Wood Walk, Hoyland – Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Bellway Homes Limited (Yorkshire)

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Contents

Executive Summary

Cura Terrae Land and Nature Limited (Cura Terrae) (formerly Ecus Ltd) were commissioned by Bellway Homes Limited (Yorkshire) in November 2025 to produce a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) for land north of Wood Walk, Hoyland, Barnsley (central Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OSNGR): SE 37360 01717), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

This HMMP has been produced based on the habitat enhancement and creation proposals detailed within the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (BNGA) for the Site (Cura Terrae '*Wood Walk, Hoyland, Barnsley – Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment'* V6.0, dated May 2026) to ensure they deliver a net gain in biodiversity at the Site.

The following habitat measures formed as part of the HMMP are to be undertaken at the Site:

- Grasslands – creation of Other neutral grassland and Modified grassland in Moderate condition.
- Grasslands – enhancement of retained Modified grassland from Poor condition to Moderate condition.
- Scrub – creation of Mixed scrub in Moderate condition.
- Woodland – enhancement of retained
- Other broadleaved woodland from Poor condition to Moderate condition.
- Urban – creation of Sustainable drainage system in Moderate condition.
- Individual tree – planting of Urban trees in Moderate condition.
- Hedgerow – planting of Species rich native hedgerows and Native hedgerows in Moderate condition.

The target habitats are expected to take between 2 to 28 years to reach target condition. Monitoring of the habitats will be required annually in years 1-5 and then in years 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 following the completion of habitat creation and planting works. These will be undertaken in between May-September (inclusive) during the peak botanical survey season.

Following successful delivery of this HMMP with all habitats meeting the required condition, the project will result in a post-intervention Habitat Unit value of 10.23 HU and a Hedgerow Unit value of 3.86 HeU. This represents a +4.89% net increase on the baseline Habitat Units and a +15.84% net increase on the baseline Hedgerow Units.

Following discussions with the client it is understood that H4-5 (Figure 1) is being removed to facilitate the development. This HMMP has been updated to reflect this alteration to the proposals.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Cura Terrae Land and Nature (Cura Terrae) (formerly Ecus Ltd) was commissioned by Bellway Homes Limited (Yorkshire) in November 2025 to produce a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) for land north of Wood Walk, Hoyland, Barnsley (central Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OSNGR): SE 37360 01717), hereafter referred to as 'the Site' and shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. This HMMP has been produced based on the habitat enhancement and creation proposals detailed within the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (BNGA) for the Site '*Wood Walk, Hoyland, Barnsley – Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment*' V6.0, dated May 2026 (BNGA). The proposed site layout is shown in Appendix 1.

1.1.2 This HMMP is required to satisfy Planning Application Number 2023/0988, Condition Number 23 which states:

1.1.3 *"A Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) completed by a suitably qualified ecologist, detailing management for a minimum period of 30 years will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of works on site. The HMMP should follow the template HMMP provided by Natural England and should include information on the following:*

- *Project information, funding and any legal agreements*
- *Summary of Habitat Proposal and Plans, site boundary map, site context map*
- *Phasing Strategy - if relevant*
- *Roles & Responsibilities*
- *Land use summary, site context photographs, site baseline and environmental information checklist and environmental information*
- *Management plan aims and objectives, design principles informed by baseline information*
- *Habitat and condition targets, habitat retention, habitat retention and protection measures map*
- *Creation, enhancement and management targets and prescriptions*
- *Habitat creation, enhancement and management - risk register and remedial measures*
- *Monitoring methods and intervals, monitoring reports and adaptive management.*

  Reason: In the interests of the visual amenities of the locality and in accordance with Local Plan Policy BIO1."

1.1.4 The requirement for the HMMP has been identified in order to reflect the current layout for the Site shown in the FDA Landscape 'Landscape Masterplan' (Drawing No: (R/2880/1F, Rev F, dated May 2026), as well as the Cura Terrae 'Tree Impacts Plan' (Drawing No: 21805-ARB-02, dated October 2025) of which the most up to date BNGA is based on.

1.1.5 This HMMP has been guided by the Biodiversity Net Gain good practice principles. CIRIA, CIEEM and IEMA developed the UK's first good practice principles for BNG in 2016, defining BNG as "development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before. It is also an approach where developers work with local governments, wildlife groups, landowners and other stakeholders in order to support their priorities for nature conservation." The ten principles for achieving BNG are:

- Apply the mitigation hierarchy
- Avoid losing biodiversity that cannot be offset by gains elsewhere
- Be inclusive and equitable
- Address risks
- Make measurable Net Gain contribution
- Achieve the best outcomes for biodiversity
- Be additional
- Create a Net Gain legacy
- Optimise sustainability
- Be transparent

1.2 Project Timescales

1.2.1 The HMMP is a statutory document which will detail a management and monitoring period of 30 years.

1.2.2 In general, most habitat interventions will require more intensive management and monitoring for the first 5 years post-intervention. Thereafter, habitat management may settle into a rolling programme of repeat tasks or may require further intervention if monitoring results suggest it to be necessary. As such, there is a focus within this HMMP of the tasks required during the first 5 years, as subsequent tasks will be informed by these preliminary interventions and monitoring results.

1.2.3 A work schedule for the habitat management prescriptions is set out in Section 5 of this report. This HMMP is intended as a live document and should be amended when monitoring results suggest it to be necessary.

1.3 Assumptions and Exclusions

1.3.1 Management prescriptions have not been recommended for all habitats. These mainly relate to the retained hedgerows around the Site and small areas of scrub within the east of the Site. The calculation of post-development Habitat Units is based on the assumption that these retained habitats (i.e. no intervention) will continue to maintain their current habitat type and condition.

1.3.2 Post-development habitats associated with private dwellings, i.e. Vegetated garden and Introduced shrub, as well as trees and hedges, have not been included within the monitoring programme given that these particular habitats will not be managed by the Principal Contractor.

1.3.3 Section 2 of this HMMP sets out a summary based on our understanding of the relevant existing environmental, biological and landscape conditions of the site.

Existing Habitats

1.3.4 The baseline habitats, as informed by the Ecus Ltd Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (2024) and original PEA report (Delta Simons, 2021), comprised of Cropland – Other cereal crops (c1c7), Grassland – Modified grassland (g4), Heathland and shrub – Bramble scrub (h3d), Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub (h3h), Urban – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (u1c) and Woodland and forest – Other broadleaved woodland (w1g); with linear habitats at the Site comprising of Heathland and shrub – Other native hedgerow (h2a6) and Urban – Built linear features (fence) (u1e). These habitats have been assigned in accord with the UK Habitat Classification System V2.0 (UKHab, 2023).

1.3.5 The Other cereal crops and some of the Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface habitats recorded by Delta Simons in 2021 were lost by the time of the Ecus Ltd PEA. However, given that these habitats are not subject to condition assessments within the SBM, no assumptions of conditions for these habitats were necessary and are automatically assigned 'Condition Assessment N/A' or 'N/A – Other' within the SBM.

