

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Marshall Road
Date:	20/05/2026
Version:	V1



Author:



Client:



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Version Control

The version control is used for updates to the content. Record the initial version and further version control details in this table each time the management plan is altered throughout the management and monitoring period.

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
V1	Draft	Sarah Roberts 04/02/2026	Rachel Fayers 20/04/2026

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

Authorship Details
Produced by Ethos Environmental Planning; there is no specific copyrighting or licensing information relating to this HMMP.

1. Project Background

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

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On site
Development Name and Address	Land to the north of Marshall Road, Devizes, Wiltshire Grid Reference SU 01268 60151
BNG Project Name and Address	N/A
Author Organisation	Ethos Environmental Planning
Landowner	Wiltshire County Council
Land Manager	Wiltshire County Council
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Wiltshire County Council
Period covered by this management plan	Feb 2026 – Feb 2056
Planning authority	Wiltshire County Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	Outline consent - ref: PL/2022/05360 Reserved matters - ref: PL/2024/09128
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	On site CGR: SU 01268 60151 Off site
Metric revision/title	Marshall Road BNG Metric V3 (05/11/2025)
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

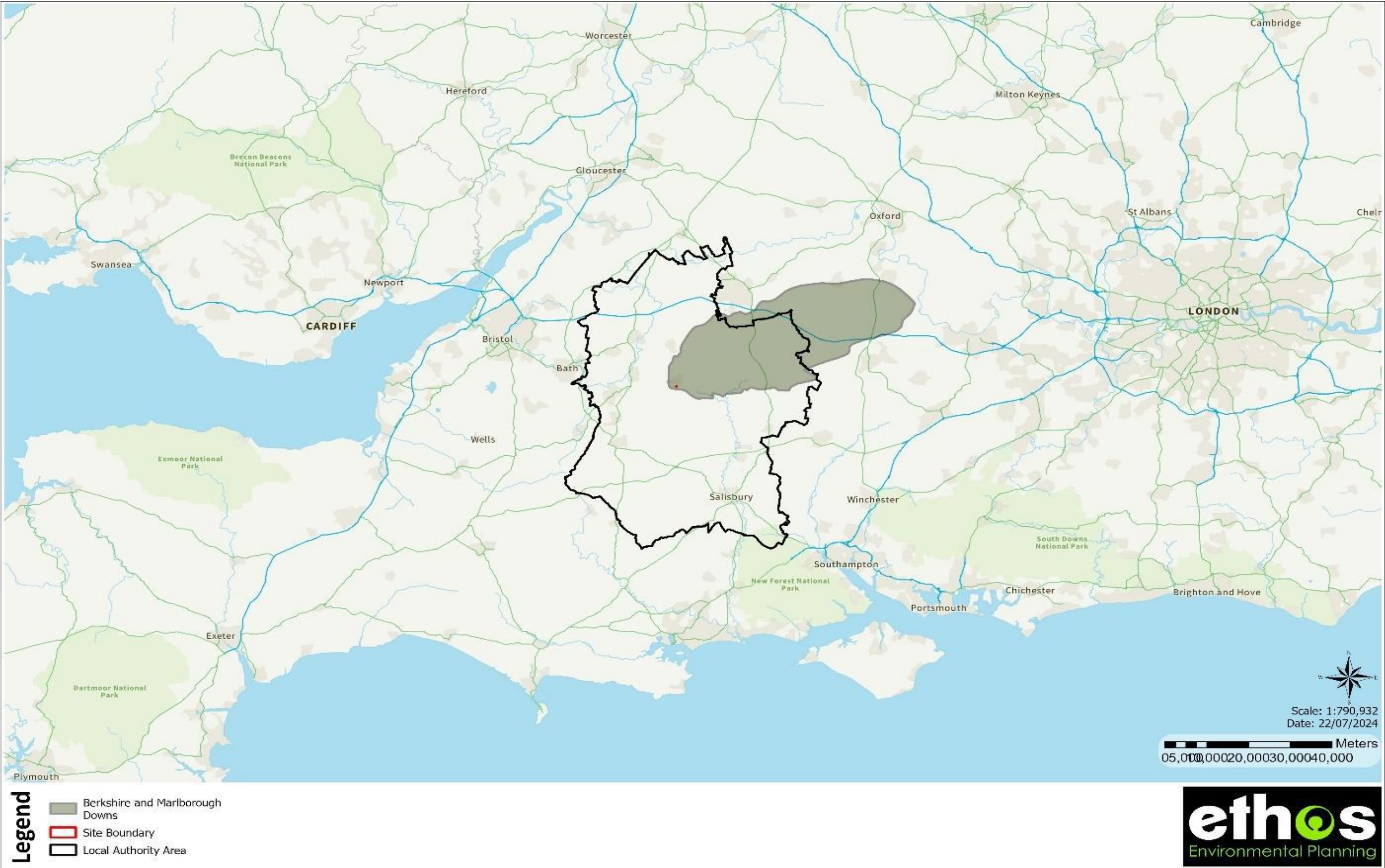
Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
The proposed development will result in the loss of most existing neutral grassland and a small number of individual trees, although most trees on site will be retained. To offset these impacts and enhance biodiversity, the boundaries of the site will be improved for wildlife where possible. The northern boundary will be maintained as a five-metre-wide dark corridor to support foraging and commuting bats, while the eastern boundary will feature a newly created species-rich hedgerow that will be managed for ecological benefit. The existing hedgerow along the western boundary will be retained, and the remaining neutral grassland on the west and north boundaries will be managed to improve its condition and ecological value. In addition to boundary measures, the southern edge of the site will incorporate areas of open space designed to provide multifunctional benefits. These will include vegetated Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), natural play features, and informal seating areas. Urban tree planting will be distributed throughout the development to improve habitat connectivity, provide shade, and contribute to the overall green infrastructure.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
It is expected that the works retaining, enhancing and creating the habitats will be undertaken within the first year of the project. The ongoing management will be carried out annually over a period of 30 years.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring of the habitats will be undertaken on an annual basis for the first two years and subsequently every five years for the duration of the monitoring.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
Planning permission for outline and reserved matters has been granted by Wiltshire County Council.
Funding PB-B06
Funding has been secured through Wiltshire County Council.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
There is no legal agreement in place to secure the habitats on site due to the project's exemption from mandatory BNG.



