	December 2025

Phillips Ecology is responsible for the preparation of this HMMP, including provision of baseline data and expert advice on the management of the site for the prescribed period.

Phillips Ecology is not responsible for the implementation or ongoing delivery of the management and maintenance measures outlined in this plan.

Statement of Competency

Chris has an established background in both ecology and land management with over 15 years of practical experience. Chris holds a BSc in Zoology and Conservation as well as an MSc in Countryside Management and has extensive experience in the management of highly designated sites, management of conservation projects as well as ecological assessments.

Chris managed his own company delivering a range of practical conservation projects, including:

- Flood plain restoration works for Natural England across SSSI sites.
- Grazing marsh restoration works for the RSPB across a series of SAC and SPA reserves.
- Seabird island creation programmes for both the RSPB and Wildlife Trusts

Chris managed several teams across 12 nature reserves in the south of Hampshire for Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust for 8 years as well as a suite of reserves for a local authority for a further 4 years prior. This included:

- Practical on-site management of day to day running of the sites, including Farlington Marshes (SSSI, SAC, SPA, RAMSAR).
- Providing strategic overview of development and restoration of the sites, including identifying, funding and projects as well as their delivery.

Providing company-wide overview of strategic development with regard to wetlands and ornithological interests.

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

Name or Initials		Northgate Properties LTD		
Organisation		Northgate Properties LTD		
Responsibility	Start Date:	November 2025	End Date:	November 2055

Northgate Properties Ltd will enable to delivery of the HMMP and creation of identified habitats.

Statement of Competency

Northgate Properties Ltd is an established and experienced property development company with a proven track record in delivering high-quality residential and mixed-use schemes. The company is committed to ensuring that biodiversity enhancement and habitat creation measures are implemented in line with approved ecological management plans, working in collaboration with qualified ecologists and landscape contractors to achieve successful long-term outcomes.

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

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

Statement of Competency

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12

Name or Initials		Arun District Council		
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Organisation		Arun District Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	November 2025	End Date:	November 2055
Arun District Council to review monitoring in years 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site is currently in active agricultural use, managed for arable production of non-cereal crops as part of a wider intensively farmed landscape. Field margins are narrow and predominantly support species-poor grassland interspersed with areas of dense bramble scrub.

Shallow ditches line the field boundaries; these typically hold limited or ephemeral water and support a restricted assemblage of common, low-diversity vegetation. Overall, the baseline condition reflects a heavily managed, low-ecological-value arable system with minimal semi-natural habitat.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The proposal is for the development of a 120 unit residential development with associated greenspace and gardens.

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?	☒	Land Northwest of Pagham Ecology Solutions Ecological Assessment 9649.EcoAss.vf February 2024
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?	☒	Land Northwest of Pagham Ecology Solutions Ecological Assessment 9649.EcoAss.vf February 2024
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	
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?	☒	Land Northwest of Pagham Ecology Solutions Ecological Assessment 9649.EcoAss.vf February 2024
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	Land Northwest of Pagham Ecology Solutions Ecological Assessment 9649.EcoAss.vf February 2024
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	No Access
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	Proposed are not climate sensitive
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	None
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	None
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	None
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	None
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	None



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 proposal is for a residential development within an existing area of farmland. This HMMP outlines how the habitat will be created around this, integrating it into the wider development, enabling public access and amenity space whilst providing secure nature recovery spaces. It will also provides a concise plan on how this habitat shall be managed for a period of 30 years, providing a high standard of habitat and species-specific interventions that will benefit the site and the wider landscape.

Key Objectives:

- Provide native tree planting across the site to provide connectivity.
- Provide high quality, species rich grassland around the periphery that remains separate from the amenity space.
- Enhance existing ditches to hold water and provide a wider species composition and create a new ditch, providing connectivity.
- Create a new hedgerow in conjunction with the new ditch to further extend connectivity across the site.

