Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Haddon Road, Barnsley
Date:	15/04/2025
Version:	1

Author:

Client:

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	Issue 1	Alexandrea White 15th April 2025	15th April 2025

Document Details

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Authorship Details
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1. Project Background

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

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Haddon Road, Barnsley
BNG Project Name and Address	Haddon Road, Barnsley
Author Organisation	Alexandrea White, Whitcher Wildlife Ltd
Landowner	Legally, the site owner
Land Manager	XXX
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	XXX
Period covered by this management plan	30 years
Planning authority	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	2024/1000
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SE 35678 09018
Metric revision/title	Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Calculation_Tool__Macro_enabled__131223 (1)
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

No habitats will be retained or enhanced. The created habitats include grassland, introduced shrubs and scattered trees alongside the flats and parking.

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

Funding PB-B06

XXX

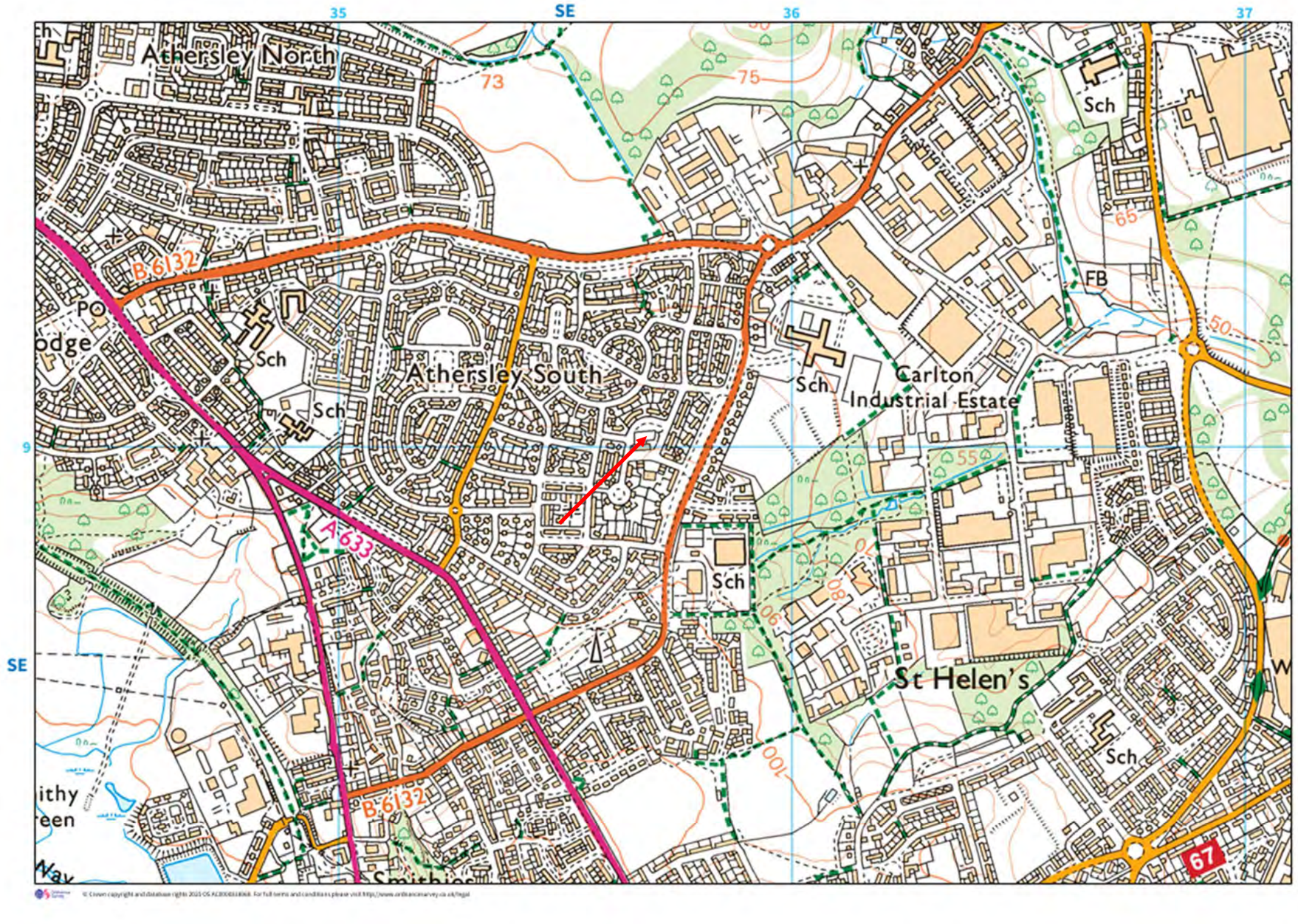
Legal Agreement PB-B07

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01

Contents | Project Background | Planned Management Activities | Monitoring Schedule

Site Context Plan PB-F02

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



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08	Yes: ☐ No: ☒
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		Alexandrea White		
Organisation		Whitcher Wildlife Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	April 25	End Date:	April 25
The ecologist has been commissioned to produce the HMMP only.				
Statement of Competency				
This site survey and HMMP was carried out / produced by Alexandrea White BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM MIEnvSc CEnv. Alex has worked as a consultant since 2013 carrying out array of different habitat and species surveys. Alex holds Natural England Survey Licences for Great Crested Newts, Bats, Hazel Dormice, White Clawed Crayfish and Barn Owls. She also holds Scottish Natural Heritage Licences for bats and great crested newts and Natural Resources Wales Licence for Great Crested Newts and Hazel Dormice. She holds an undergraduate honours degree in Zoology and a Masters degree in Environmental Management (Landscape and Wildlife Conservation). She has successfully completed courses run by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), Field Studies Council and the Mammal Society to further her knowledge of protected species and plant identification. Alex is an Associate member of CIEEM, a full member of IES and a Chartered Environmentalist. Alex has undertaken in house training for the purposes of BNG and UK Habs surveying and has achieved a Level 4 Grading in the FISC examination.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials				
