

Longleat Center Parcs

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

February 2026

Version 2 – Amended March 2026

A report to:

Center Parcs

Report produced by:

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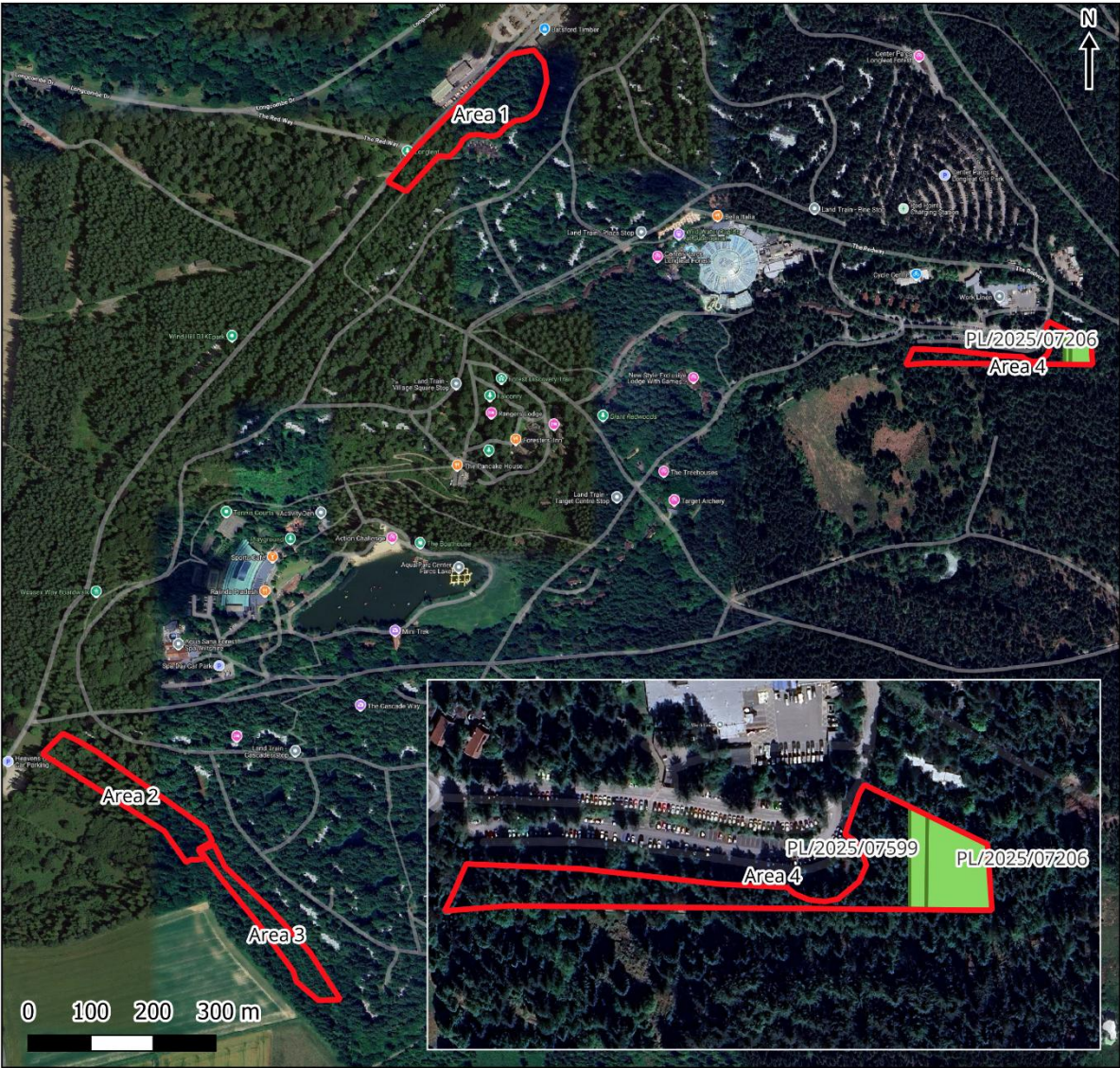
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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Project Information

Development Project	Planning Application Reference	Ecological Report	Date Completed	HMMP Amended By	Dates HMMP cover
Alterations to 106 lodges including extension of patio areas, pergolas and bike parking installations.	PL/2025/07206	1976-1 - PEA & BNG for Phase 1 of Project Autumn at Longleat - Report	March 2026	Nikki Morton MSci MCIEEM – Morph Ecological Consultants	TBC
Extension of the patios to the rear of the lodges to accommodate eight new hot tubs, including service paths and eight new plant rooms.	PL/2025/07599	2016-1 - PEA and BNG for 8 Proposed Hot Tubs at Longleat, Center Parcs - Report - Rv1	March 2026	Audrey Bourdais Paull BSc ACIEEM – Morph Ecological Consultants	TBC

1.2 Site Context Map



Site Context Map

Key

- Areas
- Allocated Areas

morph : ecological consultants

Project Name: Longleat Center Parcs: Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Project Number: 1990-1

Date Produced: 15th December 2025

Version Number: 1

1.3 Funding

The delivery of this Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) is funded by Center Parcs Ltd.

1.4 Legal Agreement

Small areas of the enhancement area will be allocated as part of each planning application and incorporated within the red line boundary of each application. As such the enhancement areas will be legally secured via planning conditions.

1.5 Summary of Habitat Proposals

The proposals include the enhancement of the following parcels:

- Area 1 (Other woodland; mixed) is in Poor condition and will be enhanced to Moderate condition.
- Area 2 (Other woodland; mixed) is in Poor condition and will be enhanced to Moderate condition.
- Area 3 (Other woodland; mixed) is in Poor condition and will be enhanced to Moderate condition.
- Area 4 (Other coniferous woodland) is in Poor condition and will be enhanced to Other woodland; mixed in Moderate condition.

1.6 Phasing Strategy

This HMMP covers the enhancement area strategically selected within Longleat Center Parcs. The enhancement areas will become allocated to separate planning applications, with small areas of each enhancement area used. However, it is proposed to enhance the designated enhancement areas as a whole.

1.7 Roles and Responsibilities

1.7.1 *Ecologist Responsible for the HMMP*

Nikki Morton MSci MCIEEM will be responsible for undertaking monitoring surveys as specified in the Plan, as well as reviewing / recommending changes to management as considered necessary.

Nikki Morton has been an ecologist for over 8 years having carried out numerous Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, UKHab Surveys and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessments. Nikki attended a yearlong Plant Identification Skills course at the University of Leicester and achieved a high level 3 (equivalent to the FISC exam). Nikki holds the following licences: great crested newt level 1 (licence number 2025-81278-SCI-CL08), bats level 2 (licence number 2025-85054-CL18-BAT), bats Earned Recognition Registered Consultant (licence number BER0221) and white clawed crayfish (licence number 2020-50087-CLS-CLS).

1.7.2 *Land Manager responsible for Implementing the HMMP*

Center Parcs is responsible for implementing the HMMP. Richard Watson (Ecology & Biodiversity Manager at Center Parcs) will be the responsible person at Center Parcs for overseeing its delivery.

1.7.3 *LPA for Reviewing HMMP*

Wiltshire Council are responsible for reviewing the HMMP. The HMMP will need to be submitted with every planning application for the LPA to review and approve. The monitoring results will also be submitted to the LPA for approval.

1.8 Land Use Summary

Center Parcs is a holiday village with a mixture of holiday lodges and activities for guests. Center Parcs also undertakes conservation projects and woodland management, with dedicated in-house Conservation Rangers employed.

