Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Woodley SEND School

Presented to: One Environments Ltd

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Report Details

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Quality Assurance

Issue No.	Status	Issue Date	Comments	Author	Technical Review	Authorised
1	Final	17/07/26	First Issue	Caley Nevin Consultant Ecologist	Alex Pelton Associate BNG Lead	Alex Pelton Associate BNG Lead

About Us

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As part of Lucion's group of companies, we can support you with a broader range of holistic services. Through our pool of multidisciplinary experts, we help you navigate complex regulatory frameworks, saving you time and money.

Being part of your sustainable supply chain is a key goal for our team. As a member of the UN Global Compact and a commitment to sustainability, we are the partner of choice for businesses looking to make informed decisions and mitigate risks across your portfolio.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Context and Purpose

Lucion Delta-Simons Ltd ("Lucion") was instructed by ONE Environments Ltd on behalf of Kirklees Council ("the Applicant") to produce a Habitat Management and Monitoring (HMMP) for a proposed development at Woodley SEND School, Almondbury HD5 8PQ (hereafter referred to as "the Site").

A planning application was submitted in July 2024 for the erection of a special educational needs and disabilities school and associated hard and soft landscaping ("the Proposed Development"). A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment was undertaken by Lucion in July 2024 to inform the planning submission (report ref:90653.625993). This has been used to inform the HMMP and accompanying Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP).

This HMMP has been produced to satisfy Condition 4 within the decision notice of the approved planning application, which states:

"4. *The development shall not commence until a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (the HMMP) has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The HMMP shall be prepared in accordance with the approved Biodiversity Gain Plan and include:*

a) A non-technical summary;

b) The roles and responsibilities of the people or organisation(s) delivering the HMMP;

c) The planned habitat creation and enhancement works to create or improve habitat to achieve the biodiversity net gain in accordance with the approved Biodiversity Gain Plan;

d) The management measures to maintain habitat in accordance with the approved Biodiversity Gain Plan for a period of 30 years from the completion of development; and

e) The monitoring methodology and frequency in respect of the created or enhanced habitat is to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Notice in writing shall be given to the Council when the:

HMMP has been implemented; and Habitat creation and enhancement works as set out in the HMMP have been completed.

Within 12 months of the development being in use:

The habitat creation and enhancement works set out in the approved HMMP have been completed; and

A completion report, evidencing the completed habitat enhancements, has been submitted to, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The created and/or enhanced habitat specified in the approved HMMP shall be managed and maintained in accordance with the approved HMMP.

Monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority in writing in accordance with the methodology and frequency specified in the approved HMMP.

Reason: This pre-commencement condition is required to ensure the development delivers a biodiversity net gain on site at an appropriate stage in the development process, in accordance with Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Chapter 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Policy LP30 of the Kirklees Local Plan."

This Report, its structure, and content is based on the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) Template; Companion Document; and HMMP Template Checklist published by Natural England[1]. Reference numbers provided in parentheses throughout this document correlate to reference numbers provided in the HMMP Template, to ease review and validation by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.2 Limitations

This Report has been based on the following plans and reports provided by the Client and/or available on the Kirklees Council Planning Portal:

- Lucion (2026a), Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, Almondbury School Site (report ref: 90653.625993);
- Lucion (2026b), The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool, Almondbury School Site;
- Lucion (2025), Ecological Impact Assessment, Almondbury school Site (report ref: 90653.553970); and
- One Environments (2026), Proposed Landscape Plan, Woodley School and College (NWSC-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-00002, revision P05).

Should any changes be made to the proposed landscaping referenced above, this HMMP will require updating.

[1] Available at: https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5813530037846016. Accessed January 2026

2.0 Project Background

2.1 Site Overview

Table 1 provides an overview of the Site to which this HMMP applies. A Site Boundary Plan is provided within Appendix A as Figure 1 (Ref: PB-F01). A Site Context Plan is provided within Appendix A as Figure 2 (Ref: PB-F02).

Table 1 – Site Overview (Ref: PB-B01)

Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Former Almondbury High School, Fernside Avenue, Almondbury, Huddersfield, HD5 8LQ
BNG Project Name and Address	Woodley SEND School Former Almondbury High School, Fernside Avenue, Almondbury, Huddersfield, HD5 8LQ
Author Organisation	Lucion Delta-Simons
Landowner	Kirklees Council
Land Manager	Woodley School & College
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Kier Construction Limited
Period covered by this management plan	The date of Practical Completion will be formally confirmed to the Kirklees Council Trees and Ecology Team and Planning by the Kirklees Council Project and Contracts Manager once the project reaches the Practical Completion milestone. This notification will be issued by email and will establish the commencement date for the relevant habitat management and monitoring obligations. The management plan covers a period of 30 years beyond this date.
Planning authority	Kirklees Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	2024/62/91998/W
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SE 16949 15859
Metric revision/title	90653_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Calculation_Tool__Macro-enabled__26.05.27
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

2.1.1 Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced (Ref: PB-B02)

The majority of the individual trees present in the baseline assessment of the Site are to be retained in existing condition (Moderate). The remaining trees and introduced shrub will be lost.

No habitat enhancement of existing habitats is proposed.

Of the baseline habitats present within the Site, the following will be retained:

- 32 no. medium trees ('Moderate' condition).
- 0.07 ha modified grassland ('Moderate' condition)

The following habitats will be created:

- 0.07 ha introduced shrub (condition assessment N/A);
- 0.37 ha modified grassland ('Poor 'condition);
- 0.23 ha other neutral grassland ('Poor' condition);
- 0.58 ha mixed scrub ('Moderate' condition); and
- 168 no. small trees ('Moderate' condition).

The remainder of the Site (2.49 ha) will comprise buildings and associated hardstanding.

In addition, 431 m of native hedgerow ('Poor' condition) will be created.

2.1.2 Timescales for Actions (Ref: PB-B03)

The date of Practical Completion will be formally confirmed to the Kirklees Council Trees and Ecology Team and Planning by the Kirklees Council Project and Contracts Manager once the project reaches the Practical Completion milestone. This notification will be issued by email and will establish the commencement date for the relevant habitat management and monitoring obligations. The HMMP plan covers a period of 30 years beyond this date.

2.1.3 Monitoring Requirements (Ref: PB-B04)

Monitoring is to be undertaken in years 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 20 and 30 following the completion of the proposed development, with remedial actions undertaken as necessary across the 30-year management period.

2.1.4 Required Consents and Licences (Ref: PB-B05)

Full planning consent granted for (2024/62/91998/W). No additional consents are required.

2.1.5 Funding (Ref: PB-B06)

Habitat creation and enhancement measures identified within this HMMP will be delivered as part of the construction project. Ongoing management and maintenance following completion of the development will be undertaken through the Site's maintenance and operational budget arrangements.

2.1.6 Legal Agreement (Ref: PB-B07)

This HMMP will be secured via Condition 4 in the decision notice of the full planning application 2024/62/91998/W consent.

2.2 Phasing Strategy (Ref: PB-B08)

The Proposed Development will be delivered in a single phase.