Organisation				
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Statement of Competency				
Demonstrate management and monitoring competency and, or, relevant site knowledge and skills through relevant training, qualifications or experience, or a combination of these.				

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials				
Organisation				
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 currently derelict and not used for a number of years.

The site comprises of the hardstanding foundations which have since started undergoing ecological succession and grassland, tall ruderal and scrub species are colonising across this area.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

Planning consent has been granted for the erection of 2 no. two-storey residential blocks for use as assisted living accommodation, consisting of 14no. apartments across the two blocks with shared amenity space, parking, cycle storage and bin stores, with associated highways / access works.

In order to achieve the required 10% BNG, neutral grassland, modified grassland, introduced shrubs, scattered trees and a hedgerow will be planted.

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?	X	Japanese rose and wall cotoneaster have been recorded.
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or near the site present any constraints or opportunities to proposals?	☐	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.	☒	Haddon Road, Barnsley BNG report prepared by Whitcher Wildlife Ltd in October 2024 has already been submitted to the LPA.
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	Alexandrea White
Organisation	Whitcher Wildlife Ltd
Survey Date	15th October 2024
Statement of Competency	

This survey was carried out by Alexandrea White BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM MIEnvSc CEnv. Alex has worked as a consultant since 2013 carrying out array of different habitat and species surveys. Alex holds Natural England Survey Licences for Great Crested Newts, Bats, Hazel Dormice, White Clawed Crayfish and Barn Owls. She also holds Scottish Natural Heritage Licences for bats and great crested newts and Natural Resources Wales Licence for Great Crested Newts and Hazel Dormice. She holds an undergraduate honours degree in Zoology and a Masters degree in Environmental Management (Landscape and Wildlife Conservation). She has successfully completed courses run by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), Field Studies Council and the Mammal Society to further her knowledge of protected species and plant identification. Alex is an Associate member of CIEEM, a full member of IES and a Chartered Environmentalist.

