Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Fenay Nursery, Fenay Bridge
Date:	25/11/2025
Version:	V1.0

Author: Joe Travis BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM

Ecology Team Manager

Client: WHp Architecture

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
V1.0	Final version for issue	Joe Travis 20/11/2025	Nick Birkinshaw 21/11/2025

Document Details

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Authorship Details
Habitat Works Ltd - Suite 12, Westleigh House, Wakefield Road, Denby Dale, HD8 8QJ

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	Fenay Nursery, Fenay Bridge
BNG Project Name and Address	Fenay Nursery, Fenay Bridge
Author Organisation	Habitat Works Ltd.
Landowner	The Shepherd Foundation
Land Manager	The Shepherd Foundation
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	The Shepherd Foundation
Period covered by this management plan	30 years from construction of the development
Planning authority	Kirklees Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	2025/61/90707/W
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SE 17945 15402
Metric revision/title	Statutory Biodiversity Metric
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

Habitats to be enhanced include '*Grassland – Modified grassland'* and '*Urban – Introduced shrub'.*

Habitats to be created include '*Grassland – Modified grassland'*, '*Urban – Developed land; sealed surface*', '*Urban – Vegetated garden*' and '*Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub*'

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Construction of the habitats during the construction phase, with monitoring checks in years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 after completion.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Monitoring checks in years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 after completion.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

N/A

Funding PB-B06

Funding for the long-term implementation of the HMMP will be agreed by 31 March 2026.

Legal Agreement PB-B07

N/A

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01

Legend

Red Line Boundary

Blue Line Boundary

0 10 20 30 40 m

HABITAT WORKS

WHp Architecture

Fenay Nursery

Site Boundary Plan

Basemap: Copyright Google 2025 | November 2025 | Scale - 1: 1500 @ A4 | Drawing Reference: 251114/JT

Site Context Plan PB-F02

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		Joe Travis		
Organisation		Habitat Works Ltd.		
Responsibility	Start Date:	21.11.2025	End Date:	TBC
Complete HMMP based on best knowledge Make informed decisions on best course of action for Site management Use guidance to inform frequency of Site visits post management commencement				
Statement of Competency				
Joe has worked in Ecology for over seven year and has been working with Biodiversity Net Gains since Metric 2.0 and as such is well versed in the metric and its suitable use. Habitat Works as a company undertakes habitat creation and management and is well versed in the methodologies outlined within this document.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		The Shepherd Foundation		
Organisation		The Shepherd Foundation		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
The Shepherd Foundation will be responsible for the implementation of this HMMP, either by themselves or through an appointed party.				
Statement of Competency				
TBC				

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		The Shepherd Foundation		
Organisation		The Shepherd Foundation		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
The Shepherd Foundation will be responsible for the implementation of this HMMP, either by themselves or through an appointed party.				
Statement of Competency				
TBC				

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		Kirklees Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
TBC				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The Site itself lies to the south of Fenay Lane and is surrounded by agricultural fields to the east, west and south and woodland to the north. The Site comprises the former Fenay horticultural nursery site which was vacated in 2017 and covers approximately 1.17 ha. The Site currently comprises a mix of grassland, hard standing ground/bare ground, hedgerows, and scrub.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The proposals for the Site comprise a residential development and associated gardens, grassland and hardstanding.

Proposed habitats for the Site include*: 'Grassland – Modified grassland', 'Urban – Developed land; sealed surface', 'Urban – Vegetated garden' and 'Heathland and shrub – Mixed*'. Post development habitats will also include '*Line of trees*' , '*Native hedgerow*' and '*Species rich native hedgerow*'.

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?	☒	Habitat Works (2020) '*Fenay Bridge Nursery – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report*'.
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?	☒	Habitat Works (2020) '*Fenay Bridge Nursery – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report*'.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☒	Habitat Works (2020) '*Fenay Bridge Nursery – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report*'.
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?	☒	Habitat Works (2020) '*Fenay Bridge Nursery – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report*'.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	Habitat Works (2025) '*Fenay Nursery, Fenay Bridge – Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment*'.
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☒	Included within Companion Documents for certain accessible habitats.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	No, habitats included are common and widespread across the United Kingdom and will likely not be impacted by climate change in the lifespan of this HMMP, or in the years following its completion.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	No, the site boundary comprised habitats that are similar to those that are proposed post development, and as such it is not considered that the geology and topography will have an impact on the proposed habitats within this HMMP.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	No, the land is not currently agricultural, nor is the proposed land use post development.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No, the site boundary comprised habitats that are similar to those that are proposed post development, and as such it is not considered that the soil and substrates will have an impact on
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	Not applicable
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No, the site boundary comprised habitats that are similar to those that are proposed post development, and as such it is not considered that the hydrology and drainage will have an impact
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	Site is not within a flood risk zone
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No, the Site is in the semi-urban outskirts of Fenay Bridge
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No historic land use is considered relevant to the proposals
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	No historic environment and earth heritage is considered relevant to the proposals
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	

Biological Records

Designated Sites (BI-T01)

Provide a concise summary of the designated features within the designated sites that could be affected by the project. Categorise any potential impacts from the project, whether positive, negative, or negligible, as determined by your professional judgement.