2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 2 - Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP (Ref: PB-B09)

Name or Initials		Alex Pelton		
Organisation		Lucion Delta-Simons Ltd		
Responsibility	**Start Date:**	15/07/26	**End Date:**	Upon condition discharge
Lucion were appointed to produce a Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) and HMMP in May 2026 to meet the requirements of Condition 4 of the decision notice. The named ecologist is responsible for authorising the HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
The HMMP has been authorised by Alex Pelton, an Associate Ecologist with over 8 years' experience. He has undertaken detailed BNG assessment on a range of public and private sector projects including on the DfE School Rebuilding Programme, Ministry of Justice New Prisons Programme and Small Secure Houseblock Programme. His prior experience as Group Biodiversity Manager at Barratt Developments plc and Biodiversity Technical Lead on the DfE School Rebuilding Project Framework for Mace has equipped him with an invaluable set of skills essential for developing, delivering and managing biodiversity net gain and ecological projects.				

Table 3 – Landowner or Land Manager (Ref: PB-B10)

Name or Initials		Kirklees Council		
Landowner		Kirklees Council		
Land Manager		Woodley School & College		
Responsibility	**Start Date:**	Landscaping completion date, TBD	**End Date:**	30 years from end of defects rectification period
The habitat creation and enhancement measures identified within this HMMP will be implemented by Kier Construction Limited, as Principal Contractor, and relevant specialist subcontractors during the construction phase. Kier Construction Limited retains responsibility for defects rectification during the 12-month defects rectification period in accordance with the Contract between Kirklees Council and Kier Construction Limited. Following practical completion and handover of the development, responsibility for the inspection, maintenance and ongoing management of the habitats and landscaping areas will transfer to Woodley School & College, as Land Manager, including any maintenance contractors appointed by the Land Manager.				
Statement of Competency				
During the construction phase, the habitat creation and landscaping measures identified within this HMMP will be implemented by the Principal Contractor and relevant specialist subcontractors. The Principal Contractor will ensure				

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">that all appointed subcontractors are suitably qualified, experienced and competent to undertake the relevant works associated with landscape installation, habitat creation and establishment.

Following handover, habitat management and maintenance activities will be undertaken by suitably competent personnel appointed by Woodley School & College as Land Manager. Any specialist ecological monitoring, inspection or management activities will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced persons appropriate to the relevant tasks</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP (PB-B11)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name or Initials</td><td colspan="3">N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Organisation</td><td colspan="3">Kier Construction Limited (Principal Contractor) – Construction phase and defects rectification period.

Woodley School & College (Land Manager) – Ongoing habitat management and maintenance following handover.

Kirklees Council (Landowner) – Landowner oversight</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responsibility</td><td>Start Date:</td><td>As above</td><td>End Date:</td><td>As above</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">As above</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Statement of Competency</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">As above</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing BMP (PB-B12)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name or Initials</td><td colspan="3">Kirklees Council</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Organisation</td><td colspan="3">Kirklees Council</td></tr>
<tr><td>Responsibility</td><td>Start Date:</td><td>As above</td><td>End Date:</td><td>As above</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">As above</td></tr>
</table>

2.4 Land Use Summary

Site context photos are provided in Appendix B (Ref: PB-F03).

2.4.1 Overview of Baseline Site Use (Ref: PB-B13)

The Site comprises predominantly developed land, including footpaths, playgrounds, carparks and the existing buildings, the boundaries of the Site were defined by modified grassland, with scattered trees of varying species, ages and conditions, in addition to areas of ornamental shrubs. Immediately to the east of the Site are playing fields associated with the wider school site.

The wider school site is situated in an urban area, surrounded by roads and residential properties.

2.4.2 Overview of Proposed Site Use (Ref: PB-B14)

The proposed development works will involve the erection of special educational needs and disabilities school (use class F1), comprising educational buildings, roof mounted photo-voltaic panels, sensory garden spaces, multi-use games areas, landscaping, hardstanding areas, carparking, access with secure fencing and associated ancillary development.

The landscaping proposals include the retention of the majority of on-Site trees in addition to newly created habitats.

2.5 Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist

Table 4 details the environmental information considered in this HMMP.

Table 4 - Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist (Ref: PB-T01)

Baseline and Environmental Information	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	☒	No statutory sites of national or international importance are present within 2 km of the Site. One locally designated statutory site is located 1.98 km southwest of the Site. There are nine Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) within 2 km of the Site, the closest of which is Round Wood LWS 760 m northeast of the Site. Impacts to designated sites were considered unlikely due to their relative separation from the proposed development. **Document Ref:** Lucion (2025) Almondbury School Site, Ecological Impact Assessment.
Protected and Notable Species	☒	The Ecological Impact Assessment) found the Site had suitability to support roosting bats and nesting birds. Further surveys were undertaken for roosting bats, which identified a common pipistrelle day roost in the main school building, which has since been removed under a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL). Mitigation measures associated with this licence have been implemented. Overall, the proposed planting represents enhancement of the Site landscape and does not result in permanent loss of habitat suitable to support protected or notable species. **Document Ref:** Lucion (2025) Almondbury School Site, Ecological Impact Assessment
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	☒	Wall cotoneaster, listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended) was recorded on Site. All areas of cotoneaster are to be cleared under a suitable eradication programme. **Document Ref:** Lucion (2025) Almondbury School Site, Ecological Impact Assessment
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	☒	An ecological data search was undertaken as part of the PEA for the Proposed Development. No specific constraints or opportunities were identified relating to designated sites or protected species within or nearby the Site. **Document Ref:** Lucion (2025) Almondbury School Site, Ecological Impact Assessment
Baseline Habitats Survey	☒	Baseline habitat survey information is contained in the EcIA and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment reports undertaken for the Proposed Development. **Document Ref:** Lucion (2025) Almondbury School Site, Ecological Impact Assessment **Document Ref:** Lucion (2026a) Almondbury School Site, Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment
Public Access	☒	Based on a review of development plans available, it is understood that no new public rights of way are to be provided within or adjacent to the Site. Given the Site's previous use as a school, the Proposed Development is not anticipated to significantly increase the number of Site users. The management prescriptions and target habitat condition in this HMMP have taken account of usage of the Site for recreation.
Climate	☒	The Site does not fall within any Climate Change Vulnerability Buffer areas on MAGIC Maps. Although a Climate Change Statement was submitted with the planning application, this relates to measures to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development Climate Change. However, proposed retained and newly created habitats are not considered to be particularly sensitive to changing climate conditions. Changing climatic conditions are not considered likely to impact upon the land use or management of the Site.

		Document Ref Frank Shaw Associates Architects (2024) New Woodley School and College**,** Climate Change Statement
Geology and Topography	☒	No geological constraints relevant to ecology were identified in the Ground Investigation Report submitted with the planning application. There are no adverse topographical conditions on Site. Proposed retained and newly created habitats are not considered to be particularly sensitive to on-Site geological of topographical conditions. Geology and topography are considered unlikely to influence the ability of proposed habitats to meet their target conditions or the management of such habitats. **Document Ref:** BWB (2024) New Woodley School & College, Ground Investigation Report
Agricultural Land Status	☒	The Site does not support any land favourable for agricultural management.
Soils and Substrates	☒	The submitted Ground Investigation Report identified localised areas of ash and clinker, which can create alkaline soil conditions. However, the proposed habitats are not considered to be significantly different to existing habitats on Site and are not considered to be particularly sensitive to on-Site soil conditions. **Document Ref:** BWB (2024) New Woodley School & College, Ground Investigation Report
Contaminated Land	☒	The submitted Ground Investigation Report did not identify areas of significant contaminated land. **Document Ref:** BWB (2024) New Woodley School & College, Ground Investigation Report
Hydrology and Drainage	☒	The submitted Flood Risk Assessment and Sustainable Drainage Strategy determined that the Site is in Flood Zone 1, representing a Very Low Risk of flooding, and a sustainable drainage strategy including the use of swales will minimises the risk of flooding, such that it is not considered a constraint to proposed habitats. **Document ref:** LK Consult Ltd (2023) Land off Fernside Avenue, Huddersfield, HD5 8PQ, Flood Risk Assessment & Outline Drainage Strategy BWB (2024) New Woodley School and College, Sustainable Drainage Statement
Flood Risk Zones	☒	The submitted Flood Risk Assessment determined that the Site is in Flood Zone 1, representing a Very Low Risk of flooding **Document ref:** LK Consult Ltd (2023) Land off Fernside Avenue, Huddersfield, HD5 8PQ, Flood Risk Assessment & Outline Drainage Strategy
Landscape Character and Designations	☒	The Site falls within National Character Area 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe. Given limited the scale of the development and its urbanised setting, the surrounding landscape character is not anticipated to have influenced the proposed habitat retention or creation measures proposed.
Historic Land Use	☒	No historic use is anticipated to influence proposed habitats.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	☐	No heritage documents were made available to review.
Other – please specify	☐	N/A