Alex has undertaken in house training for the purposes of BNG and UK Habs surveying and has achieved a Level 4 Grading in the FISC examination.

Survey conditions and limitations

The survey was carried out during dry and clear weather.

Habitat Degradation

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.

Habitats (BI-T04)

<table>
<tr><th>Parcel Refs</th><th>Habitat Type and Code</th><th>Irreplaceable</th><th>Priority</th><th>Description and Condition Justification</th><th>Condition</th><th>Area (ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>N/A</td><td>u1f – Sparsely vegetated ground
Secondary Codes: 524 Non native invasive species, 82 Derelict land, 612 fencing, 853 Mortared wall.</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>The majority of the survey area was previously hardstanding where a building had been present. A mixture of grassland, scrub and tall ruderal species have colonised this site. The dominant species included: red valarian Centranthus ruber, rosebay willowherb Chamerion angustifolium, ribwort plantain Plantago lanceolata, biting stonecrop Sedum acre, butterfly stonecrop Hylotelephium spectabile, dandelion Taraxacum officinale, buddleia Buddleia davidii, perforate st. Johns wort Hypericum perforatum, purple toadflax Linaria purpurea, common mugwort Artemisia vulgaris, elder Sambucus nigra, bramble Rubus fruticosus, sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus saplings, barren brome Bromus sterilis, false oat grass Arrhenatherum elatius, annual meadowgrass Poa annua and cock’s foot Dactylis glomerata.

There were two invasive species identified which included Japanese rose Rosa rugosa and wall cotoneaster Cotoneaster horizontalis.
<table>
<tr><td>A</td><td>The parcel represents a good example of its specific sparsely vegetated habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description, with characteristic indicator species consistently present.[1]</td><td>Yes</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>The cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinum, scrub and trees is less than 25%.</td><td>No</td><td>Scrub species account for over 25% of the cover.</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[2] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[3]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition[4] make up less than 5% of vegetated ground cover.</td><td>No</td><td>Cotoneaster and Japanese rose both present.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D</td><td>Vegetation cover of vascular and non-vascular plants is between 5 and 50%.</td><td>Yes</td><td>Vegetation cover is around 40%</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Poor</td><td>0.163</td></tr>
<tr><td>N/A</td><td>u1b – Developed Land; Sealed Surface.</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>The current access areas are concrete.

No condition assessment required.</td><td>N/A</td><td>0.019</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)

There are no priority or irreplaceable habitats on site.

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)

No constraints were noted. As only v. low and low distinctiveness habitats are present on site, there are opportunities to increase the biodiversity and achieve a net gain through the inclusion of medium value habitats.

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)

Site: Haddon Road, Barnsley

Reference:240954

Date: 18.10.2024

Produced by: Alex White

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 BNG report which state that the development will have a 12.26% increase in biodiversity area habitat and the creation of 0.41 hedgerow units.

This will be done through the planting of scattered trees and introduced scrub with grassland areas and the creation of a new hedgerow. The condition assessments for all habitats are realistic and achievable.

The modified grassland is listed as poor. The target conditions have been defined which focus on maintaining this habitat as grassland, ensure bare ground remains at a minimum and removing bracken.

The other neutral grassland will be less maintained than the modified grassland and target species number, bare ground, bracken and scrub to ensure a moderate condition.

In relation to the scattered trees these will be protected from damage and placed within grassland and verges where it will be oversailing vegetation beneath. These trees will therefore achieve a moderate condition.

In relation to the hedgerow, this will be allowed to establish and mature reaching a height of over 1.5m and will be planted and managed so that 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 manage the undesirable species and ensure there is no introduction of non-native species. This will ensure the hedgerow achieves a moderate condition.

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 to be affected is hardstanding and sparsely vegetated ground which scored low and design wise, the development has the least impact on the biodiversity of the site being situated where it is.