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Project Site	Potential Impact from Project
Arkenley Lane LWS	Gr3 species rich acid and neutral grassland. Gr5 moderately species rich grassland.	0.6 km southwest	No Impact Anticipated given distance from the Site
Carr Wood LWS	Wd3 species rich acid woodland. Wd5 native bluebell cover.	1.2 km south	No Impact Anticipated given distance from the Site
Round Wood, Tandem LWS	Round Wood, Tandem, is an ancient woodland site of approximately 4.85 hectares surrounded by houses and gardens. Round Wood Beck runs along the eastern boundary, with fences along boundaries with gardens. The woodland is hummocky in places and mostly slopes steeply downwards from the central area. There are well used footpaths throughout the woodland. Native bluebell cover.	1.3 km north	No Impact Anticipated given distance from the Site
Almondbury Common,LWS	Area of ancient woodland with mix of understory habitats such as acid grassland. Home to a variety of plant species. Wd1 ancient and semi-natural woodland.	1.4 km southwest	No Impact Anticipated given distance from the Site
Gawthorpe Lower Wood LWS	Wd5 native bluebell cover.	1.5 km northeast	No Impact Anticipated given distance from the Site
Lepton Great Wood LGS, LWS	Langsettian age rock with 5 m high rock face and folded mudstones. W8 mixed deciduous woodland. W10a mesotrophic Oak-Birch woodland, W10e mesotrophic Oak-Birch woodland Acer pseudoplantatanus-Oxalis acetosella subcommunity. W16a lowland woodland Quercus robur sub-community.	1.6 km southeast	No Impact Anticipated given distance from the Site
Laneside Quarry LWS	Former brickworks now home to good population of great crested newts.	2 km northeast	No Impact Anticipated given distance from the Site

Summary of Designated Sites (BI-B01)

The Site is located 0.6 km from any designated site. Given the distance from the development to designated site, it is not considered that any significant impact will be created by the development to Arkenley Lane, Local Wildlife Site (LWS).

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B02)

N/A

Protected and Notable Species (BI-T02)

Provide a concise summary of the notable species records within the zone of influence of the project and any potential impacts from the project.

Species	Dates	Conservation Status	Distance of Closest Record	Potential Impact from Project
No individual protected or notable species is considered to be resident or reliant on the Site currently. It is considered likely that species such as nesting birds will utilise nesting habitats within the Site, however these have been considered within the Habitat Works Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) *'Fenay Bridge Nursery – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report' (Habitat Works, 2020),* and methods will be implemented throughout the construction of the Site, in addition to compensation and enhancement opportunities taken.				

Summary of Protected and Notable Species (BI-B03)

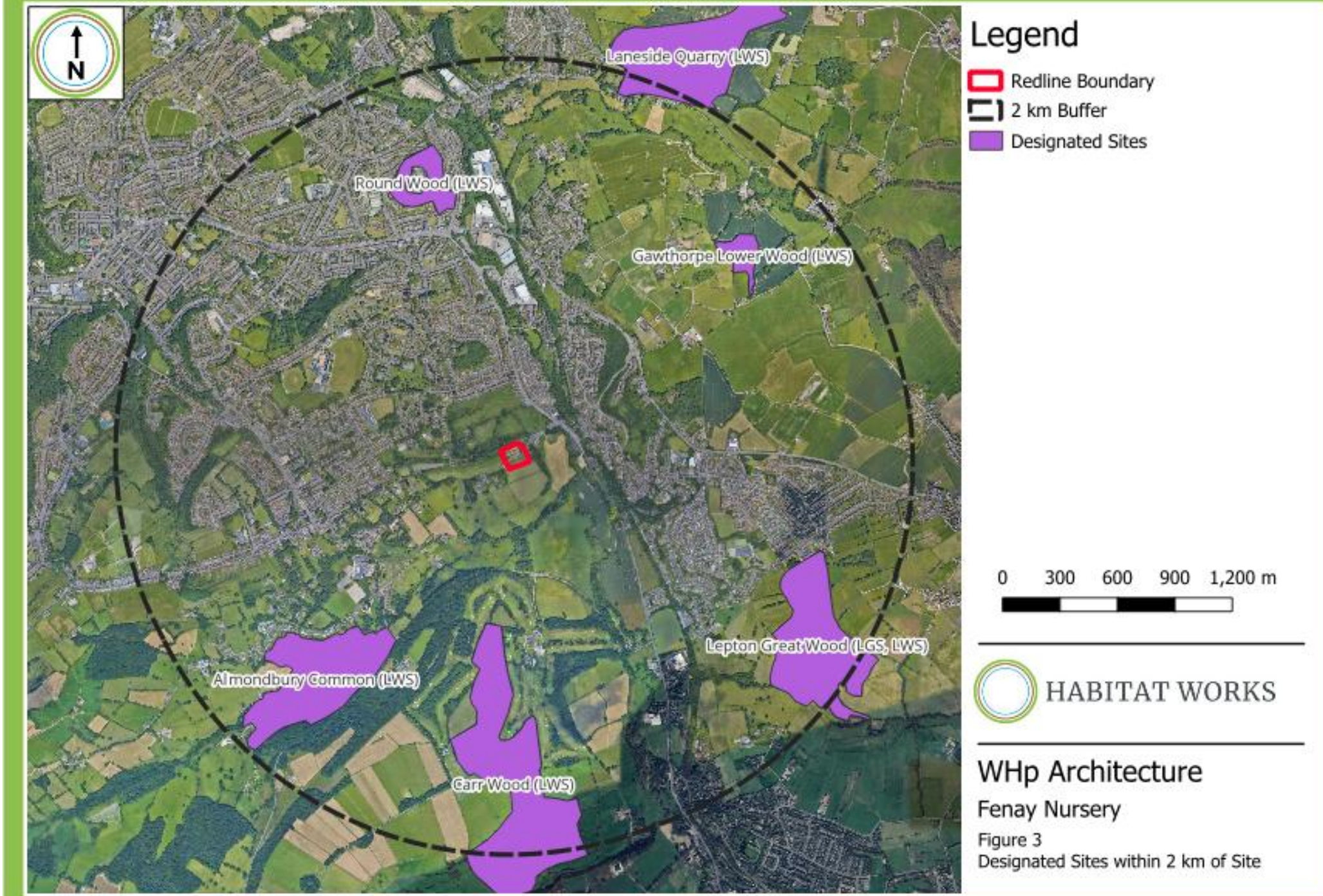
Detail is provided within the Habitat Works Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) '*Fenay Bridge Nursery – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report*' (Habitat Works, 2020).