2.6 Baseline and Environmental Information

All relevant baseline environmental information can be found within the documents and plans listed in Table 4, above.

3.0 Planned Management Activities

3.1 Management Plan Aims and Objectives (Ref: PM-B01)

Post-development habitats have been primarily dictated by the baseline habitats present, opportunities for enhancement, achievable management, and the end use of the Site.

The aims of this management plan are:

- Ensure habitats retained within the site (individual trees) are managed in a way that does not reduce their existing condition.
- Habitats which are not targeting Moderate or Good condition (i.e. Poor condition or Condition Assessment N/A) will still be managed to ensure they remain healthy.
- Create habitats that provide resources for Site fauna. This includes management of habitats to optimise opportunities for invertebrates, which in turn provide a feeding resource for birds and bats.
- Ensure newly created habitats establish and reach their target condition scores within the timeframes set within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool.

3.2 Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information (Ref: PM-B02)

The overall design of the Proposed Development has been established with consideration for end use requirements, including accessibility, safety and provision of functional space for users. The landscaping strategy has also been designed to increase the diversity and species-richness of habitats, providing nectar resource for pollinators.

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Tech Note was produced by Lucion following the initial habitat survey of the Site, and thus the assessment of existing (baseline) habitats within the Site, surrounding land use and the potential presence of any protected or otherwise notable species has been considered in the landscape design. Existing individual trees have been retained where possible within the strategy. The proposed landscaping includes a range of habitats that provide structural diversity and add to the species richness of the Site. The proposed design is considered to complement existing landscaping in the wider surrounds and is considered likely to provide enhanced opportunities for bats and birds.

Table 5 – Habitat and Condition Targets (Ref: PM-T01)

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Individual trees	Individual trees (retained)	All retained trees	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	Retained trees already pass Criteria A, C, D, and F.	Maintain individual trees in existing condition by continuing to achieve Criteria A, C, D, and F.
N/A	Individual trees	Proposed trees	N/A	Moderate	27 years	Criteria B, D, and F will be targeted. Criterion A, C, and E will not be targeted.	Individual trees to be planted in areas oversailing vegetation, ensuring Criteria B and F are achieved. Pruning will only occur where health and safety demands, and trees will retain >75% of the expected tree canopy. Native species will also pass Criterion A.
N/A	Introduced shrub	'Ornamental Planting' on Landscaping plan	N/A	Condition assessment N/A	1 year	No specific condition targeted.	Management will ensure this habitat remains healthy.
N/A	Modified grassland	Retained and created modified grassland, 'Existing Grass Retained', 'Reinforced grass planting', and 'Amenity Grass' in Landscaping plan.	Poor	Poor	1 year	N/A as poor condition targeted. However, existing grassland achieves Criteria C, E, F, and G, and both retained and created grassland will likely achieve these criteria.	Amenity grassland areas which will likely fail Criterion A due to lack of species richness in seed mix. Grassland will be regularly mown to uniform sward height resulting in failure of Criterion B. Access and recreational use likely to result in fail of Criterion D.

N/A	Other neutral grassland	'Meadow Planting' and 'Swale Grass' on Landscaping plan.	N/A	Poor	1 year	N/A as poor condition targeted. However, Criteria C and D will likely be achieved through the seed mix and general management.	Management will ensure this habitat remains healthy. Colonisation by some species indicative of sub-optimal condition may occur e.g. spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare.* Sward height will likely be relatively uniform.
N/A	Mixed scrub	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on Landscape plan.	N/A	Moderate	5 years	Criteria A, B, and C will be targeted.	Seven native woody species will be planted in almost equal proportion to achieve Criterion A. Natural aging and regeneration will create diversity in age classes of shrub to pass Criterion B, whilst extent non-native species and species indicative of sub-optimal condition will be monitored with management actions implemented where required to achieve Criterion C.
N/A	Native hedgerow	'Native Hedge Planting' in Landscape plan.	N/A	Poor	1 year	General management will likely result in the passing of Criteria B2, D1, and D2.	General annual management will ensure this habitat remains healthy.

3.3 Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

No species-specific enhancements are currently proposed e.g. bird, bat, hedgehog, or insect habitat boxes.

3.4 Habitat Retention

A Habitat Retention Plan is provided in Appendix A as Figure 3 (Ref: PM-F01).

3.4.1 Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats (Ref: PM-03)

Existing trees and an area of modified grassland are to be retained as part of the development proposals. These will receive appropriate protection during the construction phase.

3.4.2 Specification of Protective Measures to be Used (Ref: PM-04)

As per the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) produced by fpcr in 2025, the trees to be retained will be protected during works through the installation of tree protection fencing. Further details can be found in the AMS.

3.5 Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Table 6, below, provides details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted habitats and condition criteria. Only habitats Medium Distinctiveness and higher habitats have been included, as well as Low Distinctiveness habitat with a targeted condition of Moderate or higher.

Table 6 - Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (Ref: GL-T01)

Target Habitat: Individual trees (retained)				
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Management Approach**
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	All retained trees	Existing trees are mostly native, Lombardy poplars are present in the northern extent but less than 30% of total composition.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total	No	N/A	N/A

	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).	Yes	All retained trees	Trees on site are semi-mature/mature and will be allowed to continue to 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.	Yes	All retained trees	Trees are currently in good health and will only be pruned where absolutely necessary for health and safety reasons but will still retain >75% of their expected canopy for their height.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	N/A	N/A
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	All retained trees	Mostly oversailing grassland, some areas over hardstanding but less than 20%.