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	
Area	Individual Trees	N/A	N/A	Moderate	27	B, D and F	
Area	Modified Grassland	N/A	N/A	Poor	1	E, F, G	As this is poor no specific targets are require however, those have been proposed to achieve at least a score of 3.
Area	Other Neutral Grassland	N/A	N/A	Moderate	5	A, C, D and E	
Area	Introduced Shrub	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	
Hedgerow	Native Hedgerow	N/A	N/A	Moderate	5	A1, B1, B2, C2 and D1	

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

No further comments to be made.

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

There will be no retained habitats on site.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

N/A

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:

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.	No	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	Yes	-	-	Reseeding will occur if areas of bare ground occur.
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20%.	Yes	-	-	Any bracken will be managed.

G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	--	Invasive non native species will be removed from the site before the creation of the grassland habitat.	Any non-native invasive species will be eradicated from the site.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

N/A

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
Creation	Upon completion of the works.	The grassland lawn areas will be created. This will be done by turfing. Turf shall be a species rich flowering lawn turf such as that supplied by Boston Seeds or similar.
Creation	Upon completion of the works.	The surface will be prepared as per the landscaping plan. No turves shall be laid in exceptionally frosty weather or in other unsuitable weather conditions. The turves shall be laid in a stretcher bond pattern, closely butted and firmed into position, to the correct levels. The turves should be laid off planks, working over turves previously laid. A dressing of fine, sifted topsoil (complying with BS 3882) should be applied to the laid turf and brushed well into the joints.
Creation	Until establish.	Turves shall be watered regularly to prevent them drying out before they establish.
Management	Ongoing and throughout the year	Management will continue to be the same as the current cricket pitch management. This will be mown regularly and kept short.

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

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Native Wildflowers		
Betony	*Betonica officinalis*	20%
Birds-foot Trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	
Black Medic	*Medicago lupulina*	
Common Cat's Ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	
Common Knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	
Common Sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	
Cowslip	*Primula veris*	
Daisy	*Bellis perennis*	
Lady's Bedstraw	*Galium verum*	
Meadow Buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	
Meadow Vetchling	*Lathyrus pratensis*	
Pignut	*Conopodium majus*	
Salad Burnet	*Sanguisorba minor*	
Self-Heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	
Smooth Bedstraw	*Cruciata laevipes*	
Suckling Clover	*Trifolium dubium*	
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*	
Wild Marjoram	*Origanum vulgare*	
Wild Red Clover	*Trifolium pratense*	
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	
Grasses		
Sheep's Fescue	*Festuca ovina*	80%
Chewing's Fescue	*Festuca rubra subsp. commutata*	
Sweet Vernal Grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	
Smaller Cat's Tail	*Phleum pratense subsp. bertolonii*	
Dwarf Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	
Slender Creeping Red Fescue	*Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis*	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)

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

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.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	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	A good flowering turf lawn mix will be used.	-	The grassland will be infrequently managed to promote the species richness and seeding. Additional seeding maybe required to achieve this condition if over management occurs and there is a lack of indicator 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.	No	-	-	-
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	-	-	Seeding will be undertaken if bare ground occurs.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	-	-	Management will remove scrub and bracken.
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	Schedule 9 species will be removed from the site before creation.	-	Schedule 9 species will be eradicated if found. Management will be altered where required if species indicative of suboptimal conditions are identified.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.	No	-	-	-

	Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.				

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

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

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation	Upon completion of the works.	The grassland lawn areas will be created. This will be done by turfing. Turf shall be a species rich flowering lawn turf such as that supplied by Boston Seeds or similar.
Creation	Upon completion of the works.	The surface will be prepared as per the landscaping plan. No turves shall be laid in exceptionally frosty weather or in other unsuitable weather conditions. The turves shall be laid in a stretcher bond pattern, closely butted and firmed into position, to the correct levels. The turves should be laid off planks, working over turves previously laid. A dressing of fine, sifted topsoil (complying with BS 3882) should be applied to the laid turf and brushed well into the joints.
Creation	Until establish.	Turves shall be watered regularly to prevent them drying out before they establish.
Management	Ongoing and throughout the year	Management will continue to be the same as the current cricket pitch management. This will be mown infrequently.