Site Context Plan PB-F02

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



Roles and Responsibilities

Provide details of the responsible persons and organisation(s) for delivering this management plan.

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09				
Name or Initials		Sarah Roberts		
Organisation		Ethos Environmental Planning		
Responsibility	Start Date:	01/07/2026	End Date:	01/11/2057
Ethos Environmental Planning are responsible for this project and its implementation. Sarah Roberts is the project manager of this site on behalf of Ethos. A Principal Ecologist, Rachel Fayers has reviewed and approved the HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
Sarah Roberts: Sarah has over six years’ of ecological consultancy experience and an additional four years in environmental communications. Sarah undertakes habitats and protected species surveys, as well as producing associated reports. She specialises in ornithology, ecological provisions and habitat design. Rachel Fayers: Rachel’s experience in ecology covers a wide range of projects and clients and her focus is on undertaking a full suite of ecological assessments and reporting. She holds survey licenses for bats and great crested newts in England and is an associate member of CIEEM.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		Residential Development Team		
Organisation		Wiltshire County Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	01/11/2027	End Date:	01/11/2057
The Parks Team is responsible for implementing the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP), including habitat maintenance, and monitoring in accordance with agreed specifications. They must ensure compliance with biodiversity objectives, maintain records of management actions, and report progress to Wiltshire County Council.				
Statement of Competency				
Wiltshire County Council's Parks Team has practical experience in managing public green spaces, implementing habitat creation and maintenance, and monitoring biodiversity. Their training and site knowledge ensure effective delivery of HMMP objectives in line with local policy and best practice.				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		Residential Development Team		
Organisation		Wiltshire County Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	09/02/2026	End Date:	01/11/2057
Wiltshire County Council will be responsible for reviewing the HMMP.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site currently comprises rank other neutral grassland, a line of self-seeded cherry trees along the northern edge, and a single hedgerow with trees on the western boundary. Management operations are minimal and carried out infrequently, primarily to prevent excessive scrub encroachment. This limited intervention reflects the site's anticipated transition to development, with current land use maintained only to prevent ecological succession rather than to enhance habitat quality.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The site is proposed for residential development comprising 32 dwellings, with associated infrastructure including access roads, car parking, and landscaped amenity spaces.

Existing habitats to be retained will include the western hedgerow, individual trees and a 5m strip of grassland along the northern and western boundary. This grassland will be enhanced as part of the HMMP. The northern boundary is to be secured as a dark corridor for bats and will be protected by timber fencing from the new development, which also extends down the western edge.

New habitats will include amenity grassland, Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs), urban trees, and introduced shrubs. Management will focus on maintaining visual appeal while supporting biodiversity, with targeted enhancement of the bat corridor to promote invertebrate populations as a food source for bats.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices

☐ Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



2. Planned Management Activities

Provide the site-wide aims and objectives. These should consider the Project Background information section outlined above as well as the outcomes of the Metric.

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The HMMP seeks to offset habitat loss from the development while retaining functional, attractive spaces for residents and wildlife. It applies only to communal habitats outside private curtilage. Habitats will be created, maintained and monitored for at least 30 years; balancing amenity use with ecological value. New planting will be established in the first years and managed adaptively, with replacements as needed. Beyond 30 years, the vision is for a mature, sensitively managed space that continues to provide biodiversity benefits alongside residential use.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

The project's BNG target(s) should be set and documented early in the design process. Outline how background and baseline information influenced key design principles for the project from an early stage. This can provide useful context for the proposed retention, creation and enhancement measures.

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

Baseline ecological surveys, along with EclA and BNG assessments (Ethos, 2024 and 2025), guided the early design of the site by identifying the location, condition, and ecological value of existing habitats. Strategically significant features—such as established trees and boundary habitats used by commuting bats—were prioritised for retention due to their ecological connectivity and functional importance. In contrast, areas of low distinctiveness or previously developed land were designated for redevelopment. This evidence-based approach ensured that habitat retention, creation, and enhancement efforts were ecologically proportionate and aligned with biodiversity net gain targets and overall site objectives.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

This table presents a summary record of what you have agreed to deliver based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve. Include the relevant ‘Area’, ‘Hedgerow’, and ‘Watercourse’ types to be implemented and managed throughout the period of 30 years or more.

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Other neutral grassland	Other neutral grassland	A1.1	Poor	Moderate	15 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria to include A, B, C, D and E.	Habitat failed at baseline due to lack of management, resulting in low species diversity and uniform sward height.
Native hedgerow with trees	Hedgerow with trees	H1	Good	Good	0 years	Good condition will be targeted by achieving a pass for criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, D1, D2, E1 and E2.	Habitat failed and will likely continue to fail C2 for the presence of nettles and nutrient enriched ground.
N/A	Modified grassland	A1.3	N/A	Moderate	4 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass for criteria C, E, F and G.	Habitat assumed to fail on physical damage from amenity use and lack of varied sward height.
N/A	Bioswale	A5	N/A	Moderate	1 year	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria to include B, C, E1 and E2.	A varied and predominantly native mix is key to achieving condition target.
N/A	Rain garden	A6	N/A	Moderate	3 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in all criteria to include B, C, E1 and E2.	A varied and predominantly native mix suitable for riparian habitats is key to achieving condition target.
Individual trees	Urban tree	N/A	Moderate	Moderate	0 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria B D and F.	Nine trees retained in the development along the northern boundary
N/A	Urban tree	N/A	N/A	Moderate	27 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria B D and F. Criterion A will be targeted where species are native.	Thirty-eight trees are proposed across the scheme of native and non-native varieties.
N/A	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	H2	N/A	Moderate	20 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass for criteria A1, B1, B2, C2, D1, D2 and E2.	Habitat is likely to fail A2 due to the available space required for management. C1 is likely to fail as 1m of undisturbed ground will not be present due to the proximity of the residential development to the hedgerow. E1 will fail due to the lack of mature trees.