Target Habitat: Individual trees (Created)				
Target Condition: Moderate				
Condition Assessment Criteria	**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation Approach**	**Management Approach**

A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	Native 'Proposed trees' on Landscape plan	Targeted for native trees, not targeted for non-native trees.	N/A
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	All 'Proposed Trees' on Landscape Plan	All individual trees automatically meet this criterion.	N/A
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	All 'Proposed Trees' on Landscape Plan	Planted trees are largely to be in areas of soft landscaping where pruning will not be required.	Refrain from pruning trees unless safety requirements dictate, do not use harmful herbicides in the vicinity of trees.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	All 'Proposed Trees' on Landscape Plan	Individual trees are located over modified grassland, wildflower meadow grassland or areas of herbaceous shrub planting.	Underlying habitats will be retained and managed as appropriate.
Target Habitat: Other Neutral Grassland (Created)					
Target Condition: Poor					
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description) **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.**	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

	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.	Yes	'Meadow Planting' and 'Swale Grass' on Landscaping plan.	Seeding will be undertaken during suitable conditions i.e. mild and damp weather when the ground is moist and workable to ensure even coverage. Grassland will be monitored during establishment phase for bare patches requiring over-seeding.	Bare ground coverage will be monitored and overseeding will be carried out where required.
D	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinum is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg*.) is less than 5%.	Yes	'Meadow Planting' and 'Swale Grass' on Landscaping plan.	No bracken currently present on site. Proposed seed mix does not contain bracken.	Ongoing monitoring and removal of bracken by hand if required.
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. If any invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present,	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

	including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition**.				
Target Habitat: Mixed Scrub					
Target Condition: Moderate					
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation 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).[1] - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species[2], - 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).	Yes	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on Landscape plan.	Species to be used are field maple *Acer campestre,* downy birch *Betula pubescens,* hazel *Corylus avellana,* crab apple *Malus sylvestris,* wild cherry *Prunus avium,* bird cherry *Prunus padus,* and oak *Quercus robur,* with no species comprising >15% of mix.	Ongoing monitoring of species mix cover to ensure one species does not comprise >75% of each parcel. If species reaches 75% of cover in any given parcel, this should be thinned to allow regeneration of other species, or additional planting of other species should be undertaken if necessary.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[3]) shrubs are all present.	Yes	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on	Whips to be planted which will be allowed to mature.	The majority of shrubs will be left to mature, with occasional thinning if required to encourage seedlings,

			Landscape plan.		saplings and young shrubs to establish through natural regeneration. Oak, Hazel and Field Maple will be left to mature for the first 7 years following planting. Approximately 20% of Oak, Hazel and Field Maple shrubs will be coppiced every 3 years from year 7 and allowed to naturally regenerate.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[4] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[5]) and species indicative of suboptimal condition[6] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on Landscape plan.	Existing cotoneaster on Site to be eradicated, and no INNS included in planting mixes.	Ongoing monitoring for the presence of INNS. Removal by a specialist contractor to be undertaken should INNS establish within the grassland.
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

3.6 Creation and Management Detailed Methods

3.6.1 Individual Trees

Table 7 – Creation, Enhancement, and Management Detailed Methods (UT-T02) – Individual Trees

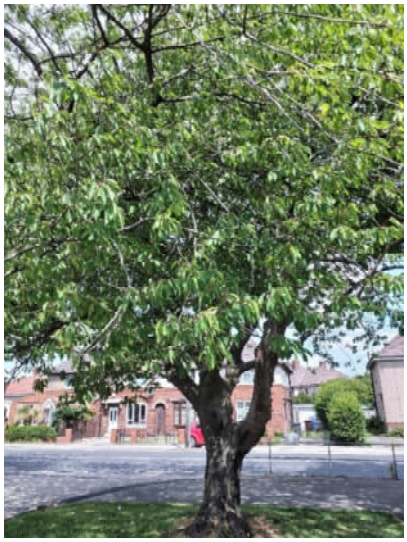
Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Protection of existing trees	Retained trees	Throughout construction	The existing trees to be retained will be protected from commencement to completion of all works on-Site by a combination of tree protection fencing and ground protection (as per the AMS produced by FPCR in 2025.
Planting of individual trees	All newly planted trees	November - March (inclusive)	Prior to planting, the ground should be prepared as per the specification within landscaping proposals such that the plants can grow successfully. The soil should have a good tilth (particle size, moisture content, degree of aeration, rate of water infiltration, and drainage) so that the roots can establish. Planting and excavation should be carried out between November and March (inclusive), when the ground is not frozen or waterlogged as this may cause damage to the structure of the soil. All trees are to be planted with appropriate single stakes and biodegradable stem protection.
Management of newly planted trees	All newly planted trees	Ongoing	All trees should be watered to field capacity immediately after planting. Following this, watering should be undertaken as necessary to ensure the establishment and continued thriving of all planting. New planting will be maintained weed free by hand pulling or use of an appropriate herbicide during the growing season (March – October, inclusive) for the first three years to discourage competition for resources and ensure strong growth. The condition of stakes and ties should be checked during each scheduled maintenance visit and adjusted/replaced as necessary. After the first two years stakes and ties should be removed if the trees are self-supporting. Dead wood and suckers should be removed as required to ensure development of a main leader. Trees should only be pruned where absolutely necessary for safety reasons.
Replacement planting	All newly planted trees	In first five years	Any trees that die within the first five years of planting should be replaced with a specimen of similar size in the next growing season.
Ongoing monitoring	Retained and all newly planted trees	As per Section 4.	On-going monitoring to determine if the individual trees are meeting the relevant condition assessment criteria, with corrective action to be taken as required.

Table 8 – Creation, Enhancement, and Management Detailed Methods (UT-T03) – Individual Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance / %
Acer campestre	Field maple (multi-stem)	8no.
Acer campestre	Field maple	30no.
Acer campestre 'Streetwise'	Field maple 'Streetwise'	3no.
Acer platanoides 'Crimson Sentry'	Norway maple 'Crimson Sentry'	7no.
Amelanchier lamarckii	Snowy mespilus	16no.
Betula 'Fascination'	Fascination birch	8no.
Betula nigra	River birch	27no.
Betula pendula	Silver birch	9no.
Betula pubescens	Downy birch	2no.
Betula utilis jacquemontii	Himalayan birch	6no.
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	2no.
Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'	European hornbeam 'Frans Fontaine'	3no.
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree	2no.
Prunus 'Accolade'	Accolade flowering cherry	10no.
Prunus avium 'Plena'	Double-flowered wild cherry	12no.
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Chanticleer pear	1no.
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	5no.
Ulmus 'New Horison'	New Horizon Elm	1no.

What Does Success Look Like (UT-F01)





3.6.2 Introduced shrub

Table 16 - Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods – Introduced shrub

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting	'Ornamental Planting' on Landscaping plan	November - March (inclusive)	Prior to planting, the ground should be prepared as per landscaping specifications such that the plants can grow successfully. The soil should have a good tilth (particle size, moisture content, degree of aeration, rate of water infiltration, and drainage) so that the roots can establish. Planting and excavation should be carried out between November and March (inclusive), when the ground is not frozen or waterlogged as this may cause damage to the structure of the soil.
Management	'Ornamental Planting' on Landscaping plan	Ongoing	All plants should be watered to field capacity immediately after planting. Following this, watering should be undertaken as necessary to ensure the establishment and continued thriving of all planting. New planting will be maintained weed free by hand pulling or use of an appropriate herbicide during the growing season (March – October, inclusive) for the first three years to discourage competition for resources and ensure strong growth. The condition of each plant should be checked during each scheduled maintenance visit and adjusted/replaced as necessary. After the first two years stakes and ties should be removed if the plants are self-supporting. Dead wood and suckers should be removed as required to ensure development of a main leader.
Replacement planting	'Ornamental Planting' on Landscaping plan	In first five years	Any plants that die within the first five years of planting should be replaced with a similar species and size in the next growing season.
Ongoing monitoring	'Ornamental Planting' on Landscaping plan	As per Section 4.0	Ongoing monitoring to ensure introduced shrub areas develop as intended in the Planting Plans, with corrective action to be taken as required.

