

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Land off Crawley Down Road, Felbridge, East Grinstead RH19 2PS
Date:	21/05/2025
Version:	A



Author: RPS Consulting
Services Ltd



Client: Barret David
Wilson Homes



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
A	Internal Review	TW – 11.04.25	HK – 20.05.25
B	Internal Review	TW – 11.04.25	HK – 21.05.25

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	Residential development – BNG achieved using onsite habitat creation and offsite biodiversity credit purchase. Offsetting to purchase has been confirmed from Mid Sussex District Council, in line with MSDC’s District Plan 2014-2031
Development Name and Address	Land off Crawley Down Road, Felbridge, East Grinstead RH19 2PS
BNG Project Name and Address	As above
Author Organisation	RPS Consulting Services Ltd
Landowner	Barratt David Wilson Homes, Southern Counties
Land Manager	N/A if not applicable
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Barratt David Wilson Homes, Southern Counties
Period covered by this management plan	30 years. Year 1 will commence following completion of construction and all soft landscaping. Approximate period is January 2029 – 2059 5-year update: January 2034
Planning authority	Mid Sussex District Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	Mid Sussex District Council: DM/23/0810Tandridge District Council: 2023/429
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	TQ 36435 39273
Metric revision/title	The Statutory Biodiversity Metric from January 2024 (Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric v4)
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
Habitat to be retained: None Habitat to be created: Proposed habitats to be created will include other, neutral grassland, amenity (modified) grassland, native and ornamental shrubs, native hedgerows, and individual scattered trees
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
Estimate construction timescale is August 2025 to Summer 2029. Habitat creation is expected to be completed by end of Autumn 2029. This HMMP covers 30 years, with Year 1 commencing following completion of construction and all soft landscaping. Management and monitoring ongoing during this period.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring to be undertaken in Years 1-5 annually (establishment period), and then Years 10, 15, 20, 25 & 30 thereafter.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
N/A
Funding PB-B06
Barratt David Wilson Homes are acquiring 17.12 Biodiversity Units of other neutral grassland (as calculated according to metric 3.1) from the Wiston Estate who have a Section 106 Agreement with the South Downs National Park. The client (Barratt David Wilson Homes) will be responsible for the 30-year ongoing funding, to ensure all of the onsite habitats are created and maintained in line with this HMMP (note it may be an appointed third-party contractor who carries out the maintenance), but BDW will be the overarching responsible body.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
Barratt David Wilson Homes are acquiring 17.12 Biodiversity Units of other neutral grassland (as calculated according to metric 3.1) from the Wiston Estate who have a Section 106 Agreement with the South Downs National Park.





Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08		Yes: ☐ No: ☒	
The development will be completed in one phase, with the proposed landscaping being implemented towards the end of the build phase, in the appropriate season.			

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		Hannah Knight		
Organisation		RPS Consulting Services Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	12.2029	End Date:	12.2059
RPS are responsible for the production of this HMMP and any revisions as required following monitoring visits.				
Statement of Competency				
Hannah Knight is a Technical Director at RPS and is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. She has over twelve years’ experience in overseeing ecological and biodiversity enhancements, and is therefore fully qualified to act as the responsible body on behalf of RPS.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		N/A		
Organisation		Barratt David Wilson Homes, Southern Counties		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Barratt David Wilson Homes (Southern Counties) are responsible for managing the site and its habitats in accordance with the HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
Upon approval of the associated planning conditions, the landowner will appoint an appropriately qualified contractor to complete the habitat works.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		N/A		
Organisation				
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Statement of Competency				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		N/A		
Organisation		Mid Sussex District Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
The LPA will be responsible for reviewing and auditing the HMMP and monitoring reports submitted to them at various points throughout the project.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site is approximately 9.04 ha in size and is comprised of two other, neutral grassland fields, a small area of improved grassland, along with dense scrub, a series of scattered trees, intact and defunct species-poor hedgerows of varying conditions, and developed land.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