No protected species were considered to be resident on the Site with the exception of nesting birds within mature areas of vegetation.

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B04)

Although not specifically targeted by the proposed landscaping options, thought has been given to establish habitats that will benefit locally present protected species. Semi-natural habitat retainment alongside creation of habitat piles and hedgehog boxes at site margins and careful fencing management to allow free movement can support European hedgehog populations.

To support populations of dunnock, yellow hammer and house sparrow retain adjacent semi-natural habitats and boundary features. Ensure planting scheme comprises native species that provide appropriate foraging, consider provision of nest boxes.


N
Laneside Quarry (LWS)
Round Wood (LWS)
Gawthorpe Lower Wood (LWS)
Lepton Great Wood (LGS, LWS)
Almondbury Common (LWS)
Carr Wood (LWS)
Legend
Redline Boundary
2 km Buffer
Designated Sites
0 300 600 900 1,200 m
HABITAT WORKS
WHp Architecture
Fenay Nursery
Figure 3
Designated Sites within 2 km of Site
Basemap: Copyright Google 2024
September 2025
Scale - 1: 40000@ A4
Drawing Reference: 250908/F3/EC

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Joe Travis & Eleanor Collier
Organisation	Habitat Works
Survey Date	14th October 2024
Statement of Competency	
Joe has been an ecologist for over 7 years and has undertaken a wide range of baseline surveys for protected species and habitats to inform planning applications.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
Survey undertaken outside of peak survey season and conditions. The habitats on the Site are however considered common and widespread, and it is considered that accurate baseline condition of the habitats could be assessed at the time of the survey/	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020? (BI-B05)
None noted during the site visit. Historical aerial photography indicated no habitats have been purposefully degraded on the Site.
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)

Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
Grassland – Modified grassland (g4)	No	No	The grassland has poor species diversity and is considered to represent modified grassland in poor condition. Whilst the grassland achieves 5 out of 7 criteria when assessed against the Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment criteria for modified grassland, the grassland lacks the average of 6-8 vascular plant species per m2 which is a pre-requisite to achieving moderate or good condition.	Poor	0.29
Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub (h3h)	No	No	Large area surrounded mostly by modified grassland in the southwest of the Site. Only passes criteria C and D, meaning that the threshold for Moderate condition is not met with three passes from the five categories.	Poor	0.23
Urban – Introduced shrub	No	No	Habitat which cannot be condition assessed by definition.	Condition Assessment N/A	0.22
Urban – Developed land, sealed surface (u1b)	No	No	Habitat which cannot be condition assessed by definition.	N/A - Other	0.19
Urban – Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	No	No	Habitat which cannot be condition assessed by definition.	N/A - Other	0.17
Heathland and shrub – Bramble scrub (h3d)	No	No	Habitat which cannot be condition assessed by definition.	Condition Assessment N/A	0.07