Table 17 – Species Lists – Introduced shrub

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance (%)
Shrubs		
Bergenia 'Eroica'	Elephant's ears 'Eroica'	
Cornus sanguinea	Common dogwood	

Mahonia aquifolium 'Apollo'	Oregon grape 'Apollo'	
Mahonia pinnata 'Fireflame'	California mahonia 'Fireflame'	
Pachysandra terminalis 'Green Carpet'	Japanese spurge 'Green Carpet'	
Vinca minor 'Atropurpurea'	Lesser periwinkle 'Atropurpurea'	
Herbaceous		
Helleborus argutifolius	Corsican hellebore	
Miscanthus sinensis 'Morning Light'	Chinese silver grass 'Morning Light'	
Semi-shade Amenity Mix		
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle	5%
Asplenium scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue fern	10%
Aster × frikartii 'Mönch'	Frikart's aster 'Mönch'	8%
Brunnera macrophylla 'Jack Frost'	Siberian bugloss 'Jack Frost'	10%
Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	Feather reed grass 'Karl Foerster'	8%
Geranium 'Rozanne'	Cranesbill 'Rozanne'	10%
Geranium phaeum 'Album'	Dusky cranesbill 'Album'	8%
Hakonechloa macra	Japanese forest grass	18%
Pulmonaria officinalis 'Sissinghurst White'	Lungwort 'Sissinghurst White'	5%
Sarcococca confusa	Sweet box	10%
Verbena bonariensis	Purpletop vervain	8%
Shade Amenity Mix		
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle	5%
Asplenium scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue fern	10%
Aster × frikartii 'Mönch'	Frikart's aster 'Mönch'	8%
Brunnera macrophylla 'Jack Frost'	Siberian bugloss 'Jack Frost'	10%
Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	Feather reed grass 'Karl Foerster'	8%

Geranium 'Rozanne'	Cranesbill 'Rozanne'	10%
Geranium phaeum 'Album'	Dusky cranesbill 'Album'	8%
Hakonechloa macra	Japanese forest grass	18%
Pulmonaria officinalis 'Sissinghurst White'	Lungwort 'Sissinghurst White'	5%
Sarcococca confusa	Sweet box	10%
Verbena bonariensis	Purpletop vervain	8%
Shade Sensory Mix		
Brunnera macrophylla	Siberian bugloss	15%
Geranium × oxonianum 'Wargrave Pink'	Cranesbill 'Wargrave Pink'	15%
Liriope muscari	Lilyturf	15%
Luzula sylvatica	Greater woodrush	15%
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese spurge	20%
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody	20%
Sensory Mix 1		
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle	10%
Geranium macrorrhizum 'White-Ness'	Bigroot geranium 'White-Ness'	15%
Persicaria affinis 'Darjeeling Red'	Fleeceflower 'Darjeeling Red'	20%
Rudbeckia 'Goldsturm'	Coneflower 'Goldsturm'	10%
Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	Stonecrop 'Autumn Joy'	15%
Stipa tenuissima	Mexican feather grass	15%
Vinca minor 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Lesser periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'	15%
Sensory Mix 2		
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle	10%
Geranium macrorrhizum 'White-Ness'	Bigroot geranium 'White-Ness'	15%
Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	Lavender 'Hidcote'	10%

Persicaria affinis 'Darjeeling Red'	Fleeceflower 'Darjeeling Red'	20%
Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	Stonecrop 'Autumn Joy'	15%
Stipa tenuissima	Mexican feather grass	15%
Vinca minor 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Lesser periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'	15%
Sensory Mix 3		
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle	10%
Echinacea purpurea	Purple coneflower	15%
Helichrysum italicum	Curry plant	10%
Rudbeckia 'Goldsturm'	Coneflower 'Goldsturm'	20%
Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	Stonecrop 'Autumn Joy'	15%
Stipa tenuissima	Mexican feather grass	15%
Vinca minor 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Lesser periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'	15%
Sensory Mix 4		
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle	10%
Geranium macrorrhizum 'White-Ness'	Bigroot geranium 'White-Ness'	15%
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	10%
Salvia argentea	Silver sage	20%
Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	Stonecrop 'Autumn Joy'	15%
Stipa tenuissima	Mexican feather grass	15%
Vinca minor 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Lesser periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'	15%
Sensory Mix 5		
Echinacea 'Flame Thrower'	Coneflower 'Flame Thrower'	10%
Geranium macrorrhizum 'White-Ness'	Bigroot geranium 'White-Ness'	15%
Helichrysum italicum	Curry plant	10%
Persicaria affinis 'Darjeeling Red'	Fleeceflower 'Darjeeling Red'	20%
Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	Stonecrop 'Autumn Joy'	15%

Stipa tenuissima	Mexican feather grass	15%
Vinca minor 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Lesser periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'	15%
Sensory Mix 6		
Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle	10%
Briza maxima	Greater quaking grass	15%
Geranium macrorrhizum 'White-Ness'	Bigroot geranium 'White-Ness'	15%
Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	Lavender 'Hidcote'	10%
Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	Stonecrop 'Autumn Joy'	15%
Stachys byzantina	Lamb's ears	20%
Vinca minor 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Lesser periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'	15%
Semi-shade Amenity Mix - Bulb Mix		
Chionodoxa forbesii	Glory-of-the-snow	30%
Crocus chrysanthus 'Snow Bunting'	Crocus 'Snow Bunting'	40%
Muscari armeniacum	Grape hyacinth	30%
Shade Amenity - Bulb Mix		
Chionodoxa forbesii	Glory-of-the-snow	30%
Crocus chrysanthus 'Snow Bunting'	Crocus 'Snow Bunting'	40%
Muscari armeniacum	Grape hyacinth	30%

What Does Success Look Like – Introduced shrub



3.6.3 Modified grassland

Table 9 - Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GL-T02) – Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Laying grassland turf	'Reinforced grass planting', on Landscape Plan	April – October	Golpa Pre Grown Reinforced Pre-Grown Turf to be laid in accordance with manufacturer guidelines. Turf laying should be undertaken during suitable conditions i.e. mild and damp weather when the ground is moist and workable. Sowing/turfing should not be undertaken in persistent cold or drying winds or if the soil is frost bound, waterlogged or excessively dry.
Seeding	'Amenity Grass' on Landscape Plan	April – October	Germinal Seeds A19 seed mix to be used in accordance with landscaping details. Seeding should be undertaken during suitable conditions i.e. mild and damp weather when the ground is moist and workable. Sowing/turfing should not be undertaken in persistent cold or drying winds or if the soil is frost bound, waterlogged or excessively dry.
Watering	Reinforced grass planting', and 'Amenity Grass' in Landscaping plan.	August/September	The grassland should be watered to field capacity immediately after planting. Following this, watering should be undertaken as necessary to ensure the establishment and continued thriving of all planting. Additional watering should be undertaken in the summer months and/or periods of drought, as required.
Cutting	Retained and created modified grassland, 'Existing Grass Retained', 'Reinforced grass planting', and 'Amenity Grass' in Landscaping plan.	August/September	Once the grassland reaches a height of 100 mm it should be cut using a rotary mower to a height of 25-30 mm, with all arisings removed and disposed of. Following this, the grassland should be regularly cut to ensure it does not exceed 75 mm in height (ideally to 25-40 mm).
Ongoing monitoring	Retained and created modified grassland, 'Existing Grass Retained', 'Reinforced grass planting', and 'Amenity Grass' in Landscaping plan.	As per Section 4.	On-going monitoring to determine if grassland is meeting the relevant condition assessment criteria, with corrective action to be taken as required.

