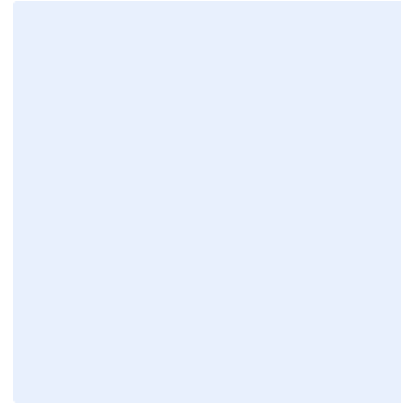


Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan



Site Name:	Wichelstowe Sports Hub
Date:	12/06/2026
Version:	1

Author:



Client:



Template Document User Guide

Please delete this guidance page upon completion.

Template User Guide

You can use the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan Template (HMMPT) for on-site or off-site biodiversity net gain projects. It is suitable for sites of varying sizes and complexity, from small and simple to large and complex. It provides a series of tables, figures and textboxes. Complete these to demonstrate how habitat creation, enhancement and management will be undertaken. Not every box will be relevant to every project. Omit those considered not relevant to your project, applying professional judgement.

Companion Document

The Companion Document contains templates for each broad habitat type used in the statutory biodiversity metric. It also assists authors in completing the ‘Environmental Information’, ‘Creation, Enhancement and Management’ and ‘Monitoring’ sections. To tailor the plan for your site, insert the relevant standardised forms from the Companion Document into your main HMMPT.

Site Baseline and Environmental Information

Considering the site's characteristics, choose the relevant baseline site conditions and background environmental information to include in your management plan. This is essential in informing the design of your project and shows the reviewer you have considered these in the proposals for the site. These include the proposed habitat creation and enhancement. Also, what is appropriate to include or exclude, or to point the reviewer to relevant information that has provided elsewhere as part of the application. Use the ‘Baseline and Environmental Checklist PB-T01’ to record relevant references, or reasons if not included.

HMMP Checklist (separate document)

This checklist is a summary of the HMMP Template headings. Author and reviewer can scan the list to check which HMMP details to include, or that have been included, in the submitted plan. You can also list and link to relevant supporting documents to accompany the templated details if required. This helps avoid duplication of information. The reviewer can then easily check which information to expect to see in the HMMPT and which to review in an alternative linked document.

Formatting

The HMMPT format is intended as a guide. The Template uses standard Microsoft Word formatting that has not be locked for editing. You can therefore adjust it to tailor your HMMP as required for the specific site and according to your preferences. For example, you can change text box sizes to reduce blank space in the template.

There are opportunities to provide and reference additional photographs and plans as separate appendices if required. Provide the reference number of the appropriate appendix, or location if included in a separate report, using the appropriate box within the template.

Text in grey is provided as a prompt. Replace grey text with your own words. Remember to change to black text then delete any remaining grey ‘prompt’ text.

You can delete blue text as this is for guidance purposes only.

Each text box in this HMMPT has a unique ID to assist reviewers. Do not change the reference code of any Boxes or Tables.

Supporting documents

- [HMMPT Companion Document](#)
- [Statutory Biodiversity Metric tools and guides](#)
- [Biodiversity Net Gain Guidance](#)

Using the Companion Document

The Companion Document includes additional boxes and tables that must be manually copied into this template using the copy-and-paste function. To streamline the copying and pasting process, you can minimise the heading by selecting the arrow on the left. Once the arrow is selected, when you copy, you will also copy any accompanying boxes or tables.

It is the author's responsibility to decide what additional information is appropriate to include.

Template published by Natural England.

We acknowledge the significant input from the HMMPT user-testers and production on Natural England’s behalf by FPCR Environment and Design.

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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	R Frith 12/06/2026	T Adcock 08/07/2026

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	Wichelstowe Community Sports Hub Land North And South Of East Wichel Way Wichelstowe Swindon
BNG Project Name and Address	As above
Author Organisation	Keystone Environmental Ltd
Landowner	Swindon Borough Council (SBC). An element of the site is currently owned by Taylor Wimpey but they are legally obliged to transfer the land to SBC once requested in order to deliver the scheme.
Land Manager	Person who is currently responsible for managing the site. N/A if not applicable
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Swindon Borough Council
Period covered by this management plan	Start/end point of 30+ year period and 5-year update (including phasing if applicable)
Planning authority	Swindon Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	S/25/1306
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	Central OS grid reference of the area under this HMMP
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 HMMP delivers biodiversity gains through a combination of habitat retention, creation and enhancement across the Wichelstowe Community Sports Hub site. Existing habitats to be retained and enhanced include areas of neutral grassland, mature hedgerows, woodland associated with Bushy Copse and the Wroughton Brook corridor, and the Wroughton Brook watercourse itself. Existing hedgerows and woodland blocks will be brought under active management to improve their structure, species diversity and ecological function. Existing grassland habitats will be enhanced through meadow establishment and long-term hay meadow management to achieve moderate condition.

New habitats to be created include species-rich neutral grassland meadows, wet grassland and wetland habitats associated with sustainable drainage features and scrapes, a network of native urban trees, and strengthened riparian vegetation along Wroughton Brook. The northern area of the site will be managed as a traditional hay meadow, whilst the southern area will function as a water meadow with new wetland scrapes and associated marginal vegetation.

Watercourse enhancements along Wroughton Brook will improve riparian habitat quality through woodland management, additional tree planting, aquatic and marginal planting, and the creation of wetland features connected to the brook.

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

If habitat creation and enhancement works commence in **2027**, the key actions covered by this HMMP will be implemented during an initial establishment phase between **2027 and 2032**, followed by long-term management and monitoring through to **2057**.

- **2027:** Site preparation, habitat creation and enhancement works including meadow seeding, sustainable drainage and wetland habitat creation, hedgerow infilling, woodland enhancement works, riparian improvements to Wroughton Brook, and planting of new trees and woodland stock.
- **2027-2029:** Establishment period for newly planted trees, hedgerows and woodland planting, including watering, weed control, replacement planting and inspections.
- **2027-2032:** Intensive grassland establishment and management period, including twice-yearly cutting to promote successful meadow development and control undesirable species.
- **2027 onwards:** Annual management of grasslands, hedgerows, woodland and wetland features, together with annual monitoring inspections across all habitat types.
- **2029, 2030, 2032, 2037, 2042, 2047, 2052 and 2057:** Formal habitat condition monitoring surveys and reporting to assess progress towards Biodiversity Net Gain targets and inform adaptive management measures.
- **By 2029:** Species-rich hedgerow enhancements are expected to achieve their target moderate condition.
- **By 2030:** Sustainable drainage habitats are expected to achieve moderate condition.
- **By 2032:** Newly created neutral grasslands are expected to achieve moderate condition.
- **By 2037:** Existing neutral grassland enhancements and watercourse enhancements are expected to have achieved their target conditions.

- **By 2047:** Enhanced woodland habitats are expected to achieve moderate condition following ongoing management, restocking and structural improvements.
 - **By 2054:** Newly planted urban trees are expected to achieve moderate condition.
 - **2027-2057:** All habitat management, monitoring and reporting commitments will be maintained throughout the 30-year Biodiversity Net Gain period.
- This HMMP therefore provides for an initial 5-year habitat establishment phase, continued enhancement works over the first 10-20 years, and long-term management and monitoring for a minimum of 30 years from commencement in 2027 (to 2057).