Current Land Management

1.3.6 The Site is currently under the management of Bellway Homes Limited (Yorkshire) as part of the future residential development. The retained habitats at the Site, i.e. the grassland, scrub and woodland at the east of the Site, and hedgerows (Figure 4) are currently under no management regime.

1.3.7 The main worksite of the Site is fenced off by Heras fencing and wooden boundary fencing is present around the eastern, western and northern aspects of the Site (Figure 4). Therefore, it is not open to the public and no permissible paths are present for lawful entry.

2. Site Details

2.1.1 The Site totals circa 3.69 hectares (ha) and is situated to the northeast of the town of Hoyland, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, centred on OSNGR: SE 37360 01717.

Past Status of the Site

2.1.2 The majority of the Site was a former arable field which by 2021 had been left fallow. The east of the Site comprised of grassland and scrub with bee-keeping equipment and also a plantation woodland.

Current Status of the Site

2.1.3 With the exception of the habitats to the east of the Site (i.e. grassland, scrub and woodland), the hedgerows and the two mature trees, the Site is currently cleared in preparation for construction works.

Management Infrastructure

2.1.4 Management of the Site for the duration of the 30-year HMMP period after completion of the enhancement/restoration works will be undertaken by Bellway Homes Ltd (Yorkshire) or the appointed Management Company.

2.2 Baseline Environmental Information Impacting HMMP

Table 1. Baseline Environmental Information Impacting HHMP

Baseline Environmental Information	Assessment
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	The Site is located within 2 km of Dearne Valley Wetlands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and two Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) – Wombwell Wood, and Short Wood and Hay Green. The Site is also located within the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ), however the PEA determined impacts to statutory and non-statutory sites are considered unlikely and no consultation with Natural England was required. This HMMP therefore will not be impacted by the proximity to the aforementioned designated sites.

Protected and Notable Species	The Site is likely to support nesting bird species within the hedgerows and trees/woodland. Management prescriptions will avoid the peak nesting bird season (March – August inclusive). A collapsed badger *Meles meles* sett is located within the woodland to the east of the Site. This has been inspected for signs of recent badger use prior to main construction works commencing and has been classified as a likely disused outlier sett. No works are due to take place within 30 m of the sett.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	No INNS were recorded on the Site during the Ecus Ltd PEA. Biosecurity measures will be undertaken during the works and management period as a precaution and ongoing monitoring post-development will be undertaken.
Biological Records Plan – Sites and Species	The Site is located within the Dearne Valley Green Heart Nature Improvement Area (Barnsley Local Plan map, 2019). This designation has been reflected within the BNGA report and does not impact the target habitats and conditions within the HMMP.
Baseline Habitats Survey	The baseline habitats referenced in this HMMP were recorded as part of the PEAs by Delta Simons (2021) and Ecus Ltd (2024), which can be located within the Barnsley Planning Portal under Planning Application References 2021/1150 and 2023/0988 respectively.
Public Access	Some habitats post-development will be accessible to the public (e.g. grassland). The target habitat conditions have reflected this regarding certain criteria potentially not being met, such as area of damage to a habitat.
Climate	Climate conditions and climate change potential are not considered likely to impact the HMMP given the target habitat and condition requirements are considered likely to be present within the wider area. Specific measures relating to weather (e.g. prolonged dry weather) are covered within the HMMP, such as more regular watering.
Geology and Topography	The Site is relatively flat and no geological constraints are known which are likely to impact the HMMP.
Agricultural Land Status	The Site is no longer suitable for agricultural use and therefore is not considered a constraint to this HMMP.
Soils and Substrates	Soil testing will be undertaken to determine if nutrient stripping will be required to ensure post-development habitats can reach their desired classification and condition. This is of particular relevance for the grassland habitats.

Contaminated Land	The Site is considered to possess topsoil which is 'suitable for re-use', however may contain some 'undesirable' near-surface materials (Lithos Consulting Limited (2023). 'Geoenvironmental Appraisal', Report Reference: 3478/3A). Remediation measures have been specified within the Lithos Consulting Limited report (2023) and therefore it is not considered likely that the target habitats and conditions will be impacted.
Hydrology and Drainage	The Site hydrology and drainage are not considered likely to impact the HMMP.
Flood Risk Zones	The Site is located within Flood Zone 1 (Low risk) (Coast Consulting Engineers (2023). 'Hoyland, Barnsley, South Yorkshire – Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy', Report Reference: 23085-01). A Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) will also be created post-development to the southwest of the Site. It is therefore not considered likely to be management risks to the target habitats and conditions.
Landscape Character and Designations	The Site is located within National Character Area (NCA) 38: Nottinghamshire Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield. Given remediation measures listed by Lithos Consulting Limited (2023), no impacts are considered likely to impact the HMMP although soil testing will be undertaken on post-development soils.
Historic Land Use	Historic land use includes opencast shallow mining (Lithos Consulting Limited, 2023). Given remediation measures also listed, no impacts are considered likely to impact the HMMP although soil testing will be undertaken.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	No historic environment designations are known at the Site which are likely to impact the HMMP.
Powerlines	Overhead powerlines are present running northeast to southwest of the Site. Management prescriptions will not involve machinery which will impact these powerlines.

2.3 The Biological Environment

Habitats

2.3.1 There are seven broad habitat types present within the Site, as identified within the PEAs and listed in **Table 2** below. Photographs of the Site baseline habitats are shown in **Appendix 1**.

Table 2: Broad Habitat Types at the Site

UK Habitat Classification	BNG Habitat	Area (ha) / Length (km)
Cropland – Other cereal crops (c1c7)	Cereal crops	3.03 ha
Grassland – Modified grassland (g4)	Modified grassland	0.34 ha
Woodland and forest – Other broadleaved woodland (w1g)	Other woodland; broadleaved	0.17 ha
Heathland and shrub – Bramble scrub (h3d)	Bramble scrub	0.02 ha
Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub (h3h)	Mixed scrub	0.09 ha
Urban – Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface (u1c)	Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface	0.04 ha
Heathland and shrub – Other native hedgerow (h2a6)	Native hedgerow – associated with bank or ditch	0.24 km
Heathland and shrub – Other native hedgerow (h2a6)	Native hedgerow	0.22 km

Cereal Crops

2.3.2 This habitat no longer exists at the Site having been cleared. This formed the majority of the Site (**Figure 3**) previously and had been left fallow at the time of the Delta Simons PEA in 2021. It was noted that colonising grasses and weeds were present within this field, including annual meadow-grass *Poa annua*, common chickweed *Stellaria media*, false oatgrass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, willowherbs *Epilobium sp*. and white clover *Trifolium repens*.

Modified Grassland

2.3.3 Modified grassland was recorded around the former arable field and to the east of the Site. Species present included annual meadow-grass, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, common ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, greater willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, rosebay willowherb *Chamaenerion angustifolium*, scentless mayweed *Tripleurospermum inodorum*, soft rush *Juncus effusus*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*.

Other Broadleaved Woodland

2.3.4 A plantation woodland is located to the east of the Site which comprised mostly of sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, with elder *Sambucus nigra*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, rowan *Sorbus acuparia* and silver birch *Betula pendula* also present.