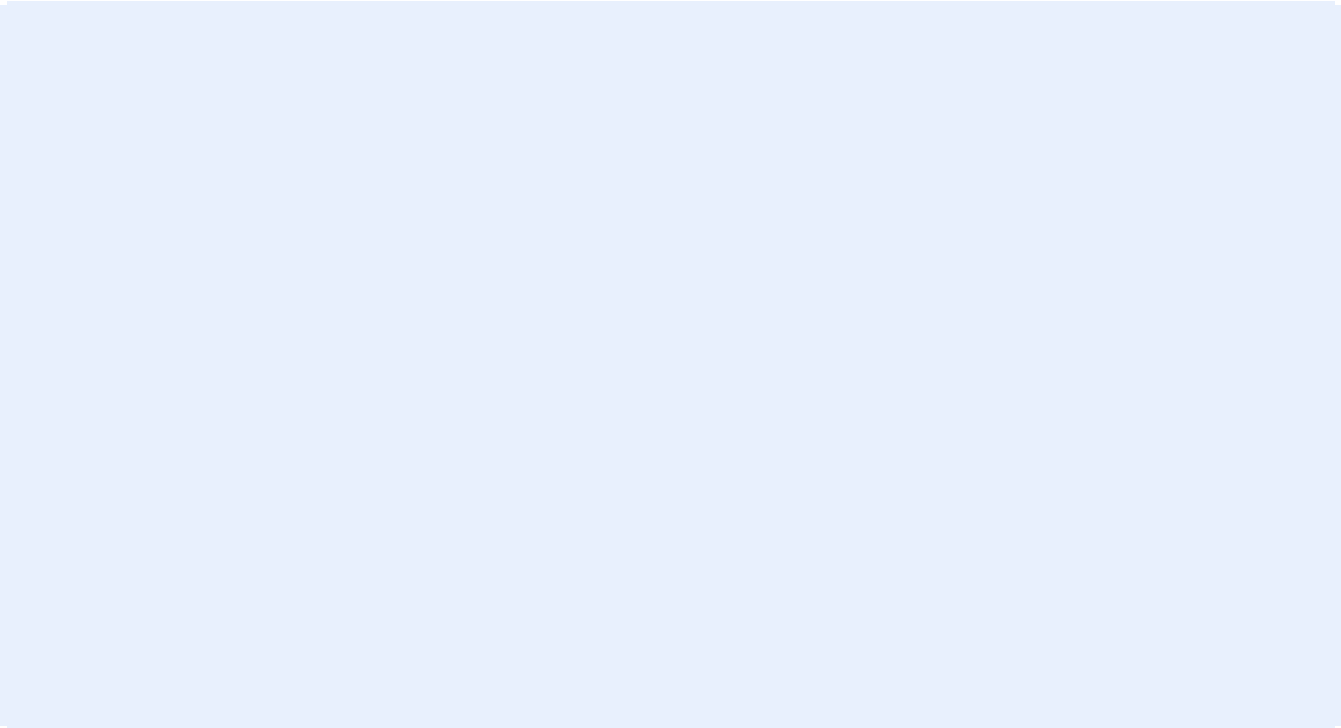
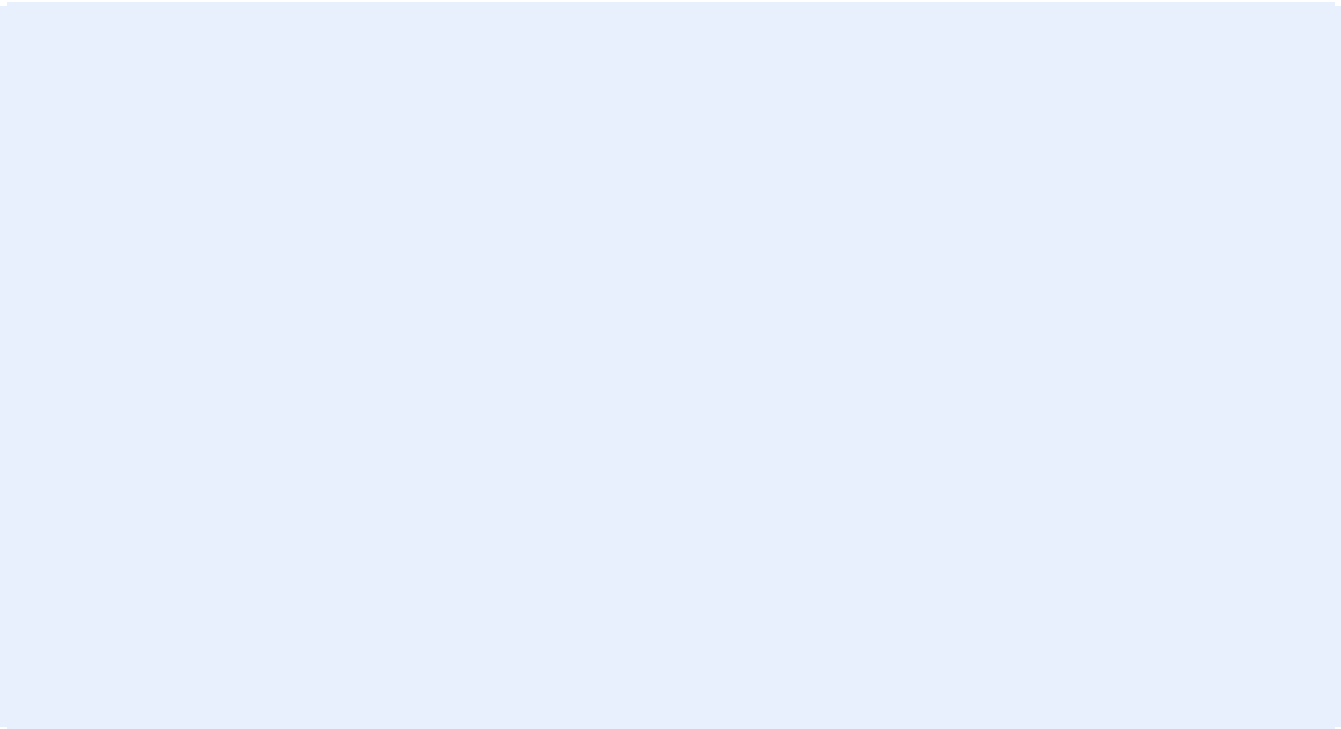
The proposals include the development of 200 residential units, along with associated hard and soft landscaping. Proposed habitats include other, neutral grassland, amenity (modified) grassland, native and ornamental shrubs, native hedgerows, and individual scattered trees.

They will be managed as outlined in the Biodiversity Enhancement Plan and this HMMP for the site.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

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

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



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

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

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

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☒	12 statutory designated sites within 5 km and 2 non statutory designated sites within 2 km. Land at Crawley Down Road, Felbridge (SA19) (1005244) – Ecological Appraisal.
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 at Crawley Down Road, Felbridge (SA19) (1005244) – Ecological Appraisal
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	There are no INNS on or directly adjacent to the site.
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?	☐	Subject to the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, none of the designations within the surrounding area are likely to be adversely affected by the proposals. Land at Crawley Down Road, Felbridge (SA19) (1005244) – Ecological Appraisal
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	ECO20285 Felbridge – Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	There are no geological or topographical constraints at the site.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	There are no geological or topographical constraints at the site
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	There is no agricultural land on the site.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	Soils and substrates do not present any constraints.
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No contaminated land present.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The hydrology of the site does not present any constraints.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	The site is in Flood Risk Zone 1 which presents no site management risks.

Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	There are no landscape character constraints at the site
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	There are no historic environment designations
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	

2. Baseline and Environmental Information

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)
N/A	Other neutral grassland – G3C	No	No	Habitat description - The Site was dominated by two large grasslands separated into eastern (G1) and western (G2) parcels by a public footpath which ran north-south, that appeared to be under a regular management regime and had been recently mown when surveys were conducted. Numerous molehills were noted within the western field, as well as several macro fungi species including panther cap <i>Amanita 4antherine</i>, ink stain bolete <i>Cyanoboletus pulverulentus</i>, ruby bolete <i>Hortiboletus rubellus</i> and evidence of browsing by deer was noted in G1 grassland. The graminoid species recorded in the grasslands included false oat <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> as dominant and abundant perennial rye grass <i>Lolium perenne</i>. Herb species present included creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> and red clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> occurring frequently, dandelion <i>Taraxacum sp.</i>, broadleaved plantain <i>Plantago major</i> and green alkanet <i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i> occasional, and greater birdsfoot trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>, nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i>, and common vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i> occurring rarely. Given that the grasslands failed the essential criteria, following the Natural England condition assessment, they would be categorised as ‘poor’ condition. criteria 1 – not passed (criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition) criteria 2 – not passed criteria 3 – pass criteria 4 – pass criteria 5 – pass criteria 6 – pass criteria 7 – pass	Poor	8.49

N/A	Modified grassland – G4	No	No	Habitat description - Areas of modified grassland were present within residential vegetated gardens. There was no public access to the garden spaces, limiting the extent of condition assessment, however, some larger ornamental species such as red hot poker <i>Knifophia uvaria</i> were visible. Graminoid species present in the roadside verge included perennial rye grass occurring dominantly and false oat grass occurring frequently. Dominant herb species included broadleaved plantain and dandelion, with cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>, hogweed <i>Heraclium spondylium</i>, and bramble occurring occasionally. Dominant herb species included broadleaved plantain, dandelion, and occasional hogweed and daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i>. Given that the modified grassland satisfied the same five criteria but failed the essential criteria for achieving moderate or good, following the Natural England condition assessment they would be categorised as ‘poor’ condition. criteria 1 – not passed (criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition) criteria 2 – not passed criteria 3 – pass criteria 4 – pass criteria 5 – pass criteria 6 – pass criteria 7 – pass	Poor	0.18
N/A	Developed land; sealed surface – u1b	No	No	N/A	N/A - Other	0.04
N/A	Developed land; sealed surface, residential buildings – u1b5	No	No	N/A	N/A - Other	0.33

