Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Royd Moor House Farm – Application 2024/0292
Date:	09/09/2025
Version:	1

Author:

Client:

Template Version 1.0 November 2023

Contents

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	1	05/09/2025	09/09/2025

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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	Off-site, adjacent to application site.
Development Name and Address	Royd Moor House Farm, Royd Moor Road, Thurlstone S36 7RD
BNG Project Name and Address	Royd Moor House Farm
Author Organisation	L'arche Developments Yorkshire Ltd
Landowner	Kingsman Homes Ltd
Land Manager	Kingsman Homes Ltd
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Kingsman Homes Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	30 years
Planning authority	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	2024/0292
BNG register reference (if applicable)	tbc
Central OS grid reference	SE 22058 04130
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 Proposed habitat creation of a hedgerow and modified grassland which will require long term management and monitoring under this HMMP.

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Creation of the new habitats will be carried out and completed before the development is finished. The HMMP covers 30 years management and monitoring. The management is not intensive and consists of cutting the hedgerow every 2 years. The trees should not require any management once established.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Year 1 to 3 annually then years 5, 10, 20 and 30.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

Planning permission 2024/0292

Funding PB-B06

All funding will be through Kingsman Homes Ltd

Legal Agreement PB-B07

S106 in place between Barnsley Metropolitan borough council and Kingsman Homes ltd.

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE PROVISIONAL DIMENSIONS ONLY & SHOULD NOT BE READ AS EXACT MEASUREMENTS.
THESE MAY NEED TO BE ALTERED DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS/ INSPECTION

EXISTING SITE PLAN

SITE LOCATION PLAN

DRAWING DESCRIPTION
EXISTING SITE PLAN & SITE LOCATION PLAN

JOB TITLE
ROYD MOOR HOUSE FARM

CLIENT
KINGSMAN HOMES

DRAWN BY		SCALE	1:500, 1:1250 @ A1
DATE	march 2024	DRAWING NO.	2037- 00-01
CHECKED		REVISION	-

L'ARCHE DEVELOPMENTS

Site Context Plan PB-F02

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

1 of 1

Phasing strategy

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

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		ELH		
Organisation		LARCHE DEVELOPMENTS YORKSHIRE LTD & BRINDLE & GREEN		
Responsibility	Start Date:	Aug 2025	End Date:	AUG 2026
We are the architects involved with the planning application and have worked closely with the ecologists Brindle & Green on this project who have produced the PEA, All Bat surveys, Bat License, Barn owl survey, BNG metric and BNG appraisal.				
Statement of Competency				
Brindle & Green				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		SCOTT MCDONALD		
Organisation		KINGSMAN HOMES LTD		
Responsibility	Start Date:	01/12/2025	End Date:	01/12/2055
Statement of Competency				
No competency available but habitat creation proposals are simple and to be installed by a competent landscaper of the developer's choice.				

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		n/a		
Organisation		n/a		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Statement of Competency				

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site is a former dairy farm which equates to approximately 0.6ha and is incorporates 14 agricultural buildings, hardstanding, with patches of semi-improved grassland located to the North & west of the site. The site incorporates a tree boundary to the North and West Boundaries.

The site is located approx. 1m from the Village of Thurlstone and approx. 6.7 miles to the small town of Penistone and is surrounded by large expanses of agricultural fields and Royd Moor Road on the Northern boundary of the site.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

Planning consent has been granted for 5 detached dwellings under the application 2024/0292, the application involves 5 residential use dwellings, with amenity space, parking and a shared driveway for access to all properties and incorporating bin storage areas.

In order to achieve the required 10% BNG, the following areas will need to be implemented to achieve the required 10% gain and this will be provided in the following elements of retained grassland, modified grassland and new native hedgerows in the land shown on the following drawing

2037-00-21C Proposed BEMP & 2037-00-22C Proposed BNG plans.