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
H1	Native hedgerow (h2a)	No	No	Three hedgerows were recorded on Site with H1 and H2 dominated by beech *Fagus sylvatica*. H3 consists of hazel *Corylus avellana* and holly *Ilex aquifolium.* The hedgerows are approximately 115 m, 25 m and 17 m long and 5 m tall and were unmanaged at the time of the survey and are considered to be of value to nature conservation at no greater than the Site level. The hedgerows are considered to be of 'moderate' condition as H1 fails both of the 'c' criteria and one of the 'e' criteria in the SBM condition assessment sheets while H2 fails one of the 'b' criteria, both of the 'c', one of the 'd' and one of the 'e' meaning that the hedgerow cannot achieve greater than 'moderate' condition.	Moderate	0.11
H2	Native hedgerow (h2a)	No	No			0.02
LoT1	Line of Trees (w1g6)	No	No	Three lines of trees were recorded on Site comprising three non-native lines of trees. Trees recorded include Leyland cypress *Cupressus × leylandii.* All of the trees recorded were early mature in age and the trees on Site are considered to be of value to nature conservation at no greater than the Site level. The lines of trees are all considered to be of 'poor' condition as they do not pass more than two of the condition criteria in the SBM condition assessment sheets, only passing criteria 'B' and 'E'.	Poor	0.06
LoT2	Line of Trees (w1g6)	No	No			0.03

Watercourses (BI-T06)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and condition justification	Condition	Area ha
None present						

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

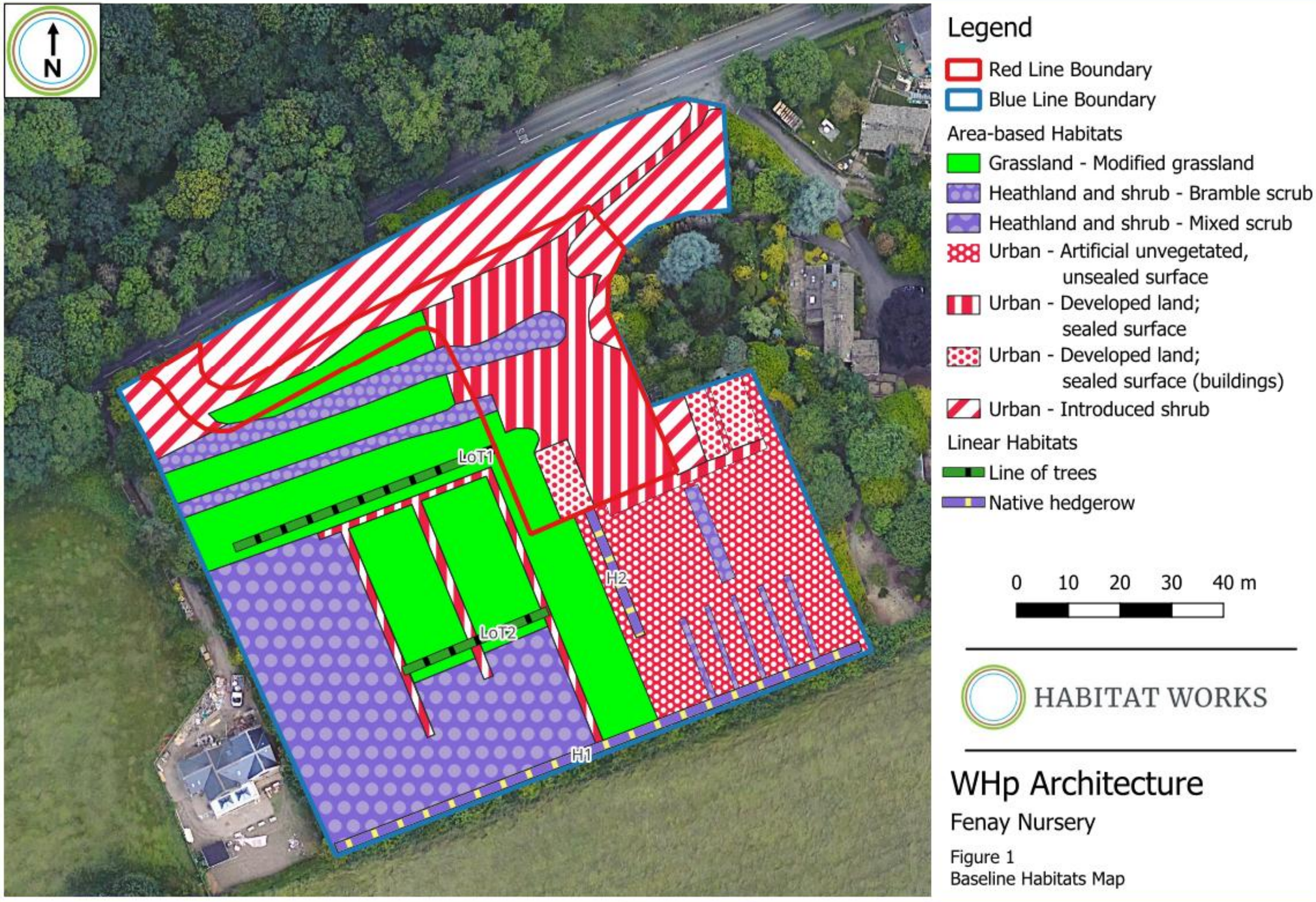
Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)

None present

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)