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
N/A	Line of trees – g4, 33	No	No	Habitat description - A treeline demarcated the western edge of G1. The majority of trees’ canopies in the northern end of the treeline fell outside of the site boundary. Towards the middle of the treeline, several semi-mature clusters of hawthorn were within the site boundary. The density of plant cover within the Site boundary was greater towards the southern end of the tree line until the canopy merged with Ht1.1 which ran east-west along the southern border of G1. The treeline comprised hawthorn, holly, mature oak and hazel. A second treeline ran along the northern perimeter, and southward, comprising mature oak <i>Quercus robur</i>, and young hawthorn, holly and hazel. The section of treeline within the centre of G2 included a short, approximately 10m section of degraded hedge planting between a gap in the canopy of two mature oaks in the centre of the treeline.	Moderate	0.79

				The mature tree species comprised oak and ash. The understory plantings and section of degraded hedge comprised hazel, hawthorn and holly. All of the treelines were discontinuous; however, given that they each satisfied the same two criteria and failed the same remaining criteria, following the Natural England condition assessment these treelines would be categorised as ‘moderate’ condition criteria 1 – passed criteria 2 – passed criteria 3 – passed criteria 4 – not passed criteria 5 – passed		
N/A	Defunct, native hedgerow – h2a	No	Yes	Habitat description - A defunct hedgerow delineated the northwestern boundary. It was maintained as an approximately 1.5 m tall box hedge for the majority of its length, containing three mature trees (note it would not meet the definition of hedgerow with trees largely to the lack of consistent trees throughout its length). Given that this hedgerow satisfied only three criteria and failed more than five criteria, following the Natural England condition assessment this would be categorised as ‘poor’ condition. criteria 1 – not passed criteria 2 – one passed criteria 3 – one passed criteria 4 – one passed criteria 5 – not targeted	Poor	0.1
N/A	Native hedgerow – h2a	No	Yes	Habitat description - An, intact species poor hedgerow delineated the western boundary and the footpath running through the centre of the site. Species present within the hedgerow included hawthorn, holly, hazel and oak. Given that this hedgerow satisfied five criteria and failed more than one criterion in the same functional group, following the Natural England condition assessment this would be categorised as ‘moderate’ condition. criteria 1 – one passed criteria 2 – passed criteria 3 – not passed criteria 4 – passed criteria 5 – not targeted	Moderate	0.18

N/A	Species rich native hedgerow with trees – h2a, 11	No	Yes	Habitat description - A hedgerow with trees ran east-west along the southwest boundary. The hedgerow storey was approximately 2.5 high. Species present within the hedgerow included holly, oak, hazel, hawthorn and ash. The mature trees comprised oak, holly and hawthorn. Given that this hedgerow feature satisfied eight criteria but failed more than one criterion in the same functional group, following the Natural England condition assessment this would be categorised as ‘moderate’ condition. criteria 1 – passed criteria 2 – passed criteria 3 – not passed criteria 4 – passed criteria 5 – passed	Moderate	0.25
N/A	Species rich native hedgerow with trees – h2a, 11	No	Yes	Habitat description - A hedgerow with trees demarcated the east boundary and the footpath running through the centre of the site. Species present within the hedge included holly, hazel, <i>oak, ash, hawthorn, and occasional incursions of bramble</i>. The mature trees comprised oak, and hawthorn. criteria 1 – passed criteria 2 – passed criteria 3 – passed criteria 4 – passed criteria 5 – Passed	Good	0.17

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)

Of the habitats within the site, the hedgerows, and watercourse are considered to qualify as Priority Habitats and therefore constitute important ecological features. The watercourse noted above is a slow-flowing stream, Felbridge Water, which runs eastward along the entire southern border of the site. No development will take place adjacent to this watercourse, nor is there to be any development within 10 m, and so, a River Morph Condition Assessment was not considered to be necessary to support the application. It is therefore not considered any further in the HMMP.

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)

N/A



3. 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 overall design of the Proposed Development emerged as a result of an analysis of opportunities and constraints, plus the Site’s relationship with neighbouring properties and wider landscape. Post-development habitat types have primarily been dictated by the site end-use as a residential development, with associate hard landscaping, and areas of open space.

The landscaping in the remaining non-functional areas of the Site will comprise a mix of wildflower meadow, native tree planting, mixed scrub planting as well as a rain garden and orchard.

The aims of this management plan are:

- Ensure habitats retained within the site are managed in a way that does not reduce their existing condition.
- Newly created habitats provide resources for Site fauna including bat, reptiles, birds and badgers. This includes management of habitats to optimise opportunities for invertebrates, which in turn provide a feeding resource.

Ensure newly created habitats establish and reach their target condition scores within the timeframes set within the Metric.

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 overall design of the Proposed Development emerged as a result of end-use requirements, combined with assessment of existing (baseline) habitats within the site, surrounding land use, and presence of protected or otherwise notable species in the local area.

Outside of the ‘functional’ areas of the site (residential land and associated hard landscaping / gardens etc) habitats have been incorporated into the landscaping scheme that replicate, where possible, and/or complement existing baseline habitats within the Site.

As much of the ecologically valuable habitat on site as possible, i.e. the stream is being retained. New ecologically valuable habitats will be created in areas of the site of a poor condition, which will enhance the biodiversity of the site.

Habitats used by foraging/commuting bats, birds and other species as corridors for commuting through the wider landscape will be retained as much as possible and protected during construction. New habitats will also be created that will provide more foraging and commuting opportunities for these protected species, among others. The proposals also include the provision of bat and bird boxes to further enhance the site for these species.

Management of habitats will seek to maximise the suitability for protected species for which the site currently provides suitable conditions and provide new habitats that may attract species for which the site is currently either lacking or low in suitability, e.g. invertebrates. This includes species such as bats, breeding birds, and reptiles.

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
Other, neutral grassland	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	N/A	N/A – Other	0 years	N/A	Developed land, sealed surface, residential buildings, roads, etc.
Other, neutral grassland	Other neutral grassland	N/A	Poor	Moderate	5 years	- There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present (it is expected that the seed mix will provide a sufficiently varied species mix to achieve this); - Sward height is varied (it is expected that this will occur naturally through the diversity of species); - Cover of scattered scrub less than 20% - Cover of bare ground between 1%-5% - Cover of bracken less than 20% and scrub less than 5% - The absence of non-native, invasive species.	Species-rich neutral grassland (Emorsgate special meadow mix)
Other, neutral grassland	Modified grassland	N/A	Poor	Poor	1 years	- Cover of scattered scrub less than 20% - Cover of bare ground between 1%-5% - Cover of bracken less than 20% and scrub less than 5% - Absence of non-native, invasive species.	Amenity grassland mix
Other, neutral grassland	Introduced Shrub	N/A	N/A	Condition Assessment N/A	1 years	Target conditions are not applicable for this habitat type.	Ornamental shrub planting (sensory planting)
N/A	Urban tree	N/A	N/A	Moderate	27 years	- The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species) - The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area (individual trees automatically pass this criterion) - There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities - More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Native buffer planting (trees)