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?	☐	N/A
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?	☐	N/A
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		N/A
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?	☐	N/A
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☐	ROYD MOOR FARM BIA REPORT DATED JUNE 2024 PRODUCED BY BRINDLE & GREEN AND SUBMITTED AS PART OF APPLICATION NO 2024/0292
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	N/A
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	N/A
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	N/A
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	N/A
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	N/A
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	N/A
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	N/A

Baseline and Environmental Information

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	**Kerry Baker**
Organisation	**Brindle & Green**
Survey Date	**June 2024**

Statement of Competency

The Baseline survey was carried out by Brindle & Green who are the ecologists instructed to produce the PEA, PEA Rev 1, Biodiversity Metric & BIA Biodiversity Impact assessment as part of the approved application 2024/0292.

All persons are competent in the appropriate above disciplines and are licensed to carry out different habitat and species surveys, with Brindle and Green holding all of the necessary & required licenses to carry out these reports and surveys.

Survey conditions and limitations

Surveys were carried with favourable weather conditions.

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020? (BI-B05)

No.

If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)

N/A

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.

Onsite & Off site Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
J1.3	Developed Land/sealed surface	No	No	Buildings and concrete hardstanding, Distinctiveness Very Low. No condition assessment required.	N/A	0.41
C3.1	Ruderal/Ephemeral	No	No	Distinctiveness Low Passes 2 of 3 condition assessment criteria	moderate	0.021
n/a	Tall Forbs	No	No	Distinctiveness Low Passes 1 of 3 condition assessment criteria	poor	0.016
B6	Semi improved grassland	No	No	Distinctiveness Low Fails essential criterion A	poor	0.12
n/a	Modified grassland	No	No	Distinctiveness Low Passes criterion plus 4 additional conditions	Moderate	0.006
Offsite	Developed Land/sealed surface	No	No	Distinctiveness Very Low, No condition assessment required.	low	0.012
Offsite	Modified grassland	No	No	Distinctiveness Low, fails essential criterion A	poor	0.03

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
Onsite	trees	No	No	Line of trees 50m in length Distinctiveness Low, passes 1 condition if Criterion	poor	n/a
Offsite	Trees	No	No	Line of trees 36m in length, Distinctiveness low, passes 1 condition of Criterion.	Poor	n/a

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)

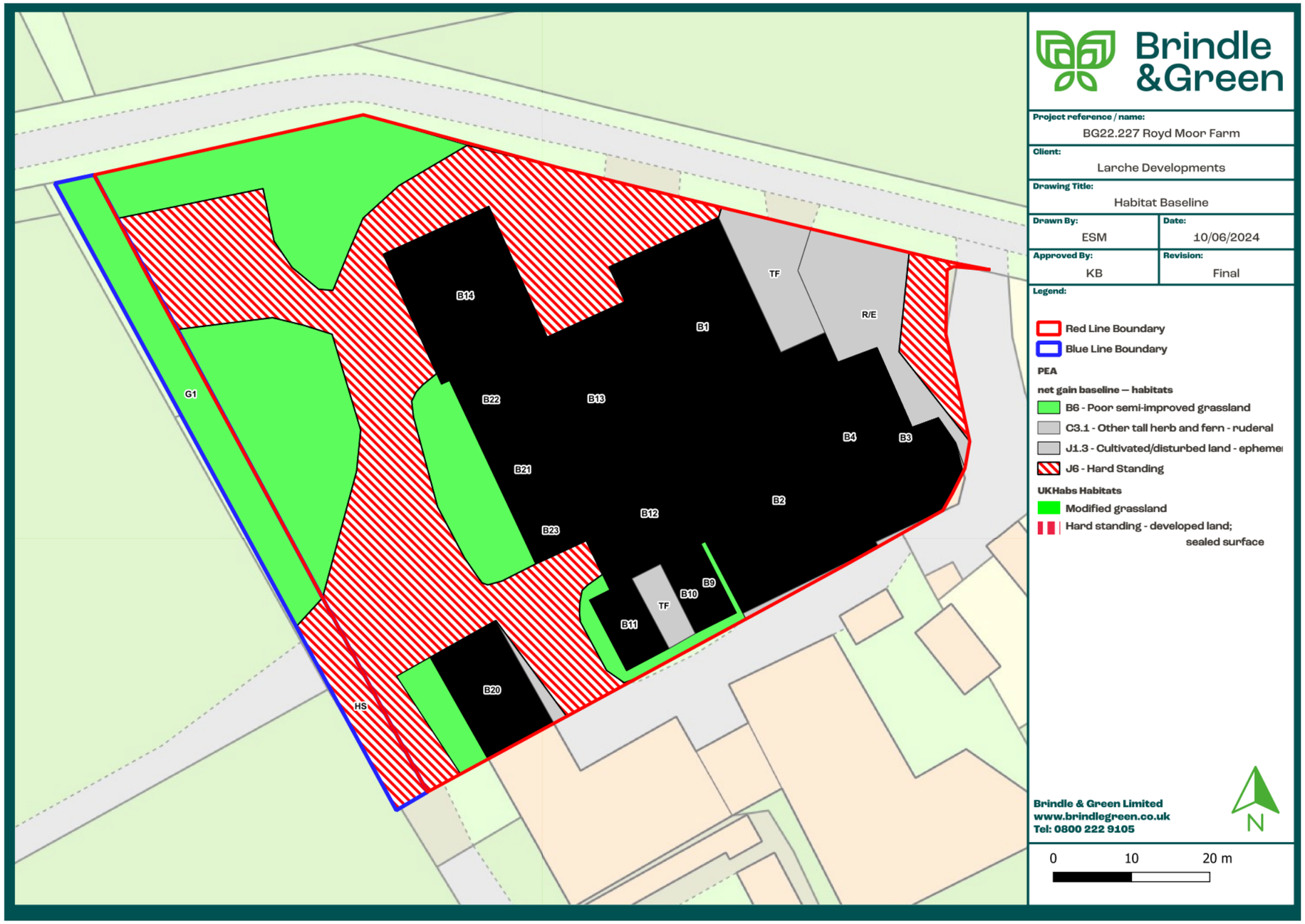
There are no priority or irreplaceable habitats present on site.