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

Please note that BNG Report V2 may not fully align with the HMMP and the most recent Metric V3. The HMMP and Metric V3 dated November 2025 represent the correct information.

Habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions



Habitat Retention

Provide a concise description of the habitats that are to be retained in their baseline condition. Habitats being retained may still require ongoing measures to maintain their baseline condition.

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

Trees

Nine of twelve cherry trees are to be retained within the development proposals within the area referred to as the bat/wildlife corridor along the northern boundary.

During the construction phase, the trees and northern boundary grassland, identified as A1.1, will be protected using fencing to prevent accidental damage or incorrect storage practices.

A timber fence will eventually be installed running parallel to the northern boundary to protect the corridor, which includes the trees, within the operational phase.

During management of the grassland within the corridor, any machinery used should be appropriate for the space and be fitted with guards as necessary to prevent accidental cutting or compaction damage to the trunks, roots or branches.

Hedgerow 1

The hedgerow on the western boundary, identified as H1, is also to be retained within the proposals. However, this will include the removal of one tree within the linear feature which is to be replanted down the southern end of hedgerow.

As much of the original material from the tree should be retained within the boundary hedgerow for the benefit of native wildlife.

During the construction phase, the western boundary will be protected using temporary fencing to protect the feature. The use of vehicles in this area should be restricted for the purposes of tree removal to protect the grassland. A timber fence will eventually be installed running parallel, which will join up to the northern boundary and is accessible by a side gate at the southern end.

The gate must be wide enough to allow access for any machinery necessary, which may include ride-on mowers or small trailers. A double gate of approximately 1.5m is recommended.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

The northern and western boundary will be fenced to protect the hedgerow and grassland during construction activities. Three of twelve individual trees will be removed and one tree from the hedgerow on the western boundary.

Orange = protected corridor

Red = Trees to be removed within or near this corridor.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

Provide a plan with the locations of habitats to be retained (including whether to be protected and, or, enhanced) and those to be created under this HMMP. Include parcel references if needed. Tick box if any additional plans are provided in the Appendices ☐ . Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Target Habitat:		Modified grassland A1.3			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m², please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Yes	A1.3	Ground preparation will include creation of bare soil, vegetation removed and harrowed/raked to achieve a medium tilth. The soil will be seeded with Emorsgate Mixture EL1, or a similar appropriate seed mix, comprising a mixture of slow growing grasses and wildflowers (80:20) that respond well to short mowing. Turf may also installed in place of sowing from Grasslands-Turf 'Floral Lawns' or similar products that respond well to short mowing.	Appropriate cutting regime to ensure low-height flowering species can flower and seed. Water well during first year after germinating and monitor for signs of stress.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No	A1.3	/	This grassland will be managed to amenity length and will therefore fail this criterion.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	A1.3	/	Management through regular mowing should prohibit the establishment of scrub and monitoring visits will inform remedial actions which will ensure the levels of scrub result in less than the threshold and this criterion is passed.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	A1.3	/	This grassland will be managed as an amenity sward and therefore may attract levels of damage due to usage by people. Monitoring visits will inform on levels on damage; however, this criterion will not be targeted.
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No	A1.3	Bare ground may exceed 10% in first year as ground preparation requires bare, cultivated soil to bury surface vegetation, and then harrowed/raked to produce a medium tilth.	This grassland will be managed as an amenity sward and therefore may attract levels of damage causing bare ground exceeding this threshold.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	A1.3	No bracken identified on site or proposed.	Not required – bracken thrives in highly acidic soils that contain rhizomes. Monitoring visits will ensure no bracken grows.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	A1.3	Continue to keep area free of invasive species with appropriate biosecurity control measures during habitat creation.	Monitoring visits will record observations of schedule 9 species and inform remedial measures. Any plant species to be planted in subsequent years should have their status checked.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation and seeding	All	Year 1: Autumn (preferred), Late Summer (optional), or Spring with suitable warmth and moisture	Grassland preparation is dependent on choice of establishment via pre-seeded turf or sown onto bare soil. <u>Sowing to bare earth</u> • Ensure the area is clear of existing vegetation; cut and remove arisings if present. • Prepare a weed-free seedbed with a medium to fine tilth. • Broadcast seed evenly on the surface, either as part of a mixture or individually, in autumn/spring. • Roll or tread the area to establish firm seed-to-soil contact. <u>Alternative Turf-rolled products where applicable</u> As per product instructions
Mowing (Establishment phase)	All	Year 1: Regularly throughout Spring and Summer	<u>Sowing to bare earth</u> • Expect and manage flushes of weeds and annuals as part of the natural establishment process through regular mowing. • Provide adequate watering, especially during germination and dry periods. • Maintain a cutting height of approximately 50mm to promote healthy growth.
Mowing (Maintenance phase)	All	Year 2 onwards: Regularly throughout Spring and Summer	• Maintain the grassland as a lawn with a cutting height of 40–50mm. • Mow every 4–8 weeks between May and August, adjusting frequency based on growth rates. • Collect and compost arisings on-site to prevent nutrient build-up.

Supporting Information

The modified grassland will be managed to achieve and maintain moderate condition, passing a minimum of 4 criteria including essential criterion A.