Other, neutral grassland	Individual tree, urban	N/A	N/A	Moderate	27 years	- The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species) - The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area (individual trees automatically pass this criterion) - There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Large street tree
Other, neutral grassland	Individual tree, urban	N/A	N/A	Moderate	27 years	- The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species) - The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area (individual trees automatically pass this criterion) - There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Small street tree
Other, neutral grassland	Individual tree, urban	N/A	N/A	Poor	27 years	- The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species) - The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area (individual trees automatically pass this criterion) - There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Ornamental tree planting
Other, neutral grassland	Heathland and scrub: native shrub planting	N/A	N/A	Poor	12 years		Native shrub planting
Other, neutral grassland	Other, neutral grassland	N/A	N/A	Moderate	5 years	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present (it is expected that the seed mix will provide a sufficiently varied species mix to achieve this);	Attenuation basin (wetland meadow mixture, Emorsgate or similar)

						- Sward height is varied (it is expected that this will occur naturally through the diversity of species); - Cover of scattered scrub less than 20% - Cover of bare ground between 1%-5% - Cover of bracken less than 20% and scrub less than 5% - The absence of non-native, invasive species.	
N/A	Developed land; sealed surface	N/A	N/A	N/A – Other	0 years	N/A	North road (w/out verges included)
Other, neutral grassland	Native hedgerow	N/A	Poor	Poor	12 years	- Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length; - Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m; >1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length; and <20% of plant cover dominated by species indicative of nutrient enrichment.	Native hedgerow (internal, managed hedgerows)
N/A	Species rich native hedgerow	N/A	Poor	Good	12 years	>1.5 m average height along length; >1.5 m average width along length; - Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length; - Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m; >1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length; and <20% of plant cover dominated by species indicative of nutrient enrichment.	Native species-rich hedgerow buffer planting to site exterior)
Other, neutral grassland						- 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. - 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.	Attenuation basin (sustainable drainage system)

						• "Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA1) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement)2 cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area3. • Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife4. • The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	
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Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

The BNG assessment indicates that the development proposals for the Site will deliver a net loss for habitats by utilising onsite habitat and linear habitat creation.

It is recommended that to fully offset this loss, financial offsetting payments are made to Mid Sussex District Council, in line with MSDC’s District Plan 2014-2031.

It is recommended that the LPA be engaged to determine the final offsetting payment, which would be secured via a S106 agreement.

Habitat Retention

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

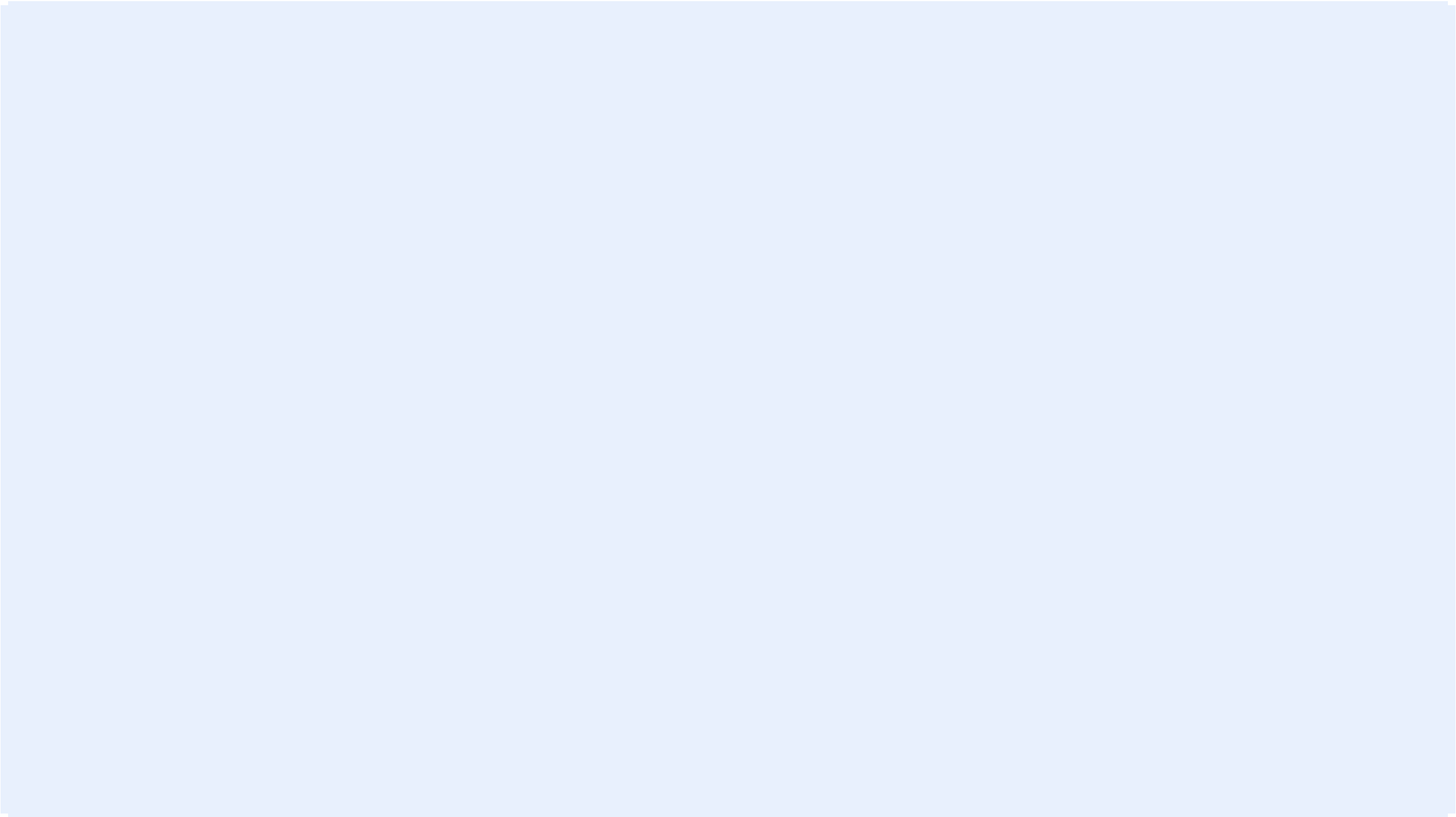
Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03
The proposals incorporate the retention of all of the hedgerows within the site, with the only losses in the form of a short section of hedgerow H6 (concurrent with the existing break in hedgerow vegetation) to facilitate access between the central and eastern fields (F2 and F3). The woodland within the site is considered to be an important ecological feature at the local to district level. Under the proposals, the woodland will be retained in full. All retained hedgerows, trees and woodland within and bordering the proposed development shall be protected during construction in line with standard arboricultural best practice (BS5837:2012) or as otherwise directed by a suitably competent arboriculturalist. This will involve the use of protective fencing or other methods appropriate to safeguard the root protection areas of retained hedgerows and trees. The watercourse and associated bankside vegetation will be retained and protected under the proposals, with associated buffers of open space proposed for new native habitats. In order to safeguard the watercourse located adjacent to the southern site boundary (Felbridge Water) against any potential run-off or pollution events during construction, the following safeguards will be implemented: Storage areas for chemicals, fuels, etc. will be sited well away from the watercourse (minimum 10m), and stored on an impervious base within an oil-tight bund with no drainage outlet. Spill kits with sand, earth or commercial products approved for the stored materials shall be kept close to storage areas for use in case of spillages Where possible, and with prior agreement of the sewage undertaker, silty water should be disposed of to the foul sewer or via another suitable form of disposal, e.g. tanker off-site Water washing of vehicles, particularly those carrying fresh concrete and cement, mixing plant, etc. will be carried out in a contained area as far from the watercourse as practicable (minimum 10m), to avoid contamination Refuelling of plant will take place in a designated area, on an impermeable surface, away from the watercourse (minimum 10m). Post-development, the drainage system for the development will ensure the watercourse is not subject to adverse changes in surface water run-off or quality.
Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

All existing trees to be retained are subject to BS 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations', and will be fully fenced off, prior to the commencement of any works. Root protection areas will be established prior to the commencement of the works. No storage of materials, disposal of rubbish, site fires, spillage of oil and chemicals, ground compaction, excavation or changes in level shall be carried out within existing tree canopies.