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)

There are no constraints noted on site. The current habitats and hedgerows present on site are currently very low and low in distinctiveness and there are opportunities to increase the biodiversity and achieve more than the required 10% net again but increasing the value of the habitat shown in the land outlined blue on the proposed scheme.

Baseline Habitats Plan Onsite & Offsite (BI-F02)

Image below taken from BIA (Biodiversity Impact assessment) dated June 2024.



Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)

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 aims of this management plan is to deliver the gains set out within the BIA (Biodiversity Impact Assessment) dated June 2024.

This report concludes that the overall BNG for the site provided within the blue line will be the following gain.

Existing habitat units 0.38

Proposed habitat units 0.61

Existing Hedgerow units 0.1

Proposed Hedgerow units 0.33

This gives an overall increase of 0.18 biodiversity units (46.27%) and an increase of Hedgerow units of 0.16 (159.09%)

This will be provided by the increased introduction of modified grassland with the introduction of new modified grassland shown on the Offsite Habitat plan below, this also includes areas of modified grassland that is to be retained.

The introduction of a new native hedgerow along the boundary of Plots 1-3 which is approx. 83m in length and will be a mixture of native hedgerow including the following fruit producing species. Hazel $(Corylus\ avellana)$, Blackthorn $(Prunus\ spinosa)$ and Hawthorn $(Crataegus\ monogyna)$ which are to achieve a moderate condition, the hedgerow will be allowed to establish and mature reaching a height of over 1.5m and will be planted and maintained/managed so there are no gaps either within the hedge base or canopy. The vegetation will be managed in a way to promote ground flora and will be managed throughout to omit any un-desirable species that may enter the area so that no-introduction occurs of any non-native species., This will ensure the hedgerow maintains a moderate condition throughout its 30 years' timeframe.

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 area that is to be used as the BNG area is located at the top of the Western boundary and its location is the best area which has the least impact from the development in such that it is located at the top of the gardens on each plot behind Plot 1-3.

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
Area	Developed Land/sealed surface	N/a	N/A	N/a	0	N/A	
Grassland	Modified Grassland	G2	poor	poor	1	Standard time to target condition applied C. D, E F. G	Grassland creation pertaining to the offsite area, grassland to be seeded with a flowering lawn mix such as EL1 provided by Emorsgate Seeds, and to reach poor condition, in alignment with the existing grassland adjacent.
Hedgerows	Native Hedgerows	H1	Poor	Moderate	5	Standard time to target condition applied A1, B2, C1, D1 & D2	Native hedgerow planting situated within the blue line boundary, to be externally managed to moderate condition. The hedgerow will support native, fruit producing species such as hazel (Corylus avellana), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa).