Bramble Scrub

2.3.5 A small area of Bramble scrub is present to the southwest of the Site. Species were dominated by bramble, with grasses, common nettle and rosebay willowherb also present.

Mixed Scrub

2.3.6 Mixed scrub is present to the east of the Site in two separate compartments. Species present included blackthorn, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, bramble, buddleia *Buddleia davidii*, creeping thistle, field rose *Rosa arvensis*, hazel, rosebay willowherb, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, willow sp. *Salix sp*. and Yorkshire-fog.

Artificial Unvegetated Unsealed Surface

2.3.7 Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface was present adjoining the Site to the southwest of the Site and along a section of the Site boundary.

Native Hedgerow – Associated with Bank or Ditch

2.3.8 One hedgerow (**Figure 3**, H1) possesses a small dry ditch underneath and comprised of species including blackthorn, field maple *Acer campestre*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hazel and willow.

Native Hedgerow

2.3.9 The other five hedgerows at the Site (**Figure 3**, H2-H6) comprise of native species including blackthorn, elder, hawthorn, sycamore and willow.

Fauna

2.3.10 The Site was considered suitable for supporting nesting birds and hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, whilst also having limited potential for supporting amphibians, badger, bats, harvest mouse *Micromys minutus*, invertebrates and reptiles.

2.4 Constraints and trends that may influence management

2.4.1 Sections 2.1 to 2.3 describe the variables that have been considered when designing this HMMP.

2.4.2 The constraints and trends below consider potential variables which may in the future have an effect on the features of the Site. These trends may be considered during the course of the 30-year management and monitoring period of the HMMP.

Future Land Ownership

2.4.3 The Site is currently under the ownership of Bellway Homes Limited. It is anticipated that Bellway Homes Limited will retain ownership of the Site for the duration of the 30 year period. Any transfer of ownership brings uncertainty about future land management, with there being no guarantee that future owners will continue to manage any habitats created or enhanced under this HMMP.

New Habitat Creation

2.4.4 The establishment of new habitats and enhancement of existing habitats can be heavily influenced by climatic conditions and pests and disease. These elements are generally outside of the control of the Client. As such, regular reviews of establishment success have been included in the program. This document should be considered live, and updates are encouraged and expected to allow the plan to adapt to evolving conditions with continuing success.

3. Overarching Plan

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 This HMMP will deliver enhancements to most retained habitats and deliver new habitat creation, which will achieve a quantifiable net gain in biodiversity at the Site.

3.1.2 The existing Modified grassland will be enhanced through supplementary seeding to achieve a species diversity of 6-8 per m^2.

3.1.3 The existing Other woodland; broadleaved will be enhanced through installation of fallen deadwood across the habitat parcel.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 Based on the results of the PEA and BNGA it was determined that the following objectives would be considered for habitat retention, enhancement and creation at the Site post-development:

- Enhancement of existing Modified grassland from Poor to Moderate condition.
- Enhancement of existing Other broadleaved woodland from Poor to Moderate condition.
- Creation of Other neutral grassland in Moderate condition.
- Creation of Modified grassland in Moderate condition.
- Creation of Mixed scrub in Moderate condition.
- Creation of Sustainable drainage system in Moderate condition.
- Creation of Species-rich native hedgerow in Moderate condition.
- Creation of Non-native and ornamental hedgerow in Poor condition.
- Creation of Native hedgerow in Moderate condition.
- Creation of Urban tree in Moderate condition.
- Retention of Bramble scrub (condition assessment N/A).
- Retention of Mixed scrub in Moderate condition.
- Retention of Urban tree in Moderate condition.
- Retention of Native hedgerow in Good and Moderate condition (where applicable).

3.2.2 These objectives are reflected in the BNGA report.

3.2.3 The overall objective of the HMMP is to achieve the following quantitative gains is shown in **Table 3** for Habitat Units (HU) and Hedgerow Units (HeU).

Table 3. Summary of BNGA Results

Biodiversity Units	Baseline Value	Post-Intervention Value	Change in Units	Percentage Change in Units (%)
Habitat Units (HU)	9.75	10.23	+0.48	+4.89
Hedgerow Units (HeU)	3.34	3.86	+0.53	+15.84

4. Post-Intervention Habitat Objectives

4.1.1 This chapter describes the habitat management objectives for each habitat type. This includes enhanced and created habitats. Habitat types are classified based on UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) broad habitat types and BNG habitat categories (where different).

4.1.2 There are several habitats of the Site post-development which have not been included within the HMMP. These are Introduced shrub and Vegetated garden.

4.1.3 These habitats will be located within the private ownership of the new householders and therefore any management prescriptions cannot be guaranteed to be undertaken.

4.2 Grassland

Other Neutral Grassland

4.2.1 This section covers management objectives for the post-development habitat Other neutral grassland in Moderate condition.

4.2.2 **Table 4** below provides the target condition criteria and time to target condition, for assessment of the created Other neutral grassland.

Table 4: Target condition criteria for Other neutral grassland

Other Neutral Grassland	
Condition target at end of HMMP period	Moderate
Time to condition target for created habitats	30 years
Criteria for condition target	Passes 3-5 criteria. Criterion A must be passed.
Condition Assessment Criteria 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.	

B. Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.

C. Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.

D. Cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinum is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.)* is less than 5%.

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 management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.

F. If any invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.

G. There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.

4.2.3 Based on the above criteria, it is considered sufficient that as a minimum, Criteria A, B, D and F are achievable and realistic and therefore will reach Moderate condition.

4.2.4 The creation of Other neutral grassland in Moderate condition will be undertaken through supplementary seeding of small areas of existing Modified grassland and in newly installed soil post-development. This will achieve a richer species diversity and diverse sward structure through a low intensity cutting regime.

4.2.5 Soil testing will be undertaken to determine the nutrient levels of the newly installed soil. Where nutrient levels are high, nutrient stripping prescriptions will be required. This could involve removal of topsoil, introducing a poorer subsoil, lightly losing the soil surface and/or cutting/ clearing vegetation. Alternative approaches such as using nutrient hungry crops (such as barley) to reduce the nutrients after multiple growing seasons is not advised due to the associated costs and overall feasibility for the site.

4.2.6 To increase species richness, the existing grassland will be cut (with cuttings removed) and supplemented with Emorsgate EM2 Meadow Mixture:

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

4.2.7 The seed will be sown in Spring or Autumn on or just below the surface. During the first year, cut to a height of 100-150 mm in late summer. Plants are unlikely to flower in the first year and it will take time for slow growing species to become established. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds. These weeds may look unsightly but will offer shelter for the seedlings and will

die out before the year is out. These weeds will not be removed / cut until mid to late summer. Perennial weeds such as dock *Rumex sp*. will be removed as necessary.

4.2.8 After the first year (and once flowering plants have seeded), an annual cut will be carried out in late summer / autumn to approximately 40-60 mm. Arisings will be left for 1-7 days to shed seeds, then collected. Following this, undertake an additional cut to a height of 40-60 mm in winter / early spring (if required) and remove arisings. Control perennial weeds and other undesirable species as necessary. This will aim to create a relatively species rich habitat with a high proportion of indicator species.