N/A

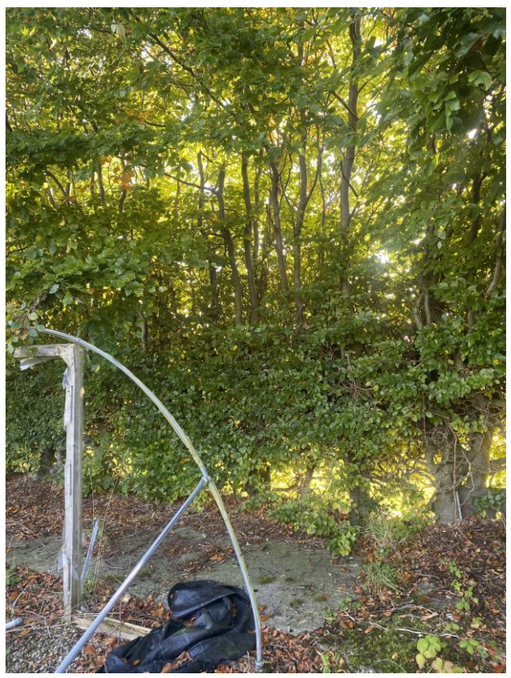
Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)

Provide a range of photographs representative of the baseline. Add additional pages for photos as required.





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 project aims to provide a residential development which includes associated gardens and hardstanding. The management plan aims to ensure habitat areas establish well, are maintained appropriately with management prescriptions chosen to maximise ecological benefit and gains through the use of appropriate timings, management techniques and strategy to ensure spaces provide and then maintain their value to wildlife over the course of the management plan.

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 project aims to provide a residential development which includes associated gardens and biodiversity rich areas with the aim of maximising biodiversity gains, whilst balancing the practical needs of the development. Residential Developments typically require a balanced approach ensuring they achieve the required standards across a wide ranging set of metrics set by planning, building regulations, highways regulations, drainage, sustainability and biodiversity policies.

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
Grassland – Modified grassland	Grassland – Modified grassland		Poor	Moderate	10	Poor condition Modified grassland will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, F and G. Criteria B, D and E will not be targeted but may still be achieved in some cases.	
Urban – Introduced scrub	Scrub – Mixed scrub		N/A	Moderate	5	Moderate condition mixed scrub will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B and C. Criteria D and E will not be specifically targeted, but may still be achieved in some cases.	
N/A	Grassland – Modified grassland		N/A	Moderate	10	Poor condition Modified grassland will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, F and G. Criteria B, D and E will not be targeted but may still be achieved in some cases.	
N/A	Scrub – Mixed scrub		Poor	Moderate	5	Poor - moderate condition mixed scrub will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C and D. Criteria B and E will not be specifically targeted, but may still be achieved in some cases.	
Line of Trees	Line of Trees	LoT1, LoT2	Poor	Poor	0	Maintain LoT at current condition by keeping trees in healthy condition and preventing damage from human activity or pests (criteria E).	
Native hedgerow	Native hedgerow	H1, H2	Moderate	Moderate	5	Maintain Native hedgerow at current condition by achieving a pass in criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C2 and D1. Criteria C2 and D2 will not be targeted but may still be achieved in some cases.	Although not specifically targeted, there is potential for criteria C1 and D2 to be passed with the land use of the Site.
N/A	Species rich native hedgerow	H3	Moderate	Moderate	5	Moderate condition Species rich native hedgerow will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C2 and D1. Criteria C2 and D2 will not be targeted but may still be achieved in some cases.	Although not specifically targeted, there is potential for criteria C1 and D2 to be passed with the land use of the Site.

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

N/A

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

Habitats to be retained in their baseline condition include *'Hedgerow – Native hedgerow'* and *'Hedgerow – Line of Trees'.*

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.

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Low 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 5. Grassland Low.

Target Habitat				Modified grassland (Moderate condition)		
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs (these may include those listed in Footnote 1) **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition** Where the vascular plant species are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2 (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), 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.	Yes		Seeding of species rich meadow mixture such as: Naturescape '*Animal Pasture Flowers & Grass Meadow Mix*' or similar native species mix. This mixture contains species that are characteristic of traditional grazed grasslands across a wide range of soil types. This should ensure the 6-8 species per m^2 establish well.	N/A	Management as described below will ensure that the species mix thrives.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No		N/A	N/A	Not specifically targeted, but may naturally occur dependant on grazing patterns
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	Yes		Not currently present and will not be introduced in the creation of the habitat.	N/A	Grazing of the grassland will help to ensure that scrub species will not establish.

	classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.					
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage including excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No		N/A	N/A	Not specifically targeted, but may naturally occur dependant on grazing patterns
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens)	No		N/A	N/A	N/A
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes		Not currently present and will not be introduced in the creation of the habitat	N/A	Grazing of the grassland will help to ensure that bracken will not establish.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes		Not currently present and will not be introduced in the creation of the habitat	N/A	To be removed immediately if beginning to establish on the Site.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

Grassland to be grazed which should naturally allow the grassland to achieve the required criteria.