Key Management Options:

- Grassland management – after initial establishment, all grasslands will be subject to an annual cut, removing arisings. This will maintain diversity through the creation of space and bare ground within the sward, reducing the establishment of dominant species.
- Tree management – there will be a split between trees within the enhancement areas and the more urban trees that will undergo more frequent management due to health and safety requirements. Species will be specifically chosen to compliment this. Management however will be kept to a minimum to allow species to develop.
- Hedgerow management – After establishment, management will be kept to a minimum with cutting occurring every other year to allow suitable growth. Hedges will be enhanced from year 7 onwards, through management practices such as laying.
- Ditch management – ditches will be enhanced through species introductions and improvement management. Management thereafter will require removal of vegetation on an annual basis as well as a programme of desilting over a wider timeframe.
- Ditches to be created will use the landscape to produce a more ecologically interesting waterbody.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

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

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

The site design was structured around the proposed residential development. More sensitive habitats were positioned at the periphery of the site, with areas of amenity space serving as a buffer to encourage public use away from these ecologically important zones. Habitats were selected to enhance connectivity across the landscape and to provide suitable conditions for key species, including reptiles, invertebrates, and bats.

The design approach reflects the existing character of the site, which comprises arable land, creating a landscape interspersed with grassland, scrub, and scattered trees, and seeks to balance residential development with ecological value.

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	Enhancement areas	N/A	Good	10	Good achieved through targeting of all criteria.	
Non-cereal crops	Mixed Scrub	Enhancement areas	N/A	Good	10	Good achieved through targeting of all criteria.	
Non-cereal crops	Individual tree	Tree Planting	N/A	Poor	10	Poor targeted by a pass in criteria A and D	
Non-cereal crops	Ditch	Retained/Realigned Ditch	N/A	Moderate	5	Moderate condition targeted by a pass in criteria: B,D,E,F,G,H	
Non-cereal crops	Modified grassland	Amenity grassland	N/A	Poor	1	Poor condition targeted through a pass in criteria: D,F,G	

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

Little of the original habitat is to be retained, with the majority consisting of farmland. The ditches to be retained are found in the retention plan. These will be enhanced and will need protective measures during the construction phase to ensure detrimental effects are mitigated.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Buffer Zones and Fencing
Establish a minimum 3–5 m buffer zone along each side of the ditch, clearly marked on site.

Install temporary fencing or barrier tape around the ditch to prevent machinery, storage of materials, or stockpiling of soil within the buffer.

Use high-visibility signage indicating “No Entry — Ecological Feature / Ditch Protection Zone.”

Soil and Sediment Control
Prevent excavation or vehicle movements within the ditch buffer to avoid bank compaction, erosion, or sediment input.

Install silt fences, coir rolls, or sediment traps at ditch inlets and along the buffer to capture any runoff from construction areas.

Avoid stockpiling topsoil, spoil, or construction materials within the buffer zone.

Water Quality Management
Minimise runoff of concrete, fuel, oil, or chemicals into the ditch.

Use temporary bunding or spill containment systems if refuelling or storing materials nearby.

Avoid dewatering or diverting flows unless strictly required and approved by an ecologist

Monitoring
Assign an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or site supervisor to check ditch protection measures weekly.

Monitor for sediment deposition, bank damage, or inadvertent vegetation removal and take immediate remedial action. Keep a log of inspections and remedial actions for planning compliance

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: Appendix 1: Proposed layout



Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

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		
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	Enhanc- ment area	Due to the arable use prior to development, it is likely that there will be a high nutrient level within the soil that will inhibit grassland development. The first 30cm should therefore be stripped as part of the wider development. The proposed Other Neutral Grassland habitat will be established using a UK native seed mix typical of lowland neutral meadows on clay soils in southern England (based on Emorsgate EM4). The mix will comprise approximately 70% fine grasses and 30% native wildflowers, sown at a rate of 4 g/m². This can be hand or machine broadcast into a finely tilled soil. This will then be rolled to ensure good soil contact. Where the attenuation features are located, these will be sewn with a separate wetland specific mix that will suit the wetter conditions. These will otherwise be managed in the same way, with water levels allowing.		Each autumn (August/September), approximately 70% of the grassland will be cut to a height of around 10cm, provided ground conditions allow. Cut material should be left on the ground of 24 hours to allow deed drop. This will be carried out annually, with all arisings removed from the site. Storage areas within the adjacent areas can be designated for storing these arisings, creating habitat piles for species such as reptiles.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	Enhanc- ment area			To support overwintering habitat for invertebrates, 30% of the grassland sward will be left uncut each year. This uncut area will not be a single continuous block but instead spread across three separate sections, which will rotate annually to ensure