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 (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 (amenity) grassland – Poor condition				
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		Wildflower Turf Species Rich Lawn WFT-Species-Rich-26	N/A	Re-seeding as and when identified.
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		N/A	N/A	N/A
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes		N/A	N/A	Remove undesirable species as and when identified; mowing management will reduce scrub cover.
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		N/A	N/A	N/A
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for	Yes		N/A	N/A	

	example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)					
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes		N/A	N/A	Remove undesirable species as and when identified; and pulling of invasive species, or chemical control where required and approved.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes		N/A	N/A	Remove undesirable species as and when identified; and pulling of invasive species, or chemical control where required and approved.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

Due to the proposed management regime required for this habitat, the grassland will require regular cutting and be sown with a species poor mix such as a lawn mix.

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
Sowing	All	At end of construction, 2029, following suppliers’ instruction	The required ground shall be cleared and levelled. Once a seed bed is prepared, the seed shall be surface sown and broadcast by hand or machine. The seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but rolled to firm and obtain good soil/seed contact. Sowing rates shall follow the supplier’s recommendation. The time for sowing must be assessed on site and determined by the soil conditions. Ideally sowing shall take place in autumn or spring but can occur at other times if there is sufficient moisture and warmth – advice shall be sought from the Project Ecologist or Landscape Architect.
Establishment	All	Year 1	Cutting operations of modified grasslands shall comprise: • Approximately 6 to 8 cuts shall be undertaken when the soil is relatively dry between April to August; • Cutting bar shall be set to approximately 150mm above ground level; • Litter, debris and stones and earth clods larger than 50mm in any dimension shall be removed prior to each cut; • Arisings shall be removed from site or located within an appropriate area as designated by the Contracts Manager.
Mowing	All	Year 2 – 30 (spring/summer)	Regular long-term mowing regimes should be undertaken to promote healthy growth whilst maintaining amenity
Weeding	All	Years 2-30 (spring/summer)	Hand removal of weeds where required, or where necessary treated with an approved herbicide applied by hand.
Re-seeding	All	Years 2 – 30 (spring or autumn)	Any damage to grassland caused by machinery, vehicle or pedestrian damage shall be remedied by the restoration of the seed bed and over-sowing of the prescribed seed mix. Scope and targets for supplementary seeding shall be informed following each monitoring period.

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

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
			Wildflower Turf Species Rich Lawn WFT-Species-Rich-26

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)
N/A

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 – Moderate condition			
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	N/A	The wildflower meadow mix used will be the Emorsgate Special Meadow Mix (EM3), or similar. This mix is composed of 20% native wildflowers and 80% slow growing grasses (by weight).	N/A	Wildflower grassland shall be cut annually after flowering and seed has set to encourage diversity of species to a height of 100mm. The arisings will be left for 3-5 days after cutting to allow for redispersal of seeds before removal. Additional cuts may be undertaken in early spring to manage course or broadleaf species to maintain diversity of wildflower species in particular and prevent over dominance of one or more species.
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	N/A	Emorsgate Special Meadow Mix (EM3)	N/A	In some areas of the scheme, wildflower grassland extends to the kerb line. Where this occurs, a regularly cut verge shall be maintained in similar fashion to that described above in relation to amenity grassland. These verges too shall be cut up to 14 times per annum with arisings let fly.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	N/A	Emorsgate Special Meadow Mix (EM3)	N/A	
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	N/A	Emorsgate Special Meadow Mix (EM3)	N/A	Re-seed any failed areas of grass during the growing season and when weather conditions support healthy establishment, using the original specified seed mix or wildflower plugs. Spot weed-killing to control coarse ruderal or pernicious weed species as necessary.
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.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Re-seed any failed areas of grass during the growing season and when weather conditions support healthy establishment, using the original specified seed mix or wildflower plugs. Spot weed-killing to control coarse ruderal or pernicious weed species as necessary.

	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 m² 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	Wildflower grassland shall be cut annually after flowering and seed has set to encourage diversity of species to a height of 100mm. The arisings will be left for 3-5 days after cutting to allow for redispersal of seeds before removal. Additional cuts may be undertaken in early spring to manage course or broadleaf species to maintain diversity of wildflower species in particular and prevent over dominance of one or more species.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

N/A

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	All	At end of construction, 2029, following suppliers’ instruction	The required ground shall be cleared and levelled. Once a seed bed is prepared, the seed shall be surface sown and broadcast by hand or machine. The seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but rolled to firm and obtain good soil/seed contact. Sowing rates shall follow the supplier’s recommendation. The time for sowing must be assessed on site and determined by the soil conditions. Ideally sowing shall take place in autumn or spring but can occur at other times if there is sufficient moisture and warmth – advice shall be sought from the Project Ecologist or Landscape Architect.
Establishment	All	Year 1	Cutting operations of modified grasslands shall comprise: • Approximately 6 to 8 cuts shall be undertaken when the soil is relatively dry between April to August; • Cutting bar shall be set to approximately 150mm above ground level; • Litter, debris and stones and earth clods larger than 50mm in any dimension shall be removed prior to each cut; • Arisings shall be removed from site or located within an appropriate area as designated by the Contracts Manager.
Mowing	All	Year 2 – 30 (spring/autumn)	Mowing should be carried out less frequently than modified grassland, aiming for maximum two cuts per year – one in autumn and one early spring
Weeding	All	Years 2-30 (spring/summer)	Hand removal of weeds where required, or where necessary treated with an approved herbicide applied by hand.
Re-seeding	All	Years 2 – 30 (spring or autumn)	Any damage to grassland caused by machinery, vehicle or pedestrian damage shall be remedied by the restoration of the seed bed and over-sowing of the prescribed seed mix. Scope and targets for supplementary seeding shall be informed following each monitoring period.