See EL1 composition: <https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/special-habitat-mixtures/flowering-lawn-mixture/>

See Grasslands-turf company for floral lawn composition product <https://grasslands-turf.co.uk/product/floral-lawn-turf/>

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Target Habitat				Other neutral grassland A1.1	
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	A1.1	Reduce fertility through increased cutting and removal of arisings; clear scrub and seed any bare areas with an appropriate neutral grassland mix.	Reduce cutting regime but continue to remove arisings and continue to create varied sward structure to support species diversity.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	A1.1	Create uncut refuge areas to support structural variation	Maintain 20% uncut and varied sward heights through adjusted cutting practices.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	A1.1	Aim to create 10% bare ground to allow seed to drop in Year 1 only.	Increased cutting regime will diminish rank grassland present, allow for finer grasses to come through and expose the soil for seeds to drop and set.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	A1.1	Any existing areas of bramble scrub will be cut back and grubbed out at the root. No bracken was identified on site.	Ongoing scrub control, mainly by hand machinery or digging with monitoring of edges. Bracken is unlikely to grow as it requires highly acidic soils.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes	A1.1	No invasive species identified on site. No current management activities. Species indicative of suboptimal condition include thistles, nettles, docks, white clover and buttercup.	Avoid heavy machinery; use hand tools near tree bases and retain only controlled patches of suboptimal species where acceptable.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No	A1.1	Increase plant diversity through revised grassland management and seeding on bare areas where appropriate.	Continued low-intensity, biodiversity-focused management to support species richness.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)	
The seed mix used should be Emorsgate Meadow Mix EM1 or EMF1 (forbs only), or similar	

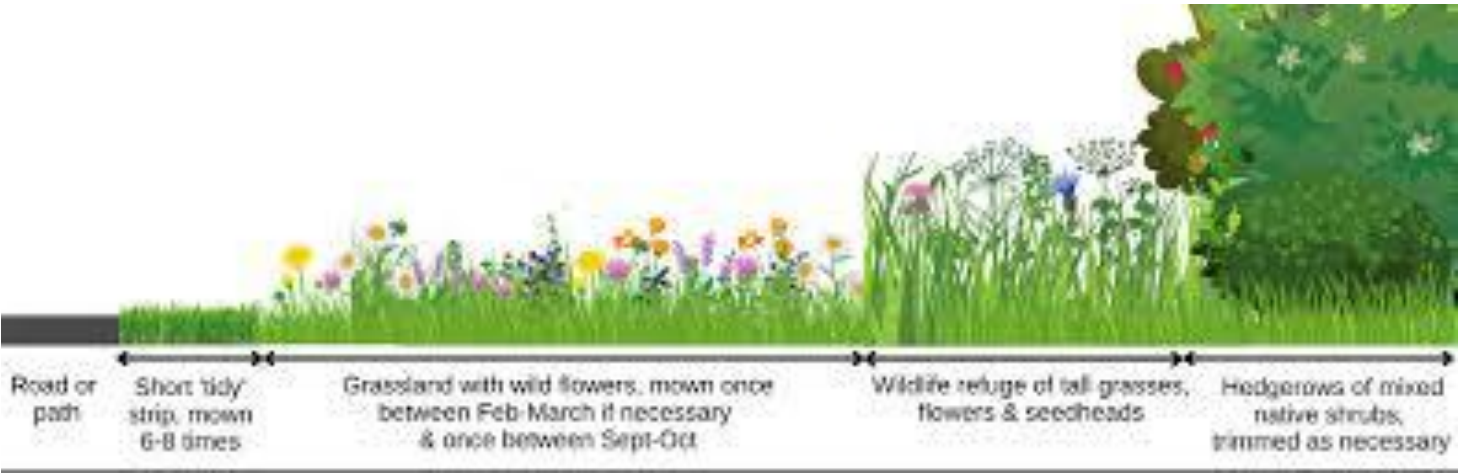
Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Scrub clearance and Seeding	A1.1	Year 1: Autumn (preferred), or Spring with suitable warmth and moisture	The grassland will be rank and potentially overgrowing with bramble scrub where the site has been left unmanaged prior to construction commencing. Any scrub will therefore be cut back and grubbed out at the base to prevent speedy regrowth. Any areas of bare ground created during this process will be seeded with Emorsgate EM1F or EM1. Seeds will be sown at the base of newly planted trees or bare soil exposed after the first cut. <u>Sowing to bare earth</u> • Ensure the area is clear of existing vegetation; cut and remove arisings if present. • Prepare a weed-free seedbed with a medium to fine tilth. • Broadcast seed evenly on the surface, either as part of a mixture or individually, in autumn/spring. Seed may be mixed with sand. • Roll or tread the area to establish firm seed-to-soil contact.
Cut (Establishment phase)	A1.1	Year 1: April, July and early September	In the first year, when no wildflowers are present, mow and remove the cuttings three times (April, July and early September), waiting for the grass to grow to its full height each time. Coarse grasses put most of their energy into growing vertically, so cutting when the grass is tall will dramatically reduce their dominance and allow finer grasses and flowers to come through. Cut to between 5-8cm. Leave 20% of uncut tall grass on the edges and scallop so that a gradient edge develops. Cut the dominants plants back at the base of trees but only during their establishment phase in the first few years. Clumps of nettles may be retained at the edges if they are in controlled clusters. Aim to create 10% area of bare ground/short grass in the first year only, to allow new seeds to drop and set, which will then be reduced in the maintenance phase. Heavy machinery or ‘conditioners’ will not be used. All arisings should be removed from the site. This phase will be reviewed after the first year as it may be extended into Year 2 if there is still dominant growth from vigorous grasses.
Cut (Maintenance phase)	A1.1	Year 2 onwards: Cut twice in early spring and early autumn.	Once the soil fertility has been reduced, aim to cut just once or twice a year in early spring and/or autumn. Avoid cutting between April and August when there will be lots of butterfly eggs and caterpillars in the grass. Cut at approximately 5-8cm in height. If the grass is growing strongly, cut in early spring (Feb if the ground is dry enough, or March), then leave the wildflowers to grow. It is important to have lots of nectar-rich flowers such as dandelions for spring pollinators like queen bees when they emerge from hibernation in April. Mowing later than this, e.g., in May, will remove the flowers that Common Blue and Small Copper butterflies lay their eggs on. Cut again in early autumn, between Sep-Oct, when most flowers have set seed and insects have completed their lifecycles. Most flowers take 6-8 weeks to set seed after flowering. Continue to leave 20% of uncut tall grass on the edges and scallop so that a gradient edge develops. Vigorous growth along the edges may be controlled on one edge, alternating every other year. To provide additional short-grass habitat, selected access paths will be mown more frequently to a width of approximately 0.7 m and height of 5cm. These strips should be positioned to avoid areas of high botanical interest. A brush cutter is recommended but arisings from path mowing must be raked and removed. This will be conducted every 4-8 weeks and scheduled for when the amenity grassland is cut. Allow for 1-5% bare ground to develop, which should occur naturally as part of the management regime.