						that no one area remains unmanaged for more than one cycle. The inclusion of yellow rattle within the sward will also help to diversify the grassland structure by suppressing dominant grasses and encouraging a more varied sward height.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	Enhancement area			A cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised patches, will be maintained as part of the grassland management regime. This will be achieved through rotational cutting practices, which will naturally create areas of exposed soil beneficial to invertebrates and seed germination.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	Enhancement area			The cutting approach highlighted above will remove scrub and bracken if necessary, with an additional selective cut added earlier in the season if bracken reaches 15%
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes	Enhancement area			As part of the monitoring programme, invasives and undesirables within the sward will be highlighted and managed. Species such as creeping thistle and dock can be dealt with by topping in June, just as the plants are flowering. A high top will pass over many of the desirable species and help reduce the cover of undesirables. This will need to be repeated annually until the sward is at suitable levels.
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.	Yes	Enhancement area	As per section A		As per section A

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation			
Soil stripping	Enhanc- ment area		The top section of approximately 30cm should be stripped to remove high nutrient levels. This could be distributed across the site or removed. It could be used in amenity grassland or garden areas.
Soil preparation	Enhanc- ment area	March Year 1	Soil should be cultivated to produce a light till using either a rotovator or harrow.
Seed distribution	Enhanc- ment area	March Year 1	Seed should be broadcast onto the prepared soil by hand or small disperser on a tractor. The area can then be rolled to ensure seed contact.
Management			
Cutting	Enhanc- ment area	August/September	During year 1, Once the sward reaches ~10–15 cm, cut to 5–7 cm to suppress annual weeds and encourage tillering of grasses and establishment of wildflowers. Remove all arisings to reduce nutrient build-up. Repeat as necessary (typically 3–4 cuts in the first growing season). From Year 2 onwards, the grassland will be cut in late summer using hand tools or cut-and-collect machinery, with all arisings removed and taken off-site to a designated location. Approximately 70% of the grassland will be cut to a height of around 10 cm. This will naturally create areas of exposed soil beneficial to invertebrates and seed germination. The remaining one-third of the sward will be left uncut each year. This uncut area will rotate annually and consist of three non-adjacent sections. Cut material should be left in place for 24 hours to ensure seed drop occurs.
Yellow Rattle	Enhanc- ment area	September years 1, 2 and 5	Yellow rattle seed will be introduced to the grassland after cutting, at a sowing rate of 1.25 kg/ha. Seeds should be broadcast by hand across areas of bare or closely cut ground to ensure good soil contact. Sowing should take place shortly after cutting to maximise establishment success. This species will help suppress dominant grasses and promote greater botanical diversity within the sward over time.

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Enhancement area			
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosaurus cristata</i>	5	
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	5	
Meadow fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	5	
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	5	
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopercurus pratensis</i>	5	
Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	5	
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	5	
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupathoria</i>	5	
Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	5	
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	5	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	5	
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	5	
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus patensis</i>	5	
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	5	
Meadow Cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	5	
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	5	
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	5	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	5	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	5	
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	5	

Wetland Area			
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	5	
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	5	
Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	5	
Greater Pond Sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>	5	
Lesser Pond Sedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	5	
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	2.5	
Wild Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	5	
Greater Bird’s-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	5	
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	5	
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	5	
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	5	
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	2.5	
Field Scabious	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	5	
Sneezewort	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	5	
Ragged Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	5	
Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	5	
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	5	
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	5	
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	5	
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	5	
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	5	

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 5. Grassland Low

Target Habitat:		Modified Grassland - poor				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m², please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	No	Amenity area	Areas are to be utilised as amenity areas. These will act as buffers to the areas of ONG. Management will therefore be that of normal amenity grassland. Establishment will use areas of stripped soil from enhancement of ONG.		
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	Amenity area			
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	Amenity area			As part of a regular mowing regime, scrub bracken and non-natives will be removed.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	Amenity area			

E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No	Amenity area			
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	Amenity area			See section C
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	Amenity area			See section C

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

The biodiversity enhancement areas, comprising species-rich other neutral grassland and native scrub habitats, will be located around the periphery of the development site. These areas are designed to deliver habitat suitable for key species groups, including reptiles and invertebrates, and will contribute to the site’s Biodiversity Net Gain objectives. To safeguard these areas from recreational pressure, they will be clearly delineated and segregated from adjacent amenity grassland through the use of low physical barriers, native hedgerow planting, or post-and-rail fencing with appropriate signage.