2. ENHANCEMENT AREA 1

2.1 Baseline Habitats

Parcel Ref	UKHab Habitat	Description and Value	Condition Assessment	Photographs
1	Other woodland; mixed (w1h)	The enhancement area is a woodland which occurs on the northwestern side of the village (part within and part outside the boundary fence). The area was composed of abundant beech and frequent holly, with some sycamore, silver birch, rowan, gorse, grand fir and Douglas fir. The ground flora was mostly bare ground with rarely wood sorrel, ivy and pendulous sedge.	A – 2, two age classes present B – 3, no evidence browsing damage C – 1, rhododendron present D – 2, some native species present E – 1, <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native F – 2, 21-40% open space noted G – 1, no regeneration noted H – 3, no diseases or pests noted I – 1, mostly bare ground J – 1, only one woodland storey (conifer canopy) K – 1, no trees with veteran features L – 2, some deadwood noted M – 2, some disturbance noted The total score for the area is 22, which means the area was assessed as being in Poor condition (scores below 26 are assessed as Poor).	

2.2 Protected and Notable Species Considerations

Species	Description
Amphibians	The Center Parcs village includes a large lake, as well as artificially connected ribbon lakes which are present around the Center Parcs village. These are known to support common amphibian species such as common toad and common frog, as well as great crested newts with the closest great crested newt breeding pond located approximately 120m from the enhancement area (data taken from the Longleat Forest Village Biodiversity Sensitive Areas map). The enhancement area provided suitable foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians therefore care will need to be taken when carrying out habitat management works to ensure amphibians are not impacted. Should a great crested newt be found during enhancement works a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.
Badgers	No evidence of badger was recorded within the enhancement area. Badgers are known to be present within the village; however, the setts are located outside of influencing distance from the area of works (approximately 300m - data taken from the Longleat Forest Village Biodiversity Sensitive Areas map). As such, no further survey work or mitigation is considered necessary. The village is regularly surveyed by the Conservation Rangers, therefore if any setts were dug in the enhancement area, these would be noted (or would be noted during monitoring surveys). Any changes to the ways badgers are using the area will inform any updated management prescriptions within this HMMP.
Bats	The trees within the enhancement area are generally suboptimal for roosting bats, being predominantly conifer trees. Any trees requiring removal for ongoing woodland management should always be checked first by a suitably experienced person for the presence of potential bat roosting features.
Nesting Birds	The habitats present within the enhancement area provide potential nesting habitat for common woodland birds. Therefore, the tree felling required as part of the enhancement works should take place outside of the bird nesting season (outside of March to September).
Reptiles	Grass snake, slow worm and common lizard are known to be present within the Village; however, the enhancement area is considered sub-optimal for supporting reptiles due to the dense shading and lack of ground flora / understorey for sheltering. As such, no mitigation is considered necessary during enhancement works. However, should any reptiles be found during works a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.
Hazel dormice	The Center Parcs village is known to support hazel dormice in its surrounding woodland predominantly to the south of the site within Nockatt Coppice Nature Reserve. However, the trees present in the enhancement area are predominantly tall conifers, therefore the potential for nesting and foraging is limited. As a precaution is recommended that ideally any tree works would occur in autumn, as this would avoid disturbance (noise and human activity) to the surrounding woodland when dormice could be breeding or hibernating. It is not anticipated that there will be any negative impacts on hazel dormice; however, should any dormice be found during the works, a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.

2.3 Management Plan Aims and Objectives

The aim for the enhancement area is to improve the habitat's condition from Poor to Moderate.

2.4 Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information

Center Parcs commissioned site wide BNG baseline assessments for all five Center Parcs villages in 2023. The habitats within this assessment area were found to be of lower ecological value (being lower condition habitats) and therefore had scope to enhance the habitat type. The proposed enhancement areas were discussed with key members of the Center Parcs team, including the Ecology & Biodiversity Manager and the Conservation Rangers to establish which areas were suitable for management from a practicality perspective, to ensure the best likelihood of success of the

delivery of the management. Discussions were also had with key members of the leadership team to confirm that the areas selected for enhancement do not conflict with any future proposed development plans for the site.

2.5 Proposed Habitats

2.5.1 *Other woodland; mixed*

It is considered that this area can be enhanced by improving the condition of the habitat to Moderate. This could be achieved by planting native species (therefore improving Criteria D to score 3 and Criteria J to score 2). The timber from ongoing forestry management could be used to create deadwood piles (potentially improving Criteria L from 2 to 3). Most importantly, the rhododendron would need to be completely removed from the area, therefore changing Criteria C, from 1 to 3.

A – 2, two age classes present

B – 3, no evidence browsing damage

C – 3, no invasive plant species present

D – 3, five of more native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel

E – 1, less than 50% of canopy trees and 50% of understory shrubs are native

F – 3, temporary open space between 10 – 20%

G – 1, no regeneration noted

H – 3, tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback

I – 1, No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer

J – 2, two woodland storeys

K – 1, no veteran trees present within the woodland compartment

L – 3, >50% of all survey plots have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and/or stems, stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities

M – 2, some nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident

On the basis that the above can be undertaken, the area would score 28 out of 39, and would therefore be assessed as being in Moderate condition.

2.6 Enhancement Prescriptions

Condition Assessment Criteria		Enhancement Approach	Ongoing Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	N/A - the area is considered likely to support two age classes due to lacking trees over 150 years old therefore this criterion is not targeted.	To ensure that the woodland retains both young, and older trees, management will be required to ensure younger trees establish (either via regeneration, or via supplementary planting).
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	The enhancement area currently does not show signs of herbivore damage. It is likely that newly planted trees will require compostable tree guards to avoid browsing damage, or the area will need to be fenced with stock proof fencing to allow to establish.	Consider managing deer population and/or fencing if appropriate.
C	Invasive plant species	Rhododendron is currently present within the woodland compartment and will be mechanically removed and disposed of appropriately.	Regular inspections to confirm no invasives or undesirable species present, including rhododendron should it return. Should any be noted, they would be removed
D	Number of native tree species	A minimum of five native species need to be consistently present throughout the woodland and as such need to be planted within the enhancement area. A mixture of trees should be planted in clumps throughout the woodland compartment between November and March. In addition to the beech, silver birch, rowan and holly currently present, the following species could be planted (only one additional species would be necessary for this criterion): Trees Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Shrubs Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Spindle (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Dog-rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) Guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>)	Monitoring will ensure newly planted species survive and establish, and replanting carried out should any fail.
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	N/A – It is assumed that there still will be over 50% cover of conifers otherwise a large number of trees will need to be felled. However, it needs to be ensured that there is no more than 80% cover to ensure the woodland habitat distinctiveness is maintained as mixed.	Management should ensure conifer species do not dominate the woodland (conifer trees must not be allowed to comprise more than 80% of the canopy or understorey).
F	Open space within woodland	It is recommended that the new native planting is carried out within existing gaps so that 10-20% temporary open space should be achieved. It may be that	Open space should be maintained at 10-20% therefore periodic thinning should be carried out alongside the Forestry Management Plan for the village.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Enhancement Approach	Ongoing Management Approach
		initially more of the temporary open space is lost, to allow for some failures in the planting.	
G	Woodland regeneration	N/A - currently there is limited regeneration noted. Felling of conifers will create areas for regeneration. However, the criterion is not targeted.	N/A
H	Tree health	N/A – the trees are currently healthy within the enhancement area.	Monitoring should check for tree health, pests and/or diseases and trees should be removed and replaced where necessary.
I	Vegetation and ground flora	N/A - criterion is not targeted as the area is mostly bare ground currently and therefore may be challenging to achieve.	N/A
J	Woodland vertical structure	The planting of additional native species to include a shrubby understorey layer will improve the structure of the woodland, by creating an understory.	Monitoring will ensure newly planted species survive and establish, and replanting carried out should any fail.
K	Veteran trees	N/A - no veteran trees are present and will not be present within 30 years. However, could consider veteranisation of select trees which involves the deliberate damaging or wounding of younger trees to accelerate the development of microhabitats typical of large old trees.	N/A
L	Amount of deadwood	Any trees removed to as part of ongoing woodland management should be used to create deadwood piles. Some conifers can also be used to create standing deadwood / monoliths with created features for faunal species (such as mechanically creating cavities or crevices).	Deadwood piles should be 'topped up' periodically when deadwood piles are decayed. Any trees removed as part of woodland management and thinning should be retained as deadwood, either through piles or standing deadwood.
M	Woodland disturbance	There is currently no disturbance within the woodland. Initial woodland enhancement and tree felling should be undertaken sensitively and avoid wet periods to avoid damaging the soil (such as through large ruts created by machinery).	Ongoing woodland management should be undertaken sensitively and avoid wet periods to avoid damaging the soil.