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
			Emorsgate Special Meadow Mix (EM3)

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)
N/A

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				–Flood Meadow mix for wetlands – moderate condition		
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.	No	All	Flood meadow mixture (Emorsgate)	N/A	Wildflower grassland shall be cut annually after flowering and seed has set to encourage diversity of species to a height of 100mm. The arisings will be left for 3-5 days after cutting to allow for redispersal of seeds before removal. Additional cuts may be undertaken in early spring to manage course or broadleaf species to maintain diversity of wildflower species in particular and prevent over dominance of one or more species.
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	Yes	All	Flood meadow mixture (Emorsgate)	N/A	In some areas of the scheme, wildflower grassland extends to the kerb line. Where this occurs, a regularly cut verge shall be maintained in similar fashion to that described above in relation to amenity

	for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.					grassland. These verges too shall be cut up to 14 times per annum with arisings let fly.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	All	Flood meadow mixture (Emorsgate)	N/A	
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	All	Flood meadow mixture (Emorsgate)	N/A	Re-seed any failed areas of grass during the growing season and when weather conditions support healthy establishment, using the original specified seed mix or wildflower plugs. Spot weed-killing to control coarse ruderal or pernicious weed species as necessary.
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	All	Flood meadow mixture (Emorsgate)	N/A	Re-seed any failed areas of grass during the growing season and when weather conditions support healthy establishment, using the original specified seed mix or wildflower plugs. Spot weed-killing to control coarse ruderal or pernicious weed species as necessary.
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	Wildflower grassland shall be cut annually after flowering and seed has set to encourage diversity of species to a height of 100mm. The arisings will be left for 3-5 days after cutting to allow for redispersal of seeds before removal. Additional cuts may be undertaken in early spring to manage course or broadleaf species to maintain diversity of wildflower species in particular and prevent over dominance of one or more species.

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.

N/A

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	All	At end of construction, 2029, following suppliers’ instruction	The required ground shall be cleared and levelled. Once a seed bed is prepared, the seed shall be surface sown and broadcast by hand or machine. The seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but rolled to firm and obtain good soil/seed contact. Sowing rates shall follow the supplier’s recommendation. The time for sowing must be assessed on site and determined by the soil conditions. Ideally sowing shall take place in autumn or spring but can occur at other times if there is sufficient moisture and warmth – advice shall be sought from the Project Ecologist or Landscape Architect.
Establishment	All	Year 1	Cutting operations of modified grasslands shall comprise: • Approximately 6 to 8 cuts shall be undertaken when the soil is relatively dry between April to August; • Cutting bar shall be set to approximately 150mm above ground level; • Litter, debris and stones and earth clods larger than 50mm in any dimension shall be removed prior to each cut; • Arisings shall be removed from site or located within an appropriate area as designated by the Contracts Manager.
Mowing	All	Year 2 – 30 (spring/autumn)	Mowing should be carried out less frequently than modified grassland, aiming for maximum two cuts per year – one in autumn and one early spring
Weeding	All	Years 2-30 (spring/summer)	Hand removal of weeds where required, or where necessary treated with an approved herbicide applied by hand.
Re-seeding	All	Years 2 – 30 (spring or autumn)	Any damage to grassland caused by machinery, vehicle or pedestrian damage shall be remedied by the restoration of the seed bed and over-sowing of the prescribed seed mix. Scope and targets for supplementary seeding shall be informed following each monitoring period.

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
			Wildflower Shade Tolerant Turf WFT-Shade 41

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

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

Target Hedgerow Type:			Native Species Rich Hedgerow – Good			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	N/A		N/A	
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	N/A		N/A	
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	N/A		N/A	
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	N/A		N/A	
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	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.	Yes	N/A	Hedgerows across the Site are to be planted alongside new, species-rich grassland plantings to enrich ground flora.	N/A	Appropriate management practices and placement to establish undisturbed ground buffers and minimise the effects of nutrient enrichment.
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.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

N/A.

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 (native mixed scrub planting) – Poor				
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,	No	All	Where deemed suitable following soil analysis and on-site inspection and subsequent approval of the Landscape Architect, site-won topsoil can be used, as long as it has been ameliorated as per the recommendations following analytical testing in accordance Q28/340.	N/A	Wet full depth of topsoil. Application: Even and without damaging or displacing plants or soil. Frequency: As necessary to ensure establishment and continued thriving of planting. It should be assumed that irrigation

	- 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).			Refer to construction programme; where not already specified in the schedules, container grown stock shall be provided for 'out of season' planting or where the quality and availability of bare root / root-balled plant stock is compromised. <i>The contractor shall allow for the tree or shrub planting type necessary to meet the contract programme.</i> Root balled / Bare Root stock = Late October to late March; preferably before the end of December. Planting should be carried out evenly, avoiding straight lines, with the density as per the plant schedule, with the density as per plant schedule		points will not be available, and the contractor should allow for the use of a bowser to water all grass, tree and shrub stock. All planting and turfing carried out by the Maintenance Operator shall carry a guarantee for 12 months from the date of Practical Completion. The works as finally handed over shall fully meet the specification in all respects. A plant may need replacing more than once if the original plant, as well as its replacement, has failed to establish. Only plants that have been stolen, trampled or vandalised and have been reported in the monthly maintenance reports are excluded from this guarantee.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes	All	Selective thinning of scrub species where appropriate to create a mixture of ages. It is also expected that some species will self-seed in time, creating a variety of aged plants across the area	N/A	Monitor initial establishment of planting to ensure trees and shrubs remain upright, stable and in good condition. Where necessary, cut back or spot treat excessive bramble or other invasive / ruderal weeds to allow planted species to establish, taking care not to damage new planting. Use of herbicides or other pesticides to be avoided where possible.
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	All		N/A	Removal of any invasive species as and when any are identified, and appropriate invasive species contractor should be consulted prior, should be present.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No	All		N/A	Selective thinning of trees and shrubs to be undertaken as required (outside of spring / summer to avoid detrimental effects on nesting birds), a well-developed edge next to the adjacent habitat (and to ensure it doesn't overtake the adjacent habitat). Use of herbicides and fertilisers to be avoided.

E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	All	Selective mowing and scrub removal (once habitat is more mature), to provide clearings and rides.	N/A	Selective thinning of trees and shrubs to be undertaken as required to ensure rides and glades remain (works undertaken outside of spring / summer to avoid detrimental effects on nesting birds), a well-developed edge next to the adjacent habitat (and to ensure it doesn't overtake the adjacent habitat). Use of herbicides and fertilisers to be avoided.
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Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

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

N/A

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
Remove litter	All	Jan – Dec	Remove litter, leaf litter, rubbish and debris from all planted areas (including grassed areas). Dispose of arisings from all specified operations off site.
Watering	All	Apr – Sep	Watering of all planted areas sufficient to maintain healthy growth, irrespective of season or weather conditions*, until restrained from doing so by statutory legislation.
Treatment	All	Mar – Oct	Treat diseased plants with an appropriate insecticide / fungicide as necessary to maintain healthy growth
Weeding	All	Mar, May, July, Sep	Maintain a weed free environment. Remove unwanted weed growth within planted areas manually or, if necessary, by treatment with glyphosate-based herbicide to maintain weed free environment as required. Remove all weed growth from site. 4 Visits total. Fork over beds as necessary to keep soil loose, taking care not to reduce depth or effect of mulch. Spray out grass / weeds in a 300mm diameter area around any tree set into grassed areas. Adjacent paths and surfaces to be swept clean as the work proceeds, and the site left tidy.
Pruning	All	Mar, Sep	Prune shrubs only to remove vandalised, dead / dangerous branches or to promote healthy growth / natural shape. Remove all cuttings from site. Except where specified otherwise, prune trees and shrubs as recommended by BS:7370 Part 4 clause 3.6.3 to 3.6.5. Pruning shall be conducted by skilled labour only. Do not apply growth retardants, fungicide or sealant unless instructed otherwise. Herbaceous plants to be trimmed according to their growth habit.
Replacement	All	Oct	Replace any diseased, damaged or dead plants with plant stock of the same size / species (unless otherwise directed by the Landscape Architect or LPA). A schedule of all dead plant material removed is to be kept by the Maintenance Operator