4.2.9 The management of the grassland will aim to create a varied sward structure with some tussocks and taller grasses left un-cut / cut on rotation, particularly around areas of scrub or woodland edges.

Modified Grassland

4.2.10 This section covers management objectives for the post-development habitat Modified grassland.

4.2.11 The target habitat of Modified grassland in Moderate condition will result from:

- The enhancement of Modified grassland in Poor condition to Modified grassland in Moderate condition.
- The creation of Modified grassland in Moderate condition.

4.2.12 **Table 5** below provides the target condition criteria and time to target condition, for assessment of the created and enhanced Modified grassland.

Table 5: Target condition criteria for enhanced Modified Grassland

Modified Grassland	
Condition target at end of HMMP period	Moderate
Time to condition target for created habitats	10 years
Criteria for condition target	Passes 4-5 criteria. Criterion A must be passed.
Condition Assessment Criteria	

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.

B. 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 instead 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.

C. Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.

D. 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).

E. Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.

F. 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.

G. Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).

H. Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20%.

I. There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).

4.2.13 Based on the above criteria, it is considered sufficient that as a minimum, Criteria A, B, C, F and G are achievable and realistic and therefore will reach Moderate condition.

4.2.14 The aim is to enhance existing Modified grassland in Poor condition and create Modified grassland in Moderate condition through provision of supplementary seed mixes, control of undesirable species and implementation of a low intensity cutting regime.

4.2.15 Existing Modified grassland in Poor condition will be prepared for enhancement through the removal of perennial weeds (preferably by hand pulling) and cutting of existing vegetation as short as feasibly possible prior to seeding. If herbicides are required, they will be applied via spot treatment to enable application to be focussed on target species, and so as not to impact surrounding vegetation. Herbicide application will be avoided in proximity to waterbodies, or in locations where there is the potential for run off.

4.2.16 To improve sward species richness, the existing Modified grassland will be cut (with cuttings removed) and supplemented with Emorsgate EL1 Species Rich Flowering Lawn Seed

(https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/special-habitat-mixtures/flowering-lawn-mixture).

4.2.17 The seed will be sown in Spring or Autumn on or just below the surface. During the first year, cut to a height of 100-150 mm in late summer. Plants are unlikely to flower in the first year and it will take time for slow growing species to become established. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds. These weeds may look unsightly but will offer shelter for the seedlings and will die out before the year is out. These weeds will not be removed / cut until mid to late summer. Perennial weeds such as dock will be removed as necessary.

4.2.18 After the first year (and once flowering plants have seeded), an annual cut will be carried out in late summer / autumn to approximately 40-60 mm. Arisings will be left for 1-7 days to shed seeds, then collected. Following this, undertake an additional cut to a height of 40-60 mm in winter / early spring (if required) and remove arisings. Control perennial weeds and other undesirable species as necessary.

4.2.19 If cutting more often is required (such as for ornamental / amenity purposed), then the sward will be cut to 25-40 mm. Cutting will be relaxed from late June, in order to permit flowering, then will recommence when the sward gets untidy (after 4-8 weeks). Cutting will also be suspended earlier in the year to allow species such as cowslips *Primula veris* to flower.

4.2.20 The management of the grassland will aim to create a varied sward structure with some tussocks and taller grasses left un-cut / cut on rotation, particularly around areas of scrub or woodland edges.

4.3 Woodland

Other Broadleaved Woodland

4.3.1 This section covers management objectives for the post-intervention UK – Habitat Classification habitat Other broadleaved woodland.

4.3.2 The target habitat of Other broadleaved woodland in Moderate condition will result from:

- The enhancement of the woodland from Poor condition to Moderate condition

4.3.3 **Table 6** below provides the target condition criteria and time to target condition, for assessment of the enhanced Other broadleaved.

Table 6: Target condition criteria for enhanced Other broadleaved woodland.

Other Broadleaved Woodland

Condition target at end of HMMP period		Moderate	
Time to condition target for created habitats		10 years	
Criteria for condition target		To achieve a score of 26-32 (out of 39)	
Condition Assessment Criteria			
Indicator	**Good (3 points)**	**Moderate (2 points)**	**Poor (1 point)**
A. Age distribution of trees	Three age-classes present.	Two age-classes present.	One age-class present.
B. Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland.	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland.	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland.
C. Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland.	Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, and other invasive species <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species≥10% cover.
D. Number of native tree species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel.
E. Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native.	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native.	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native.
F. Open space within woodland	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space.	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary

	- 20% temporary open space is permitted.		open space, please see Good category.
G. Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland.	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland.
H. Tree health	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback.	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present.	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present.
I. Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community at ground layer present.
J. Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland.	Two storeys across all survey plots.	One or less storey across all survey plots.
K. Veteran trees	Two or more veteran trees per hectare.	One veteran tree per hectare.	No veteran trees present in woodland.
L. Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.
M. Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident.	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of

		less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground.	woodland area has damaged ground.

4.3.4 Based on the above criteria, it is considered that the following scores for each Criteria will be achieved as shown in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Other broadleaved woodland condition assessment predicted scores

Criterion	Score (out of 3)
A	1
B	3
C	3
D	2
E	3
F	3
G	2
H	3
I	1
J	1
K	1
L	3
M	3
Total	27

4.3.5 All criteria scores with the exception of Criterion L will be maintained from the baseline, whilst Criterion L will be improved from a Score of 1 to 3. This will achieve a total score of 29 out of 39 and therefore achieve Moderate condition.

4.3.6 To reach Moderate condition, enhancement measures will be undertaken within the woodland by installing fallen deadwood (i.e. large branched or trunks) across the woodland (Criterion L). This deadwood will also be used to create hibernacula. Additionally, selective thinning (Criterion F), regeneration management (Criterion G) and browsing control (Criterion B) measures will be employed.

4.3.7 Should invasive species be identified within the woodland parcel, the HMMP will be updated to reflect the different management prescriptions of the newly identified species presence.

4.4 Scrub

Mixed Scrub

4.4.1 This section covers management objectives for the post-development habitat Mixed scrub in Moderate condition.

4.4.2 **Table 8** below provides the target condition criteria and time to target condition, for assessment of the created Mixed scrub.

Table 8: Target condition criteria for Mixed scrub

Mixed Scrub	
Condition target at end of HMMP period	Moderate
Time to condition target for created habitats	5 years
Criteria for condition target	Passes 3-4 criteria.
Condition Assessment Criteria 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). B. At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species,	

- No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana*, common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* (only in its restricted native range), or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).

C. Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.

D. There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.

E. The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.

F. There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.

4.4.3 Based on the above criteria, it is considered sufficient that as a minimum, Criteria A, C, and D are achievable and realistic and therefore will reach Moderate condition.

4.4.4 The creation of Mixed scrub in Moderate condition will be undertaken through planting of common blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, dog-rose *Rosa canina,* elder *Sambucus nigra*, field rose *Rosa arvensis,* guelder-rose *Viburnum opulus*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum,* hazel, silver birch *Betula pendula* and field maple *Acer campestre*.