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

The monitoring programme is designed to assess progress towards the target habitat conditions and Biodiversity Net Gain outcomes over the 30-year management period. Monitoring will comprise a combination of annual inspections and periodic detailed ecological reassessments, supported by photographic records, habitat condition assessments, species lists, UK Habitat Classification surveys, River Morph surveys and spatial recording of newly planted trees.

Key monitoring requirements include:

- Annual monitoring (Years 1-30) of all habitat types to record establishment success, habitat condition, management effectiveness, emerging risks and any remedial actions required.
- UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) surveys will be undertaken at prescribed intervals to assess whether target habitat conditions are being achieved for grassland, woodland, hedgerow, sustainable drainage and tree habitats. Surveys are scheduled in Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30, depending on habitat type.
- River Morph surveys will be undertaken in Years 2, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 30 to assess the condition of Wroughton Brook and the success of watercourse enhancement measures.
- Individual tree monitoring will be undertaken annually to identify failures, damage, disease or vandalism, with replacement planting undertaken where necessary. Spatial records will be maintained for all new trees.
- Woodland monitoring will assess regeneration, invasive species, browsing pressure, tree health, deadwood provision and woodland structure to ensure target conditions are achieved and maintained.
- Hedgerow monitoring will assess structural condition, species composition, connectivity and management requirements against the Biodiversity Metric condition criteria.
- Monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to Swindon Borough Council in Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30, with management reviews undertaken following each reporting cycle.
- Adaptive management will be applied throughout the monitoring period, allowing management prescriptions to be revised in response to monitoring results, unforeseen events, habitat establishment issues, invasive species, disease outbreaks or changing site conditions.

Overall, monitoring will provide a continual feedback loop between habitat management, condition assessment and reporting, ensuring that all habitats remain on track to achieve and maintain their Biodiversity Net Gain target conditions throughout the 30-year management period.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

Environment Agency Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP)

Funding PB-B06

Funding for the initial establishment is provided by Section 106 contributions and other grant funding (Football Foundation, Trees for Climate). Ongoing management will be funded through Parish Council precept and returns from the operation of the Sports Hub.

Legal Agreement PB-B07

Wichelstowe Section 106 Agreement dated 1st April 2019

Phasing strategy

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

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		Rob Frith		
Organisation		Keystone Environmental Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	06/2024	End Date:	07/2026
Keystone have been responsible for the collection of baseline information on the Site, development of biodiversity gain proposals and for production of the HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
This HMMP has been written by Rob Frith, BSc (Hons), MSc, full member of CIEEM, Principal Ecologist with over eighteen years’ experience in both ecology. He is trained and competent in all aspects of relevance to this report.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		Head of Property Assets (Jonathan Langham)		
Organisation		Swindon Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	1/1/2027	Start Date:	30/12/2057
Completing the works and establishing the habitat As the landowner, Swindon Borough Council, represented by the Head of Property Assets or a designated officer, will retain overarching responsibility for the land on which the HMMP is being implemented. This includes providing consent for habitat management works, entering into appropriate management agreements, facilitating site access for management and monitoring activities, and ensuring ongoing land use remains compatible with the objectives of the HMMP and the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) commitments secured through the planning process				
Statement of Competency				
Swindon Borough Council, as a local authority landowner, has extensive experience managing public land in line with ecological, planning, and environmental requirements. The responsible officer has detailed knowledge of the site and access to internal land management, legal, and ecological support, ensuring competent oversight and facilitation of the HMMP’s long-term implementation.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		Wroughton and Wichelstowe Parish Council (open space areas) Wiltshire FA (sporting areas)		
Organisation		Parish Council & Wiltshire FA		
Responsibility	Start Date:	1/4/2028	End Date:	1/1/2057
Wroughton & Wichelstowe Parish Council will be responsible for overseeing and ensuring the implementation of the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) across the open space areas around the active areas of the site in particular the open space to the east of the site. This includes coordination with ecological professionals, contractors, and relevant stakeholders to deliver habitat management actions in accordance with the approved plan. The organisation will facilitate access for monitoring, maintain relevant records, and support adaptive management actions where necessary to meet biodiversity net gain (BNG) targets. Wiltshire FA Annual will be responsible for maintaining the areas of the HMMP that fall within the sporting facilities including the maintenance of trees and hedgerows surrounding the sporting facilities and car park. Wiltshire FA will also be responsible for reporting and liaison with the LPA.				

Statement of Competency

The Parish Council grounds management and maintenance function has experience in managing public spaces with environmental sensitivity and is supported by professionals with knowledge of grounds maintenance and ecological compliance. Where specialist ecological input is required, the organisation will engage appropriately qualified ecologists to ensure delivery of habitat management tasks in line with the HMMP objectives.

Wilts FA have experience of managing sports sites and meeting maintenance obligations.

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12

Name or Initials		Head of Planning, Local Planning Authority		
Organisation		Swindon Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	1/12/2027	End Date:	31/12/2057

The Local Planning Authority (LPA), represented by the Head of Planning or a designated officer, will be responsible for reviewing the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) in accordance with statutory obligations linked to planning conditions and biodiversity net gain (BNG) requirements. This includes ensuring compliance with the approved measures, confirming the delivery of management outcomes as outlined in the HMMP, and assessing submitted monitoring reports throughout the 30-year management period. The LPA will liaise with appointed ecologists and management organisations to ensure effective delivery and adaptative management, where necessary, in response to monitoring results.

Statement of Competency:

The reviewing body comprises experienced planning professionals and ecological advisors within Swindon Borough Council with the requisite knowledge of planning legislation, biodiversity net gain policy, and habitat management principles. The team is supported by access to ecological expertise either in-house or through consultancy, ensuring informed review and oversight of the HMMP implementation.

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site consists of 5 fields intersected by hedgerows and a watercourse (Wroughton Brook) with a small wood to the east and East Wichel Way running east to west with one field below. The fields north of East Wichel Way are and have always been grasslands. The field south of East Wichel Way has been soil worked over the course of the Wichelstowe development so has always been in a transient habitat state as it currently reflected.

To the west and east are completed or in-build housing development parcels, to the south/south-east are public open spaces including lakes and canal, and to the north are private properties with the River Ray beyond.

Consideration has been given to the most appropriate baseline position for the site. This land falls within the Wichelstowe outline permissions (S/02/2000 & S/13/1524) and has been subject to the changes resulting from the cessation of farming and the commencement of development in adjoining areas. Soil on the site has been stripped to undertake archaeological investigation and much of the land has been left relatively untouched for a period of years resulting in some of it transitioning to higher value habitats in the case of grasslands

Two options for the baseline date were considered, pre development in 2003 or current day represented by the 2024 survey. As the 2003 baseline would comprise farmed fields the baseline calculations would be considerably lower than the current position and would require less interventions to achieve 10% gain.

The second factor to consider is the land allocated to compensate for the scheme. The impact of the Sports Hub was included within the Wichelstowe wide assessment and appropriate mitigation was considered to have been provided for the development as a whole at that time. It is therefore considered that mitigation for the Sports Hub was factored into the whole Wichelstowe site mitigation. It is however acknowledged that legislation has changed since consent was granted and the BNG requirements deal with mitigation in a different way.