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)



Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)

Urban grassland and verge guidelines – How can you help local wildlife to thrive https://naturerecovery.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Meadows_Final.pdf

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

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

Target Habitat:		Individual trees (Created)			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes and No	/	63% approximately of trees planted will be native and the remainder either cultivars or non-native species.	Retained and replaced like-for-like unless dictated otherwise by remedial measures.
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	/	/	The canopy will only be subject to light pruning for the continued health of the trees.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	/	/	/
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	/	Tree guards to be used to protect from mowers and grass cutting within the areas of grassland.	The trees will be monitored and protected against damaging activities. The trees will be subjected to light pruning only. Appropriate machinery for the task to ensure the canopy, roots, branches or trunks are not damaged.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	/	/	/
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	/	New trees will be located within grassland or urban vegetated habitats.	Habitat directly underneath the tree canopy will be retained and sensitively managed.

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

Bird nesting

Tree pruning and management should ideally be conducted outside of bird nesting season, which is primarily within March – August but may occur at any time of year for some species i.e. wood pigeon. Where maintenance is conducted inside this period, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that no bird nests are damaged or disturbed, which may include delaying works until nesting is complete if found to be present.

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation / Planting	38	Year 1	- Trees shall be planted as per the planting arrangement as set out in the planting plan and plant schedule with sufficient spacing (i.e. 3m) to allow for root development. - Herbicides should be avoided due to their damage to other organic lifeforms. - The root system of the tree should be wetted prior to planting. The tree should be planted at the correct depth taking into account the position of the root flare and the finished level - the rootball or root stem transition should be level with the existing host soil or surface. - Tree pits should be backfilled with the excavated topsoil, if the original topsoil is not available or deemed unsuitable, a multi-purpose topsoil should be used. Any subsoil excavated should be discarded and backfilled with a high sand content subsoil. Backfill should be added gradually, in layers of 150mm to 230mm depth, ensuring the tree is held upright. At each stage the fill should be firmed in to eliminate all air pockets under and around the root system, but with care being taken not to excessively compact the soil. The final layer should not be consolidated. - General-purpose slow-release fertiliser are to be incorporated into the top 150mm of topsoil during final cultivations. - Trees are to be double staked with 75mm diameter stakes. Stakes should be driven at least 300mm into undisturbed ground before planting the tree and should typically be one third the height of the tree stem above ground. - Staked trees shall be secured to stakes with suitable proprietary rubber tree ties and spacers. - Immediately after planting, but before applying the below bark mulch, all trees should be saturated to field capacity. - Ornamental composted bark mulch may be spread around individual trees, ensuring that the root flare and base of the stem, along with any ground cover plants, are not buried.
Management (establishment)	12	Years 1 – 3 (or as required) Monthly visits April - September Twice visits September - April	- During the specified Aftercare Period maintenance visits shall be carried out, at least monthly from April to September and twice during the dormant season to carry out the following operations to establish healthy growing trees: watering, firming-up, removal of litter, pest and disease control, checking guards, ties and stakes, weed and grass control. - Trees will be watered frequently and deeply, ensuring regular watering in summer months and periods of drought particularly. Ensure any water sequestration chambers are filled according to manufacturers instructions. - Any trees that fail will be replaced like for like using the above planting methods.
Management (ongoing)	12	Water in spring/summer drought only Pruning as required, ideally outside of bird nesting season, which is approximately March – September.	- Water deeply and infrequently in periods of drought only. Ensure any water sequestration chambers are filled according to manufacturer’s instructions. - Tree pruning should be light and aim to maintain 75% of its growth canopy to fulfil condition criterion D. Pruning should be for the overall health of the specific tree species, which should allow proper air flow through the branches for the prevention of damage or disease. - Hazel and other species may require formative pruning to reduce congestion in the crown. However, nut yield is encouraged and for optimal nut production you should aim to have plenty of previous years stems, at least 15-25cm long.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Acer campestre	Field Maple	2	Native
Alnus glutinosa	Common Alder	2	Native
Betula nigra	River Birch	2	Non-native
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	2	Native
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	1	Non-native, naturalised
Cornus mas	Cornelian Cherry	1	Non-native
Corylus avellana	Hazel	7	Native
Corylus columna	Turkish Hazel	2	Non-native
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sunburst'	Honey Locust	1	Non-native cultivar
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	2	Native
Prunus avium 'Plena'	Wild Cherry cultivar	6	Native cultivar
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Callery Pear	1	Non-native cultivar
Sorbus aria	Whitebeam	5	Native
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	3	Native
Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	1	Native

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)
N/A

What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)



Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

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

Target Hedgerow Type:			Species-rich native hedgerow with trees (Creation H2)		
			Native hedgerow with trees (Retained H1)		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H1	/	Height will be managed to 2m> and above along length to target of H5-H7 as demonstrated in Figures provided. Trees present within the hedgerow will be managed as trees with their own natural canopy.
		Yes	H2	Planted as 60-90cm height bare root whips.	Height will be managed to 1.5m> and above along length to target of H5-H7 as demonstrated in Figures provided.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H1	/	Width will be managed to 2m> and above to target of H5-H7 as demonstrated in Figures provided. Trimming side every 2-3 years will prevent spread.
		No	H2	Plant in two rows with staggered whips in 40cm intervals to ensure wide growth.	Width will be managed to allow for sufficient maintenance. Minimum 1.2m and desirable 1.5m. This should be along the entire length to the target of H5-H7 as demonstrated in Figures provided.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	H1	/	Plant a variety of native woody species as whips to create
		Yes	H2	Hazel and hawthorn whips may be cut to half their size upon planting to encourage more basal density during early growth. Trim whips to create basal density.	Once a dense structure is established, regular annual trimming will maintain density. Avoid hard-cutting in spring/summer during bird nesting.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	H1	/	Fill any gaps with new whips and trim to maintain shape and create low basal density.
		Yes	H2	Whips will be planted at 40cm intervals to ensure that the hedge is continuous. Any whips that fail will be replanted to ensure continuity.	Once a dense structure is established, regular annual trimming will maintain density. Avoid hard-cutting in spring/summer during bird nesting.

C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and - is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	Yes	H1	A 5m bufferzone of other neutral grassland will be created on the eastern boundary and secured using closed-board fencing.	The fence will be maintained throughout the operational period of the development.
		No	H2	Development proposals indicate a narrow area between the hedgerow and the adjacent properties, which will be unlikely to facilitate 1m of undisturbed ground.	/
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Yes	H1	/	Remedial action will be taken if the plants indicative of nutrient enrichment over 20% are observed.
		Yes	H2	/	Remedial action will be taken if the plants indicative of nutrient enrichment over 20% are observed.
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	H1	No invasive, non-native species identified during the baseline survey	No invasive, non-native species identified during the baseline survey. The disposal of green waste from residential gardens in hedgerows will not be permitted and monitoring will aim to pre-empt the establishment of non-native species.
		Yes	H2	No invasive, non-native species identified during the baseline survey and none are included for planting within the scheme.	No invasive, non-native species identified during the baseline survey. The disposal of green waste from residential gardens in hedgerows will not be permitted and monitoring will aim to pre-empt the establishment of non-native species.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	H1	/	The disposal of green waste from residential gardens in hedgerows will not be permitted. Any green waste from outside the hedgerow must be removed. Management will be appropriate and according to the HMMP.
		Yes	H2	The hedgerow whips and trees will be protected using tree guards and will be securely staked	The disposal of green waste from residential gardens in hedgerows will not be permitted. Any green waste from outside the hedgerow must be removed. Tree guards will be replaced and removed as required. Management will be appropriate and according to the HMMP.
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on	Yes	H1	/	At least two age classes are present, including young and mature.

	average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.				
		No	H2		
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	Yes	H1	/	Trees within hedgerows will be managed as individual trees and their canopy allowed to grow naturally with minimum 75% retained. Diseased, contagious trees will be removed.
			H2	Trees planted within the hedgerow should be heavy – extra heavy standards in line with other types of trees planted on site.	Trees within hedgerows will be managed as individual trees and their canopy allowed to grow naturally with minimum 75% retained.

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

Bird nesting

Vegetation pruning and management should ideally be conducted outside of bird nesting season, which is primarily within March – August but may occur at any time of year for some species i.e. wood pigeon. Where maintenance is conducted inside this period, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that no bird nests are damaged or disturbed, which may include delaying works until nesting is complete if found to be present.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

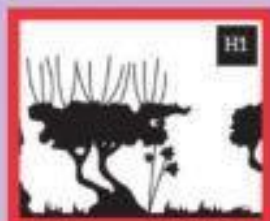
Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation of hedgerow	H2	October – February (when trees are dormant and to allow time for trees to root prior spring)	• The vegetation at the ground level will be cleared before the planting of the hedgerow. • Whips will be notch planted with a spade in a double staggered row. • The hedgerow will be planted with bare root stock and the soil firmed in once planted. • Planting will be undertaken in good conditions (not too wet and when ground is not frozen) • Water and mulch to prevent drought and supress undesirable species indicative of nutrient enrichment (see page 21) • The whips will be planted in zig zag lines at 40cm intervals. • Biodegradable tree guards preferred. Plastic tree guards acceptable but must be removed and disposed of appropriately. • The hedgerow whips (excluding holly) may be trimmed within the first couple of years to encourage bushy growth Remove tall and dominating plants from the base during the first years of establishment using hand tools and avoiding the use of herbicides.

Management of hedgerow	H1 /H2	January – February (outside of breeding season, when trees are dormant, and to retain berries for birds during the majority of the autumn/winter)	<u>Long Term Management</u> - Once the initial establishment of the hedges is completed the enhanced and created hedgerows will be managed following the same methodology as set out below to ensure that they meet or retain their target conditions. H1 Management will aim to achieve and maintain stage ‘H5-H7’ of the Hedgerow Management Cycle with an approximate 2-4m height and width, not including the height of trees. H2 Management will aim to achieve and maintain stage H5-H7 of the Hedgerow Management Cycle with height greater than 2m> and width a minimum of 1.2m and greater where space allowed.. - The hedgerows will be maintained with high basal density; this will be achieved by allowing bramble and other scrub species to grow at the base of the hedgerows. ‘Neat’ hedgerows will be avoided. This will provide foraging and nesting habitat for birds, hedgehogs, and invertebrates. - The hedgerow will be cut annually using hand tools only. This will be done outside the bird nesting season in January / February. Remediation measures may include an additional autumn cut after August 31st. - To increase likelihood of fruiting berries, rotational cuts alternating the top and the front every 2 – 3 years is encouraged. This may be trialled and reported back for input into the HMMP as to its effectiveness. - Where present, the grassland margin between the hedgerow and hardstanding will be allowed to grow long and cut 1-2 times annually in early spring and late summer. - Where present, trees will be managed differently and their canopy allowed to grow to a minimum 75% of its natural growth. <u>Rejuvenation Methods (20 years)</u> - When required, or if the hedgerow starts to lose structure or begins to grow out, it is recommended to allow it to grow out for five years before laying or coppicing the hedgerow. - Leave the standard trees to grow.
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Key to Hedgerow Management cycle