The centrally located modified grassland will function as managed public open space, providing an attractive and accessible area for recreation. This approach will direct footfall away from the enhancement zones, reducing disturbance to sensitive habitats while maintaining landscape integration and ecological connectivity throughout the site.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation			
Soil preparation	Amenity area	March Year 1	Soil should be cultivated to produce a light till using either a rotovator or harrow.
Seed distribution	Amenity area	March Year 1	Seed should be broadcast onto the prepared soil by hand or small disperser on a tractor. The area can then be rolled to ensure seed contact.
Management			
	Amenity area	Year 1	A standard mowing regime for amenity grassland will be undertaken, with regular cuts taken from March through to October.

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

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	15	
Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	15	
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	15	
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	5	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millfolium</i>	10	
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	15	
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	15	
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	10	

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat.

Target Habitat:		Poor				
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	Tree Planting	Species will be chosen that are appropriate for the area. 123 trees are to be planted. Some species will be planted within the development and therefore are highlighted as these will need to be appropriate species for the setting.		
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).	No	Tree Planting			
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	Tree Planting			
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	Tree Planting			A minimal intervention approach will be adopted for the trees, allowing natural growth and development. The surrounding habitat will be managed sensitively to avoid damage to root zones and to maintain favourable conditions for long-term tree health. Trees planted within the development will undergo tree safety checks and pruning as necessary.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	no	Tree Planting			
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	no	Tree Planting			

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	Tree Planting	October Year 1	- Prepare the planting hole twice as wide as the root ball and equal in depth. - Mix organic matter into the soil to improve fertility if necessary. - Place the tree in the hole, ensuring the root flare is at ground level. - Fill the hole with soil, pressing gently to eliminate air pockets. - Water thoroughly after planting. - Apply a 2-3 inch layer of mulch around the base, keeping it away from the trunk. - Install a tree guard if needed to prevent damage from animals or lawn equipment.
Management	Tree Planting	Year 1, 2 3 and Year 8	- Water regularly during the establishment period, especially in the first two years. Apply deep, infrequent watering to encourage strong root development. - From Year 8 onwards, remove the tree guard to allow unrestricted growth and prevent long-term damage to the trunk.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

A detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Trees for grassland areas			
Field Maple	Acer campestres	10	
Silver Birch	Betula pendula	10	
Wild Crab	Malus sylvestris	10	
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	10	
Oak	Quercus robur	10	
Wild cherry	Prunus avium	10	
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	10	
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	10	
Wild Service tree	Sorbus torminalis	10	
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	10	
Trees for Residential Area			
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	25	
Whitebeam	Sorvus aria	25	
Field Maple	Acer campestres	25	
Wild cherry	Prunus avium	25	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)
The selected tree species will provide a variety of habitat niches across the grassland and contribute to structural and seasonal diversity. Species have been chosen to reflect the local landscape character while enhancing local tree diversity. Their varied growth forms and canopy structures will influence the grassland composition beneath, creating microhabitats. The inclusion of shorter-lived species such as birch will promote earlier development of veteran features, supporting invertebrates, fungi, and cavity-nesting species over time. The trees to be planted within the development are species that have a more modest structure and longer lifespan. They are species that will respond well to management but still provide an ecological benefit, enabling connectivity as well as provision of resources.

Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

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

Target Habitat:		Mixed scrub				
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	Enhanc- ment area	Targeted belts of scrub should be created around the periphery of the grassland. A mix of seven species will be planted in rows, with no clear blocks of species. Areas around wetter features will have goat willow as the primary species.		
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes	Enhanc- ment area			Natural regeneration will be allowed to take place, with targeted management on a 7 year rotation, to ensure a range of age classes are present. Some sections will be allowed to mature, with no management occurring.
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	Enhanc- ment area			Targeted management of non-natives.
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	Enhanc- ment area			Scrub creation will take place in blocks around the periphery of the grassland on site as well as some through the grassland itself (without exceeding the 5% for ONG). This will create a mosaic of scrub suitable to support a wide range of key species. Edges will be managed to provide a graded edge, rather than a vertical, hard edge, with

						vegetation left out of cutting regimes for the grassland to help establish seedlings.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Yes	Enhancement area			Management of the scrub will be on a rotational basis and will incorporate structural changes, such as scalloped south facing edges that will benefit reptiles and invertebrates.

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

Reptiles have been recorded on site, and the existing grassland and associated scrub habitats are likely to provide important foraging, basking, and refuge opportunities. Targeted management will therefore be implemented to support and enhance these populations. The scrub and grassland interface will be managed to create a varied structure with scalloped edges, providing a mosaic of microclimates and shelter opportunities. This will maximise habitat diversity and ensure a balance between open basking areas and shaded refuges, benefiting both reptiles and a wide range of invertebrates.

Where wetter features are found on site, such as attenuation features, willow will form the main component of scrub planting. This will form dense belts of scrub that will aid bird species. The rotation of cutting for these areas may vary as it is a fast-growing species. Every three years would be more appropriate.

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
Creation			
Planting	Enhanc- ment area	November - March	Planting will take place between November and March using 40–60 cm bare-root whips at 1–1.5 m spacing. Plant in irregular blocks, with a scalloped edges. Planting should be random, with large blocks of single species avoided. Spacing should be
Management			
Scrub management	Enhanc- ment area	Year 7 onwards	After and establishment phase, management should aim to remove between 15- 30% of the scrub annually, in non-adjacent sections. A range of age structures should be targeted, with approximately 10% of the area marked to allow establishment of older scrub and left unmanaged. Scrub should be removed by hand, not mulched, and either burnt or removed form site. Some larger sections of woody debris can be stacked and left as habitat piles.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	20	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	10	
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>	10	
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	20	
Gelder rose	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	10	
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	10	Targeted around wetter areas.
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	20	

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

Details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and hedgerow type.

Target Hedgerow Type:			Species-rich native hedgerow - Good			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Native hedgerow planting			Hedgerow will be left uncut for the first 7 years to encourage vertical growth.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Native hedgerow planting	Double row of planting to increase density.		From year 10 onwards, the hedgerow can be laid to increase the thickness and minimise gaps.
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	Native hedgerow planting			Left uncut for the first 7 years to allow low growth and minimise basal gaps.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	Native hedgerow planting	Planting density will be consistent and gapping up targeted in adaptive management.		
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and - is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	Yes	Native hedgerow planting			Management of the grassland to the sides of the hedgerow will be kept to a minimum to allow vegetation to establish.
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Yes	Native hedgerow planting			As part of the wider grassland management, this will be managed to ensure dominant species do not develop.
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	Native hedgerow planting			Invasives will be monitored and removed.

D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	Native hedgerow planting			Management interventions will be minimal to prevent accidental damage or disturbance.
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Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

Prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting	Native hedgerow planting	October year 1	- The hedgerow line will be mown short prior to planting. - Bare-root whips will be planted directly into the ground and firmly heeled in to ensure good root-soil contact. - Tree guards will be fitted to each whip to protect against browsing and strimming damage. - A 3 cm layer of mulch will be applied along the hedgerow line to suppress weed growth and reduce competition. Mulch will be maintained annually for the first three years to support successful establishment.
Management			
Guards removed	Native hedgerow planting	Year 4	- Guards can be removed once the whips are well established. - This will allow unrestricted growth and reduce the risk of girdling or damage from retained guards.
Cut	Native hedgerow planting	October – February from year 5 onwards	- Light cutting can begin on one side of the hedge to encourage lateral growth and develop a dense structure. - Cutting should be rotated annually between sides to avoid over-pruning and maintain wildlife value.
Lay	Native hedgerow planting	October – February Year 12 onwards	- Once the hedgerow is mature, traditional hedge-laying techniques can be used to enhance structure, especially at the base. - Laying improves habitat connectivity and helps maintain the hedgerow in good ecological condition.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)
Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	20	
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	20	
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	10	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	10	
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	10	
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	10	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	10	
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	5	
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	5	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information
The main section of hedgerow planting will be along the edge of the newly created ditch. This will need set back a minimum of 5m to ensure shading of the ditch does not occur. This will also act as a buffer to the ditch from the adjacent farmland.