Taking the points above into account it is considered appropriate that some of the adjoining land (in this case the land to the east within the redline site) is allocated to this scheme to support the BNG on the basis that the most appropriate baseline is the higher current day value represented by the 2024 survey rather than the lower 2003 baseline.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

This area is sub divided into the northern and southern fields. The south is intensively used for formal sport and play, whilst the north is for more passive recreational uses and retains its countryside character, it is also an important buffer zone to protect the amenity of the neighbouring Mill Lane properties. Extensive tree and shrub planting is integrated into the layout. A new pavilion building will be the focus and heart of the area and become a real community hub. Sited to ensure legibility and natural surveillance it is co located and overlooks a full-sized all weather football pitch, we have called this the show pitch. Immediately to the south, two floodlit multi use games areas are located along with a storage area and a surface water drainage basin. The land will be regraded to create level playing fields. Arisings from the earthworks will be used to create new landforms to integrate and soften the visual impact of the development in the northern field.

To the east of the northern fields the space breaks down into two character areas divided by Wroughton Brook and enclosed by mature hedgerows and copses of trees. North of the brook is a large open meadow space, south of the brook is more intimate, less managed and overgrown with reeds and regenerating scrub.

This is area has a distinct visual character, a tranquil rural place which forms an important part of the Wichelstowe green infrastructure and public rights of way network. The proposal here is to promote health and well being in the community by protecting the tranquillity, improving access and biodiversity. This will be done through subtle footpath surfacing improvements to give access for all, all year round, new planting and improved countryside management.

The northern area will be managed as a traditional hay meadow. The southern areas will be managed as a water meadow with wetland habitats promoted, increased and enhanced. A series of wetland scrapes will be created either side of the new drainage ditch taking run off water from the sports fields to the west. Bushy Copse and the riparian woodland strip will be brought into management.

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Tas Adcock
Organisation	Keystone Environmental Ltd.
Survey Date	11/07/2024
Statement of Competency	
Tas Adcock MSc, BSc, an experienced Principal Ecologist with 12 years’ of relevant experience, who is trained and competent in carrying out UKHab habitat surveys, habitat condition assessments and protected species assessment.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
A survey was undertaken of the Site and wider area in dry conditions and at an optimal time of year.	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30 th January 2020? (BI-B05)
See Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13
If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)
See Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Use the following tables to provide details of the relevant baseline habitats information. Provide a concise overview of the justification for the condition chosen for each parcel(s) in the appropriate column.

Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
2, 6	Other neutral grassland [g3c]	No	No	Unmanaged grasslands throughout site. To the west as formerly used as horse paddock and that to the east is permeated by foot routes.	Poor	
9	Grassland [g] Tall Forbs (16)	No	No	Unmanaged ruderal area containing frequent hemlock and occasional common nettle	Moderate	
3	Sparsely vegetated urban land [u1f] Ruderal or ephemeral (81)	No	No	Unmanaged land with frequent non-native grass and Bristly Oxtongue over bare ground	Poor	
8, 10	Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland [w1f7] semi-natural woodland (30)	No	No	Unmanaged woodland along the Wroughton Brook and a small copse on the east side of the site adjacent existing housing development.	Moderate	

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
1	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees [h2a5]	No	Yes	Unmanaged former field hedgerow on west side of site alongside Foxham Way.	Poor	
4	Other native hedgerow [h2a6]	No	Yes	Unmanaged former field dissecting the western grassland field to the north of East Wichel Way.	Poor	
13	Other native hedgerow [h2a6]	No	Yes	Unmanaged former field dissecting the western grassland field to the north of East Wichel Way.	Good	

Watercourses (BI-T06)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and condition justification	Condition	Area ha
14, 15	Other rivers and streams [r2b]	No	No	A more natural section leading into modified sections of the Wroughton Brook	Fairly Poor	

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)
All hedgerows containing at least 1 woody native species are considered as a Section 41 habitat of principal importance and a priority habitat.
Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)
Hedgerows will largely either be retained or enhanced.

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 overarching aim of this Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) is to secure and maintain measurable Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) through the protection, enhancement, creation and long-term stewardship of habitats across the site. The HMMP establishes a framework for habitat establishment, management, monitoring and adaptive review over a minimum 30-year period, ensuring that ecological value increases over time and that habitats achieve and maintain their target condition.

The site-wide management principles are to:

- Protect and retain valuable existing habitats and ecological features where present, including watercourses, grassland, woodland, hedgerows and mature trees.
- Create a diverse and connected network of habitats that support a wide range of flora and fauna and strengthen ecological connectivity across the site and surrounding landscape.
- Enhance the condition, structure and ecological function of retained habitats through appropriate long-term management.
- Establish species-rich grassland, wetland, woodland, hedgerow and tree habitats that contribute to the site's Biodiversity Net Gain objectives.
- Integrate habitat creation and enhancement with sustainable drainage, green infrastructure and landscape objectives to maximise multifunctional benefits.
- Implement a robust programme of monitoring and adaptive management to ensure habitats achieve their target conditions and continue to deliver ecological benefits throughout the management period.

To achieve these principles, habitat creation and enhancement works will be undertaken during the initial establishment phase commencing in 2027. Newly created habitats will then be managed to promote successful establishment and progression towards their target conditions. Retained habitats will be subject to enhancement measures including appropriate grassland management, hedgerow maintenance, woodland management and riparian habitat improvements.

Monitoring will be undertaken throughout the management period, incorporating annual inspections and periodic condition assessments to evaluate habitat performance against agreed targets. Monitoring results will inform adaptive management measures where necessary to address establishment issues, habitat deterioration, invasive species, disease or unforeseen site conditions.

By the end of the 30-year management period, the site is expected to support a well-established mosaic of species-rich grassland, wetland, woodland, hedgerow and riparian habitats in favourable or moderate condition, delivering sustained biodiversity gains and enhanced ecological connectivity. The long-term vision is for these habitats to continue to be positively managed as an integral component of the site's green infrastructure, ensuring that ecological value is retained and enhanced for future generations.

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 habitat retention, creation and enhancement strategy for the Community Sports Hub was informed by opportunities to strengthen habitat connectivity within the wider Wichelstowe green infrastructure network. The design process sought to balance the delivery of the proposed sports hub with the retention of existing ecological features and the creation of additional habitats capable of delivering long-term Biodiversity Net Gain.

The woodland associated with Bushy Copse and the Wroughton Brook corridor was identified as a key ecological feature to be drawn into the scheme. Similarly, the majority of existing hedgerows have been retained and incorporated into the site layout, recognising their value for habitat connectivity, commuting and foraging wildlife, and landscape character. The brook corridor was retained as a continuous ecological feature and became a focal element of the habitat enhancement strategy.

Areas of existing grassland that could not be retained due to the requirements of the sports hub infrastructure were used to inform compensatory habitat creation proposals elsewhere within the site and the identification of additional area to draw into the scheme to offset. Opportunities were identified to establish larger and more diverse areas of other neutral grassland. The site layout also provided opportunities to create wetland habitats integrated within Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), increasing habitat heterogeneity and ecological resilience.

The proposed habitat strategy therefore focuses on:

- Retention and enhancement of the existing woodland resource and watercourse corridor.
- Retention and enhancement of existing native and species-rich hedgerows.
- Enhancement of retained neutral grassland areas through improved management.
- Creation of SuDS features.

Planting of individual urban trees and additional tree planting areas to strengthen habitat connectivity and future canopy cover.

Installation of species-specific enhancements including bat boxes on trees and hibernacula to provide additional ecological resources.

Overall, the final habitat proposals reflect an iterative design process that retained the site's most valuable ecological features, avoided unnecessary impacts on key habitat corridors and delivered a increase in habitat diversity, connectivity and ecological functionality that can be maintained and enhanced.