Grazing should be rotated between the paddock to ensure that overgrazing/poaching does not occur.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground Preparation		Prior to seeding	Endeavour to select ground that is not highly fertile and does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Good preparation is essential to success so aim to control weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing. To prepare a seed bed first remove hardstanding concrete slabs throughout proposed area and remove weeds using repeated cultivation. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll, or tread, to produce a firm surface.
Sowing		Spring/Autumn	Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.
First Year Management		First year following sowing	Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for bugs, and they will die before the year is out. So resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, especially if the mixture contains Yellow Rattle, or has been sown with a nurse of cornfield annuals. Then cut, remove and compost. Early August is a good time. This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by grazing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.
Management Once Established		After Year 1	Rotation of grazing between the paddocks to ensure that the grassland does not become over-grazed/poached in areas.

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

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Ribwort Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	12%	
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	3%	
Great burnet	*Sanguisorba officinalis*	3%	
Salad burnet	*Sanguisorba minor*	7%	
Self heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	10%	
Rough hawkbit	*Leontodon hispidus*	10%	
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	5%	
Wild red clover	*Trifolium pratense*	8%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)
Species list continued: Wild white clover *Trifolium repens* (8%), birdsfoot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* (5%), oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare* (12%), musk mallow *Malva moschata* (7%), lesser knapweed *Centaurea nigra* (10%), perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* (30%), meadow fescue *Lolium pratense* (15%), strong creeping red fescue *Festuca rubra ssp. rubra* (15%), common bent *Agrostis capillaris* (5%), sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (5%), cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata* (10%), crested dogstail *Cynosurus cristatus* (5%), timothy *Phleum pratense* (10%), rough stalked meadowgrass *Poa trivialis* (5%).

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

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

Target Hedgerow Type:			Native species rich hedgerow and retained native hedgerow (Moderate condition)			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted?**	**Relevant Features**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H1, H2, H3	60 – 80 cm whips will be planted that will have ample opportunity to grow to the required height.		Hedgerow to be only lightly trimmed during establishment phase and allowed to grow to the desired height of 1.5 m and 1.5 m wide. Existing H1, H2 and H3 to be flailed to prevent succession to LoT.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H1, H2, H3	60 – 80 cm whips of suitable shrubby species will be planted that will have ample opportunity to grow to the required width.		Trimming of the hedges will encourage growth throughout the hedge, creating a thick, dense hedge.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	H1, H2, H3	N/A	N/A	Trimming and laying (if required) of the hedge will encourage growth throughout the hedge, creating a thick, dense hedge which continues low to the ground.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	H1, H2, H3	N/A	N/A	Trimming and laying of the hedge will encourage growth throughout the hedge, creating a thick, dense hedge without gaps. Additional plants will be planted to fill gaps if required.
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: • measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and • is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	No	H1, H2, H3	N/A	N/A	N/A
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	Yes	H1, H2, H3	N/A	N/A	No enrichment of the soils will be undertaken in the management of the hedge or adjacent habitats.

	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.	Yes	H1, H2, H3	Planting of native species.	N/A	Not currently present and will not be introduced during planting. Any individuals will be removed if established.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No	H1, H2, H3	N/A	N/A	N/A
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

Recommend the filling of gaps in any current hedgerows with native species e.g. hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* or blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* to reduce dominance of beech within H1 and H2. A minimum of six native species will be planted within newly created H3.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting of woody hedgerow species		Autumn-early Spring	A mix of woody hedgerow species will be planted at a rate of six trees per metre with guards and canes where appropriate.
Cutting/trimming of hedgerow		Years following planting, outside of bird nesting season (to be undertaken between September and February inclusive).	In the first year following planting, the trees should be cut to 45-60cm in height to encourage the thickening of the plants. After the first year, the hedgerow should be trimmed back every third year a few cm outside of bird nesting season (March to August inclusive) to encourage further growth and thickening of the hedgerow. Preference should be given to undertaking management of the hedgerow in January or March to allow local birds to utilise the berries produced by the shrubs as they can be a valuable winter food source. This should be undertaken with hedge trimmers as this creates a cleaner cut when compared to a flail and reduces the likelihood for disease and encourages better regrowth within the hedgerow. The hedge should be cut into an 'A' shape, where the hedge is denser at the bottom than the top. This provides shelter for a range of wildlife, while also allowing light to reach the ground flora. H1, H2 and H3 currently present on Site require flailing to reduce likelihood of succession to LoT and trimming of sides (as prescribed above) to thicken hedgerow.
Replanting of woody hedgerow species where gaps have formed.		Autumn-early Spring	Replanting of native woody hedgerow species as appropriate to fill any gaps that may have occurred due to the failure of trees.
Laying of hedgerow		10 years following planting	If the hedgerow is gappy or not achieving criteria B1, the hedgerow should be laid, or selectively coppiced with the main stems partially cut, or pleached, in a diagonal fashion near the base. This allows the plant to bend over horizontally whilst still being attached to the main stem. This encourages regrowth from the cuts which now lie at the base of the hedge. As the plants will now be fragile until regrowth occurs, wooden stakes should be inserted into the middle of the hedge to offer stability. Binders, often cut from willow or hazel, should be woven in and out of the stakes to help to secure everything in place. Eventually the stakes and binders will naturally break down into the hedgerow.
Removal of invasive species		As appropriate.	No invasive species are present currently in the hedgerow locations. In the event that invasives establish within the hedgerow, these should be removed immediately upon discovery to prevent further spread. The methods for removal of the invasives cannot be provided at this time, as it would be dependant on the species of invasive plant that has established.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	15%	
Spindle	*Euonymus europeas*	15%	
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	20%	
Wild privet	*Ligustrum vulgare*	20%	
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	15%	
Dog Rose	*Rosa canina*	15%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