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

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

Native shrub and hedge mix					
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
490 No.	Acer_camp	Acer campestre	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	10%
490 No.	Cornus_seng	Cornus sanguinea	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	10%
969 No.	Coryl_avel	Corylus avellana	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	20%
1933 No.	Cref_mono	Crataegus monogyna	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	40%
251 No.	Ligu_vulg	Ligustrum vulgare	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	5%
251 No.	Rosa_cani	Rosa canina	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	5%
490 No.	Vibu_opul	Viburnum opulus	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	10%
Total -4874 No.					

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	All	Year 1 Autumn to winter	The shrubs will be planted during the autumn or winter but will avoid periods when the ground is waterlogged
Pruning	All	Year 2-30 Autumn to winter	No pruning, allow shrubs to reach full extent. Any pruning for H&S such as failed limbs, will be done between November and February.
Watering	All	Year 1 Establishment period and times of drought	To aid establishment, newly planted shrubs will be watered every day for the first 2 weeks. They will then be watered every 2-3 days for the next 3-12 weeks. After this period, the shrubs should be able to access water from the surrounding soil and watering may only be required in times of reduced rainfall or prolonged hot weather
Removal	All	As required	Removal of dead or diseased shrubs if required.
Replacement	Al	As required	Replacement of removed shrubs where required

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

N/A

Native shrub and hedge mix					
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
490 No.	Acer_camp	Acer campestre	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	10%
490 No.	Cornus_seng	Cornus senguinea	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	10%
969 No.	Coryl_avel	Corylus avellana	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	20%
1933 No.	Cret_mono	Crataegus monogyna	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	40%
251 No.	Ligu_vulg	Ligustrum vulgare	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	5%
251 No.	Rose_cani	Rosa canina	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	5%
490 No.	Vibu_opul	Viburnum opulus	60-80cm; BR; 60cm ht; with guards/ tubes	0.75Cbr	10%
Total -4874 No.					

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:		Urban tree (Ornamental Street trees) – 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).	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Replacement trees are to be of the same specification and size as the original plants.
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	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.	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

N/A

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting	All	Year 1 Autumn to winter	The trees will be planted during the autumn or winter but will avoid periods when the ground is waterlogged
Pruning	All	Year 2-30 Autumn to winter	No pruning, allow trees to reach full extent. Any pruning for H&S such as failed limbs, will be done between November and February.
Watering	All	Year 1 Establishment period and times of drought	To aid establishment, newly planted trees will be watered every day for the first 2 weeks. They will then be watered every 2-3 days for the next 3-12 weeks. After this period, the trees should be able to access water from the surrounding soil and watering may only be required in times of reduced rainfall or prolonged hot weather
Removal	All	As required	Removal of dead or diseased trees if required.
Replacement	Al	As required	Replacement of removed trees where required

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)																																																						
Trees<table><tr><th>Species</th><th>Girth</th><th>Height</th><th>Specification</th><th>Qty.</th></tr><tr><td>Amelanchier lamarckii</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>350-425cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem 175-200cm</td><td>1 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Betula utilis jacquemontii</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>400-450cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm</td><td>2 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Carpinus betulus</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>400-450cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm</td><td>1 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Liquidambar styraciflua</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>400-450cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm</td><td>1 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>400-450cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm</td><td>1 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Magnolia kobus</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>350-450cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: 4x: RB: Clear Stem 175-200cm</td><td>3 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Pinus sylvestris</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>400-450cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: Branched: B: Feathered; Clear Stem 60cm</td><td>2 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Prunus avium 'Plena'</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>400-450cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm</td><td>2 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Prunus padus</td><td>16-18cm</td><td>400-450cm</td><td>Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem min. 200cm</td><td>1 No.</td></tr></table>					Species	Girth	Height	Specification	Qty.	Amelanchier lamarckii	16-18cm	350-425cm	Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem 175-200cm	1 No.	Betula utilis jacquemontii	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	2 No.	Carpinus betulus	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	1 No.	Liquidambar styraciflua	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	1 No.	Liriodendron tulipifera	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	1 No.	Magnolia kobus	16-18cm	350-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 4x: RB: Clear Stem 175-200cm	3 No.	Pinus sylvestris	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: Branched: B: Feathered; Clear Stem 60cm	2 No.	Prunus avium 'Plena'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	2 No.	Prunus padus	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem min. 200cm	1 No.
Species	Girth	Height	Specification	Qty.																																																		
Amelanchier lamarckii	16-18cm	350-425cm	Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem 175-200cm	1 No.																																																		
Betula utilis jacquemontii	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	2 No.																																																		
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Pinus sylvestris	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: Branched: B: Feathered; Clear Stem 60cm	2 No.																																																		
Prunus avium 'Plena'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	2 No.																																																		
Prunus padus	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem min. 200cm	1 No.																																																		

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:		Urban tree (Large and small street trees) - Moderate				
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	N/A	Scattered tree planting will include a largely native palette of species	N/A	Replacement trees are to be of the same specification and size as the original plants.
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	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.	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)			
N/A			

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting	All	Year 1 Autumn to winter	The trees will be planted during the autumn or winter but will avoid periods when the ground is waterlogged
Pruning	All	Year 2-30 Autumn to winter	No pruning, allow trees to reach full extent. Any pruning for H&S such as failed limbs, will be done between November and February.
Watering	All	Year 1 Establishment period and times of drought	To aid establishment, newly planted trees will be watered every day for the first 2 weeks. They will then be watered every 2-3 days for the next 3-12 weeks. After this period, the trees should be able to access water from the surrounding soil and watering may only be required in times of reduced rainfall or prolonged hot weather
Removal	All	As required	Removal of dead or diseased trees if required.
Replacement	Al	As required	Replacement of removed trees where required

Plant schedule: Full scheme

Trees				
Species	Girth	Height	Specification	Qty.
Acer campestre	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 5 brks: C: Clear Stem min. 200cm	14 No.
Acer campestre 'Elmijk'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	17 No.
Alnus glutinosa	16-18cm	425-600cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	7 No.
Amelanchier lamarckii	16-18cm	350-425cm	Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem 175-200cm	7 No.
Betula pendula	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem min. 200cm	6 No.
Betula utilis jacquemontii	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	2 No.
Carpinus betulus	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	1 No.
Catalpa bignonioides 'Aurea'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	2 No.
Celaegus monogyne	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	2 No.
Euonymus europaeus 'Red Cascade'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: RB: Clear Stem 200cm	1 No.
Liquidambar styraciflua	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	4 No.
Liriodendron tulipifera	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	2 No.
Magnolia grandiflora 'Femuginea'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 5 brks: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	1 No.
Magnolia kobus	16-18cm	350-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 4x: RB: Clear Stem 175-200cm	12 No.
Malus sylvestris	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	6 No.
Pinus sylvestris	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: Branched: B: Feathered; Clear Stem 60cm	2 No.
Prunus avium 'Plena'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	13 No.
Prunus pedus	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: C: Clear Stem min. 200cm	15 No.
Prunus x subhirtella 'Autumnalis'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	6 No.
Pyrus calleryana 'Charicleer'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	9 No.
Quercus robur	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	9 No.
Quercus robur 'Fastigiata Koster'	16-18cm	450-550cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	7 No.
Sorbus aucuparia 'Streetwise'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: B: Clear Stem min. 200cm	9 No.
Tilia cordata	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	8 No.
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	14 No.
Tilia x europaea	16-18cm	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min. 200cm	7 No.