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
n/a	Sustainable drainage system		n/a	Moderate	3	Create habitat Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria B, C, E1 and E2. Criterion A will not be targeted.	
n/a	Modified grassland		n/a	Poor	1	Create habitat Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria C, F, and G. Criterion A, B, D, E will not be targeted.	
n/a	Other neutral grassland	N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N9, N10	n/a	Moderate	5	Create habitat Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, and D. Criterion C, E and F will not be targeted.	
n/a	Urban tree		n/a	Moderate	27	Create habitat Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, and F. Criterion C, D and E will not be targeted.	
Other neutral grassland	Other neutral grassland	2, 6	Poor	Moderate	10	Enhance habitat Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, D, and E. Criterion B, C and F will not be targeted.	
Tall forbs	Other neutral grassland	9	Moderate	Moderate	10	Enhance habitat Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, D, and E. Criterion B, C and F will not be targeted.	
Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland	8	Poor	Moderate	20	Enhance habitat The target condition will be supported by focussing management actions on the achievement of the following criterion: A. Age distribution of trees – two age-classes present. B. No significant browsing damage evident in woodland. C. Invasive plant species - No invasive species present in woodland.	Supporting the allocation of: 2 points 3 points 3 points

						D. Number of native tree species - Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel. E. Cover of native tree and shrub species - >80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native. F. Open space within woodland - 0-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. G. Woodland regeneration - One or two classes only present in woodland. H. Tree health – Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback. I. Vegetation and ground flora - Recognisable woodland ground flora NVC. J. Woodland vertical structure - 2 storeys across all survey plots. K. Veteran trees - 1 veteran tree/ha. L. Amount of deadwood - 50% of plots have deadwood, e.g. standing and fallen, large dead stems, stumps, lots of small cavities. M. Woodland disturbance - <1 ha nutrient enrichment, and/or <20% of woodland has damaged ground.	3 points 3 points 3 points 2 points 3 points 2 points 2 points 2 points 2 points 3 points 2 points Total score ≥33
Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland	10			20	Enhance habitat The target condition will be supported by focussing management actions on the achievement of the following criterion: A. Age distribution of trees – two age-classes present. B. No significant browsing damage evident in woodland. C. Invasive plant species - No invasive species present in woodland. D. Number of native tree species - Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel. E. Cover of native tree and shrub species - >80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native. F. Open space within woodland - 0-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. G. Woodland regeneration - One or two classes only present in woodland. H. Tree health – Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback. I. Vegetation and ground flora - No recognisable woodland NVC ground flora community. J. Woodland vertical structure - 3 or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland. K. Veteran trees - 1 veteran tree/ha.	Supporting the allocation of: 2 points 3 points 3 points 3 points 3 points 3 points 2 points 3 points 1 point 3 points 2 points 3 points

						L. Amount of deadwood - 50% of plots have deadwood, e.g. standing and fallen, large dead stems, stumps, lots of small cavities. M. Woodland disturbance - <1 ha nutrient enrichment, and/or <20% of woodland has damaged ground.	2 points Total score ≥33
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	1	Poor	Moderate	2	Enhance habitat The target condition will focus on the achievement of No more than 4 failures in total; AND does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group. All currently passing criteria are to be maintained i.e. D1, E2 A1, A2, B1 and B2 be targeted to be passed to ensure on average hedgerows are >1.5m high, >1.5m wide, gaps between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length, canopy gaps make up <10% of total length and no canopy gaps >5m.	
Other rivers and stream	Other rivers and stream	14, 15	Moderate	Fairly Good			

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

Use this section to provide further details relevant to achieving the habitat and condition targets set out above. Also, include any additional objectives that are relevant to the proposals but outside of the scope of the statutory biodiversity metric calculations.

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

Summarise the details of the habitats to be retained by the project. Use parcel references and clearly show these on the accompanying habitat retention plan.

Set out how protective measures will be implemented and maintained to protect all retained habitats throughout the project.

Set out any management measures that may be required to maintain or enhance their baseline condition.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Use this section to provide detailed technical specifications of any protective measures (for example fencing) to be implemented.

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.](#)

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						
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	N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N9, N10, 2, 6, 9		Sowing Re-sowing	Cutting
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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N9, N10, 2, 6, 9			Cutting
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.	Yes	N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N9, N10, 2, 6, 9			Cutting

	If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.					
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.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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
Sowing	N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N9, N10	If using conventional sowing the ideal time is late summer or early autumn (August and September). This is when the majority of the species being sown would germinate naturally, and those seeds that require a period of chilling (vernalisation) over winter to trigger germination in the spring are also favoured.	Sowing to be undertaken in accordance with seed supplier advice. The weed burden must be reduced to a manageable level before sowing a seed mix. Weeds are best tackled using herbicides. The site should be allowed to green up and then a series of cultivations and/or applications of herbicide should be made at intervals, to progressively kill each flush of weed regrowth. The aim should be to create a stale seedbed prior to sowing. (An alternative method of dealing with pernicious weeds is to plough the land when wet in spring, leaving the soil in furrows. The soil should crack and dry in the clod and may then be cultivated repeatedly throughout the summer, so the under-surface dries and any roots are fragmented. The aim is to accelerate root desiccation and/or progressively exhaust the weeds food reserves by stimulating regrowth from the rootstock after each cultivation.) Only when the soil begins to wet in late summer is a fine seedbed produced through ploughing, discing or harrowing during dry conditions. Surface sowing applied by machine . Broadcasting in two directions to create dense planting e.g. using a fertiliser spreader, slug pellet applicator, grass seed box or a modern drill with the coulters lifted up. After sowing, roll the site to ensure good seed to-soil contact.
Sowing	9	As above	Sowing to be undertaken in accordance with seed supplier advice. The weed burden must be reduced to a manageable level before sowing a seed mix though localised hand pulling given this is limited to three fields. Cut the existing vegetation very short and create at least 50% bare ground in June to mid-July. Remove any cuttings. If cutting along does not result in enough bare ground, then a set of discs or chain harrow can also be utilised. Sowing as above.
Cutting	N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N9, N10, 2, 6, 9	Two annual cuts for the first 5 years – first between mid-February and March and the second from mid-July to late-August/early September. After 5 years- one cut in mid-July to late-August/early September) with cutting area on rotation each year.	This timing will remain flexible, as prolonged wet weather or slower spring growth may require a later cut to ensure successful seed set. For the first five years of management, two annual cuts of all areas of other neutral grassland should be undertaken. This should reduce the prevalence of undesirable species such as thistle, dock and scrub encroachment. After five years, subject to monitoring, the management regime should revert to a single annual cut. Cut height no lower than 150mm. Arisings should be removed throughout the 30 years of management.

		To continue on a yearly basis for 30 years.	
Re-sowing	As above	Autumn/Spring	Subject to monitoring outcomes. Scarifying and overseeding to be undertaken in accordance with seed supplier advice.