2.7 Risk and Remedial Measures

Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measures
Trees failing or dying	Over 10% of the newly planted trees failing or dying.	Tree/s will be replaced with the same species. Try and identify why the tree had died, e.g. required watering or damaged by member of the public and action (e.g. water more during establishment or fence off from public). An older tree may be required to be planted to ensure time to establishment can be achieved in 30 years.
Understorey not establishing as anticipated	Failure of young trees and scrub, or failure to create understorey layer.	Try and identify why the trees have died, and action. Felling of additional conifer trees if overshadowing is deemed to be limiting understorey establishment.
Excessive browsing damage	Browsing preventing newly planted trees to establish, or preventing natural regeneration or ground flora to establish.	Stock proof fencing should be installed around the enhancement area to prevent browsing damage.
Deadwood piles being removed	If it is noted that guests are entering the area and dismantling deadwood piles	Fencing installed around the area to prevent guest access.
Invasives and non-natives species	Rhododendron returns after initial removal, or new invasive species establish.	Appropriate removal according to type invasive species present.

3. ENHANCEMENT AREA 2

3.1 Baseline Habitats

Parcel Ref	UKHab Habitat	Description and Value	Condition Assessment	Photographs
2	Other woodland; mixed (w1h)	The enhancement area is a mixed woodland between the village boundary fence, and the fence boundary of Nockatt Coppice. The woodland to the north of the path was of mature firs with younger sycamore over very dense cherry laurel. Beech, hazel, oak, silver birch and rarely holly were also present. Within the understory, there was herb Robert, wood avens, ragwort, bracken, dock, ground ivy, scaly male fern and hart's tongue fern. The woodland south of the path was similar, but rhododendron dominated below the canopy.	A – 3, three age classes present B – 2, some evidence of browsing damage C – 1, rhododendron / cherry laurel D – 2, some native species present E – 1, <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native F – 3, 10-20% open space noted G – 1, no regeneration noted H – 3, no diseases or pests noted I – 1, mostly bracken J – 2, two stories present K – 1, no trees with veteran features L – 1, very limited deadwood noted M – 2, some disturbance noted The total score for the area is 23, which means the area was assessed as being in Poor condition (scores below 26 are assessed as Poor).	

3.2 Protected and Notable Species Considerations

Species	Description
Amphibians	The Center Parcs village includes a large lake, as well as artificially connected ribbon lakes which are present around the Center Parcs village. These are known to support common amphibian species such as common toad and common frog, as well as great crested newt. The closest great crested newt breeding pond is located over 1km from the enhancement area (data taken from the Longleat Forest Village Biodiversity Sensitive Areas map), but numerous ponds present (currently without great crested newt records) within the close vicinity. The enhancement area provided suitable foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians, therefore, care will need to be taken when carrying out habitat management works to ensure amphibians are not impacted. Should a great crested newt be found during works a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.
Badgers	No evidence of badger was recorded within the enhancement area. Badgers are known to be present within the village; however, the setts are located outside of influencing distance from the area of works (approximately 250m - data taken from the Longleat Forest Village Biodiversity Sensitive Areas map). As such, no further survey work or mitigation is considered necessary. The village is regularly surveyed by the Conservation Rangers, therefore if any setts were dug in the enhancement area, these would be noted (or would be noted during monitoring surveys). Any changes to the ways badgers are using the area will inform any updated management prescriptions within this HMMP.
Bats	The trees within the enhancement area are generally suboptimal for roosting bats, being predominantly conifer trees. Any trees requiring removal for ongoing woodland management should always be checked first by a suitably experienced person for the presence of potential bat roosting features.
Nesting Birds	The habitat present within the enhancement area provides potential nesting habitat for common woodland birds. Therefore, the tree felling required as part of the enhancement works should take place outside of the bird nesting season (outside of March to September).
Reptiles	Grass snake, slow worm and common lizard are known to be present within the Village; however, the enhancement area is considered sub-optimal for supporting reptiles due to the dense shading and lack of deadwood for sheltering. As such, no mitigation is considered necessary during enhancement works. However, should any reptiles be found during works a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.
Hazel dormice	The Center Parcs village is known to support hazel dormice in its surrounding woodland predominantly to the south of the site within Nockatt Coppice Nature Reserve. However, the trees present in the enhancement area are predominantly tall conifers, therefore the potential for nesting and foraging is limited. As a precaution is recommended that ideally any tree works would occur in autumn, as this would avoid disturbance (noise and human activity) to the surrounding woodland when dormice could be breeding or hibernating. It is not anticipated that there will be any negative impacts on hazel dormice (in fact the enhancements should support the population by potentially expanding the area of suitable habitat); however, should any dormice be found during the works, a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.

3.3 Management Plan Aims and Objectives

The aim for the enhancement area is to improve the habitat's condition from Poor to Moderate.

3.4 Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information

Center Parcs commissioned site wide BNG baseline assessments for all five Center Parcs villages in 2023. The habitats within this assessment area were found to be of lower ecological value (being lower condition habitats) and therefore had scope to enhance the habitat type. The proposed

enhancement areas were discussed with key members of the Center Parcs team, including the Ecology & Biodiversity Manager and the Conservation Rangers to establish which areas were suitable for management from a practicality perspective, to ensure the best likelihood of success of the delivery of the management. Discussions were also had with key members of the leadership team to confirm that the areas selected for enhancement do not conflict with any future proposed development plans for the site.

3.5 Proposed Habitats

3.5.1 *Other woodland; mixed*

It is considered that this area can be enhanced by improving the condition of the habitat to Moderate. This could be achieved by planting native species (therefore improving, Criteria D to score 3). Some trees would need to be felled to allow more light to help these trees establish, and the timber could be used to create deadwood piles (improving Criteria L from 1 to 2). And most importantly, the rhododendron and cherry laurel would need to be removed, in order for criteria C to achieve a score of 3. Criteria J would be impacted by the removal of the rhododendron and cherry laurel; however, the score of 2 would be expected to be retained by the additional native understory planting.

A – 3, three age classes present

B – 2, some evidence of browsing damage

C – 3, no invasives present

D – 3, five of more native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel

E – 1, <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native

F – 3, temporary open space between 10 – 20%

G – 1, no regeneration present

H – 3, tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback

I – 1, no recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer

J – 2, two woodland storeys

K – 1, no veteran trees

L – 2, between 25% and 50% of all survey plots have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and/or stems, stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities

M – 2, some disturbance present

On the basis that the above can be undertaken, the area would score 27 out of 39, and would therefore be assessed as being in Moderate condition.