4.4.5 Scrub vegetation will be cut rotationally (with species such as hazel coppiced on a 15 year rotation) to maintain a varied structure and age composition. Scrub species that produce berries will be cut in late winter only, to avoid the peak nesting bird nesting season but also ensure that there are sufficient berries in autumn and early winter to feed overwintering birds and mammals.

4.4.6 Should invasive species be identified within the scrub parcels, the HMMP will be updated to reflect the different management prescriptions of the newly identified species presence.

4.5 Urban

Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)

4.5.1 This section covers management objectives for the post-development habitat Sustainable drainage system (SuDS) in Moderate condition.

4.5.2 **Table 9** below provides the target condition criteria and time to target condition, for assessment of the created Sustainable drainage system (SuDS) habitat.

Table 9: Target condition criteria for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)

Condition target at end of HMMP period	Moderate
Time to condition target for created habitats	3 years
Criteria for condition target	Passes 3-5 criteria. Passes 5/5 criteria but not meet requirements for Good condition within Criterion C.

Condition Assessment Criteria

A. Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.

B. The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.

C. 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.

D. Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).

E1. Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife4.

E2. The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.

4.5.3 Based on the above criteria, it is considered sufficient that as a minimum, Criteria B, C, E1 and E2 are achievable and realistic and therefore will reach Moderate condition.

4.5.4 The vegetation composition of the SuDS will be created through seeding of Emorsgate EG8 Meadow Grass Mixture for Wet Soils (https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/grass-only-mixtures/meadow-grass-mixture-for-wet-soils/).

4.5.5 The seed will be sown in Spring or Autumn on the surface and can undertake by hand or machine. Seeds will be sown in overlapping sections and be firmed or tread to give sufficient soil to seed contact.

4.5.6 Annual weed growth will be controlled through topping or mowing.

4.5.7 All plant growth, including the sown grass, will be mown regularly to 40-60 mm through the first growing season, in order to prevent weeds smothering sown grasses. Dense cuttings will be removed.

4.5.8 In Year 2 and subsequent years the grass sowings will be allowed to grow tall, flower and seed from May to August. This will be cut back and mown in the later summer.

4.6 Hedgerow

Native Hedgerow and Species-rich native hedgerow

4.6.1 This section covers management objectives for the post-development habitat Native hedgerow and Species-rich native hedgerow in Moderate condition.

4.6.2 **Table 10** below provides the target condition criteria and time to target condition, for assessment of the created hedgerow habitats.

Table 10: Target condition criteria for Hedgerows

Hedgerow		
Condition target at end of HMMP period	Moderate	
Time to condition target for created habitats	5 years	
Criteria for condition target	No more than 4 failures (see SBM) AND Does not fail both attributes in more than one functional group.	
Condition Assessment Criteria		
Attribute	**Function**	**Minimum Criteria**
A1	Height	>1.5 m average along length
A2	Width	>1.5 m average along length

B1	Gap - hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length
B2	Gap - hedge canopy continuity	Gaps make up <10% of total length; and No canopy gaps >5 m
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	>1 m 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 hedgerow (at least).
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.
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.
D2	Current damage	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.

4.6.3 Based on the above criteria, it is considered sufficient that as a minimum, Criteria A1, B1, B2, C2 and D1 are achievable and realistic and therefore will reach Moderate condition.

4.6.4 The creation of Native hedgerow in Moderate condition will be undertaken through planting of blackthorn, dog-rose, guelder-rose, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and hazel. Where species-rich native hedgerow will be created, these five species will be present within 30 m along the hedgerow.

4.7 Individual Trees

4.7.1 This section covers management objectives for the post-development habitat Urban tree in Moderate condition.

4.7.2 **Table 11** below provides the target condition criteria and time to target condition, for assessment of the created Urban tree habitats.

Table 11: Target condition criteria for Urban Tree

Urban Tree	
Condition target at end of HMMP period	Moderate

Time to condition target for created habitats	28 years
Criteria for condition target	Passes 3-4 criteria.

Condition Assessment Criteria

A. The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).

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).

C. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).

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.

E. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.

F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.

4.7.3 Based on the above criteria, it is considered sufficient that as a minimum, Criteria A, B, C and D are achievable and realistic and therefore will reach Moderate condition.

4.7.4 The creation of Urban tree will be undertaken through planting of tree species as specified within the FDA Landscape 'Landscape Masterplan' (Drawing No: (R/2880/1F, Rev F, dated May 2026).

5. Management Prescriptions and Work Schedule

5.1.1 The management prescriptions and work schedule, focussed on Years 0-5, 6-30 are detailed and shown below in Table 12. These management prescriptions will be undertaken by the Bellway Homes Ltd (Yorkshire) or the appointed Management Company and relate to the habitats present within the public open spaces, i.e. excluding within private plots.

5.1.2 This should also be read in conjunction with the FDA Landscape 'Landscape Masterplan' (Drawing No: (R/2880/1F, Rev F, dated May 2026).

Table 12: Maintenance and Implementation Schedule

Component	Management Objectives	Code	Operation(s)	Time of Year	Frequency (per year)	Required in years 1-5? (Yes/No)	Required in years 6-30? (Yes/No)
General maintenance requirements to all planted areas, unless otherwise stated in the detailed schedule below.	To maintain high standard planting scheme across site and ensure healthy establishment of plants.	A	Inspection	March-September	Annually	Yes	Yes
		B	Inspect tree stakes, ties and shelters and replace where necessary. Remove in Year 5.	February and after strong winds	Annually. In Year 5-Remove	Yes	No
		C	Watering - during establishment and to ensure continued thriving	As necessary during dry spells or indicated in the detailed schedule below.	As required-daily in dry spells mainly April-September	Yes	No
		D	Refirm new tree / shrub planting	February and after strong winds	Annually and as required following inspection	Yes	No
		E	Removal of debris and litter and weeds	Throughout	Each maintenance visit	Yes	Yes

		F	Plant replacements and reinstatement to Year 5 when instructed	November to March	Annually next following planting season	Yes	No
		G	Fertiliser	March	Annually	Yes	No
		H	Top up mulch to 75mm depth (bark or gravel - refer to specification)	November	Annually	Yes	Yes
Proposed Tree Planting (incl. standard trees. multi-stemmed specimens and feathered trees)	To ensure that trees establish and remain in a healthy condition.	A	Establishment maintenance (weed control, fertiliser, tree guy wires, refirming, formative pruning)	As necessary following inspection	As required	Yes	No
		B	Maintain 1m diameter weed free area, adjust soil and maintain depth of mulch	As necessary following inspection	As required	Yes	Yes
Existing Trees	To ensure continued healthy growth of trees and safety of the site	A	Inspect to record pests and diseases, deadwood, impaired physiological and structural condition	Late spring/summer and following severe weather (heavy snow, strong wind)	Annually	Yes	Yes
		B	Tree management operations or removal as required (observing Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas as well	As necessary in winter or immediately following receipt of inspection	As required	Yes	Yes