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 / %
Native Wildflowers		
Betony	*Betonica officinalis*	20%
Birds-foot Trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	
Black Medic	*Medicago lupulina*	
Common Cat's Ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*	
Common Knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	
Common Sorrel	*Rumex acetosa*	
Cowslip	*Primula veris*	
Daisy	*Bellis perennis*	
Lady's Bedstraw	*Galium verum*	
Meadow Buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	
Meadow Vetchling	*Lathyrus pratensis*	
Pignut	*Conopodium majus*	
Salad Burnet	*Sanguisorba minor*	
Self-Heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	
Smooth Bedstraw	*Cruciata laevipes*	
Suckling Clover	*Trifolium dubium*	
White Clover	*Trifolium repens*	
Wild Marjoram	*Origanum vulgare*	
Wild Red Clover	*Trifolium pratense*	
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	
Grasses		
Sheep's Fescue	*Festuca ovina*	80%
Chewing's Fescue	*Festuca rubra subsp. commutata*	
Sweet Vernal Grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	
Smaller Cat's Tail	*Phleum pratense subsp. bertolonii*	
Dwarf Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*	
Slender Creeping Red Fescue	*Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis*	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)

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

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	-	-	The height of the hedgerow will not be significantly effected until established with a height of 1.5m
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.	Yes	The recommended spacing for a double-row hedge is 45cm (18 inches) between plants, with a distance of 40cm between rows. This will give a denser hedge when mature.	-	Management every 2 – 3 years will ensure this hedgerow remains healthy and full. Any new saplings at the base of the hedgerow will encouraged and not trimmed. Cutting will be avoided in the bird nesting season (March to August), aiming for late winter (January/February) instead.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	The recommended spacing for a double-row hedge is 45cm (18 inches) between plants, with a distance of 40cm between rows. This will give a denser hedge when mature.	-	The cutting height will be raised every time the hedgerow is managed. Any new saplings at the base of the hedgerow will encouraged and not trimmed. Cutting will be avoided in the bird nesting season (March to August), aiming for late winter (January/February) instead.
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	No	-	-	-

	• 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.	Yes	-	-	This area should be undisturbed with no nutrient enrichment as it will be outside of the grazing habitat. If monitoring identifies the non target species then these will be managed and the reason for the nutrient enrichment will be looked into.
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	-	-	This area is currently free of non native and neophyte species. If any are identified during the monitoring then these will be removed.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No	-	-	-
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.	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.	N/A	-	-	-

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

N/A

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation	Bare root stock to be planted between the end of October and the end of March.	The hedgerow should be planted in a double row to increase the chances of establishing and obtaining a moderate condition.
Management	Immediately after planting	Weed control by means of mulches or cutting. If using mulch this will be done immediately after planting.
Management	The hedge will be cut every 2 – 3 years	Light, regular, trimming of the hedgerow in its early years will encourage dense, bushy growth. A regime of every 2 years reduces maintenance and labour costs, creates a bushier hedge for wildlife and allows flower and berry production in the intervening years.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Beech	*Fagus Sylvatica*	100%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

individual trees will also be planted within this habitat to boost species richness.

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

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

Target Habitat:					
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	No	-	-	-
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	Automatic pass as trees will be planted 20m apart and be class as individual.	-	-
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	-	-	-
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	-	-	The tree will be managed sensitively and no significant or regular pruning will occur.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	-	-	-
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	The areas where trees will be planted will be over grassland areas.	-	-

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

No further additional management prescriptions.

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation	End of October and the end of March.	Bare root stock to be planted.
Creation	Immediately after planting	Fencing or guards to be used to protect the tree whips.