3.6 Enhancement Prescriptions

Condition Assessment Criteria		Enhancement Approach	Ongoing Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	N/A - the area is considered likely to still support three age classes due to containing trees likely over 150 years old therefore this criterion is not targeted.	To ensure that the woodland retains both young, and older trees, management will be required to ensure younger trees establish (either via regeneration, or via supplementary planting).
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	The enhancement area currently shows signs of herbivore damage, therefore it is likely that newly planted trees will require compostable tree guards to avoid any future browsing damage, or the area will need to be fenced with stock proof fencing to allow to establish. This criterion is not targeted as a precaution.	Consider managing deer population and/or fencing if appropriate.
C	Invasive plant species	Rhododendron and cherry laurel are currently present within the woodland compartment and will be mechanically removed and disposed of appropriately.	Regular inspections to confirm no invasives or undesirable species present, including rhododendron and cherry laurel, should it return. Should any be noted, they would be removed.
D	Number of native tree species	A minimum of five native species need to be consistently present throughout the woodland and as such need to be planted within the enhancement area. A mixture of trees should be planted in clumps throughout the woodland compartment between November and March. In addition to the beech, hazel, silver birch and holly currently present (additional hazel should be included in planting to support to local dormouse population), the following species could be planted (only one additional species would be necessary for this criterion): Trees Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Shrubs Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Spindle (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>) Dog-rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) Guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>)	Monitoring will ensure newly planted species survive and establish, and replanting carried out should any fail.
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	N/A – It is assumed that there still will be over 50% cover of conifers otherwise a large number of trees will need to be felled. However, it needs to be ensured that there is no more than 80% cover to ensure the woodland habitat distinctiveness is maintained as mixed.	Management should ensure conifer species do not dominate the woodland (conifer trees must not be allowed to comprise more than 80% of the canopy or understorey).
F	Open space within woodland	It should still be ensured that 10-20% temporary open space is maintained. It may be that initially more of the temporary open space is lost, to allow for some failures in the planting.	Open space should be maintained at 10-20% therefore periodic thinning should be carried out alongside the Forestry Management Plan for the village.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Enhancement Approach	Ongoing Management Approach
G	Woodland regeneration	N/A - currently there is limited regeneration noted. Felling of conifers will create areas for regeneration. However, the criterion is not targeted.	N/A
H	Tree health	N/A – the trees are currently healthy within the enhancement area.	Monitoring should check for tree health, pests and/or diseases and trees should be removed and replaced where necessary.
I	Vegetation and ground flora	N/A - criterion is not targeted as the area is mostly bare ground currently and therefore may be challenging to achieve.	N/A
J	Woodland vertical structure	The planting of more native species to include a shrubby understorey layer will improve the structure of the woodland, by creating an understory.	Monitoring will ensure newly planted species survive and establish, and replanting carried out should any fail.
K	Veteran trees	N/A - no veteran trees are present and will not be present within 30 years. However, could consider veteranisation of select trees which involves the deliberate damaging or wounding of younger trees to accelerate the development of microhabitats typical of large old trees.	N/A
L	Amount of deadwood	Some of the trees removed as ongoing woodland management should be used to create deadwood piles. Some conifers can also be used to create standing deadwood / monoliths with created features for faunal species (such as mechanically creating cavities or crevices).	Deadwood piles should be 'topped up' periodically when deadwood piles are decayed. Any trees removed as part of woodland management and thinning should be retained as deadwood, either through piles or standing deadwood.
M	Woodland disturbance	N/A – there are some paths through the woodland and therefore a level of disturbance is expected; however, initial woodland enhancement and tree felling should be undertaken sensitively and avoid wet periods to avoid damaging the soil (such as through large ruts created by machinery).	Ongoing woodland management should be undertaken sensitively and avoid wet periods to avoid damaging the soil.

3.7 Risk and Remedial Measures

Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measures
Trees failing or dying	Over 10% of the newly planted trees failing or dying.	Tree/s will be replaced with the same species. Try and identify why the tree had died, e.g. required watering or damaged by member of the public and action (e.g. water more during establishment or fence off from public). An older tree may be required to be planted to ensure time to establishment can be achieved in 30 years.
Understorey not establishing as anticipated	Failure of young trees and scrub, or failure to create understorey layer.	Try and identify why the trees have died, and action. Felling of additional conifer trees if overshading is deemed to be limiting understorey establishment.
Excessive browsing damage	Browsing preventing newly planted trees to establish, or preventing natural regeneration or ground flora to establish.	Stock proof fencing should be installed around the enhancement area to prevent browsing damage.
Deadwood piles being removed	If it is noted that guests are entering the area and dismantling deadwood piles	Fencing installed around the area to prevent guest access.
Invasives and non-natives species	Rhododendron and cherry laurel return after initial removal, or new invasive species establish.	Appropriate removal according to type invasive species present.

4. ENHANCEMENT AREA 3

4.1 Baseline Habitats

Parcel Ref	UKHab Habitat	Description and Value	Condition Assessment	Photographs
3	Other woodland; mixed (w1h)	An area of mixed woodland between the village boundary fence. The northern part of the area was comprised of very mature firs over beech and holly. Bare ground was present, with rarely recorded pendulous sedge, bracken, ivy and honeysuckle. The southern part of the woodland was of young, densely planted firs, with beech, birch and hazel on a bund. Bare ground with some ivy and male fern was recorded.	A – 2, two age classes present B – 2, some evidence of browsing damage C – 3, no invasives present D – 2, some native species E – 1, <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native F – 3, 10-20% open space noted G – 1, no regeneration noted H – 3, no diseases or pests noted I – 1, mostly bare ground J – 1, only one woodland storey (conifer canopy) K – 1, no trees with veteran features L – 1, no deadwood noted M – 2, some disturbance noted The total score for the area is 23, which means the area was assessed as being in Poor condition (scores below 26 are assessed as Poor).	

4.2 Protected and Notable Species Considerations

Species	Description
Amphibians	The Center Parcs village includes a large lake, as well as artificially connected ribbon lakes which are present around the Center Parcs village. These are known to support common amphibian species such as common toad and common frog, as well as great crested newt. The closest great crested newt breeding pond is located over 1km from the enhancement area (data taken from the Longleat Forest Village Biodiversity Sensitive Areas map), but numerous ponds present (currently without great crested newt records) within the close vicinity. The enhancement area provided suitable foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians, therefore, care will need to be taken when carrying out habitat management works to ensure amphibians are not impacted. Should a great crested newt be found during works a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.
Badgers	No evidence of badger was recorded within the enhancement area. Badgers are known to be present within the village; however, the setts are located outside of influencing distance from the area of works (approximately 250m - data taken from the Longleat Forest Village Biodiversity Sensitive Areas map). As such, no further survey work or mitigation is considered necessary. The village is regularly surveyed by the Conservation Rangers, therefore if any setts were dug in the enhancement area, these would be noted (or would be noted during monitoring surveys). Any changes to the ways badgers are using the area will inform any updated management prescriptions within this HMMP.
Bats	The trees within the enhancement area are generally suboptimal for roosting bats, being predominantly conifer trees. Any trees requiring removal for ongoing woodland management should always be checked first by a suitably experienced person for the presence of potential bat roosting features.
Nesting Birds	The habitat present within the enhancement area provides potential nesting habitat for common woodland birds. Therefore, the tree felling required as part of the enhancement works should take place outside of the bird nesting season (outside of March to September).
Reptiles	Grass snake, slow worm and common lizard are known to be present within the Village; however, the enhancement area is considered sub-optimal for supporting reptiles due to the dense shading and lack of deadwood for sheltering. As such, no mitigation is considered necessary during enhancement works. However, should any reptiles be found during works a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.
Hazel dormice	The Center Parcs village is known to support hazel dormice in its surrounding woodland predominantly to the south of the site within Nockatt Coppice Nature Reserve. However, the trees present in the enhancement area are predominantly tall conifers, therefore the potential for nesting and foraging is limited. As a precaution is recommended that ideally any tree works would occur in or autumn, as this would avoid disturbance (noise and human activity) to the surrounding woodland when dormice could be breeding or hibernating. It is not anticipated that there will be any negative impacts on hazel dormice; however, should any dormice be found during the works, a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.