			as relevant wildlife legislation)	report if urgent action is required			
Proposed Native Hedgerow	To ensure the healthy establishment of new hedgerows. To encourage bushy side growth of hedgerow and maintain A- shaped profile once established. To provide more fruit, berries, flowers and nesting opportunities. To protect from rabbit damage during establishment phase.	A	Establishment pruning- heavy trim sides first year to encourage bushy side growth followed by light trimming to sides until established.	November-March	First year	Yes	Yes
		B	Trimming- alternate sides on an annual basis to promote berrying/ fruit	November-February	Once, annually on alternate sides, from Year 2 onwards	Yes	Yes
Proposed Ornamental Hedge	**To maintain a neat level height appropriate for species.** **To control weed growth.**	A	Pruning to encourage best display of given species, taking into account of natural habit and form: a) Winter flowering	Prune Spring	Annually	Yes	Yes
			b) Shrubs flowering between March and July	Prune immediately after flowering	Annually	Yes	Yes

			c) Shrubs flowering between July and October	Prune back to old wood in winter	Annually	Yes	Yes
		B	Weed Control	March-September	As required	Yes	Yes
		C	Soil aeration	April	When required	Yes	Yes
		D	Soil level readjustment/ edging	Spring	Annually	Yes	Yes
		E	Replace over mature shrubs on a like for like basis (unless climate change indicates that a more resilient species should be favoured and is approved by LPA)	As required.	As required.	Yes	Yes
Existing Woodland	**Increase biodiversity and wildlife habitat; Ensure healthy establishment of tree replacements; Reduce non-native species; Ensure trees remain in a safe condition; Maintain open glades and rides,**	A	Identify tree work required, review tree survey	March-September	Once in Year 5, Once in Year 10	Yes	Yes
		B	Tree work generally	October - February	Once in Year 1, Annually when required.	Yes	Yes
		C	Fell dead/ dying/ unsafe trees (within high footfall areas)	October - February	Immediately following identification.	Yes	Yes

	managing encroachment; Ensure trees remain in a safe condition. Maintain and make safe deadwood; Improve access and make safe for informal recreation and natural play.	D	Remove tree/shrub saplings and bramble from encroaching on glades/rides	October-February	Once annually.	Yes	Yes
Proposed Ornamental Planting - shrubs and herbaceous material	**To provide attractive and healthy landscape year-round. To create healthy attractive plant mixes. To control weed growth.**	A	Pruning to encourage best display of given species, taking into account of natural habit and form: a) Winter flowering	Prune Spring	Annually	Yes	Yes
			b) Shrubs flowering between March and July	Prune immediately after flowering	Annually	Yes	Yes
			c) Shrubs flowering between July and October	Prune back to old wood in winter	Annually	Yes	Yes
		B	Thinning	As necessary following inspection	Annually if required	Yes	Yes
		C	Weed Control	March-September	As required	Yes	Yes

		D	Soil aeration	April	When required	Yes	Yes
		E	Soil level readjustment/ edging	Spring	Annually	Yes	Yes
		F	All herbaceous perennials and ornamental grasses that die back in winter to soil level can be cut back inn autumn and winter, using the following guidance: •Using a knife, shears or secateurs, cut stems close to the 'crown' or dormant base of the plant •If there is any young growth, cut to just above it •Take the opportunity to remove weeds, digging out those with thick or fleshy roots •Cut back perennials that produce leaves and flower stems from below the soil level, to soil level •Less severely cut back perennials showing new basal shoot growth (e.g. Sedum) •Any attractive dead stems or flower heads can be left until early spring to provide structural interest throughout the winter. •Separate and dispose of	Autumn / Winter	Annually	Yes	Yes

			diseased material (showing signs of leaf-spots, mildew and rusts, for example).				
		G	Evergreen perennials are not to be cut back but will be tidied during spring and summer by removing dead foliage.	Spring and Summer	Annually	Yes	Yes
		H	Thinning herbaceous perennials	Spring	As required	Yes	Yes
		I	Maintain climber growth and train along wires where necessary	Mach - September	As required.	Yes	Yes
		J	Replace over mature shrubs / herbaceous species on a like for like basis (unless climate change indicates that a more resilient species should be favoured and is approved by LPA)	As required.	As required.	Yes	Yes
Proposed Amenity Lawn	**Good sward of even colour and smooth gradients. Height maximum 50mm**	A	Reinstatement of eroded / damaged areas	May-September	As required	Yes	Yes
		B	Cutting, remove arisings, trim edges and collect trimmings-remove	April-October Note: allow six weeks between end of flowering to	15 visits. Maintain 50-70mm height. Approx. every 2	Yes	Yes

				cutting bulbs areas. Note: Ox-Eye Daisy drifts from end of May do not cut until end of August.	weeks in growing season		
		C	Reforming edges to paths	Autumn	Annually	Yes	Yes
		D	Fertiliser- Spring	April	Annually	Yes	Yes
		E	Fertiliser- Autumn	October	Annually	Yes	Yes
		F	Light scarification / raking	March	Annually (if required)	Yes	Yes
		G	Weed control	March - October	As required	Yes	Yes
Proposed Meadow Mixture EM2	Maintain to achieve the greatest species diversity. Prevent future encroachment by scrub/ saplings. **Control coarse grasses from outcompeting**	A	Year 1 Establishment cut (mow all plant growth to a height of 40-60mm). Don't cut until mid-late summer. Remove cuttings to prevent nutrient buildup.	Monthly, April-October	Up to 6	Year 1 only	No
		B	Continue cutting through to the end of March the next year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as	September-March	3	Year 1-5	No

	perennial wildflowers.		docks. Remove cuttings to prevent nutrient buildup.				
		C	Cutting (after establishment). Main summer 'hay' cut in combination with mowing or grazing in autumn and possibly spring. Do not cut from spring through to July/August to give species chance to flower. After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed. Remove cuttings.	Hay cut - End of August / Early September (after flowering). Mow October-November and possibly March	Up to 8/as necessary between August-March	Year 1 only	No

Proposed Species Rich Flowering Lawn Seed EL1	Maintain to achieve the greatest species diversity. Prevent future encroachment by scrub/ saplings. **Control coarse grasses from outcompeting perennial wildflowers. Note the wildflower and grass species in this mix are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by repeated mowing.**	A	Year 1 Mow newly sown flowering lawns regularly (every 7 -10 days during growing season) throughout the first year of establishment. Cut to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings to prevent nutrient buildup.	March-September	As required.	Year 1 only	No
		B	Dig out residual perennial weeds such as docks	As required	As required.	Year 1 only	No
		C	Cutting (after establishment): Mow regularly as a lawn (25-40mm). Relax mowing late June. Cut again when the sward gets untidy (after 4-8 weeks). 1) March - April: no mowing to allow cowslips to flower. 2) April - June: mow regularly as a lawn to 25-40mm 3) June - October: reduce mowing to allow flowering	April-June and June-October	Every 2 weeks in April - June. Every 4-8 weeks in June-October.	Years 2-5	No
		D	Heavy quantities of cuttings should be collected and removed from site.	April-October	After cutting/mowing.	Years 1-5	No