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments
No further comments are required.

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

reas of the off-site parcel of land to be retained are the following.

Modified Grassland off Site Ref G1, Poor condition, modified grassland pertaining to the central and northern areas of the offsite area. Poor condition due to failing criterion A.

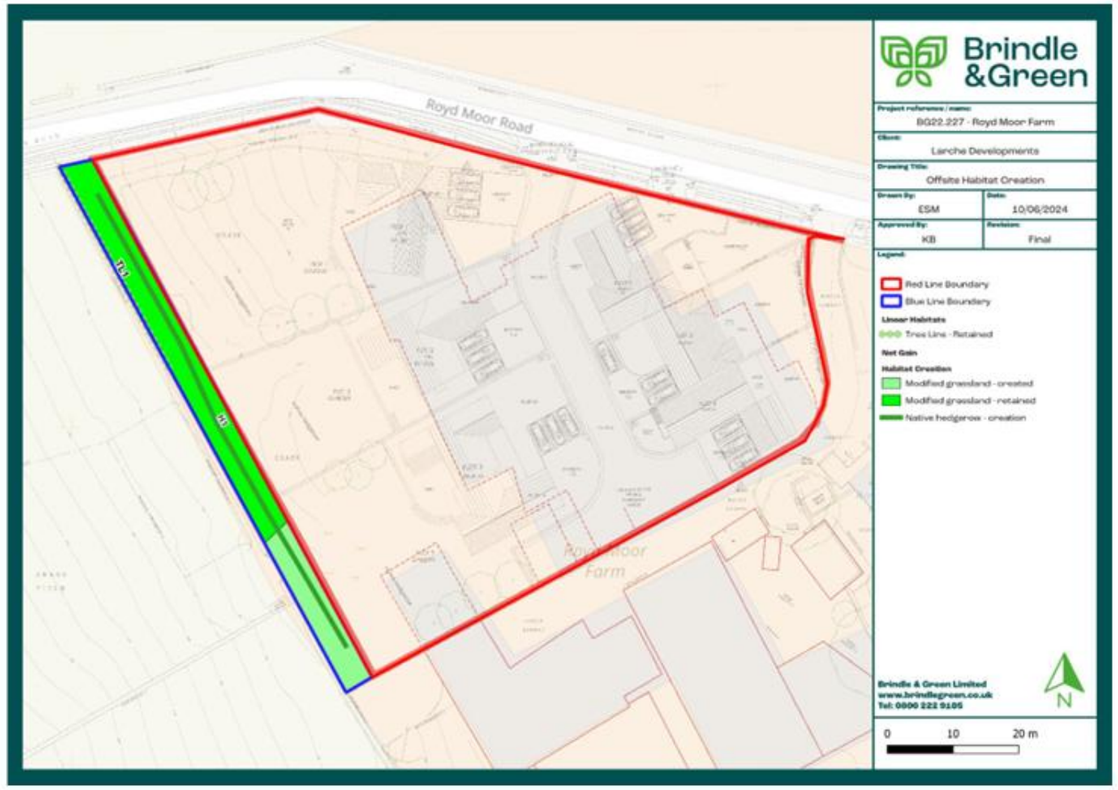
Grassland creation pertaining to the offsite area, grassland to be seeded with a flowering lawn mix such as EL1 provided by Emorsgate Seeds, and to reach poor condition, in alignment with the existing grassland adjacent.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