Ditch

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (DI-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 4. Ditch

Target Habitat:		Ditches – Moderate One 255m section to be created and two sections, totalling 276m enhanced.				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The ditch is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	No				
B	A range of emergent, submerged and floating leaved plants are present. As a guide >10 species of emergent, floating or submerged plants present in a 20 m ditch length.	Yes	Retained/ Realigned Ditch	A suitable planting mix of seed and plug plants will be included,	A suitable planting mix of seed and plug plants will be overseeded	Species diversity is maintained through a suitable cutting regime. One third of the banks should be cut and vegetation removed annually, alternating the area each year.
C	There is less than 10% cover of filamentous algae and or duckweed <i>Lemna</i> spp. (these are signs of eutrophication).	Yes	Retained/ Realigned Ditch		Ensure a buffer is created	Ensure a minimum of five metres is left as a buffer with nor fertilisation. This is most important on the buffer with the adjacent farmland. Planting of the hedgerow and ensuring 2m of rough grassland can develop, followed by the species rich edge habitat.
D	A fringe of marginal vegetation is present along more than 75% of the ditch.	Yes	Retained/ Realigned Ditch	A suitable planting mix of seed and plug plants will be included,	A suitable planting mix of seed and plug plants will be overseeded	See section B
E	Physical damage is evident along less than 5% of the ditch, with examples of damage including: excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, or any other damaging management activities.	Yes	Retained/ Realigned Ditch			Management will be done by hand or long reach machinery that do not encroach on the bank.
F	Sufficient water levels are maintained - as a guide a minimum summer depth of approximately 50 cm in minor ditches and 1 m in main drains.	Yes	Retained/ Realigned Ditch	Depth of the ditch will be 1m -1.5m with a graded edge that will allow a range of edge habitat to develop as well as retention of water. Gradient will be 1:4.	De-silt the ditch in 10m sections in year 1.	Ditch is de-silted every 7 years, only desilting non-adjacent 10m sections.
G	Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded.	Yes	Retained/ Realigned Ditch			Management of the edge will prevent scrub and tree development.
H	There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species.	Yes	Retained/ Realigned Ditch			Monitored and targeted as needed.

Additional Management Prescriptions (DI-B01)
Suitable grading of the ditch will provide a range of edge habitats through the water level cycle. This will support a wide range of species, including amphibians.

Ditch

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation			
Ditch profiling	Realigned Ditch	August - October	- Excavate ditch to a base width of 1.0 m and a depth of 1.0 m, using a low-ground-pressure excavator. - Shape banks irregularly: gently sloping (1:4), to create a mosaic of microhabitats. - Incorporate meanders, shallow pools, and undulations where possible to increase habitat diversity and reduce flow velocity.
Planting	Realigned Ditch	October – February	- Edges – used a seed mix into the prepared soil - Marginal – use plug plants at 3-5/m2 planted in a staggered pattern. - Submerged – bare root plugs introduced directly into the substrate.
Enhancement			
Enhancing edge habitat	Retained ditch	October – February	Overseeding of the edges with a suitable mix – use an excavator to create bare soil along the edge, removing approximately 70% of the existing vegetation.
Enhancing the in-ditch vegetation	Retained Ditch	October – February	- Marginal – use plug plants at 3-5/m2 planted in a staggered pattern. - Submerged – bare root plugs introduced directly into the substrate.
Management			
Cutting	Retained/ Realigned Ditch	August - October	Edge habitat should be cut annually, removing one third of the vegetation, in non-adjacent sections across the entire length.
Desilt	Retained/ Realigned Ditch	Every 7 years from year 7 (year 1 in the enhancement ditches) October - February	Using an excavator with wide bucket, gently remove silt from the bottom of the ditch, clearing up the bank, trying not to strip all vegetation. This should be placed over three metres from the ditch and tracked in using the machine. 20m sections should be done, aiming to only desilt half the ditch at one time.