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
Wildflowers 20%			
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	0.80%	
Arrimony	Arrimonia eupatoria	0.20%	
Betony	Betonica officinalis	1.20%	
Common Knapweed	Centoures nigro	2.00%	
Greater Knapweed	Centouras scobiosa	0.40%	
Wild Carrot	Doucus corota	1.00%	
Viper's Bugloss	Echium vulgore	0.60%	
Meadowsweet	Filigendula ulmaria	0.20%	
Hedre Bedstraw	Galium album	0.80%	
Lady's Bedstraw	Galium verum	1.20%	
Meadow Crane's bill	Geranium pratense	0.60%	
Field Scabious	Knoutio arvensis	0.20%	
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	1.20%	
Black Medick	Medicoro lupulina	0.40%	
Sainfoin	Onobrychis viciifolia	0.20%	
Wild Parsnip	Postinaca sotiva	0.20%	
Salad Burnet	Poterium sanquisorba ssp sanquisorba	0.60%	
Cowslip	Primulo veris	1.00%	
Selfheal	Prunello vulgaris	1.60%	
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus ocris	1.60%	
Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus	0.60%	

Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	0.40%	
Pepper Saxifrare	Silaum silaus	0.40%	
Red Campion	Silene dioico	0.80%	
Ragged Robin	Silene flos	0.20%	
Bladder Campion	Silene vulgaris	1.00%	
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	0.20%	
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca	0.40%	
Grasses 80%			
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	8.00%	
Crested Dogstail	Cynosurus cristatus	28.00%	
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	24.00%	
Smaller Cat's-tail	Phleum bertolonii	4.00%	
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	Poa pratensis	16.00%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)

Scrub species can be incorporated into the grassland providing they do not make up more than 25% of the area. Suitable scrub species include the following:

Elder

Dog-rose

Guelder rose

Spindle

Wild privet

Alder buckthorn

Wayfaring-tree

Common Barberry (drier areas), Dyer's greenweed (wetter areas)

Individual trees (greater than 5 m high) could also be incorporated providing their canopies do not cover more then 25% of the area which would be classed as woodland.

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UR-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 22. Urban

Target Habitat:						
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Yes	Sustainable drainage system	Sowing Re-sowing		Cutting
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area. Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Yes	Sustainable drainage system			Cutting
D1	The parcel shows spatial variation and forms a mosaic of bare substrate PLUS: - At least four early successional communities (a) to (i); Communities: (a) annuals; (b) mosses/liverworts; (c) lichens; (d) ruderals; (e) inundation species; (f) open grassland; (g) flower-rich grassland; (h) heathland, (i) pools. (only applicable to Open mosaic on previously developed land habitat type)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)	Yes	Sustainable drainage system	Sowing Re-sowing		Cutting
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)	Yes	Sustainable drainage system	Sowing Re-sowing		Cutting
F	The roof has a minimum of 50% native and non-native wildflowers. 70% of the roof area is soil and vegetation (including water features). (only applicable to Intensive green roofs habitat types)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80-150mm; at least 50% is at 150mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers. Note – to achieve Good condition some additional habitat, such as sand piles, stones, logs etc. are present. (only applicable to Biodiverse green roofs habitat types)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Additional Management Prescriptions (UR-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.

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Sowing	N8	If using conventional sowing the ideal time is late summer or early autumn (August and September). This is when the majority of the species being sown would germinate naturally, and those seeds that require a period of chilling (vernalisation) over winter to trigger germination in the spring are also favoured.	Sowing to be undertaken in accordance with seed supplier advice. The weed burden must be reduced to a manageable level before sowing a seed mix. Weeds are best tackled using herbicides. The site should be allowed to green up and then a series of cultivations and/or applications of herbicide should be made at intervals, to progressively kill each flush of weed regrowth. The aim should be to create a stale seedbed prior to sowing. (An alternative method of dealing with pernicious weeds is to plough the land when wet in spring, leaving the soil in furrows. The soil should crack and dry in the clod and may then be cultivated repeatedly throughout the summer, so the under-surface dries and any roots are fragmented. The aim is to accelerate root desiccation and/or progressively exhaust the weeds food reserves by stimulating regrowth from the rootstock after each cultivation.) Only when the soil begins to wet in late summer is a fine seedbed produced through ploughing, discing or harrowing during dry conditions. Surface sowing applied by machine . Broadcasting in two directions to create dense planting e.g. using a fertiliser spreader, slug pellet applicator, grass seed box or a modern drill with the coulters lifted up. After sowing, roll the site to ensure good seed to-soil contact.
Cutting of banks	N8	Two annual cuts for the first 5 years – first between mid-February and March and the second from mid-July to late-August/early September. After 5 years- one cut in mid-July to late-August/early September) with cutting area on rotation each year. To continue on a yearly basis for 30 years.	This timing will remain flexible, as prolonged wet weather or slower spring growth may require a later cut to ensure successful seed set. For the first five years of management, two annual cuts of all areas as per other neutral grassland should be undertaken. This should reduce the prevalence of undesirable species such as thistle, dock and scrub encroachment. After five years, subject to monitoring, the management regime should revert to a single annual cut. Cut height no lower than 150mm. Arisings should be removed throughout the 30 years of management.
Re-sowing	As above	Autumn/Spring	Subject to monitoring outcomes. Scarifying and overseeding to be undertaken in accordance with seed supplier advice.

Urban Species Lists (UR-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Wildflowers 20%			
Sneezewort	Achillea ptarmica	3%	
Wild Angelica	Angelica sylvestris	4%	
Marsh Marigold	Caltha palustris	2%	
Pendulous Sedge	Carex pendula	2%	
Lesser Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	4%	
Hemp Agrimony	Eupatorium cannabinum	2%	
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	11%	
Water Avens	Geum rivale	4%	
Square Stemmed St. Johns Wort	Hypericum tetrapterum	1%	
Yellow Flag Iris	Iris pseudacorus	21%	
Soft Rush	Juncus effusus	1%	
Hard Rush	Juncus Inflexus	4%	
Meadow Vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis	2%	
Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil	Lotus pedunculatus	5%	
Ragged Robin	Silene flos-cuculi	4%	
Gypsywort	Lycopus europaeus	3%	
Purple Loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	7%	
Common Fleabane	Pulicaria dysenterica	1%	
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	7%	
Great Burnet	Sanguisorba officinalis	1%	
Water Figwort	Scrophularia auriculata	2%	

Marsh Woundwort	Stachys palustris	1%	
Devilsbit Scabious	Succisa pratensis	4%	
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca	4%	
Grasses 80%			
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	4%	
Meadow Foxtail	Alopecurus Pratensis	4%	
Sweet Vernal Grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum	5%	
Crested Dogstail	Cynosurus Cristatus	14%	
Tufted Hairgrass	Deschampsia cespitosa	5%	
Hard Fescue	Festuca Trachyphylla	17%	
Slender Creeping Red Fescue	Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis	17%	
Strong Creeping Red Fescue	Festuca rubra ssp. rubra	17%	
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	Poa pratensis	17%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UR-B02)

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

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:						
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		Planting of correct species		Replacement Establishment
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		n/a		n/a
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	No		Establishment		Replacement Establishment
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes		All in grassland		All in grassland

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
Establishment	All new trees	Once ground grassland preperation has been completed as applicable planting between November and March otherwise tasks as required	Whips to be notch planted, standards and above to be planted in a 1m x 1m prepared pits. Trees protected with appropriately sized guards and staked. Water regularly during year 1 and 2, especially during the first summer and thereafter any prolonged dry spells (>6 weeks without rain between end of March and September). Mulching a 1m x1 1m area around each tree during year 1 and 2. Remove weeds around new trees to stop competition for food, water and light from brambles and grasses Wildflower grass at base of trees to be managed as per the adjacent grassland management prescription. Carry out visit after high winds to adjust tree guards, ties and staking, otherwise regularly inspect for damage. Remove tree stakes and ties when no longer required.
Replacement	As above	Planting between November and March	Replace in the next available season any trees which die with trees of the same species and size as the originally planted. Establish as above.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