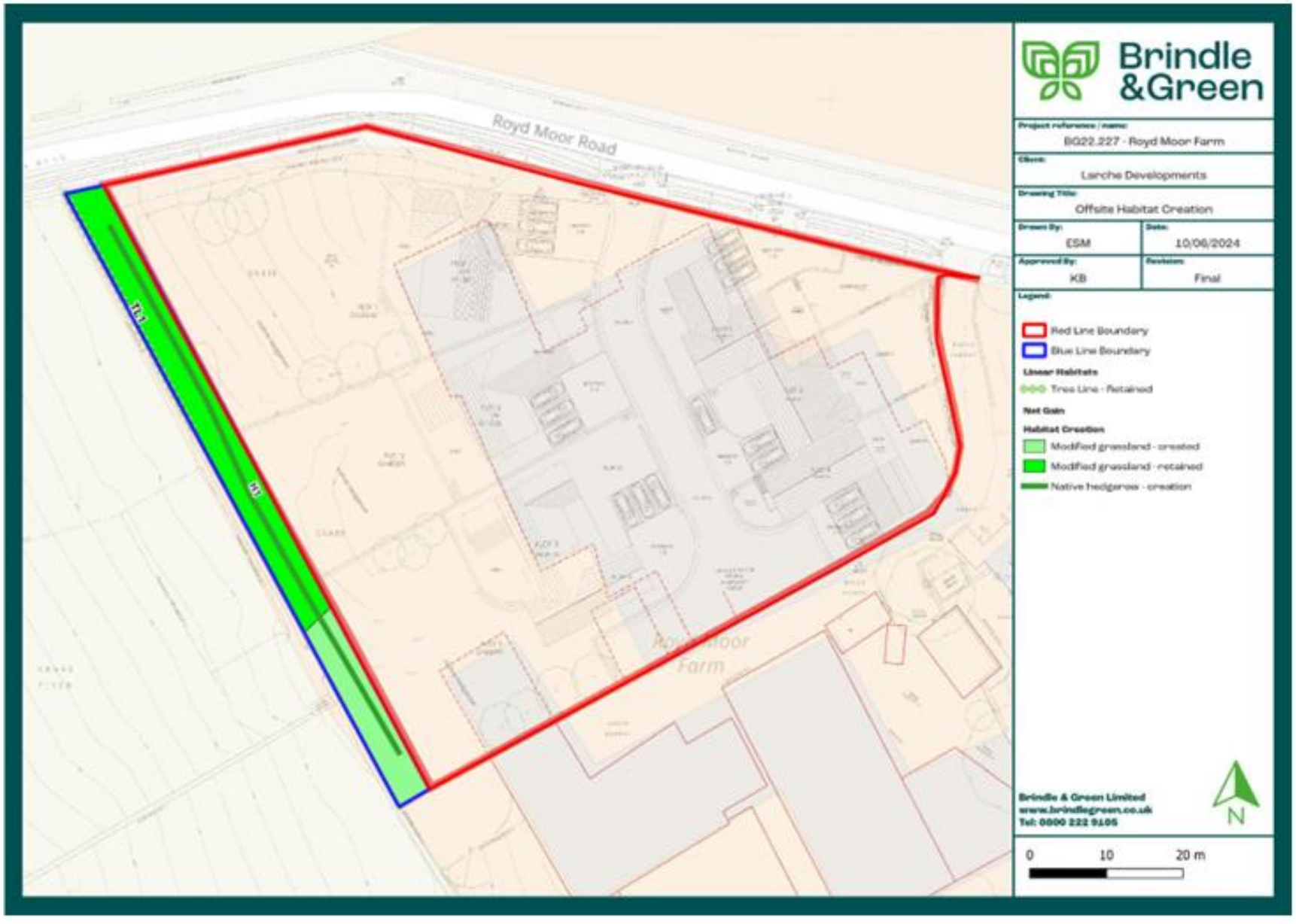
The whole area incorporating the BNG area, has the following features present in its existing condition, a drystone wall and field gates protect the Norther & western boundary, as part of the safe guarding of the BNG land a further post and wire fence will be construsted along the full eastern boundary that aligns with the boundaries of Plot 1-3, a further post and wire fence will be constructed on the southern boundary on the boundary of Plot 3 and Plot 4.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

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



Habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management Plan EM-F01



Off-site 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:					
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs. **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.** 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 m^2, 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	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	-	-	No scrub will be present. Frequent mowing to prevent establishment.
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.	Yes	Sowing of grass seed will be carried out evenly, and any damaged areas will be re-sown when necessary.	-	Monitoring will take place every 3 months for the first year. If damage/bare ground of more than 5% is seen in the first year resowing will take place once a year where necessary. After this, if more than 30% of the seed dies then resowing will need to be implemented.