Proposed Meadow Grass Mixture for Wet Soils EG8 **(SuDS/Attenuation Basin)**	**To develop a variety of vegetation structure, which can withstand flooding for short periods, but are usually well drained in summer. Maintain to achieve the greatest species diversity. Prevent future encroachment by scrub/ saplings. Control coarse grasses from outcompeting perennial wildflowers.**	A	Year 1: Establishment cut - 1) Mid-late summer cut, remove and compost all plant growth (30-50mm), and then continue regularly through winter into early spring. 2) After cutting leave arisings to shed seeds for 7days, them remove from site.	1 x early August and the up to 7 times between September - March.	Up to 8/as necessary between August-March	Year 1 only	No
		B	Cutting (after establishment) Cut three times a year to 50mm, including one cut after flowering in July/August (cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c. 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site) and then mow in late autumn and spring to c.50mm. Do not cut from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower.	July/August (after flowering), November and April/May	3	Yes	No
		C	Ongoing monitoring. Localized differences may require a targeted approach. For example, boggy areas which remain waterlogged for much of the	Ongoing	As necessary	Yes	Yes

			year may need to be re-sown.				

Note: Key routine operations are listed in this table as required during both the defects and long term maintenance indicating when they will be undertaken throughout the year. Note that the table should be used as a guide only. It does not include every specific operation but all checking and intermittent maintenance actions will occur during the routine maintenance visits. The contractor is responsible for the appearance and condition of the landscape areas and will be prepared to undertake specific maintenance tasks outside the above periods throughout the year to satisfy management or safety objectives.

6. Monitoring Prescriptions and Work Schedule

6.1.1 Progress against the target 4.89% net gain in Habitat Units and 15.84% net gain in HeU will be measured following the same methodology as the collection of the baseline data, as detailed within the BNGA report.

6.1.2 Specific monitoring tasks for each habitat type are described in the following sections.

6.1.3 Monitoring will be undertaken between the months of May to September (inclusive) within the peak botanical survey season to ensure conditions of habitats are as accurate as possible.

6.1.4 This report is intended to be a live document. A template for recording progress is provided in Appendix 2.

6.2 Grassland

Table 13: Monitoring prescription and work schedule for created and enhanced grassland habitats

Target habitat	Works to be completed	Timescale	Date last undertaken and actioned by
Other Neutral Grassland **Modified Grassland**	Ecologist to complete habitat survey and condition assessment Check grassland is on the right trajectory for target condition and that desirable species are present / undesirable species / invasives are absent. Check that management has been carried out according to management schedule.	Annually years 1-5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30	
Other Neutral Grassland **Modified Grassland**	Check seeds have germinated.	Year 1	

6.3 Woodland

Table 14: Monitoring prescription and work schedule for enhanced broadleaved woodland habitat

Target habitat	Works to be completed	Timescale	Date last undertaken and actioned by
Other broadleaved woodland	Ecologist to complete habitat survey and condition assessment. Check woodland is on the right trajectory for target condition and that desirable species are present / undesirable species / invasives are absent. Check that management has been carried out according to management schedule.	Annually years 1-5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30	

6.4 Scrub

Table 15: Monitoring prescription and work schedule for created scrub habitats

Target habitat	Works to be completed	Timescale	Date last undertaken and actioned by
Mixed scrub	Ecologist to complete habitat survey and condition assessment Check scrub is on the right trajectory for target condition and that desirable species are present / undesirable species / invasives are absent. Check that management has been carried out according to management schedule.	Annually years 1-5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30	
Mixed scrub	Ensure shrubs have established	Year 1	

6.5 Urban

Table 16: Monitoring prescription and work schedule for created SuDS habitats.

Target habitat	Works to be completed	Timescale	Date last undertaken and actioned by
Sustainable drainage system	Ecologist to complete habitat survey and condition assessment Check SuDS is on the right trajectory for target condition and that desirable species are present / undesirable species / invasives are absent. Check that management has been carried out according to management schedule.	Annually years 1-5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30	

7. References

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Figure 1. Site Boundary

Legend

Site Boundary

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	16.09.2025	TH	ST

Drg. Ref.: 25552-HMMP-1-A Scale (A4): 1:2,000

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Wood Walk, Hoyland - Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Bellway Homes Limited (Yorkshire)

Figure 1. Site Boundary

Figure 2. Site Context Map

Legend

Site Boundary

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	16.09.2025	TH	ST

Drg. Ref.: 25552-HMMP-2-A Scale (A4)1:20,000

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Wood Walk, Hoyland - Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

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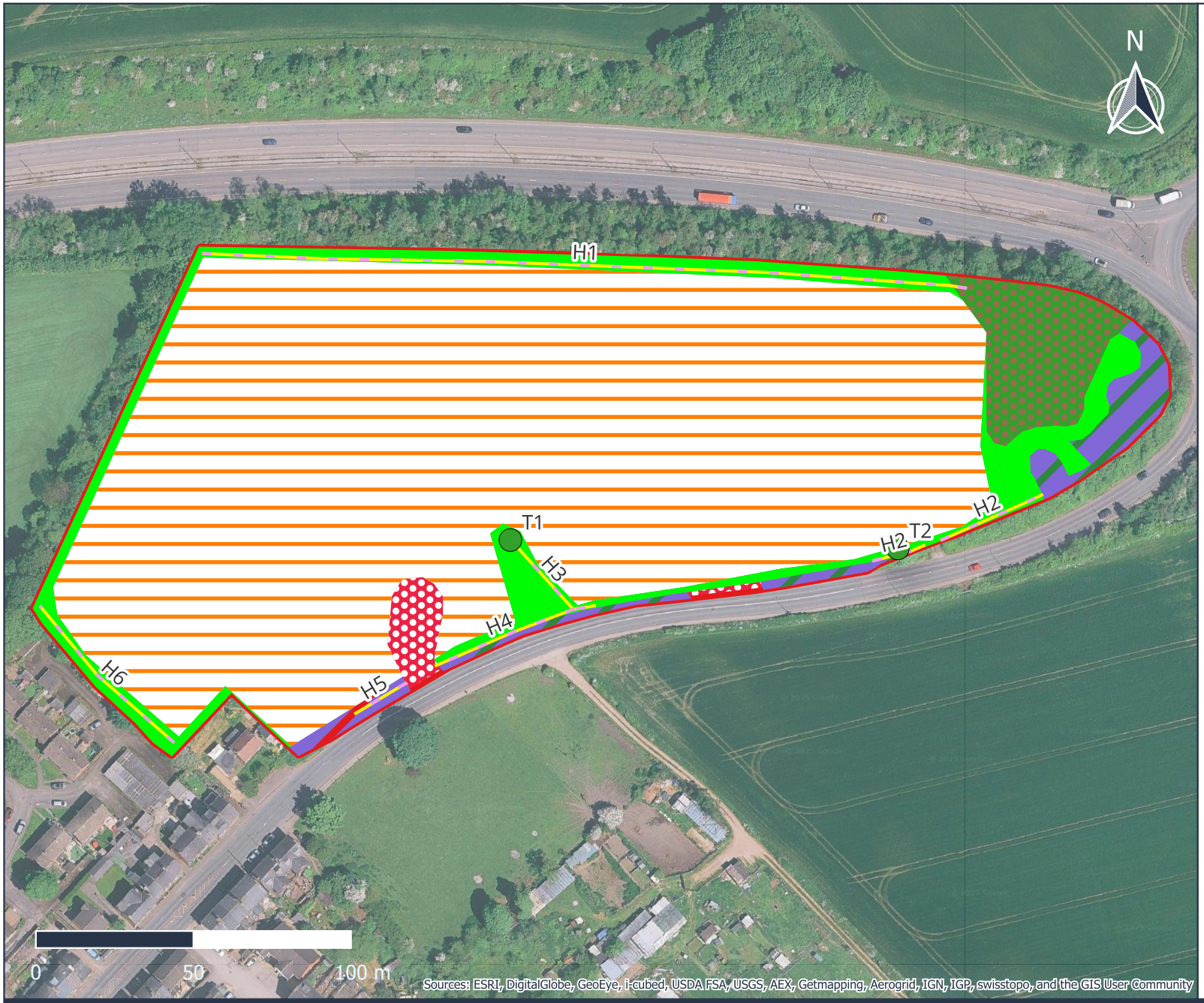
Figure 2. Site Context Map