4.3 Management Plan Aims and Objectives

The aim for the enhancement area is to improve the habitat's condition from Poor to Moderate.

4.4 Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information

Center Parcs commissioned site wide BNG baseline assessments for all five Center Parcs villages in 2023. The habitats within this assessment area were found to be of lower ecological value (being lower condition habitats) and therefore had scope to enhance the habitat type. The proposed enhancement areas were discussed with key members of the Center Parcs team, including the Ecology & Biodiversity Manager and the Conservation Rangers to establish which areas were suitable

for management from a practicality perspective, to ensure the best likelihood of success of the delivery of the management. Discussions were also had with key members of the leadership team to confirm that the areas selected for enhancement do not conflict with any future proposed development plans for the site.

4.5 Proposed Habitats

4.5.1 *Other woodland; mixed*

It is considered that this area can be enhanced by improving the condition of the habitat to Moderate. This could be achieved by planting native species (therefore improving Criteria D to score 3 and Criteria J to score 2). Some trees would need to be felled to allow more light to help these trees establish, and the timber could be used to create deadwood piles (potentially improving Criteria L from 1 to 3).

A – 2, two age classes present

B – 2, some evidence of browsing damage

C – 3, no invasive plant species present

D – 3, five of more native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel

E – 1, <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native

F – 3, temporary open space between 10 – 20%

G – 1, no regeneration noted

H – 3, tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback

I – 1, no recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer

J – 2, two woodland storeys

K – 1, no veteran trees

L – 3, >50% of all survey plots have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and/or stems, stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities

M – 2, some disturbance noted

On the basis that the above can be undertaken, the area would score 27 out of 39, and would therefore be assessed as being in Moderate condition.

4.6 Enhancement Prescriptions

Condition Assessment Criteria		Enhancement Approach	Ongoing Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	N/A - the area is considered likely to support two age classes due to lacking trees over 150 years old, therefore this criterion is not targeted.	To ensure that the woodland retains both young, and older trees, management will be required to ensure younger trees establish (either via regeneration, or via supplementary planting).
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	The enhancement area currently shows signs of herbivore damage, therefore it is likely that newly planted trees will require compostable tree guards to avoid any future browsing damage, or the area will need to be fenced with stock proof fencing to allow to establish.	Consider managing deer population and/or fencing if appropriate.
C	Invasive plant species	N/A – there are no invasive species present within the woodland compartment at present. However, as rhododendron and cherry laurel is present in the adjacent woodland parcels, there is potential for invasive species to encroach into the enhancement area.	Regular inspections to confirm no invasives or undesirable species present. Should any be noted, they would be removed.
D	Number of native tree species	A minimum of five native species need to be consistently present throughout the woodland and as such need to be planted within the enhancement area. A mixture of trees should be planted in clumps throughout the woodland compartment between November and March. In addition to the beech, birch and hazel currently present, the following species could be planted (only two additional species would be necessary for this criterion): Trees Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Shrubs Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Spindle (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>) Dog-rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) Guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>)	Monitoring will ensure newly planted species survive and establish, and replanting carried out should any fail.
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	N/A – It is assumed that there still will be over 50% cover of conifers otherwise a large number of trees will need to be felled. However, it needs to be ensured that there is no more than 80% cover to ensure the woodland habitat distinctiveness is maintained as mixed.	Management should ensure conifer species do not dominate the woodland (conifer trees must not be allowed to comprise more than 80% of the canopy or understorey).

Condition Assessment Criteria		Enhancement Approach	Ongoing Management Approach
F	Open space within woodland	It should still be ensured that 10-20% temporary open space is maintained. It may be that initially more of the temporary open space is lost, to allow for some failures in the planting.	Open space should be maintained at 10-20% therefore periodic thinning should be carried out alongside the Forestry Management Plan for the village.
G	Woodland regeneration	N/A - currently there is limited regeneration noted. Felling of conifers will create areas for regeneration. However, the criterion is not targeted.	N/A
H	Tree health	N/A – the trees are currently healthy within the enhancement area.	Monitoring should check for tree health, pests and/or diseases and trees should be removed and replaced where necessary.
I	Vegetation and ground flora	N/A - criterion is not targeted as the area is mostly bare ground currently and therefore may be challenging to achieve.	N/A
J	Woodland vertical structure	The planting of additional five native species to include a shrubby understorey layer will improve the structure of the woodland, by creating an understory.	Monitoring will ensure newly planted species survive and establish, and replanting carried out should any fail.
K	Veteran trees	N/A - no veteran trees are present and will not be present within 30 years. However, could consider veteranisation of select trees which involves the deliberate damaging or wounding of younger trees to accelerate the development of microhabitats typical of large old trees.	N/A
L	Amount of deadwood	Some of the conifer trees removed as part of ongoing woodland management should be used to create deadwood piles. Some conifers can also be used to create standing deadwood / monoliths with created features for faunal species (such as mechanically creating cavities or crevices).	Deadwood piles should be 'topped up' periodically when deadwood piles are decayed. Any trees removed as part of woodland management and thinning should be retained as deadwood, either through piles or standing deadwood.
M	Woodland disturbance	N/A – there are some paths through the woodland and therefore a level of disturbance is expected, however initial woodland enhancement and tree felling should be undertaken sensitively and avoid wet periods to avoid damaging the soil (such as through large ruts created by machinery).	Ongoing woodland management should be undertaken sensitively and avoid wet periods to avoid damaging the soil.

4.7 Risk and Remedial Measures

Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measures
Trees failing or dying	Over 10% of the newly planted trees failing or dying.	Tree/s will be replaced with the same species. Try and identify why the tree had died, e.g. required watering or damaged by member of the public and action (e.g. water more during establishment or fence off from public). An older tree may be required to be planted to ensure time to establishment can be achieved in 30 years.
Understorey not establishing as anticipated	Failure of young trees and scrub, or failure to create understorey layer.	Try and identify why the trees have died, and action. Felling of additional conifer trees if overshading is deemed to be limiting understorey establishment.
Excessive browsing damage	Browsing preventing newly planted trees to establish, or preventing natural regeneration or ground flora to establish.	Stock proof fencing should be installed around the enhancement area to prevent browsing damage.
Deadwood piles being removed	If it is noted that guests are entering the area and dismantling deadwood piles	Fencing installed around the area to prevent guest access.
Invasives and non-natives species	Rhododendron or cherry laurel encroaches from adjacent woodland parcels, or new invasive species establish.	Appropriate removal according to type invasive species present.

5. ENHANCEMENT AREA 4

5.1 Baseline Habitats

Parcel Ref	UKHab Habitat	Description and Value	Condition Assessment	Photographs
4	Other coniferous woodland (w2c)	The enhancement area occurs on the northwestern side of the village (part within and part outside the boundary fence). The area was composed of Douglas fir with holly and rhododendron. The ground flora was mostly bare ground with rarely heather, wood sorrel, ivy, bramble, fern, honeysuckle, soft rush, mosses and pendulous sedge.	A – 2, two age classes present B – 2, some evidence browsing damage C – 1, rhododendron present D – 1, conifer dominated E – 1, <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native F – 3, 10-20% open space noted G – 2, some regeneration noted H – 3, no diseases or pests noted I – 1, mostly bare ground J – 1, only one woodland storey (conifer canopy) K – 1, no trees with veteran features L – 2, some deadwood noted M – 3, no disturbance noted The total score for the area is 23, which means the area was assessed as being in Poor condition (scores below 26 are assessed as Poor).	