E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	Yes	Sowing of grass seeds will cover areas of bare ground.	-	Reseeding will occur if areas of bare ground occur
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20%.	Yes	Frequent mowing and monitoring will prevent establishment.	-	Any bracken will be managed
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	No invasive non-native species are present in the grass habitats. Frequent mowing and monitoring will prevent establishment.	-	Any non-native invasive species will be eradicated from the site if found after the habitat creation.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

Regular management of the grassland area, to monitor the progress and longevity of the grassland area, any non-native species need to be eradicated and further seeding if any bare areas form.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation	1-2 months	Clear the area of large rocks that could get in the way of seeding machinery.
Sowing the seeds	0-3 years	If damage of more than 5% is seen in the first year resowing will take place once a year where necessary. After this, if over 30% of the seeds die, then will require resowing.
Mowing regime	3-30 years	Once the grassland has established, cutting will take place 2-3 times a year. This will be managed by the land manager. Varied sward heights are advised at the edge of the grassland to act as cover for wildlife.
Management	0-30 years	Removal of any invasive non-native species that are present on the site (as per Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981). Monitoring and removal of any invasion of scrub species or bracken into the grassland.

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

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

Seed mix uses Emorsgate Seeds EM01

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Native Wildflowers		
Betony	Betonica Officinallis	1.00
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	1.50
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota	1.00
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	1.00
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	1.50
Salad Burnet	Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba	0.08
Selfheal	Prunella vulgari	1.50
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	1.00
Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	0.20
Red Campion	Silene dioica	0.50
Grasses		
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	9.00
Crested Dogstail	Cynosurus cristatus	31.5
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	27.00
Smaller Cats-tail	Phleum bertolonii	4.50
Smooth Stalked meadow grass	Poa pratensi	18.00

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)

Please refer to the linked seed mix that is recommended for the site:

https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/general-purpose-meadow-mixtures/basic-general-purpose-meadow-mixture/

Emorsgate Seeds EM01 mix

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?**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Height >1.5m average along length.	n/a	Hedgerows should be trimmed on a 2–3year rotation, ideally cutting different sections on rotation. This should be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season (bird breeding season is typically March to September), but ideally in January or February, so that food sources (nuts, fruit and seeds) are available for foraging wildlife. If trees require pruning, this should also be done in winter when they are dormant. To maximise their benefit for wildlife, hedgerows should be cut in an 'A' or chamfered shape, being thicker at the base and narrower at the top. Whips should be planted in two staggered lines a foot apart with plants every 25cm; a density of 7 plants per metre in total.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	No	-	-	-
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	No	-	-	-
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	The plants will grow at different rates depending on place and species so this will vary height and gaps in the hedge. The spacing of the plants should be 45cm between plants, if a denser hedge is required 40cm between rows.	-	Where appropriate, planting/ weaving will be used to encourage the hedge growth to fill in gaps that might be present. The hedge should be planted in species groups to prevent the appearance of gaps. This is done via mono-specific sections of between three and five metres in length.
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	Yes	-	-	Managed to one side of the hedge (at least)

	• is present on one side of the hedge (at least)				
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No	-	-	-
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	No invasive non-native species present.	-	This area should be undisturbed with no nutrient enhancement as it will be outside of the grazing habitat. If monitoring identifies any non-target species then these will need to be removed and managed.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	In the first 0-3 years after planting, if there is more than 10% failure of growth plants will be replaced (beating-up). 3-30 years ongoing monitoring will be required.	-	Ongoing management will take place to mitigate damage caused by human activities such as regular monitoring of the hedgerow by the land manager and re-planting where required.
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	No	-	-	-
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	No	-	-	-