Ditch Species Lists (DI-T03)
Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Marginal			
Water mint	Mentha aquatica	20	
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	20	
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	20	
Yellow flag iris	Iris pseudacorus	20	
Greater pond-sedge	Carex riparia	10	
Lesser pond-sedge	Carex acutiformis	10	
Submerged			
Broad-leaved Pondweed	Potamogeton natans	25	
Perfoliate Pondweed	Potamogeton perfoliatus	25	
Rigid hornwort	Ceratophyllum demersum	25	
Common Water-starwort	Callitriche stagnalis	25	
Edges			
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	10	
Purple Loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	10	
Water Mint	Mentha aquatica	10	
Greater Pond Sedge	Carex riparia	5	
Lesser Pond Sedge	Carex acutiformis	5	
Soft Rush	Juncus effusus	5	
Wild Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	5	
Greater Bird’s-foot Trefoil	Lotus pedunculatus	10	
Tufted Hair-grass	Deschampsia cespitosa	5	
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	5	
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	5	

Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	5	
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	5	
Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	5	
Ragged Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	5	
Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	5	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting information (DI-B02)
Planting will be in three key zones that will undergo separate management. The edge habitat will transition into the surrounding grassland and be subject to management integrated into this habitat. Species therefore should not dominate, with a broad species mix establishing.
In-ditch management will be less intensive and need monitoring and reactive management where necessary, especially regarding invasive species establishment.

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
First July post development	Grassland	Seed does not germinate	50% of the seed does not germinate, leaving significant areas of bare ground.	Reseed in bare ground areas.
First July post development	Grassland	Undesirables such as creeping thistle dominate	40% of the sward is undesirable species	Introduce a suitable topping regime that reduces undesirable viability.
First July post development	Individual tree	Tree does not establish	Individual trees dead	Replace failed trees during the next appropriate planting season
First July post development	Hedgerow	Hedgerow does not establish	30% of whips die	Undertake infill planting to replace losses
First July post development	Ditch	Ditches do not establish vegetation – seed/plugs do not survive	50% of plugs/seeded area does not establish	Reseed and fill gaps.

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)
A basic monitoring programme will be implemented to support the successful delivery of the management plan. This will include the use of before-and-after photographs to visually record changes in habitat condition over time. Once the grassland and ditches are established, formal vegetation surveys will be carried out using randomised quadrat sampling to assess species composition, sward structure, and the presence of undesirable species. These surveys will help evaluate the success of habitat creation and inform any required adaptive management to ensure the long-term viability and ecological value of the site.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Other neutral grassland	- Undertake quadrat sampling to classify the habitat type and calculate species richness (species/m²). - Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. - Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list.	Years 1, 2 and 5 then every 5 years to year 30.
Trees and Hedgerow	- Inspect hedgerow plants and trees individually for signs of decline at each monitoring year. Collect photographic records from fixed point locations. - Year 1 and 2: confirm establishment. - Year 5: confirm tree guard removal. - Year 10: review hedgerow structure visually – width, height, continuity and base density. - Year 15: assess for hedge laying if needed – assess as per year 10, specifically checking for base gappiness and sparse lower sections. - Year 20: assess hedge laying success if applied in year 15. Review structure against specific points assessed in year 15. - Year 30: assess overall condition.	Years 1, 2 and 5 then every 5 years to year 30.
Ditches	- Visual inspection of the ditch to ensure that detrimental issues are recorded, such as pollution. Water retention of the ditch line should also be recorded, with a winter and summer check. - Undertake quadrat sampling across the three zones to calculate species richness (species/m²). - Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. - Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list.	Years 1, 2 and 5 then every 5 years to year 30.