Over-trimmed



H1 Over-trimmed

- Heavily over-trimmed, hard knuckle at trim line
- Many gaps, sparse stems
- Bases may be gnarled or rotting
- Usually low and narrow
- May be invaded by elder, sycamore or other invasive species
- Lacks branches and foliage in the lower parts
- Closely and frequently flailed to the same line



H2 Over-trimmed

- Over-trimmed, hard knuckle at trim line
- Infrequent stems
- May be developing mushroom shaped growth
- Often low and narrow
- Closely and frequently flailed to the same line
- May lack branches and foliage in the lower parts
- Base canopy may or may not extend to the ground



H3 Over-trimmed

- Over-trimmed, hard knuckle may be starting to form
- Still has frequent healthy stems
- Base canopy may or may not extend to the ground

Rejuvenated



H4a Rejuvenated - recently laid

- Hedge stems cut at base and laid on their sides.
- Depending on time since being laid, significant re-growth may have grown from the base. The horizontal stems (alive or dead) should still be visible
- Approximately laid within the last five years



H4b Rejuvenated - recently coppiced

- Stems all cut at ground level, stumps may be visible
- Significant regrowth may be visible from cut bases
- Approximately coppiced within the last five years



H4c Rejuvenated - recently planted

- Approximately planted within the last five years
- Stems may still be protected by tree guards

Dense and managed



H5 Dense and managed

- Healthy dense hedgerow
- Have obviously been trimmed in the fairly recent past (may have shoots protruding but retains basic shape)
- Frequent healthy stems
- Dense amongst most of their length
- About 2m or more in height



H6 Dense and managed

- Healthy dense hedgerow not recently trimmed.
- May have 'straggly' appearance with protruding woody branches
- May be in a non-intervention stage of management
- May be on a longer trim rotation, e.g. three year cut
- About 3m or more in height



H7 Dense and managed

- May have a straggly appearance with numerous long woody branches protruding from the main body
- Usually still quite dense, but increasing volume may start to shade the lower branches
- Has frequent healthy stems, about 4m high.
- This is an unmanaged, overgrown version of H6

Tall and overgrown



H8 Tall and overgrown

- Mature hedgerow, tall and leggy
- May have spreading tops
- Not been trimmed for many years
- Lacks significant foliage in the lower parts
- Stems still healthy, but may be infrequent and getting too large to lay



H9 Tall and overgrown

- Over-mature hedgerow, tall and leggy
- Spreading tops might be dying back
- Collapse possible
- No significant woody foliage in the lower parts
- May be developing gaps