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

What Does Success Look Like? (HD-F01)

Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 19. Scrub.

Target Habitat:			Mixed scrub (poor-moderate condition)			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana,* common juniper *Juniperus communis,* sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens,* which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes		Planting of a minimum of six native woody species, of which the most dominant will only comprise 60.00% of the scrub	Thinning of introduced shrub in the north of the Site, removing non-native species to create areas to plant native species. This should be undertaken over a period of years to create a range of species and ages	Supplementary planting of six native woody species, of which the most dominant will only comprise 60.00% of the scrub
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes		N/A	Thinning of introduced shrub in the north of the Site, removing non-native species to create areas to plant native species. This should be undertaken over a period of years to create a range of species and ages	N/A
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes		No invasives are known to be currently present on the Site. No species will be planted in the creation of the scrub habitats.	No invasives are known to be currently present on the Site. No species will be planted in the creation of the scrub habitats.	No invasives are known to be currently present on the Site. No species will be planted in the creation of the scrub habitats.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No		N/A	N/A	N/A

E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No		N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

Recommended to plant dense woody species toward back of scrub area, thinning out toward grassland areas to make future management of encroachment easier.

Scrub

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

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

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Removal of existing Introduced scrub		Year 1 to Year 25; September to February inclusive)	Sequenced removal of non-native species within area of Introduced scrub to allow for planting of native species. Trees will be removed over the lifespan of the HMMP to allow for a range of ages to develop within the scrubland, whilst also retaining denser vegetation throughout for local wildlife throughout the early stages of the development until the newly planted trees establish.
Planting of scrub tree species		Autumn-early Spring	A mix of scrub species will be planted at a rate of 2,500 trees per hectare with guards and canes where appropriate. This will allow for the likely failing of some trees to establish within the areas of scrub.
Re-planting/thinning of scrubland		Five years following planting	Consideration for the re-planting/thinning of the scrubland dependant on the establishment of the mixed scrubland following planting. If the plants have established well, thinning of dominant species will allow more light into the scrubland and allow other species to grow, ensuring that no species comprises more than 75% of the cover.
Coppicing of scrubland		Year 5 – Year 30	Consideration of should be given to coppicing the scrub on rotation with 20% cut annually on rotation. This will open up the scrubland, allowing the growth of younger seedlings to create a variation in habitat age and structure within the scrub, ensuring a range of heights of vegetation. Thought can be given to the creation of open glades or rides dependant on the health of the scrub. This will help to create tertiary structure within the habitat enhancing the 'edge' habitat which creates valuable ecological niches for a range of fauna in particular birds and invertebrates whilst enhancing the foraging opportunities for bats.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Two differing native scrub mixes proposed: 'Native Scrub Mix 7' is detailed within this table			
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	15%	
Dogwood	*Cornus sanguinea*	10%	
Spindle	*Euonymus europaeus*	15%	
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	15%	
Wild privet	*Ligustrum vulgare*	10%	
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	10%	
Dog Rose	*Rosa canina*	10%	
Guelder Rose	*Viburnum opulus*	15%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)

'Wet Scrub Mix' – Alder *Alnus glutinosa* (5%); Hazel *Corylus avellana* (20%); Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea* (25%); Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* (20%); Goat Willow *Salix caprea* (15%); and Grey Willow *Salex cinerea* (15%).

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-F01)

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
	Mixed scrub and hedgerows	Newly planted trees failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead or fail to establish during years 1-10 (monitoring).	Plant a larger number of trees initially as contingency against some losses in the early years. Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis as required.
	Mixed scrub and hedgerows	Habitat structure and diversity not achieved as required	Check scrub habitat has a transitional edge habitat and sufficient rides (if applicable) to meet the relevant criteria.	Adjust management to ensure edge diversity and rides are achieved. Deliver training to management company on importance of transitional and tertiary habitat structure.
	Mixed scrub and hedgerows	Habitat structure and diversity not achieved as required	Check scrub has full range of age classes to achieve target condition (B) if targeted. If scrub fails to achieve target and is dominated by ageing shrubs only, management action required. No cutting to take place during the initial 5 year establishment period.	Cut back 20% of scrub in planting areas annually on rotation to ensure a diverse range of age classes are achieved. Cutting to take place in February to ensure cover is maintained during the winter months and berries are available overwinter. Cutting before end of Feb to avoid impacts to nesting birds.
	Hedgerows	Hedgerow becomes gappy and criteria B2 not achieved.	If hedgerow is assessed as having greater than 10% ‘gappiness’, remedial action will be required.	Gap planting to be undertaken with appropriate native hedge species to fill gaps.
	Hedgerows	Hedgerow hedge base gap criteria not achieved (B1)	gap between ground and base of canopy for <0.5 m for 90% of length)	Consider laying the hedgerow to close gaps and promote a dense hedgerow.
	Grassland	Seeding fails to fully establish across planting area	Bare patches within establishing grassland areas.	Re-seeding/overseeding undertaken in early years to ensure establishment. Seeding to be undertaken in spring or autumn period.
	Grassland	Flowering species outcompeted by grasses/weeds	Species diversity is below criteria and minimal forb count or level of undesirable species exceeded.	Reseeding of the grassland with wildflower seeds only. This will improve the species composition for desired wildflowers. Cutting to be undertaken in early spring March/April or Aug/Sept to ensure any flowers have chance to drop seed in autumn.