Weeding	Retained and created modified grassland, 'Existing Grass Retained', 'Reinforced grass planting', and 'Amenity Grass' in Landscaping plan.	As per Section 4.	The grassland should be kept clear of unfavourable species by hand pulling or spot treatment using an appropriate herbicide, rather than bulk-spraying large portions of the grassland. The application of herbicide on planting areas should only be undertaken at appropriate times of year and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, with note taken of suitable weather conditions. The following weed species should be removed as soon as they appear: docks; thistles; willowherbs; ragworts; nettles; bindweeds; and couch grass.
Supplementary seeding	Retained and created modified grassland, 'Existing Grass Retained', 'Reinforced grass planting', and 'Amenity Grass' in Landscaping plan.	If required, following Year 5 monitoring visit.	Supplementary overseeding with an appropriate native seed mix as required, should grassland fail to meet condition assessment criteria following Year 5 monitoring visit.

A full species list and abundances for the Golpa Pre Grown Reinforced Pre-Grown Turf were not available for review.

Table 10 - Species Lists (GL-T03) - Modified Grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Germinal Seeds A19		
Lolium perenne	Perennial ryegrass	50%
Festuca rubra ssp. rubra	Strong creeping red fescue	20%
Festuca rubra ssp. litoralis	Slender creeping red fescue	25%
Agrostis castellana	Highland bent	5%

What Does Success Look Like (GL-F01)





3.6.4 Other Neutral Grassland

Table 12: Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GH -T02) – Other Neutral Grassland

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Sowing wildflower grassland seed mix	'Meadow Planting' and 'Swale Grass' on Landscaping plan.	Autumn or spring	Meadow Planting areas will be sown with Emorsgate EM2 seed mix (or similar) whilst Swale Grass area will be sown with Emorsgate EM8 seed mix (or similar). Prior to planting, the ground should be prepared such that the plants can grow successfully. The soil should have a good tilth (particle size, moisture content, degree of aeration, rate of water infiltration, and drainage) so that the roots can establish. Topsoil should be of low fertility to help reduce weed growth. Seeding should be undertaken during suitable conditions i.e. mild and damp weather when the ground is moist and workable. Seeding should not be undertaken in persistent cold or drying winds or if the soil is frost bound, waterlogged or excessively dry. The seed must be left on the soil surface but a light roll of the seedbed following seeding is essential. Alternatively, if seeding in the spring, the seed must be lightly covered with soil and the ground rolled to aid capillary action. If the spring is very dry watering will be necessary.
Watering	'Meadow Planting' and 'Swale Grass' on Landscaping plan.	August/September	Watering of the wildflower areas is only required during periods of drought whilst the habitat is establishing.
Cutting	'Meadow Planting' and 'Swale Grass' on Landscaping plan.	August/September	In the first year after sowing, the newly seeded areas must be kept mown to enable light to get into the bottom of the sward and aid germination. Depending on the equipment available the sward must be kept mown down to a height of approximately 10 cm. The arisings should be removed to keep the sward clear and open.

			In subsequent years, cut and collect all areas at the end of the season in August / early September. If there is still a lot of grass growth during the spring, keep the sward mown through until the end of May, when it should be left to flower and set seed. Mow pathways through grassland to create a varied sward height within habitat and encourage site users to minimise trampling on longer areas of grassland sward.
Ongoing monitoring	'Meadow Planting' and 'Swale Grass' on Landscaping plan.	As per Section 4.0	Ongoing monitoring to determine if grassland is meeting the relevant condition assessment criteria, with corrective action to be taken as required.
Supplementary seeding	'Meadow Planting' and 'Swale Grass' on Landscaping plan.	If required, following Year 5 monitoring visit	Supplementary overseeding with appropriate seed mix as required, should grassland fail to meet condition assessment criteria following Year 5 monitoring visit.

Table 13 – Species Lists (GH-T03) – Other Neutral Grassland

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Abundance (%)**
Emorsgate EM2		
Wildflowers		
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	0.60%
Betonica officinalis	Betony	1.50%
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed	2.25%
Daucus carota	Wild carrot	0.75%
Galium album	Hedge bedstraw	0.75%
Galium verum	Lady's bedstraw	0.90%
Geranium pratense	Meadow crane's-bill	0.30%
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye daisy	1.50%
Medicago lupulina	Black medick	0.45%
Primula veris	Cowslip	0.75%
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	1.50%

Ranunculus acris	Meadow buttercup	1.50%
Silene dioica	Red campion	0.60%
Silene vulgaris	Bladder campion	1.20%
Vicia cracca	Tufted vetch	0.45%
Grasses		
Agrostis capillaris	Common bent	8.50%
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested dogstail	29.75%
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	25.50%
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller cat's-tail	4.25%
Poa pratensis	Smooth-stalked meadow-grass	17.00%
Emorsgate EM8		
Wildflowers		
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	1.00%
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony	0.40%
Angelica sylvestris	Wild angelica	0.10%
Betonica officinalis	Betony	2.00%
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed	3.00%
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	0.80%
Galium verum	Lady's bedstraw	1.60%
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow vetchling	0.40%
Leontodon hispidus	Rough hawkbit	0.20%
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye daisy (moon daisy)	1.60%
Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot trefoil	0.20%
Lotus pedunculatus	Greater birdsfoot trefoil	0.10%
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	0.40%
Primula veris	Cowslip	2.00%
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	2.00%

Ranunculus acris	Meadow buttercup	2.00%
Rumex acetosa	Common sorrel	0.60%
Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged robin	1.00%
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion	0.40%
Vicia cracca	Tufted vetch	1.00%
Grasses		
Agrostis capillaris	Common bent	8.00%
Carex echinata	Star sedge	4.80%
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested dogstail	36.00%
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted hair-grass	3.20%
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	20.00%
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller cat's-tail	1.60%
Poa pratensis	Smooth-stalked meadow-grass	6.40%

What Does Success Look Like (GH-F01)



3.6.5 Mixed scrub

Table 14 - Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (SC-T02) – Mixed scrub

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting of scrub plants	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on	November - March (inclusive)	Prior to planting, the ground should be prepared as per landscaping specifications such that the plants can grow successfully. The soil should have a good tilth (particle size, moisture content, degree of aeration, rate of water

	Landscape plan.		infiltration, and drainage) so that the roots can establish. Planting and excavation should be carried out between November and March (inclusive), when the ground is not frozen or waterlogged as this may cause damage to the structure of the soil.
Management of newly planted scrub	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on Landscape plan.	Ongoing	All plants should be watered to field capacity immediately after planting. Following this, watering should be undertaken as necessary to ensure the establishment and continued thriving of all planting. New planting will be maintained weed free by hand pulling or use of an appropriate herbicide during the growing season (March – October, inclusive) for the first three years to discourage competition for resources and ensure strong growth. The condition of each plant should be checked during each scheduled maintenance visit and adjusted/replaced as necessary. After the first two years stakes and ties should be removed if the plants are self-supporting. Dead wood and suckers should be removed as required to ensure development of a main leader.
Replacement planting	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on Landscape plan.	In first five years	Any plants that die within the first five years of planting should be replaced with a similar species and size in the next growing season.
Pruning	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on Landscape plan.	October – February (inclusive)	Once mature, the scrub should be cut once on rotation with no more than one third cut in any one year, using hand or mechanical cutters as appropriate. This allows the continuous provision of ideal nesting habitat as well as supporting the production of berries for foraging fauna, whilst also encouraging natural regeneration.
Ongoing monitoring	'Woodland Buffer Planting' on Landscape plan.	As per Section 4.0	Ongoing monitoring to determine if mixed scrub is meeting the relevant condition assessment criteria, with corrective action to be taken as required.