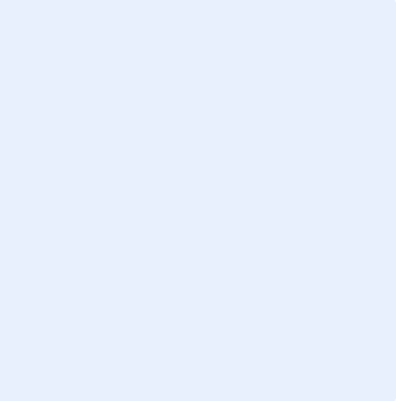
Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of trees	Comments
Field Maple	Acer campestre	10	Native
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	15	Native
Downy Birch	Betula pubescens	6	Native
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	8	Native
Hazel	Corylus avellana	8	Native
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	4	Native
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	4	Native
Aspen	Populus tremula	8	Native
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	10	Native
Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	3	Native
Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur	4	Native
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	7	Native
Common Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	5	Native
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	5	Native
Wild Service-tree	Sorbus torminalis	3	Native

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)



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:						
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	1			Hedgerow cutting
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	1			Hedgerow cutting
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	1	Planting		Plant establishment Hedgerow cutting
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	1	Planting		Plant establishment Hedgerow cutting
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and - is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on	Yes	1			Plant management

	Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.					
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Yes	1			Plant management Plant establishment Hedgerow cutting

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
Planting	1	Planting between October and March otherwise tasks as required	Whips to be notch planted, heavy standards to be planted in a 1m x 1m prepared pits. Trees protected with appropriately sized guards and staked. Heavy standards to be staked with 1.5m high posts marked with red tops so they can be separated from the surrounding hedgerow cutting requirements. The addition of mycorrhizal granular supplements within the tree pit or through surface application in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Water regularly during year 1 and 2, especially during the first summer and thereafter any prolonged dry spells (>6 weeks without rain between end of March and September). Remove weeds around new trees to stop competition for food, water and light from brambles and grasses Wildflower grass at base of trees to be managed as per the adjacent grassland management prescription. Carry out visit after high winds to adjust tree guards, ties and staking, otherwise regularly inspect for damage. Remove tree stakes, guards and ties when no longer required.
Plant management	As above	July/August	Plant management: removal by hand of undesirable vegetation (injurious or invasive non-native species) and disposal of arisings.
Hedgerow cutting	As above	Outside the bird nesting season and ideally vary between early autumn and late winter	Cut hedges on a rotational 3 year cycle. On each reduce height to between 1.5m and 4m, allowing bushy growth to develop down to base. Ensure no damage/cutting occurs to any existing or new separate trees within hedgerows.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	45%	Native
Hazel	Corylus avellana	10%	Native
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	5%	Native
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	15%	Native
Elm (disease resistant)	Ulmus sp.	10%	Non-native
Penduculate oak	Quercus robur	5%	Native
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum	5%	Native
Dog rose	Rosa canina	5%	Native

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

These hedgerow habitats should meet the following criteria:

- infilling of gaps between trees with a native species hedgerow mix or creation of hedgerow length with individual trees;
- ≥5 native woody species in a 30m section, including: hawthorn, hazel, holly, dogwood, common beech, field maple, dog rose and pedunculate oak;
- individual trees to be retained or where at <20m intervals pedunculate oak to be planted at <20m intervals as heavy standards;
- hedge plants should be 40-60 cm transplants of British provenance (preferably local);;
- double staggered row with >=6 plants per m.

What Does Success Look Like? (HD-F01)

Woodland

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (WO-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 24. Woodland

For each condition row, delete the condition targets that aren't being targeted as necessary.

Target Habitat:							
Condition Assessment Criteria			Target Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	2	10/8	Thinning Ash remediation Restocking Restocking replacement Monitoring		Thinning Ash remediation Restocking Restocking replacement
		Two age classes present					
		One age class present					
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	3	10/8			Monitoring
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland					
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland					
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland	3	10/8			Monitoring
		Rhododendron <i>Rhododendrion ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species <10% cover					
		Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover					
D	Number of native trees species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	3	10/8			Thinning Ash remediation Restocking
		Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel					

		Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel					Restocking replacement
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	3	10/8			Thinning Ash remediation Restocking Restocking replacement
		50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native					
		<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native					
F	Open space within woodland	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.	3	10/8			Thinning Ash remediation Restocking Restocking replacement
		21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space					
		<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.					
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	2	10/8		Thinning Ash remediation Restocking	Restocking replacement
		One or two classes only present in woodland					
		No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland					
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	3	10/8		Ash remediation	Restocking replacement Monitoring
		11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present					
		Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present					
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	1/2	10/8			Thinning
		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present					
		No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.					

J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	3/2	10/8			Thinning Ash remediation Restocking Restocking replacement
		Two storeys across all survey plots					
		One of less storey across all survey plots					
K	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare	2	10/8		Artificial veteranisation	
		One veteran tree per hectare					
		No veteran trees present in woodland					
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	3	10/8		Standing and/or ground-level deadwood creation	
		Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.					
		Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.					
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	2	10/8			Monitoring
		Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground					
		More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground					

Additional Management Prescriptions (WO-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.

Woodland

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Thinning	8	November - early February in first year then as required	Canopy thinning/coppicing as required to improve regeneration levels, up to 50% in first year. Exact locations to be agreed between project ecologist, arboriculturist and appointed contractor. Future periodic coppicing of understorey where required, at least on a 5 year cycle of a 10% each year to ensure coppice regrowth and natural regeneration and create temporary open areas to benefit ground flora. Exact locations to be agreed between project ecologist, arboriculturist and appointed contractor.
Ash remediation	10	November - early February in first year then as required	Best practice ash dieback remediation methods to be agreed between project ecologist, arboriculturist and appointed contractor. To include monolithing and retention of the healthiest trees.
Restocking	8, 10	Planting between November and March, other tasks as required	Whips to be notch planted at 3m spacing, staked and deer guarded. Water regularly during year 1 and 2, especially during the first summer and thereafter any prolonged dry spells (>6 weeks without rain between end of March and September). Remove weeds around new trees to stop competition for food, water and light from brambles and grasses Carry out visit after high winds to adjust tree guards, ties and staking. Remove tree stakes and ties when no longer required.
Restocking replacement	8, 10	Planting between November and March	Replace in the next available season any trees which die with trees of the same species and size as the originally planted. Establish as above.
Standing and/or ground-level deadwood creation	8, 10	Following thinning/ash remediation in first year	Standing and/or ground-level deadwood to be created/left to be present in 50% of the areas of each woodland block. Exact location of standing deadwood (>1m tall) and deadwood (>20cm diameter) on standing live trees to be agreed between project ecologist, arboriculturist and appointed contractor. Ground-level deadwood must be logs, large dead branches on the forest floor and stumps (<1 m tall) >20 cm diameter at narrowest point and >50 cm long.
Artificial veteranisation	8, 10	November - early February alongside thinning/ash remediation	One tree per hectare of woodland will be ‘veteranised’ where no veteran trees are currently present.
Monitoring	8, 10	Annually during growing season March to October	Inspection to ensure herbivore damage (no significant), invasive plant species (absence), tree health (<10% after ash dieback remediation), ground flora, and woodland disturbance (<20%) criteria continue to be met as per the baseline conditions and recommend remedial measures as required.