Figure 3. Baseline Habitat Map



Legend

- Site boundary
- Urban tree
- Native hedgerow
- Cereal crops
- Other woodland; broadleaved
- Modified grassland
- Mixed scrub
- Bramble scrub
- Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	21/11/25	TH	JS

Drg. Ref.: 25552-HMMP-3-A Scale (A4): 1:1,800

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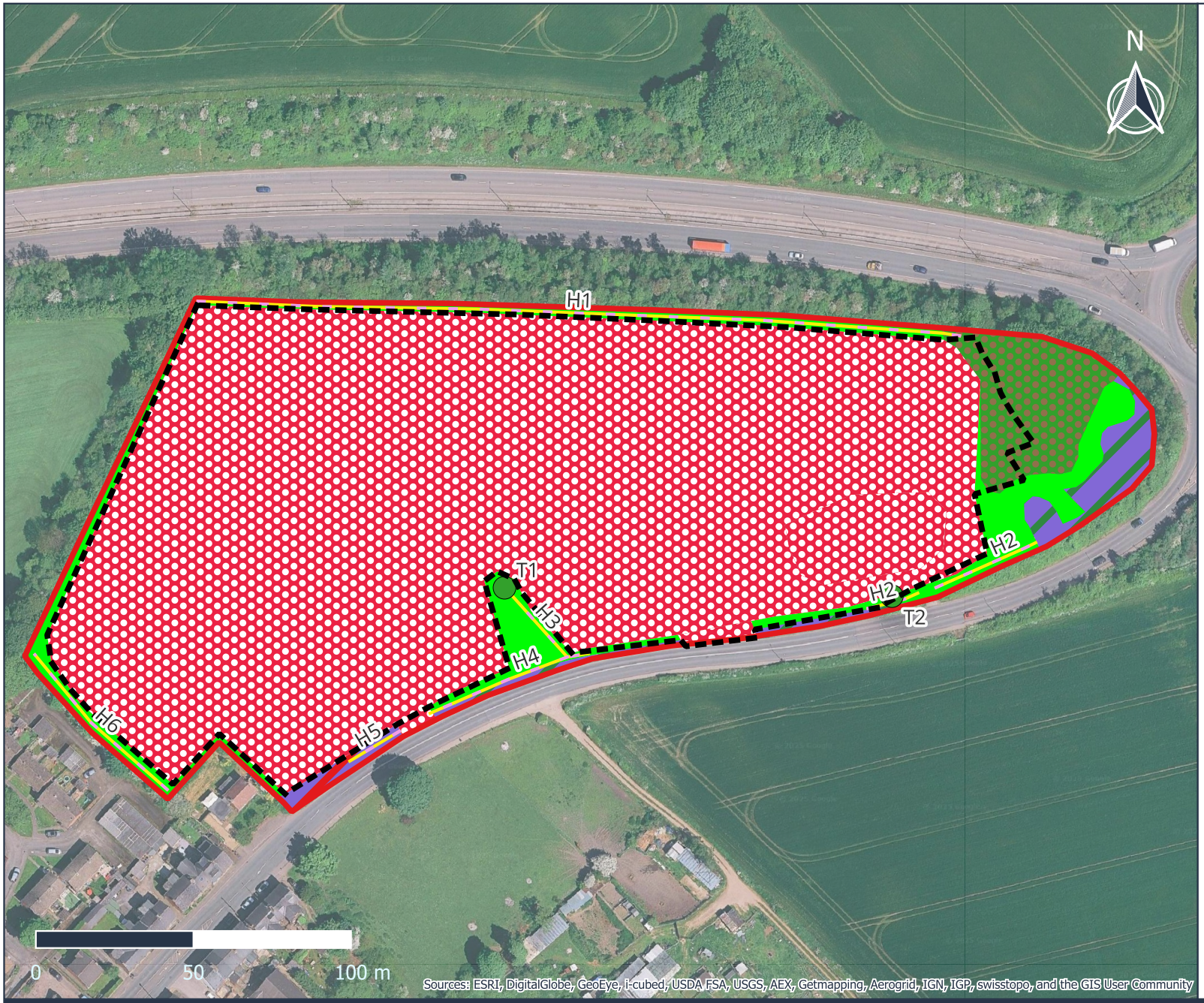
Bellway Homes Limited (Yorkshire)

Figure 3. Baseline Habitat Map

Figure 4. Habitat Retention and Protection Measures Map



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Fencing
- Trees
- h2a6 - Other native hedgerow
- g4 - Modified grassland
- h3d - Bramble scrub
- h3h - Mixed scrub
- w1g - Other broadleaved woodland
- u1c - Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface

Google Satellite

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	21/11/25	TH	JS

Drg. Ref.: 25552-HMMP-4-A Scale (A4): 1:1,800

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Wood Walk, Hoyland - Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Bellway Homes Limited (Yorkshire)

Figure 4. Habitat Retention and Protection Measures Map

Figure 5. Post-Development Habitat Map

Legend

- Site boundary
- Urban tree
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
- Species-rich native hedgerow
- Native Hedgerow
- Other neutral grassland
- Other woodland; broadleaved
- Mixed scrub
- Introduced shrub
- Modified grassland
- Vegetated garden
- Buildings (Developed land; sealed surface)
- Sustainable drainage system
- Other developed land (Developed land; sealed surface)

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
C	20/05/2026	LS	JS

Drg. Ref.: 25552-HMMP-5-C Scale (A4): 1:1,800

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Wood Walk, Hoyland - Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

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Figure 5. Post-Development Habitat Map

Appendix 2. Monitoring Record Sheet

Monitoring date:

Surveyor name:

Weather conditions:

Comments:

Target Habitat	Area (ha)	Condition	Outline management response