Table 157 - Species Lists (SC-T03) – Mixed scrub

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance (%)
Acer campestre	Field maple	15
Betula pubescens	Downy birch	15
Corylus avellana	Hazel	15
Malus sylvestris	Crab apple	15

Prunus avium	Wild cherry	15
Prunus padus	Bird cherry	15
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	10

What Does Success Look Like (SC-F01)



3.6.6 Native Hedgerow

Table 14 - Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (HD-T02) – Hedgerow

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting of hedgerow plants	'Native Hedge Planting' in Landscape plan.	November - March (inclusive)	Prior to planting, the ground should be prepared as per landscaping specifications such that the plants can grow successfully. The soil should have a good tilth (particle size, moisture content, degree of aeration, rate of water infiltration, and drainage) so that the roots can establish. Planting and excavation should be carried out between November and March (inclusive), when the ground is not frozen or waterlogged as this may cause damage to the structure of the soil.
Management of newly planted scrub	''Native Hedge Planting' in Landscape plan.	Ongoing	All plants should be watered to field capacity immediately after planting. Following this, watering should be undertaken as necessary to ensure the establishment and continued thriving of all planting. New planting will be maintained weed free by hand pulling or use of an appropriate herbicide during the growing season (March – October, inclusive) for the first three years to discourage competition for resources and ensure strong growth. The condition of each plant should be checked during each scheduled maintenance visit and adjusted/replaced as necessary. After the first two years stakes and ties should

			be removed if the plants are self-supporting. Dead wood and suckers should be removed as required to ensure development of a main leader.
Replacement planting	'Native Hedge Planting' in Landscape plan.	In first five years	Any plants that die within the first five years of planting should be replaced with a similar species and size in the next growing season.
Pruning	'Native Hedge Planting' in Landscape plan.	October – February (inclusive)	Once mature, the hedgerow should be cut once a year in the winter, using hand or mechanical cutters as appropriate. This allows the provision of ideal nesting habitat as well as supporting the production of berries for foraging fauna, whilst also encouraging natural regeneration.
Ongoing monitoring	'Native Hedge Planting' in Landscape plan.	As per Section 4.0	Ongoing monitoring to determine if hedgerow is meeting the relevant condition assessment criteria, with corrective action to be taken as required.

Table 158 - Species Lists (SC-T03) – Mixed scrub

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance (%)
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	100%

What Does Success Look Like (SC-F01)



3.7 Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures

Table 11 - Risk Register and Remedial Measures

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Throughout	Individual trees (proposed)	Newly planted trees failing to establish.	Newly planted trees found to be dead during monitoring inspections.	Replacement tree planting on a 'like for like' basis and review of establishment measures e.g. ground preparation, watering regime, use of stakes/guards.
Throughout	Individual trees (retained and proposed)	Trees adversely impacted by human activities such as vandalism or herbicide, leading to failure of Criterion D.	Trees showing signs of ill health or noticeable signs of vandalism.	Review management techniques regarding herbicide use, fence off individual trees if vandalism is taking place, minimise pruning.
Throughout	Introduced shrub	Newly planted shrubs fail to establish.	Newly planted shrubs found to be dead during monitoring inspections.	Replacement planting on a 'like for like' basis and review of establishment/management measures e.g. watering regime, pest/disease control, litter removal, pruning.
Throughout	Modified grassland and Other neutral grassland (proposed)	Species composition not typical for proposed habitat type, or failure to establish.	Lack of indicator species for habitat type. Areas of bare ground exceeding 10%.	Supplementary seeding in order to increase typical species diversity and reduce area of bare ground.
Throughout	Modified grassland and Other neutral grassland (retained and proposed)	Encroachment of scrub, bracken or invasive non-native species (INNS)	Presence of scrub or bracken is approaching 20% of total grassland area. INNS are recorded within the grassland.	Implement hand-pulling where appropriate. Spot-treatment using herbicide may be required but should be minimised as far as possible.
Throughout	Mixed scrub (proposed)	Newly planted plants fail to establish. Lack of regeneration leading to failure of criterion B.	Newly planted plants found to be dead during monitoring inspections. Lack of regeneration during monitoring.	Replacement planting on a 'like for like' basis and review of establishment measures e.g. ground preparation and watering regime. Pruning of one third of mature shrubs to allow natural regeneration, or planting of new whips.

Throughout	Mixed scrub (proposed)	Scrub areas may be colonised by non-native species or INNS causing failure of Criteria A and C.	Less than 80% of scrub is native, INNS recorded in scrub.	Implement hand-pulling where appropriate, removal of INNS by a specialised contractor.
Throughout	Native hedgerow	Newly planted hedgerow fails to establish.	Newly planted hedgerow found to be dead during monitoring inspections.	Replacement planting on a 'like for like' basis and review of establishment management measures e.g. watering regime, pest/disease control, pruning, litter removal.

4.0 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.

4.1 Monitoring Strategy (Ref: MS-B01)

Monitoring surveys will be undertaken using the condition assessment criteria within The Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (v1.0.2, July 2024). Notes will be taken, along with photographs, to clearly record how the habitats meet or fail each of the specified condition criteria.

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

Table 12 - Monitoring Methods and Intervals (Ref: MS-T01)

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Individual trees (proposed and retained)	Visual inspection for overall tree health and checks against condition assessment criteria.	Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 following the completion of the Proposed Development. Surveys to be completed between May and August, inclusive.
Introduced shrub	Visual inspection for overall health	Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 following the completion of the Proposed Development. Surveys to be completed between May and August, inclusive.
Modified grassland and Other neutral grassland (retained and proposed)	Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the number of species per m^2. Estimate percentage of bare ground, scrub and bracken cover. Identify the presence of any INNS.	Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 following the completion of the Proposed Development. Surveys to be completed between May and August, inclusive.
Mixed scrub (proposed)	Visual inspection for overall health and checks against condition assessment criteria.	Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 following the completion of the Proposed Development. Surveys to be completed between May and August, inclusive.
Native hedgerow	Visual inspection for overall health	Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 following the completion of the Proposed Development. Surveys to be completed between May and August, inclusive.

4.2 Monitoring Reports

4.2.1 Monitoring Report Schedule

The organisation responsible for submitting the monitoring reports is Woodley School & College.

The organisation receiving and responsible for reviewing the monitoring reports is Kirklees Council.

Table 13 – Monitoring Report Schedule

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y2	September	September/October	Monitoring report covering all retained and created habitats
Y3	September	September/October	As above
Y5	September	September/October	As above
Y7	September	September/October	As above
Y10	September	September/October	As above
Y20	September	September/October	As above
Y30	September	September/October	As above

4.3 Adaptive Management

4.3.1 Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Regular monitoring of proposed habitats within the development will be undertaken in accordance with the previously detailed schedule.

Monitoring reports shall be produced, detailing the current condition of habitats within the Site, and considering if they are on-track to meet their target condition. Information shall also be gathered on any unexpected, external influences such as invasive species or changes in on-Site conditions, which may impact upon the delivery of the prescribed habitat types and conditions.

Management prescriptions detailed within this BMP shall be adapted as necessary following recommendations provided within monitoring reports, in order to ensure target conditions are met. Recommendations shall be made in light of the data gathered, particularly against specific 'triggers for action' as detailed above.

Monitoring reports and subsequent actions shall be submitted to the LPA.