Woodland Species Lists (WO-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hazel	Corylus avellana	10	Parcel 8, 10
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	10	Parcel 8, 10
Elm (disease resistant)	Ulmus sp.	10	Parcel 8, 10
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum	5	Parcel 8, 10
Dog rose	Rosa canina	5	Parcel 8, 10
Elder	Sambucus nigra	5	Parcel 8, 10
Guelder rose	Viburnum opulus	5	Parcel 8, 10
Spindle	Euonymus europaeus	5	Parcel 8, 10
Wild privet	Ligustrum vulgare	5	Parcel 8, 10
Alder buckthorn	Frangula alnus	5	Parcel 8, 10
Wayfaring-tree	Viburnum lantana	5	Parcel 8, 10
Wild cherry	Prunus avium	10	Parcel 8
Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	10	Parcel 8
Wild service-tree	Sorbus torminalis	10	Parcel 8
Black poplar	Populus nigra ssp. betuliaefolia	10	Parcel 10
Goat willow	Salix caprea	10	Parcel 10
Common alder	Alnus glutinosa	10	Parcel 10

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (WO-B02)

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

What Does Success Look Like? (WO-F01)

Watercourses

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted Watercourse characteristics and/or RCA indices.

Summary of Watercourse Enhancement Proposals (WC-B01)	
Refer to Parcel 8 woodland for treatment of riparian woodland.	
Angled tree planting (see Parcel 8 for species) and training, in such a way that leaning and J shaped trees are encouraged. Potential felling of trees/limbs to increase feature richness on the bank top and face	
Wetland creation by the introduction of scrapes in the other neutral grassland along the new drainage ditch which will also fall within 10m of this existing channel and south/east side of the existing channel in tall forb habitat.	
Clearing/thinning of sections of bankside scrub (see Parcel 8) to encourage diverse channel and bankside vegetation growth and reduce the amount of bare earth to a more optimum level, growth of existing marginal plants	
Select planting along the channel and bankside of diverse native aquatic/marginal species (linear, broad and finely leaved plants that both exist as emergent, floating and submerged plants)	
Will the length of the watercourse be altered as part of the enhancement? (WC-B02)	Yes: ☒ No: ☐
See above	
Will enhancements target improvements to watercourse encroachment? (WC-B03)	Yes: ☐ No: ☒
n/a	
Will enhancements target improvements to riparian encroachment? (WC-B04)	Yes: ☐ No: ☒
n/a	
Will enhancements target improving distinctiveness of the watercourse (WC-B05)	Yes: ☐ No: ☒
n/a	
Will enhancements target improving condition of the watercourse (WC-B06)	Yes: ☒ No: ☐
See above	

Watercourse Condition Enhancements (WC-T01)			
Watercourse ID:		14	
Watercourse Baseline Condition:		Fairly poor	
Is the Watercourse Baseline Overdeep?		No	
Watercourse Proposed Condition:		Moderate	
Will the Proposed Watercourse be Overdeep?		No	
Condition Assessment Criteria		RCA Index Values	
RCA Index ID*	RCA Index Name	Baseline Score	Proposed Score
Bank Top			
B1 (+)	Bank top vegetation structure	3	3
B2 (+)	Bank top tree feature richness	1	2
B3 (+)	Bank top water-related features	0	1
B4 (-)	Bank top NNIPS cover	0	0
B5 (-)	Bank top managed ground cover	0	0
Bank face			
C1 (+)	Bank face riparian vegetation structure	2	2
C2 (+)	Bank face tree feature richness	1	2
C3 (+)	Bank face natural bank profile extent	2	2
C4 (+)	Bank face natural bank profile richness	4	4
C5 (+)	Bank face natural bank material	1	1
C6 (-)	Bank face bare sediment extent	3	3
C7 (-)	Bank face artificial bank profile extent	0	0
C8 (-)	Bank face reinforcement extent	-2	-2
C9 (-)	Bank face reinforcement material	-2	-2
C10 (-)	Bank face NNIPS cover	-1	-1
Channel Margin			
D1 (+)	Channel margin aquatic vegetation	2	2
D2 (+)	Channel margin aquatic morphotype	3	3
D3 (+)	Channel margin physical feature extent	1	1
D4 (+)	Channel margin physical feature	2	2
D5 (-)	Channel Margin artificial features	-1	-1
Channel Bed			
E1 (+)	Channel aquatic Morphotype richness	3	3
E2 (+)	Channel bed tree features richness	2	2
E3 (+)	Channel bed hydraulic features richness	1	1
E4 (+)	Channel bed nature features richness	1	1
E5 (+)	Channel bed natural features richness	1	1
E6 (-)	Channel bed material richness	3	3
E7 (-)	Channel bed siltation	-2	-2
E8 (-)	Channel bed reinforcement extent	0	0
E9 (-)	Channel bed reinforcement severity	0	0
E10 (-)	Channel bed artificial features severity	0	0
E11 (-)	Channel bed NNIPS extent	0	0
E12 (-)	Channel bed filamentous algae extent	-3	-3

*where (+) are positive scoring indices and (-) are negative scoring

Watercourse Condition Enhancements (WC-T01)			
Watercourse ID:		15	
Watercourse Baseline Condition:		Fairly poor	
Is the Watercourse Baseline Overdeep?		No	
Watercourse Proposed Condition:		Moderate	
Will the Proposed Watercourse be Overdeep?		No	
Condition Assessment Criteria		RCA Index Values	
RCA Index ID*	RCA Index Name	Baseline Score	Proposed Score
Bank Top			
B1 (+)	Bank top vegetation structure	2	2
B2 (+)	Bank top tree feature richness	1	2
B3 (+)	Bank top water-related features	0	2
B4 (-)	Bank top NNIPS cover	0	0
B5 (-)	Bank top managed ground cover	0	0
Bank face			
C1 (+)	Bank face riparian vegetation structure	2	2
C2 (+)	Bank face tree feature richness	1	2
C3 (+)	Bank face natural bank profile extent	0	2
C4 (+)	Bank face natural bank profile richness	0	0
C5 (+)	Bank face natural bank material	0	0
C6 (-)	Bank face bare sediment extent	2	2
C7 (-)	Bank face artificial bank profile extent	1	2
C8 (-)	Bank face reinforcement extent	0	2
C9 (-)	Bank face reinforcement material	0	0
C10 (-)	Bank face NNIPS cover	0	0
Channel Margin			
D1 (+)	Channel margin aquatic vegetation	2	3
D2 (+)	Channel margin aquatic morphotype	2	3
D3 (+)	Channel margin physical feature extent	1	1
D4 (+)	Channel margin physical feature	1	1
D5 (-)	Channel Margin artificial features	0	0
Channel Bed			
E1 (+)	Channel aquatic Morphotype richness	0	2
E2 (+)	Channel bed tree features richness	3	3
E3 (+)	Channel bed hydraulic features richness	3	3
E4 (+)	Channel bed nature features richness	3	3
E5 (+)	Channel bed natural features richness	2	2
E6 (-)	Channel bed material richness	4	4
E7 (-)	Channel bed siltation	-2	-2
E8 (-)	Channel bed reinforcement extent	-2	-2
E9 (-)	Channel bed reinforcement severity	-1	-1
E10 (-)	Channel bed artificial features severity	-1	-1
E11 (-)	Channel bed NNIPS extent	0	0
E12 (-)	Channel bed filamentous algae extent	0	0

Watercourses

Enhancement and Management Summary (WC-T02)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted enhancements. Provide the relevant RCA indices and/or other enhancement opportunities targeted (i.e. riparian encroachment) along with an overview of the enhancement and/or management approach that will be implemented to achieve the targeted enhancements. Please do not present detailed prescriptions in this table as these should be provided in WC-T03. Rather, provide a descriptive overview of the approach.