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

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
1	Vegetation survey and bare ground estimate	July/Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish initial sowing success
1	Trees and Hedgerow inspection	July/Aug	Inspect individually for signs of decline
1	Ditch Inspection	July / Aug and December/January	3-4 quadrats to establish initial sowing success as well as water retention.
2	Vegetation survey	July/Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
2	Trees and Hedgerow inspection	July/Aug	Inspect individually for signs of decline
2	Ditch Inspection	July / Aug and December/January	3-4 quadrats to establish management success as well as water retention.
5	Vegetation survey	July/Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
5	Trees and Hedgerow inspection	July/Aug	Inspect individually for signs of decline and report on removal of tree guards.
5	Ditch Inspection	July / Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
10	Vegetation survey	July/Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success

10	Trees and Hedgerow inspection	July/Aug	Inspect individually for signs of decline and review structure.
10	Ditch Inspection	July / Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
15	Vegetation survey	July/Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
15	Trees and Hedgerow inspection	July/Aug	Inspect individually for signs of decline and assess for hedge laying to improve structure if needed.
15	Ditch Inspection	July / Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
20	Vegetation survey	July/Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
20	Trees and Hedgerow inspection	July/Aug	Inspect individually for signs of decline and report on hedge laying success if required in year 15.
20	Ditch Inspection	July / Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
25	Vegetation survey	July/Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
25	Trees and Hedgerow inspection	July/Aug	Inspect individually for signs of decline and report on hedge laying success if required in year 15.
25	Ditch Inspection	July / Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
30	Trees and Hedgerow inspection	July/Aug	Inspect individually for signs of decline
30	Vegetation survey	July/Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success
30	Ditch Inspection	July / Aug	3-4 quadrats to establish management success

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

<u>Grassland</u> Year 1: A vegetation survey will be conducted to assess germination success and the early establishment of the sward. - Trigger: If less than 50% of the sown seed has germinated and large areas of bare ground remain. - Action: Reseeding will be undertaken in autumn to improve coverage and species establishment. Year 2 Onwards: The grassland will be monitored with the aim of achieving at least 6–8 desirable species per square metre. - Trigger: If coarse grasses/weed species dominate more than 70% of the sward. - Action: Yellow rattle will be introduced to reduce grass dominance. If necessary, this will be followed by targeted overseeding to increase botanical diversity. - Action: Harrow of the grassland to ensure bare earth available for germination. - Action: introduce and earlier cut to reduce weed species from seeding. Surveys will also assess the presence of invasive species or encroaching scrub. - Action: Any invasive or undesirable vegetation will be addressed through appropriate mechanical or manual removal during the next management cycle. <u>Trees</u> Years 1–2: Establishment Phase - Trigger: Individual trees show signs of stress, poor growth, or mortality. - Action: Replace failed trees during the next suitable planting season. - Review and adjust watering regime and mulch coverage as needed to improve establishment. Year 5: Post-establishment Maintenance - Trigger: Tree guards are no longer needed or restricting growth. - Action: Remove guards to prevent stem damage and allow unrestricted development. <u>Hedgerow</u> Years 1–2: Establishment Phase - Trigger: 30% whip mortality or evidence of poor establishment. - Action: Undertake gap filling with appropriate native species. - Continue maintenance of mulch and guards to support successful establishment. Year 5: Post-establishment Maintenance

- Trigger: Whips are well established and guards are no longer needed. - Action: Remove guards to reduce the risk of stem damage and support natural growth. Year 10 Onwards: Structural Enhancement - Trigger: Hedgerow structure appears thin or open with limited lateral growth. - Action: Begin light, rotational cutting on one side to encourage thickening. Alternate cutting sides annually to maintain structural diversity. Year 15 Onwards: Laying - Trigger: Hedgerow has reached suitable maturity but requires structural improvement at the base. - Action: Carry out traditional hedge-laying to improve density and longevity. <u>Ditches</u> Year 1: A vegetation survey will be conducted to assess germination success / plug plant establishment and the early establishment of the sward. - Trigger: If less than 50% of the sown seed has germinated and large areas of bare ground remain. - Action: Reseeding will be undertaken in autumn to improve coverage and species establishment. An assessment of the water condition and water retention of the ditches will be made. If pollution sources are highlighted, they will be addressed. Year 2 Onwards: The edge and in ditch vegetation will be monitored with the aim of achieving at least 10 species present within a 20m section of ditch. - Trigger: species number is not reached, with coarse species dominating - Action: increase management, taking another cut of necessary to reduce dominance of undesirable species. Invasive species - Trigger: Invasive species highlighted through regular monitoring - Action: appropriate management undertaken immediately to reduce spread.
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Appendix 1: Illustrative Layout