				Consider wildflower plug planting of appropriate species to increase species diversity.
	Grassland	Flowering species outcompeted by grasses/weeds	Species diversity is below criteria and minimal forb count or level of undesirable species exceeded.	Specific management to target undesirable weeds or species to reduce their dominance. Selective pulling, weeding or herbicide application to reduce dominance.

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)
Detailed methodology is outlined below to ensure that habitat criteria for each proposed habitat is monitored and met, allowing ample time to undertake measures in the event that the habitat is struggling to meet one or more of the required criterion. Photographs will be taken from the same view point on each habitat, which will allow visual comparison of the habitats throughout the monitoring period. These will be noted via a grid reference to ensure they are in the same location.

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
Scrub – Mixed scrub	To be undertaken on all proposed areas of Mixed scrub Survey to be undertaken to estimate percentage covers of each species present within the Mixed scrub to ensure that at least 80% of the scrub is native; there are at least three native woody species present; and that no single species accounts for more than 75% of the cover. Surveying for evidence of Invasive non-native plant species Collect a botanical species list across Mixed scrub to check against target species list Assess the edge of the scrub, ensuring that an edge is developing with tall grassland and/or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Scrub – Bramble scrub	To be undertaken on all proposed areas of Bramble scrub Survey to be undertaken to estimate percentage covers of each species present within the Bramble scrub to ensure that at least 80% of the scrub is native; there are at least three native woody species present; and that no single species accounts for more than 75% of the cover. Surveying for evidence of Invasive non-native plant species Collect a botanical species list across Bramble scrub to check against target species list Assess the edge of the scrub, ensuring that an edge is developing with tall grassland and/or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August

Grassland – Modified grassland	To be undertaken on all proposed areas of Modified grassland Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m^2. Estimate percentage of bramble and bracken cover Surveying for evidence of Invasive non-native plant species	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Native hedgerow	To be undertaken on newly created H3 and on pre established H1 and H2 Detailed hedgerow survey that will include: • Measurement of average hedgerow height • Measurement of average hedgerow width • Measurement of hedgerow gap to base • Measurement of hedgerow gaps with hedge • Survey for evidence of nutrient enrichment • Survey for evidence of invasive non-native plant species	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Line of Trees	To be undertaken on LoT1, LoT2. Detailed line of trees survey to ensure that habitat still classes as LoT and does not become compromised. • Measurement of average LoT height • Measurement of average LoT width • Assess LoT for signs of damage from livestock, wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity • Survey for evidence of invasive non-native plant species	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August

Monitoring Reports

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

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

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

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Lovell or their appointed management company or agent	LPA

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

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	September	September or October	Report on results of initial scrub, grassland and native hedgerows creation measures.
Y2	September	September or October	Report on results of initial scrub, grassland and native hedgerows creation measures.
Y3	September	September or October	Report on results of initial scrub, grassland and native hedgerows creation measures.
Y4	September	September or October	Report on results of initial scrub, grassland and native hedgerows creation measures.
Y5	September	September or October	Report on results of initial scrub, grassland and native hedgerows establishment. Mixed scrub and Modified grassland and hedgerow should be nearing target condition.
Y10	September	September or October	Mixed scrub, Modified grassland and native hedgerows should have achieved target condition.
Y15	September	September or October	Mixed scrub, Modified grassland and native hedgerows should have achieved target condition.
Y20	September	September or October	Mixed scrub, Modified grassland and native hedgerows should have achieved target condition.
Y25	September	September or October	Mixed scrub, Modified grassland, native hedgerows should have achieved target condition.
Y30	September	September or October	Report on all habitats and confirming all have reached target condition.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)
Regular monitoring of all habitats will give early indication of whether the condition criteria are likely to be met. Monitoring methodology has been created to find any potential criteria that may not be passed as early as possible, allowing the necessary steps to be undertaken to rectify. Most habitats created should be nearing completion within the first five years following creation, and as such if any habitats are struggling to meet criterion, there is ample time and opportunity to take the required action to ensure the required criterion are met.