Watercourse ID:		14	
Management Prescriptions – Please provide below an overview of the enhancement and management approaches to achieve the above score			
Enhancement Method/RCA Indices Targeted	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
B2: Bank Top Tree Feature Richness		Tree planting, in such a way that leaning and J shaped trees are encouraged. Potential felling of trees/limbs to increase feature richness.	
B3: Bank Top Water-Related Features		Wetland creation by the digging of scrapes along the new drainage ditch which will also fall within 10m of this existing channel	
C2: Bank Face Tree Feature Richness		Tree planting, in such a way that leaning and J shaped trees are encouraged. Potential felling of trees/limbs to increase feature richness.	

Watercourse ID:		15	
Management Prescriptions – Please provide below an overview of the enhancement and management approaches to achieve the above score			
Enhancement Method/RCA Indices Targeted	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
B2: Bank Top Tree Feature Richness		Tree planting, in such a way that leaning and J shaped trees are encouraged. Potential felling of trees/limbs to increase feature richness.	
B3: Bank Top Water-Related Features		Wetland creation by the digging of scrapes along the south side of the onsite section of this channel.	
C2: Bank Face Tree Feature Richness		Tree planting, in such a way that leaning and J shaped trees are encouraged. Potential felling of trees/limbs to increase feature richness.	

C6: Bank Face Bare Sediment Extent		Clearing/thinning of sections of bankside scrub to encourage diverse bankside vegetation growth and reduce the amount of bare earth to a more optimum level.	
D1: Channel Margin Aquatic Vegetation Extent		Clearing/thinning of sections of bankside scrub to encourage growth of existing marginal plants and select planting along the margin of diverse aquatic species (linear, broad and finely leaved plants that both exist as emergent, floating and submerged plants).	
D2: Channel Margin Aquatic Morphotype Richness		Clearing/thinning of sections of bankside scrub to encourage growth of existing marginal plants and select planting along the margin of diverse aquatic species (linear, broad and finely leaved plants that both exist as emergent, floating and submerged plants).	
E1: Channel Aquatic Morphotype Richness		Clearing/thinning of sections of bankside scrub to allow light into the channel and then select planting of diverse aquatic species (linear, broad and finely leaved plants that both exist as emergent, floating and submerged plants).	

Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (WC-T03)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the enhancement and management targets for the watercourse.

Watercourse ID:	14, 15		
Action	Timing	Prescriptions	
Tree planting	Planting between November and March, other tasks as required	See Parcel 8 woodland Angled tree planting and training, in such a way that leaning and J shaped trees are encouraged. Felling of trees/limbs to increase feature richness on the bank top and face o be agreed between project ecologist, arboriculturist and appointed contractor.	
Scrape creation	October to November	Wetland creation by the introduction of scrapes in the other neutral grassland along the new drainage ditch which will also fall within 10m of this existing channel and south/east side of the existing channel in tall forb habitat.	
Tree thinning	November - early February in first year then as required	See Parcel 8 woodland Clearing/thinning of sections of bankside trees to encourage diverse channel and bankside vegetation growth and reduce the amount of bare earth to a more optimum level and allowing growth of existing marginal plants	
Aquatic/marginal species planting	April to September	Select planting along the channel and bankside of diverse native aquatic/marginal species (linear, broad and finely leaved plants that both exist as emergent, floating and submerged plants) e.g. Curley Pondweed, Spiked Milfoil, Water Forget-me-not, Water Mint, Soft-rush, Yellow Flag Iris, Meadowsweet, Common Figwort, Hornwort, Common Water-starwort.	

		Coir pallet/roll for 1m in 5m of bank or 9cm size container plants notch planted every 0.5m.
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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.

This is a pre-emptive list. The list of potential risks should be as comprehensive as possible to provide confidence in the delivery of the management plan objectives. Complete each habitat's management targets and prescriptions first, then consider the likelihood of the risk occurring and what impacts it may have if it was to occur. Consider how these may feed back into monitoring requirements.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Example: 16-08-2023	Woodland	Newly planted trees failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead during years 1-10.	Plant a larger number of trees initially as contingency against some losses in the early years. Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis

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)
Before and after photographs Species lists Habitat condition sheets UK Habitat Classification survey River Morph survey Spatial field data will be captured in a digital format to include the geographic position and species of each individual tree

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
Modified grassland Other neutral grassland Sustainable drainage system	Standard monitoring to be completed on an annual basis noting any obvious changes or required actions and an estimate of current condition. UK Habitat Classification and Condition Assessment should be used to determine whether a “Poor or Moderate” condition is being achieved as appropriate to habitat type.	Standard monitoring form – Annually (Y1- Y30) UK Habitat Classification – in years 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30.
Individual trees	Check for failure or damage UK Habitat Classification and Condition Assessment should be used to determine whether a “Moderate” condition is being achieved. Spatial field data will be captured in a digital format to include the geographic position and species of each individual tree.	Standard monitoring form – Annually (Y1 – Y30). UK Habitat Classification – in years 10, 15, 25 and 30
Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Standard monitoring to be completed on an annual basis noting any obvious changes or required actions and an estimate of current condition. UK Habitat Classification and Condition Assessment should be used to determine whether a “Moderate” condition is being achieved.	Standard monitoring form– annually (Y1 – Y30). UK Habitat Classification – in years 2, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 30.

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	Standard monitoring to be completed on an annual basis noting any obvious changes or required actions and an estimate of current condition. Reassessment using UK Habitat Classification to determine whether changes in condition have occurred and if any management needs to be implemented.	Standard monitoring form – Annually (Y1 – Y30). UK Habitat Classification – in years 2, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 30.
Other rivers and stream	Standard monitoring to be completed on an annual basis noting any obvious changes or required actions and an estimate of current condition. Reassessment using River Morph survey to determine whether changes in condition have occurred and if any management needs to be implemented.	Standard monitoring form – Annually (Y1 – Y30). River Morph survey – in years 2, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 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
Wilts FA	Swindon Borough Council

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

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y2	September	September or October	Focus for UK Habitat Classification: Modified grassland, Other neutral grassland, Sustainable drainage system, Other lowland mixed deciduous woodland, Species-rich native hedgerow with trees, Other rivers and stream
Y3	September	September or October	Focus for UK Habitat Classification: Modified grassland, Other neutral grassland, Sustainable drainage system
Y5	September	September or October	Focus for UK Habitat Classification: Modified grassland, Other neutral grassland, Sustainable drainage system, Other lowland

			mixed deciduous woodland, Species-rich native hedgerow with trees, Other rivers and stream
Y10	September	September or October	Focus for UK Habitat Classification: All habitats
Y15	September	September or October	Focus for UK Habitat Classification: All habitats
Y20	September	September or October	Focus for UK Habitat Classification: Modified grassland, Other neutral grassland, Sustainable drainage system
Y25	September	September or October	Focus for UK Habitat Classification: All habitats
Y30	September	September or October	Focus for UK Habitat Classification: All habitats

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Use this box to summarise how you plan to incorporate adaptive management. Consider the risks in section [PM-T02](#) above. The aim is to have a feedback loop between monitoring, then reporting, and how any proposed changes are subsequently reflected in this plan.

Adaptive management is a systematic approach to natural resource management that involves monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of management actions then adjusting as necessary to improve outcomes over time. It is an iterative process in which management actions are followed by targeted monitoring outcomes. These, in turn, inform the ongoing management.

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

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

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