5.2 Protected and Notable Species Considerations

Species	Description
Amphibians	The Center Parcs village includes a large lake, as well as artificially connected ribbon lakes which are present around the Center Parcs village. These are known to support common amphibian species such as common toad and common frog, as well as great crested newt. The closest great crested newt breeding pond is located over 600m from the enhancement area (data taken from the Longleat Forest Village Biodiversity Sensitive Areas map). The enhancement area provided suitable foraging and sheltering opportunities for amphibians, therefore, care will need to be taken when carrying out habitat management works to ensure amphibians are not impacted. Should a great crested newt be found during works a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.
Badgers	No evidence of badger was recorded within the enhancement area. Badgers are known to be present within the village; however, the closest sett is located outside of influencing distance from the area of works (approximately 600m - data taken from the Longleat Forest Village Biodiversity Sensitive Areas map). As such, no further survey work or mitigation is considered necessary. The village is regularly surveyed by the Conservation Rangers, therefore if any setts were dug in the enhancement area, these would be noted (or would be noted during monitoring surveys). Any changes to the ways badgers are using the area will inform any updated management prescriptions within this HMMP.
Bats	The trees within the enhancement area are generally suboptimal for roosting bats, being predominantly conifer trees. Any trees requiring removal for ongoing woodland management should always be checked first by a suitably experienced person for the presence of potential bat roosting features.
Nesting Birds	The habitat present within the enhancement area provides potential nesting habitat for common woodland birds. Therefore, the tree felling required as part of the enhancement works must take place outside of the bird nesting season (outside of March to September).
Reptiles	Grass snake, slow worm and common lizard are known to be present within the Village; however, the enhancement area is considered sub-optimal for supporting reptiles due to the dense shading and lack of deadwood for sheltering. As such, no mitigation is considered necessary during enhancement works. However, should any reptiles be found during works a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.
Hazel dormice	The Center Parcs village is known to support hazel dormice in its surrounding woodland predominantly to the south of the site within Nockatt Coppice Nature Reserve. However, the trees present in the enhancement area are predominantly tall conifers, therefore the potential for nesting and foraging is limited. As a precaution is recommended that ideally any tree works would occur in autumn, as this would avoid disturbance (noise and human activity) to the surrounding woodland when dormice could be breeding or hibernating. It is not anticipated that there will be any negative impacts on hazel dormice; however, should any dormice be found during the works, a Conservation Ranger and/or ecologist should be contacted for advice.

5.3 Management Plan Aims and Objectives

The first aim for the enhancement area is to improve the habitat's condition from Poor to Moderate.

The second aim for the enhancement area is to improve the habitat's distinctiveness from Low to Medium, which will involve enhancing the woodland from other coniferous woodland to other woodland mixed.

5.4 Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information

Center Parcs commissioned site wide BNG baseline assessments for all five Center Parcs villages in 2023. The habitats within this assessment area were found to be of lower ecological value (being

lower condition habitats) and therefore had scope to enhance the habitat type. The proposed enhancement areas were discussed with key members of the Center Parcs team, including the Ecology & Biodiversity Manager and the Conservation Rangers to establish which areas were suitable for management from a practicality perspective, to ensure the best likelihood of success of the delivery of the management. Discussions were also had with key members of the leadership team to confirm that the areas selected for enhancement do not conflict with any future proposed development plans for the site.

5.5 Proposed Habitats

5.5.1 *Other woodland; mixed*

It is proposed to enhance the woodland from Other coniferous woodland to Other woodland; mixed in Moderate condition.

To achieve an Other woodland; mixed habitat type, there needs to be a mixture of broadleaved and coniferous trees in which neither make up >80% of the tree cover, therefore a proportion of conifer trees will need to be felled and a minimum of 20% broadleaved trees planted.

It is also considered that this area can be enhanced by improving the condition of the habitat to Moderate. This could be achieved by planting native species (therefore improving Criteria D to score 3 and Criteria J to score 2). Some trees would need to be felled to allow more light to help these trees establish, and the timber could be used to create deadwood piles (potentially improving Criteria L from 2 to 3). Most importantly, the rhododendron would need to be completely removed, and therefore changing Criteria C, from 1 to 3.

A – 2, two age classes present

B – 2, some evidence of browsing damage

C – 3, no invasive plant species present

D – 3, five or more native tree or shrub species across woodland parcel

E – 1, <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native

F – 3, temporary open space between 10 – 20%

G – 2, some regeneration noted

H – 3, tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback

I – 1, no recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer

J – 2, two woodland storeys

K – 1, no trees with veteran features

L – 3, >50% of all survey plots have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and/or stems, stubs and stumps or an abundance of small cavities

M – 3, no disturbance noted

On the basis that the above can be undertaken, the area would score 29 out of 39, and would therefore be assessed as being in Moderate condition.

5.6 Enhancement Prescriptions

Condition Assessment Criteria		Enhancement Approach	Ongoing Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	N/A - the area is considered likely to support two age classes due to lacking trees over 150 years old therefore this criterion is not targeted.	To ensure that the woodland retains both young, and older trees, management will be required to ensure younger trees establish (either via regeneration, or via supplementary planting).
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	The enhancement area currently shows signs of herbivore damage, therefore it is likely that newly planted trees will require compostable tree guards to avoid any future browsing damage, or the area will need to be fenced with stock proof fencing to allow to establish. This criterion is not targeted as a precaution.	Consider managing deer population and/or fencing if appropriate.
C	Invasive plant species	Rhododendron is currently present within the woodland compartment and will be mechanically removed and disposed of appropriately.	Regular inspections to confirm no invasives or undesirable species present, including should rhododendron return. Should any be noted, they would be removed.
D	Number of native tree species	A minimum of five native species need to be consistently present throughout the woodland and as such need to be planted within the enhancement area. A mixture of trees should be planted in clumps throughout the woodland compartment between November and March. In addition to the holly currently present, it is proposed that the following species are planted: Trees Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Shrubs Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Spindle (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Dog-rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) Guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>)	Monitoring will ensure newly planted species survive and establish, and replanting carried out should any fail.
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	N/A – It is assumed that there still will be over 50% cover of conifers otherwise a large number of trees will need to be felled. However, it needs to be ensured that there is no more than 80% cover to ensure the woodland habitat distinctiveness is enhanced to mixed. As such 20% of the conifers should be selectively felled and replaced with broadleaved species that will grow into canopy trees.	Management should ensure conifer species do not dominate the woodland (conifer trees must not be allowed to comprise more than 80% of the canopy or understorey).

Condition Assessment Criteria		Enhancement Approach	Ongoing Management Approach
F	Open space within woodland	When 20% of the conifer canopy is felled to be able to plant broadleaved species to ensure a mixed canopy, it should still be ensured that 10-20% temporary open space is maintained. It may be that initially more of the temporary open space is lost, to allow for some failures in the planting.	Open space should be maintained at 10-20% therefore periodic thinning should be carried out alongside the Forestry Management Plan for the village.
G	Woodland regeneration	N/A - currently there is limited regeneration noted. Felling of conifers will create areas for regeneration. However, the criterion is not targeted.	N/A
H	Tree health	N/A – the trees are currently healthy within the enhancement area.	Monitoring should check for tree health, pests and/or diseases and trees should be removed and replaced where necessary.
I	Vegetation and ground flora	N/A - criterion is not targeted as the area is mostly bare ground currently and therefore may be challenging to achieve.	N/A
J	Woodland vertical structure	The felling of a number of conifers as well as the planting of five native species to include a shrubby understorey layer will improve the structure of the woodland, by creating an understory.	Monitoring will ensure newly planted species survive and establish, and replanting carried out should any fail.
K	Veteran trees	N/A - no veteran trees are present and will not be present within 30 years. However, could consider veteranisation of select trees which involves the deliberate damaging or wounding of younger trees to accelerate the development of microhabitats typical of large old trees.	N/A
L	Amount of deadwood	Some of the conifer trees removed to enhance the woodland should be used to create deadwood piles. Some conifers can also be used to create standing deadwood / monoliths with created features for faunal species (such as mechanically creating cavities or crevices).	Deadwood piles should be 'topped up' periodically when deadwood piles are decayed. Any trees removed as part of woodland management and thinning should be retained as deadwood, either through piles or standing deadwood.
M	Woodland disturbance	The woodland should remain free from a high level of disturbance and damaged ground. Initial woodland enhancement and tree felling should be undertaken sensitively and avoid wet periods to avoid damaging the soil (such as through large ruts created by machinery).	Ongoing woodland management should be undertaken sensitively and avoid wet periods to avoid damaging the soil.