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
To be identified during agreed monitoring timescales by SQE, or at ad-hoc points by site management team.	Modified grassland	Grassland fails to establish	Greater than 5% of grassland failing to establish	Supplementary seeding of bare areas to specification. Consider changing seed mix if local conditions may be affecting sward establishment i.e. climatic conditions, soil chemistry.
To be identified during agreed monitoring timescales by SQE, or at ad-hoc points by site management team.	Modified grassland	High cover of undesirable weeds	Weeds cover 10% of grassland area	Increase weed control
To be identified during agreed monitoring timescales by SQE, or at ad-hoc points by site management team.	Neutral grassland	Grassland fails to establish	Greater than 5% of grassland failing to establish	Supplementary seeding of bare areas to specification. Consider changing seed mix if local conditions may be affecting sward establishment i.e. climatic conditions, soil chemistry.
To be identified during agreed monitoring timescales by SQE, or at ad-hoc points by site management team.	Neutral grassland	High cover of undesirable weeds	Weeds cover 5% of grassland area	Increase weed control
To be identified during agreed monitoring timescales by SQE, or at ad-hoc points by site management team.	Neutral grassland	Wildflowers becoming less evident in the sward in respect of frequency and density.	Professional judgement to be utilised following monitoring visits	Review effectiveness of arisings removal. Changes to cutting frequencies and timings. Supplementary overseeding/patch seeding to specification. Consider changing seed mix if local conditions may be affecting sward establishment i.e. climatic conditions, soil chemistry. Seed more yellow rattle
To be identified during agreed monitoring timescales by SQE, or at ad-hoc points by site management team.	Species Rich Native Hedgerow	One (undesirable) species dominates	Greater than 50% of a parcel is covered by one (undesirable) species	Remove undesirable species; supplementary plant with other target species

To be identified during agreed monitoring timescales by SQE, or at ad-hoc points by site management team.	Species Rich Native Hedgerow	Newly planted shrubs failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted shrubs found to be dead during years 1-10	Plant a larger number of shrubs 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
To be identified during agreed monitoring timescales by SQE, or at ad-hoc points by site management team.	Trees	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

4. 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)

To monitor the progress of the habitats within the site, the appropriate condition assessment will be undertaken for each habitat type at appropriate intervals post construction to conclude if they are heading towards their target. Photographs taken before and after the creation of the habitats will also be used to further evidence the progress of the target habitats. Species lists will be recorded.

For retained habitats, the condition assessment scores will be compared against baseline habitat condition values to ensure habitats have been retained in the same condition. Where any negative changes in habitat condition is recorded, remedial measures as detailed above will be implemented to ensure the relevant condition criteria can be achieved.

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 identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m ² . Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August

Modified grassland		
Native Species Rich Hedgerow	Undertake a walkover survey to confirm the presence of the new habitat. Record vegetation structure and check for presence of INNS, or other undesirable species.	Monitoring will be conducted annually in years 1-5, then every 5 years post-creation, to ensure establishment and progression towards the targeted habitat condition, with a single visit in each year. Ad hoc monitoring will be undertaken by the landowner in the interim and if required, additional monitoring visits will be arranged. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Urban tree planting	The proposed areas of individual trees will undergo monitoring to measure the progress towards the desired condition and composition. Condition assessments will be conducted at each visit to ensure the habitat is progressing to the targeted condition.	Monitoring will be conducted annually in years 1-5, then every 5 years post-creation, to ensure establishment and progression towards the targeted habitat condition, with a single visit in each year. Ad hoc monitoring will be undertaken by the landowner in the interim and if required, additional monitoring visits will be arranged. Surveys to be completed between May and August.

Monitoring Reports

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

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

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

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

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

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	September	September or October	Report on results of initial grassland and scrub creation measures.
Y1	September	May to August	Report on results of initial grassland, tree planting, scrub and rain garden creation.
Y2	September	May to August	Report of results of initial establishment and any remedial measures.
Y3	September	May to August	Report on results of all habitat conditions and any remedial measures.
Y4	September	May to August	Report on results of all habitat conditions and any remedial measures.

Y5	September	May to August	Report on results of all habitat conditions and any remedial measures.
Y10	September	May to August	Report on results of all habitat conditions and any remedial measures.
Y15	September	May to August	Report on results of all habitat conditions and any remedial measures.
Y20	September	May to August	Report on results of all habitat conditions and any remedial measures.
Y25	September	May to August	Report on results of all habitat conditions and any remedial measures.
Y30	September	May to August	Report on results of final habitat conditions.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

The Management Company shall employ a suitably qualified ecologist (SQE) to undertake the monitoring strategy as set out within this HMMP.

The SQE shall produce the Monitoring Reports following each monitoring visit as prescribed within this HMMP. The SQE shall ensure a consistent approach to monitoring and recording even if the named SQE changes, to ensure the data set is comparable year-on and thereby the development of habitats to prescribed target conditions can be robustly monitored.

Where significant changes to the management approach have been identified by the SQE (i.e. significant failure of newly planted trees or grassland sward development, presence of invasive plant species), these will be discussed directly with the Contracts Manager (of the Management Company) and responsible authority with appropriate remedial measures devised, prior to issuing the Monitoring Report. Where necessary and proportionate, site visits will be undertaken between all parties.

The Contracts Manager and persons/organisations responsible for implementing the day-to-day management set out within this HMMP shall be familiarised will the management targets for each habitat and will duly report to the SQE constraints, challenges, issues and opportunities in meeting the said targets, to allow for iterative changes to the management approach as well as to inform Monitoring Reports.

All Monitoring Reports will be duly issued by the SQE to the Contracts Manager and responsible authority for comment.

Where changes to existing management prescriptions have been identified following monitoring visits and/or comment from the responsible authority, the SQE shall duly update the HMMP to reflect the agreed changes to the management approach and targets. Such changes shall be clearly explained by the SQE to the Contracts Manager and persons/organisations responsible for implementing the day-to-day management, utilising site visits where necessary and proportionate. The SQE shall also adapt the monitoring strategy as appropriate to assess the efficacy of changes to the management approach. The amended HMMP shall be duly issued to the Contracts Manager and responsible authority by the SQE.

The efficacy of changes to the management approach shall be reported by the SQE following the subsequent agreed monitoring visits, following the process described above.