5.0 Disclaimer

The recommendations contained in this Report represent Lucion's professional opinions, based upon the information referred to in Section 1.0 of this Report, exercising the duty of care required of an experienced Ecology Consultant. Lucion does not warrant or guarantee that the Site is free of Bats or other protected species.

This Report was prepared by Lucion for the sole and exclusive use of the Client and for the specific purpose for which Lucion was instructed as defined in Section 1.0 of this Report. Nothing contained in this Report shall be construed to give any rights or benefits to anyone other than the Client and Lucion, and all duties and responsibilities undertaken are for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Client and not for the benefit of any other party. In particular, Lucion does not intend, without its written consent, for this Report to be disseminated to anyone other than the Client or to be used or relied upon by anyone other than the Client. Use of the Report by any other person is unauthorised and such use is at the sole risk of the user. Anyone using or relying upon this Report, other than the Client, agrees by virtue of its use to indemnify and hold harmless Lucion from and against all claims, losses and damages (of whatsoever nature and howsoever or whensoever arising), arising out of or resulting from the performance of the work by the Consultant.

6.0 References

BSI Standards Publication BS 8683:2021: Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain — Specification

CIRIA (2016) Biodiversity Net Gain: Good practice principles for development © CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA, 2016

DEFRA (2024a) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. July 2024.

DEFRA (2024b) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology. July 2024 (v1.0.2).

Lucion (2026a), Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, Almondbury School Site (report ref: 90653.625993)

Lucion (2026b), The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool, Almondbury School Site

Lucion (2025), Ecological Impact Assessment, Almondbury school Site (report ref: 90653.553970)

Natural England & DEFRA (2023) Biodiversity Net Gain Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan Template. Version 1.0, November 2023.

Natural England & DEFRA (2024a) HMMP Companion Document: Templates for use with Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan and Monitoring Report.

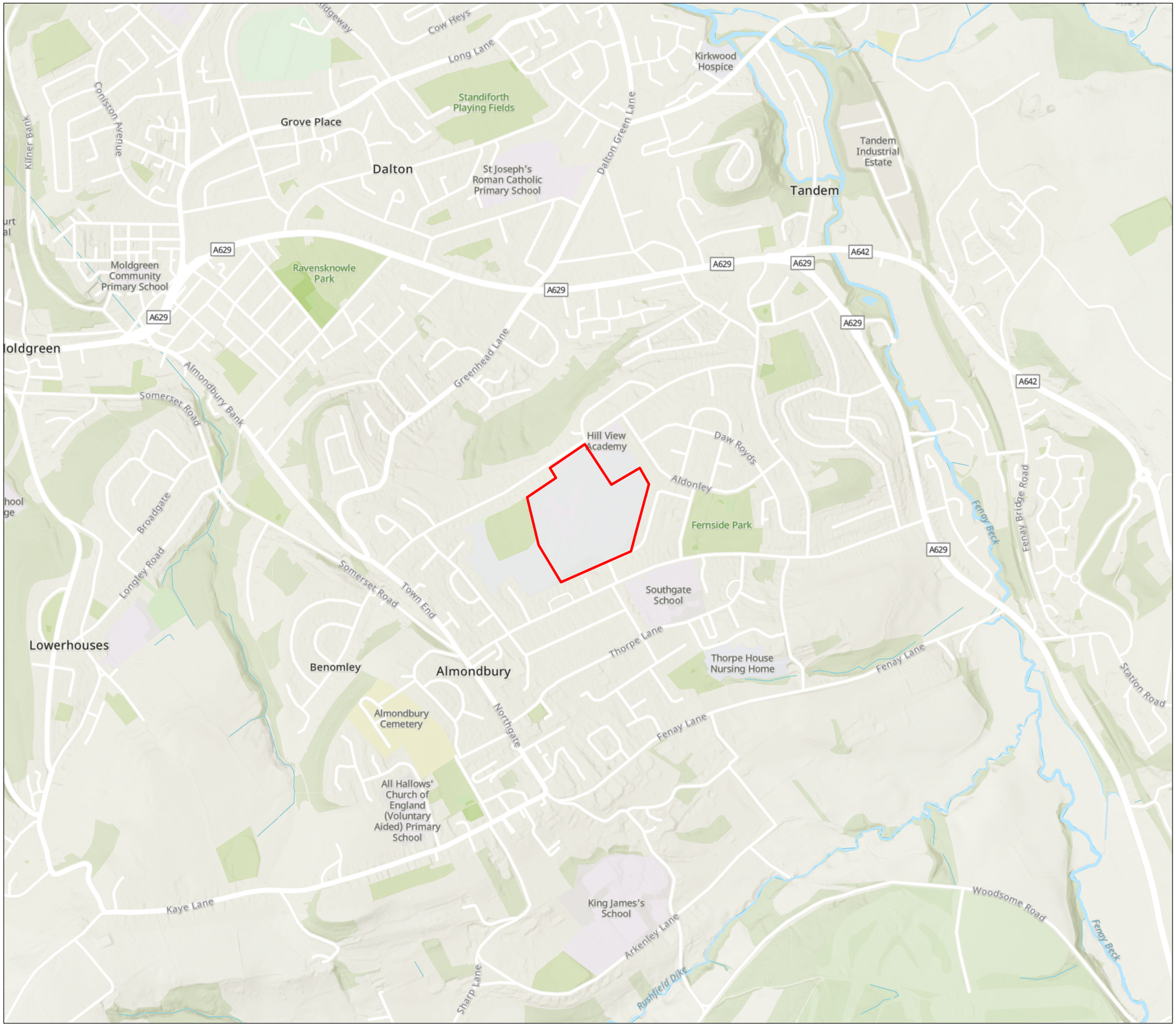
Natural England & DEFRA (2024b) Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan Checklist.

ONE Environments (2026), Proposed Landscape Plan, Woodley School and College (NWSC-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-00002, revision P05).

UKHab Ltd (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0. Available at: https://www.ukhab.org/.

Appendix A – Figures

Figure 1 – Site Boundary Plan (Ref: PB-F01)



Legend

Site boundary

0 100 200 300 400 Meters

N

Figure	Site Location Plan		
Job	Almondbury School Site		
Client	Frank Shaw Associates Ltd.		
Figure No. 1	Revision A	Date 03/02/2023	
Drawn KH	Checked CD	Scale 1:10,000 @ A3	
Job No. 90653.553970		Central GR 416997E 415820N	



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Figure 2 - Habitat Retention Plan (Ref: PM-F01)



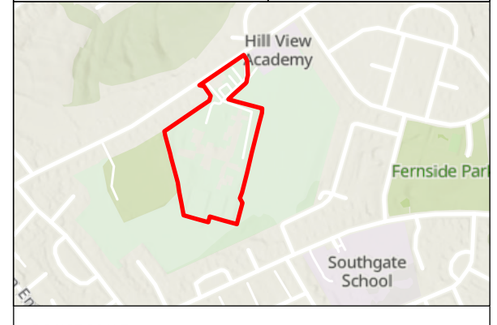
Legend

- Site boundary
- Exisiting Grass
- Non-significant
- Retained tree

0 10 20 30 40 Meters

N

Figure	Habitat Retention Plan		
Job	Almondbury School Site		
Client	Frank Shaw Associates Ltd.		
Figure No. 2	Revision A	Date 09/06/2026	
Drawn GC	Checked CN	Scale 1:1,250 @ A3	
Job No. 140458.696329		Central GR 416919E 415841N	



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