Management	Immediately after planting	Weed control by means of mulches or cutting. If using mulch this will be done immediately after planting.
Management	Continue until established – up to 3-5 years,	Existing competing vegetation will be managed until they do not out compete.
Management	Throughout the year	Periodic inspections are necessary several times each year for the first 3-5 years to discover and address problems and ensure whips are establishing. Maintenance includes controlling weed competition using either mulch or herbicides, repairing or replacing damaged tree shelters and broken stakes.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Red maple	*Acer rubrum*	2 trees	-
Himalayan birch	*Betula jaquemontii*	3 trees	-
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleyana* (‘Redspire’)	3 trees	-

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)
N/A

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
15.04.25	Grassland	Over management	If the species list becomes restrictive.	A more relaxed mowing regime will be recommended and additional seeding can be considered.
15.04.25	Grassland	Lack of management	If scrub becomes established within the grassland habitat	Any scrub will be managed
15.04.25	Grassland	Risk of bare ground from over use.	If the bare ground goes beyond 10%	The damage will be rectified and re seeding if and when required.
15.04.25	Scattered Trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	Any failing trees	A second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
15.04.25	Hedgerow	Newly planted whips failing to establish	Any failing trees	The planting density will be to the recommended standard. A second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
15.04.25	Hedgerow	Undesirable species indicative of nutrient enrichment.	If the species list shows these species are close to, or exceeding, the 20%.	These species will be managed and controlled.

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 including taking photographs during every site visit of every habitat, botanical lists with percentage estimates of any target or undesirable species and quadrant surveys within the grassland habitat to ensure obtain an idea of the species richness.

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
Modified Grassland	To be undertaken within the amenity grassland area. Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list	Surveys to be completed between May and August Annually between years 1 – 3 then on year 5, 10, 20 and 30.
Other neutral grassland	To be undertaken within the main lawn areas. 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	Surveys to be completed between May and August Annually between years 1 – 3 then on year 5, 10, 20 and 30.
Scattered Trees	To be undertaken on all scattered tree species planted. The trees will be checked for any damage or pruning. An estimate will be made of the vegetation below the tree canopy.	Surveys to be completed between May and August Annually between years 1 – 3 then on year 5, 10, 20 and 30.
Hedgerow	To be undertaken on both the retained and created hedgerow. The ecologist will check the at the hedgerow is at least 1.5m in height once established. An estimate will be taken of the % of any gaps at the base of the canopy and within the canopy itself.	Surveys to be completed between May and August Annually between years 1 – 3 then on year 5, 10, 20 and 30.

	Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against indicator species of nutrient enriched perennial vegetation. Collect a botanical list to ensure there are no non native invasive species present.	

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	September	November	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. This will be undertaken between May to August. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for a ny remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
Y2	September	November	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. This will be undertaken between May to August. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
Y3	September	November	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. This will be undertaken between May to August. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
Y5	September	November	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. This will be undertaken between May to August. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.

Y10	September	November	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. This will be undertaken between May to August. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
Y20	September	November	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. This will be undertaken between May to August. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.
Y30	September	November	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. This will be undertaken between May to August. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

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

The monitoring results will be used to analyse the effectiveness of the current management and this will in turn feedback into the monitoring and reports and any proposed changes will be made to the plan. This will include any additional risks identified which could be hindering the effectiveness of the current plan.

Adaptive management will highlight those unexpected and external influences which are not currently considered a risk. In relation to this site specifically this could be the possibility of non native invasive species, changes in nutrients, changes in hydrology or plant disease. All of these factors could hinder the establishment and success and contribute to a lower condition assessment than assigned which would impact on the BNG score of the site.

These changes reported back will inform any of the necessary management changes required to achieve the BNG targets as outlined in the biodiversity metric and this HMMP.

Any changes required to the management, due to the external factors such as those listed above, will be agreed with the local authority to approve the new management prescriptions and targets.