5.7 Risk and Remedial Measures

Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measures
Trees failing or dying	Over 10% of the newly planted trees failing or dying.	Tree/s will be replaced with the same species. Try and identify why the tree had died, e.g. required watering or damaged by member of the public and action (e.g. water more during establishment or fence off from public). An older tree may be required to be planted to ensure time to establishment can be achieved in 30 years.
Understorey not establishing as anticipated	Failure of young trees and scrub, or failure to create understorey layer.	Try and identify why the trees have died, and action. Felling of additional conifer trees if overshadowing is deemed to be limiting understorey establishment.
Excessive browsing damage	Browsing preventing newly planted trees to establish, or preventing natural regeneration or ground flora to establish.	Stock proof fencing should be installed around the enhancement area to prevent browsing damage.
Deadwood piles being removed	If it is noted that guests are entering the area and dismantling deadwood piles	Fencing installed around the area to prevent guest access.
Invasives and non-natives species	Rhododendron returns after initial removal, or new invasive species establish.	Appropriate removal according to type invasive species present.

6. MONITORING SCHEDULE

6.1 Monitoring Strategy

An ecologist will survey the enhancement area in Years 1 and 2 of the management plan, and then every 5 years following. Monitoring visits will include surveys to record species-lists and condition assessments will be undertaken.

A report will be submitted to Center Parcs following each monitoring survey to describe any findings. Any changes / adaptations to the HMMP will be provided at the same time.

6.2 Monitoring Methods and Interval

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Woodland	Walkover of the woodland parcel. Create species list. Carry out condition assessment sheets.	Years 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 Surveys to be completed between May to August.

6.3 Monitoring Reports

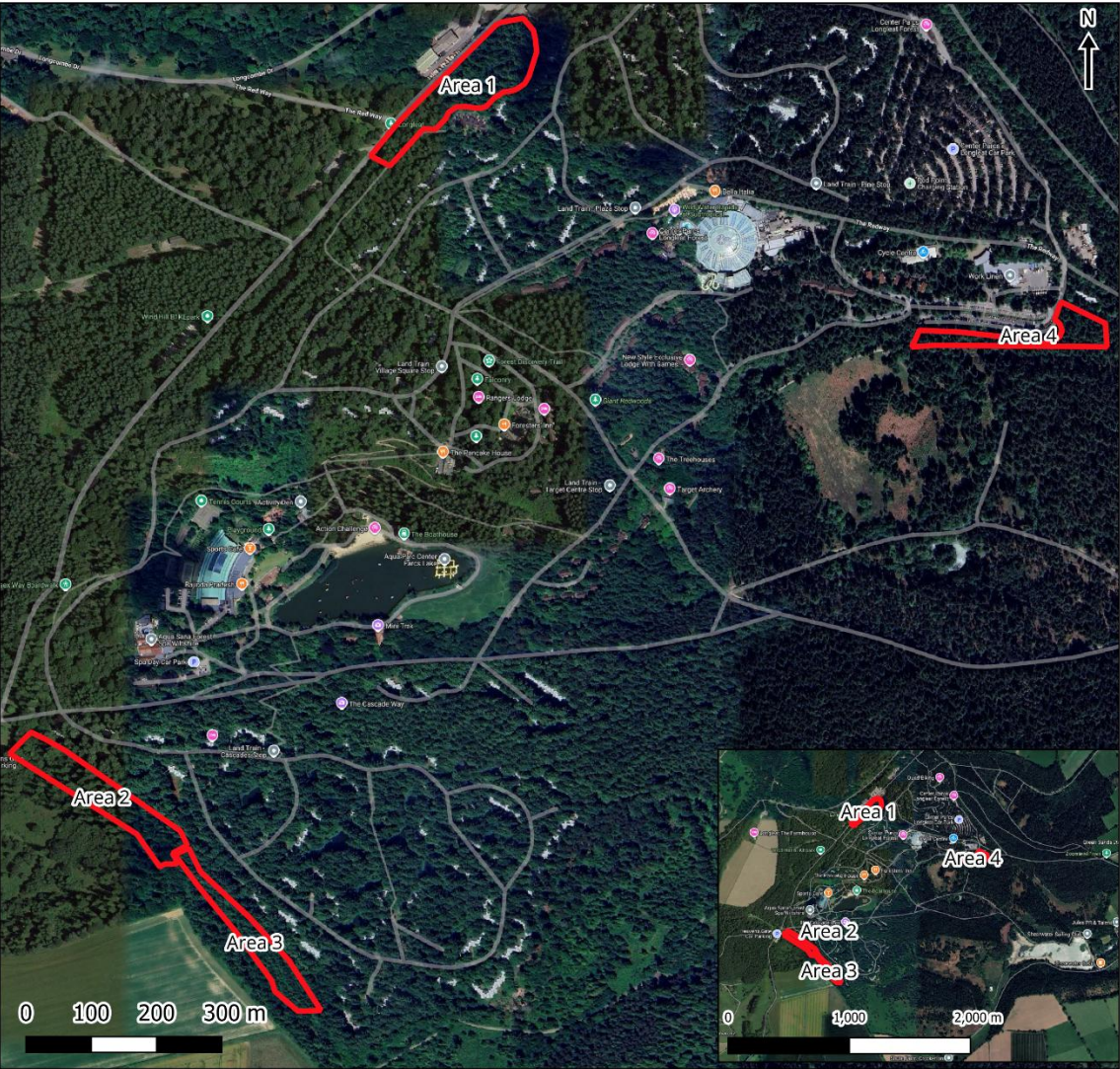
Monitoring reports will be produced by Morph Ecological Consultants and will be submitted to Wiltshire Council no later than September following each monitoring survey.

6.4 Adaptive Management

After each monitoring visit, Morph Ecological Consultants will produce a report for Center Parcs and Wiltshire Council, taking into account any observations or intervention details provided by the Conservation Rangers (or the team undertaking the management) and any unexpected, external influences such as climate change or a pollution event. The report will detail the findings of the monitoring visit and make recommendations for any remedial actions or modifications to the HMMP required to ensure that the BNG targets stated in the statutory biodiversity metric and HMMP are met for the woodland habitat.

Any recommended adaptations to the management prescriptions and/or targets will be reviewed and approved by Center Parcs and Wiltshire Council before the HMMP update is finalised. The updated HMMP will be provided to the team at Center Parcs carrying out the enhancement works.