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

The base of any newly planted hedgerows and trees should be kept weed free whilst they are establishing (1-2 years). Where possible, gaps should be planted up and a buffer strip maintained. Any tree, shrub or hedgerow plant (including replacement plants) removed, uprooted, destroyed, or otherwise die, or become seriously damaged or defective, within five years of planting, shall be replaced by the developer(s) or their successors in title, with species of the same type, size and in an agreed location, in the first available planting season following removal.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation	1-2 months	Removal of any plants that may be competition for the new saplings and also any invasive non-native species.
Planting the saplings (whips)	0-2 years	Planting the Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) (50%), Hazel (Corylus avellana) (25%) and blackthorn (Prunus spinosa). in groups in staggered parallel lines.
Replanting of saplings if necessary	0-3 years	If more than 10% of the saplings planted die off, then they will be replanted in the first 0-3 years.
Pruning	0-7 years	Pruning can take place to aid the growth of saplings in the first and second year from planting.
Trimming	3-30 years (twice a year)	Once the hedgerow is established, trimming, and pruning of the hedgerows will need to take place twice a year, once in June and once in August. Laying and binding of hedgerows can take place to avoid gaps.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	50
Hazel	Corylus avellana	25
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	25

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

Refer to the Defra guidance on how to plant and manage hedgerows

https://defrafarming.blog.gov.uk/sustainable-farming-incentive-pilot-guidance-plant-and-manage-hedgerows/

3. Monitoring Schedule

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

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)
A range of methods will be used for the monitoring of the BNG site and its habitats, through the taking of photographs during every site visit of every habitat which are the retained modified grassland, newly created modified grassland and Native hedging to the eastern boundary. Botanical lists with percentage estimates of any target or undesirable species and quadrent surveys within the grassland habitat to ensure and obtain an idea of the species retained over the life of the BNG site.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

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
Grassland (Low, medium, high and very high)	To be carried out within the BNG area Monitor & estimate any percentages of bare ground, bracken cover or bramble cover Collect botanical species list across grassland area including retained grassland to check against target species list	Surveys to be completed within the Months of May to August Annual surveys between years 1-3 years and then in year 5, 10, 20 & 30. Thereafter.
Hedgerows	To be undertaken on both retained and created hedgerow Check at time of surveys that the hedge is at least 1.5m in height once established Take and estimate of the % of any gaps at the base and of the canopy areas and within the canopy depth itself. Collect botanical species list across grassland to check against indicator species of nutrient enriched perennial vegetation. Collect a botanical list to record any non-native species present.	Surveys to be completed within the Months of May to August Annual surveys between years 1-3 years and then in year 5, 10, 20 & 30. Thereafter.

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
Unknown	unknown

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	October	October to November	Report on initial creation/enhancement of all habitats and the monitoring that has taken place, any re-sowing or replanting that has taken place.
Y3	October	October to November	Report on ongoing management including comparisons of the baseline habitats with the proposed retention, creation, and enhancement measures.
Y5	October	October to November	Report on the first 5 years, what species are present, habitat condition, any issues or concerns. Ongoing monitoring/ management for the next 10 years detailed. Review if there are any learning points taken from the first 10 years that were implemented.
Y10	September	September to November	Report on the first 10 years, what species are present, habitat condition and any issues or concerns. Ongoing monitoring/ management for the next 10 years laid out.
Y20	September	September to November	Report on the second 10 years, what species are present, habitat condition, any issues or concerns. Ongoing monitoring/ management for the next 10 years detailed. Review if there are any learning points taken from the first 10 years that were implemented.
Y30	September	September to November	Report on the habitat creation, enhancement and retention over the last 30 years.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Once the habitats have been established the management and monitoring listed above should be undertaken.

It needs to be noted that unforeseen issues can occur such as, but not limited to, drought or invasive species introduction.

If this does occur, there will need to be adaptive changes made to the management and monitoring plan laid out above.

This will be down to the land manager to organise. If management changes have been made, to take into consideration issues such as drought or invasive species, this should then be worked into the ongoing management and monitoring plan for the habitat.

These will be recorded and then compiled into an appendix, if necessary, in the reports that will be written. Regular and robust monitoring will take place as described above, particularly in the first years of establishment.

This is when each habitat will be at its most vulnerable. As the habitats become more established, monitoring will become less but if any issues arise then monitoring should increase, and management altered if necessary.