APPENDIX 1: FIGURES
Figure 1: Site Location Plan



Appendix 1, Figure 1
Site Location

Key
Site Boundary

morph:ecological
consultants

Project Name: Longleat Center Parcs: Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Project Number: 1990-1

Date Produced: 15th December 2025

Version Number: 1

Figure 2: UKHab Baseline Map

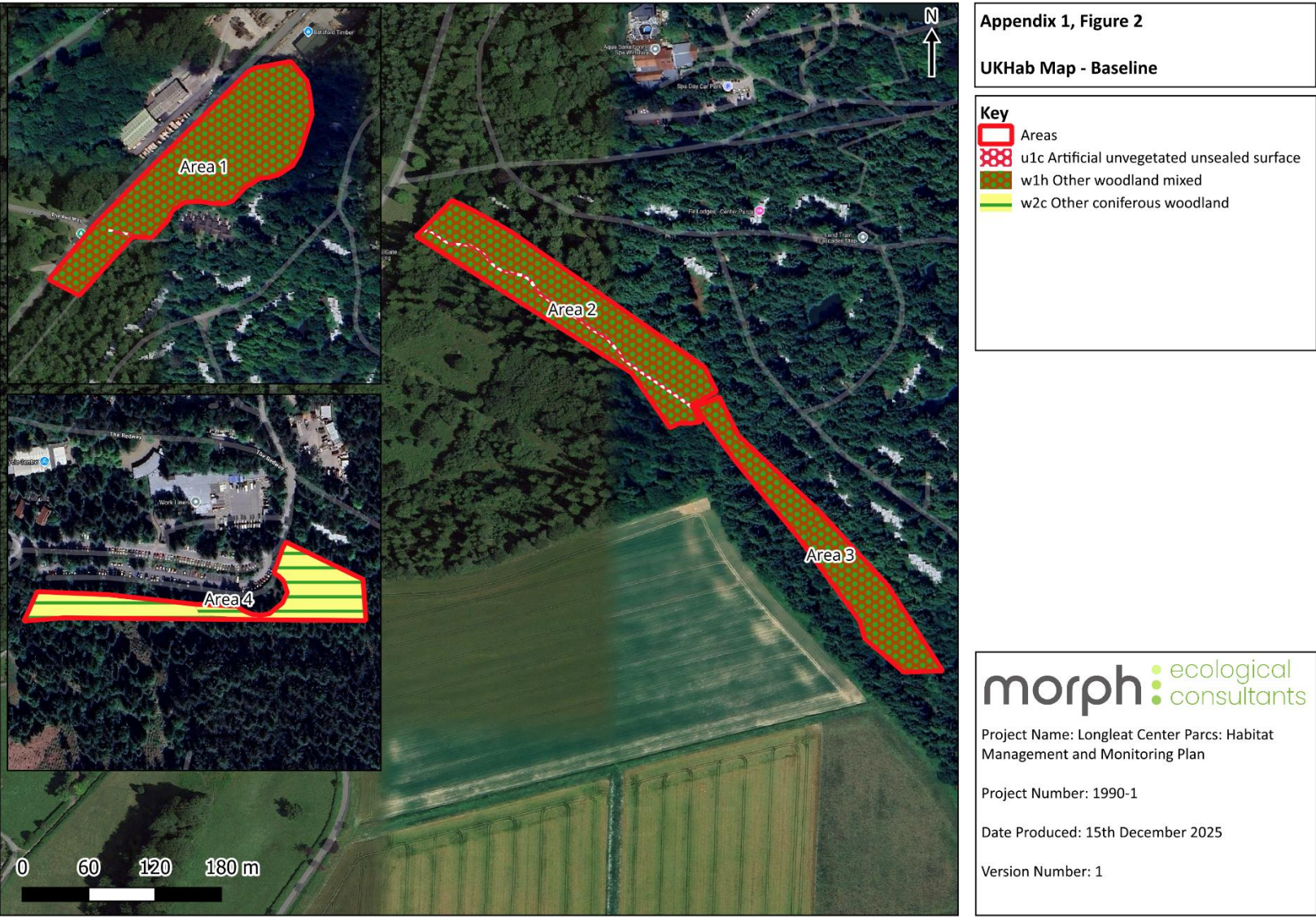
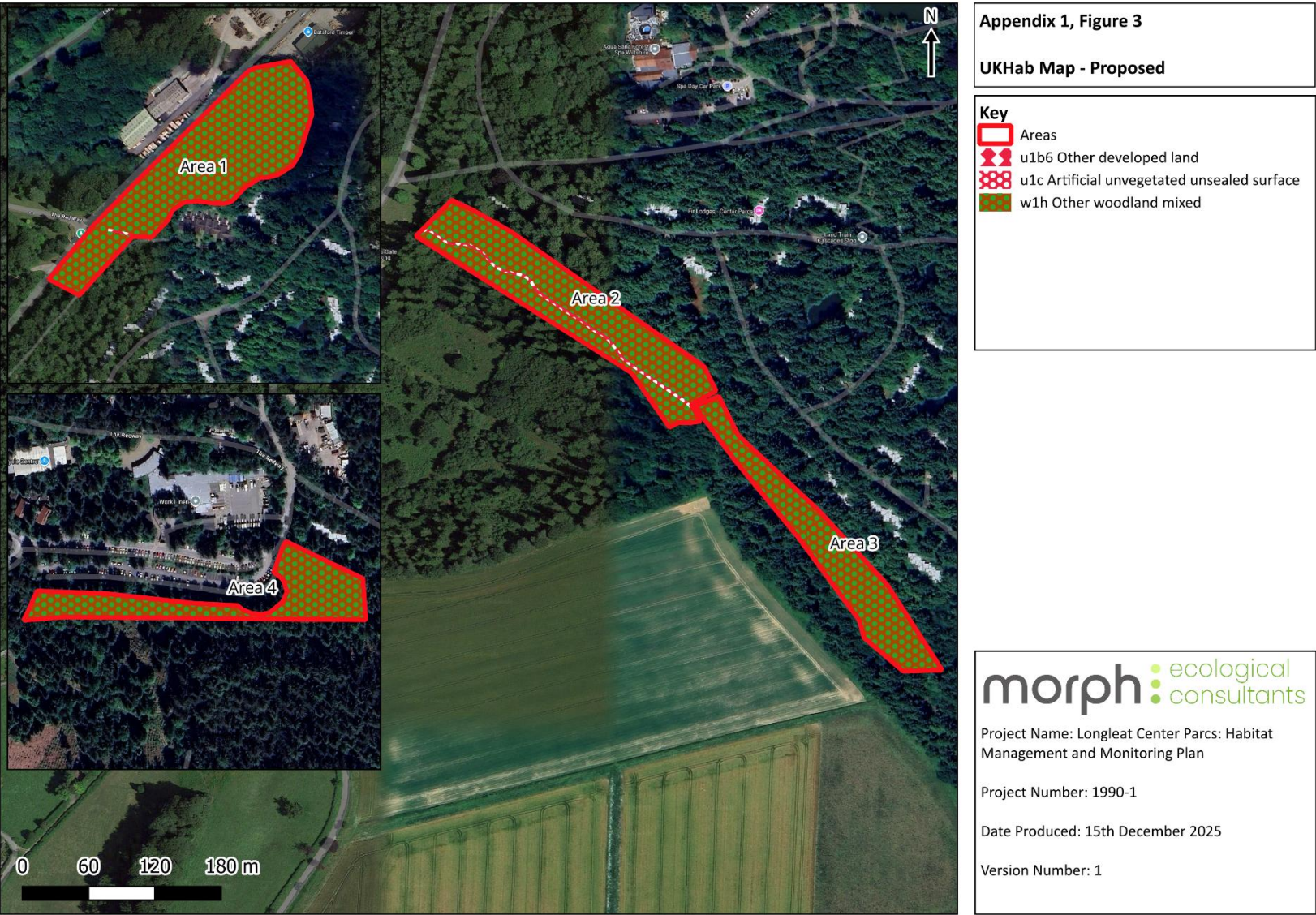


Figure 3: UKHab Proposed Map



Quality Assurance

Quality Information

Project	Longleat Center Parcs: Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan
Contract Number	1990-1
Description	Dynamic Document
Prepared by	Audrey Bourdais Paull BSc ACIEEM
Checked by	Nikki Morton MSci MCIEEM
Date Sent	10 th February 2026

Revision History

Version	2		
Version Date	12 th March 2026		
Details	Addition of Project Autumn		
Prepared by	Nikki Morton		

Disclosure

The information, data, evidence, advice and opinions which have been prepared and provided are true, and have been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

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