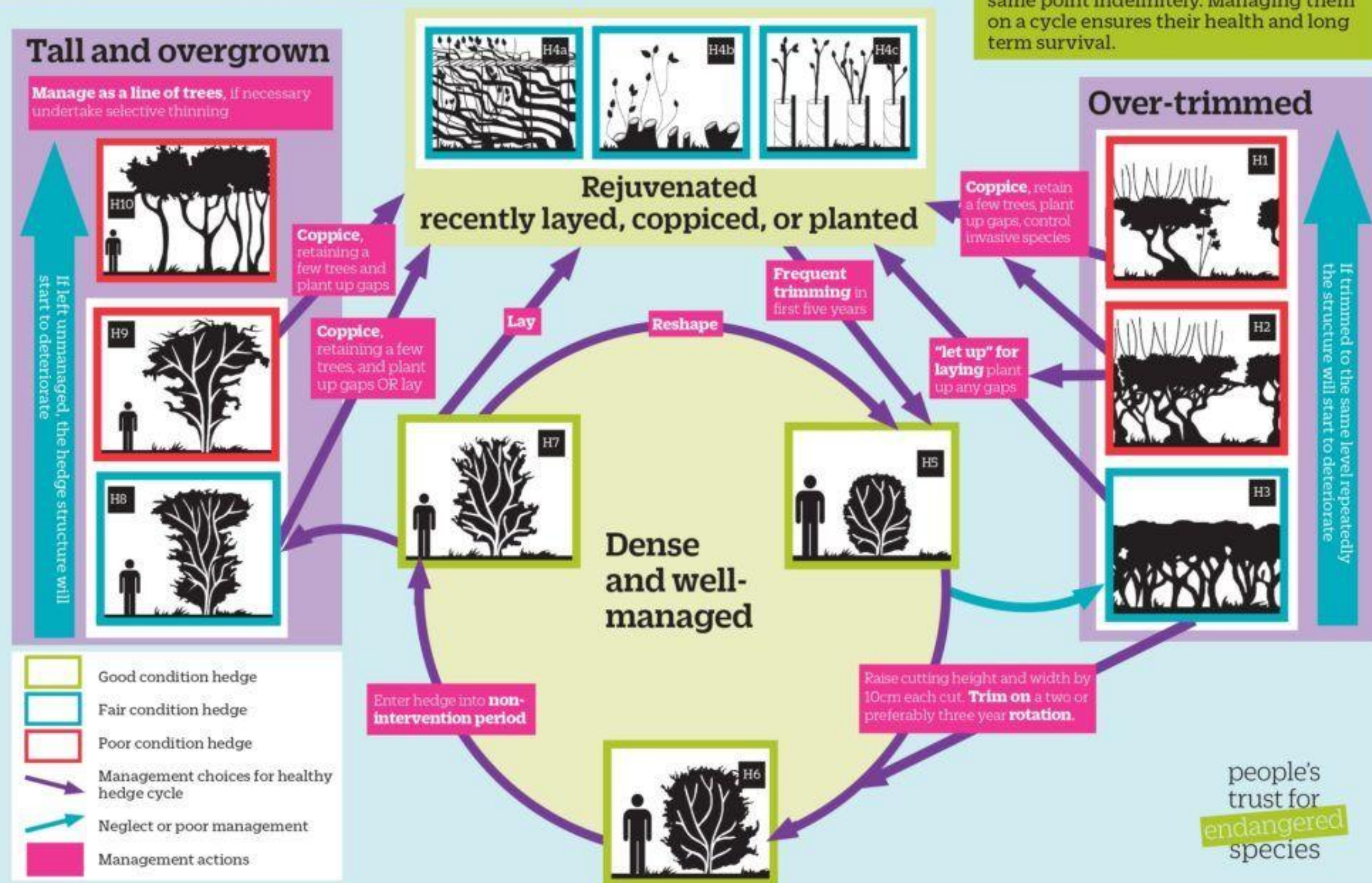


H10 Tall and overgrown - line of trees

- Hedgerow has developed into a line of trees
- Very little, if any, woody undergrowth

We are grateful to Nigel Adams for his advice and guidance. Also we acknowledge the resources of HEDGELINK for whom Nigel developed the 10 point hedgerow scale. nigeladamscountrymanagement.co.uk <http://hedgeline.org.uk>

Hedgerow management cycle



Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UR-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 22. Urban

Target Habitat:		Rain Garden			
		Bioswale			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No	A5, A6	/	/
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	Yes	A5, A6	Various plant species recommended, which will include those chosen for their value as shelter and as a foraging resource for invertebrates, i.e. pollinators. The vegetation structure will comprise a mixture of grasses and sedges, marginal/aquatic plants and wildflowers/herbaceous perennials. In addition, small rock and log piles will be included to add structure.	The plant species chosen are beneficial for wildlife and provide. Species will be monitored for their success in the location, replanted if appropriate where they fail or replaced. Undesirable species indicative of nutrient enrichment (see page 21) will be controlled and reduced. This will be done by hand and the use of herbicides will be avoided.
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area. Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Yes	A5, A6	No plant species to be chosen that are considered detrimental or invasive.	Any plant species replaced will be from the original planting list. Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure early signs of outside contamination of other invasive plants are dealt with quickly. Bramble and willow scrub can quickly overcome wetland and riparian habitats. Bramble and willow will be removed during routine maintenance.
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)	Yes	A5, A6	Full species list provided, plants chosen are appropriate and not considered detrimental.	Any plant species replaced will be from the original planting list. Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure early signs of outside contamination of other invasive plants are dealt with quickly.
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)	Yes	A5, A6	Full species list provided; are suitable to a wetland/riparian environment and typically recommended by RSPB and WWT.	Any plant species replaced will be from the original planting list.

Additional Management Prescriptions (UR-B01)

N/A

Urban

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Removable of undesirable species	A5, A6	One visit in spring, summer and autumn	Undesirable species such as bramble/willow scrub or colonising plants will be removed during establishment and as necessary thereafter to prevent overshadowing the swale basin and outcompeting

Rain Garden Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Calamagrostis ‘Karl Foerster’	Feather Reed Grass (Karl Foerster)	20	Non-native
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	20	Native
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	5	Native
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Flag Iris	5	Native
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin	7.5	Native
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	7.5	Native
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan	15	Non-native
Verbena bonariensis	Purpletop Vervain / Argentinian Vervain	5	Non-native
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	15	Native

Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin	7.5	Native
Mentha aquatica	Water mint	7.5	Native
Ranunculus aquatilis	Water crowfoot	7.5	Native
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	7.5	Native

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)
30% of Swale planted with Mix G, 70% sown with EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands
Rain Garden Mix E

Swale Species Lists (UT-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Acorus calamus	Sweet flag	7.5	Non-native
Butomus umbellatus	Flowering rush	10	Native
Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold	10	Native
Carex acutiformis	Lesser pond Search	5	Native
Carex paniculata	Greater tussock sedge	5	Native
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadow sweet	7.5	Native
Glyceria maxima	Reed sweetgrass	10	Native
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow flag iris	7.5	Native
Juncus effusus	Soft rush	7.5	Native

Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02

Provide a site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and, or, managing each habitat type. Consider your approach to delivering the BNG targets in case the management prescriptions do not deliver as expected.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Annual, from onset of project	Other Neutral Grassland	Failure to deliver species-rich grassland	Monitoring will inform if species rich grassland is delivered within this scheme. Although the entirety of the grassland is not expected to reach the >10 species per m2 some areas are expected to obtain this amount. Quadrats should show gradual improvement and action triggered if 60% of plots do not reach 10 species by Year 10.	Nutrient stripping through repeated removal of vegetation. Review of management approach. Introduce additional seed mix and scarify wider area.
Annual, from onset of project	Other Neutral Grassland	Excess scrub encroachment	Scrub encroaching above 5% of grassland.	Increase frequency of scrub management. Remove scrub from roots, . Review adjacent habitats for management.
Annual, from onset of project	Other Neutral Grassland	Undesirable species and dominating grasses present		
Annual, from onset of project	Modified Grassland	Bare ground extent	Bare ground extent exceeds condition criteria for ‘moderate’ condition.	Reseed patches with tread resilient mix and diversify Consider strategic relocation of open space features i.e. Boulders, rocks, logs, to shape desire paths Raise cutting height and reduce cutting regime
From onset of project	Individual Trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	Loss of 5% of trees or more	Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis or review species where appropriate. Review watering routine in vulnerable periods i.e. drought
From onset of project	Individual Trees	Vandalism or accidental damage	Damage on 5% of trees or more	Review management of and around trees. Fix tree guards or review design of. Adjust ties. Prune low hanging branches that may interfere with activities around them.
From onset of project	Rain garden and Bioswale	Decline of botanical species diversity	Less than <70% species survival over 2 years	Review planting mix. Replace like for like if suitably or revise for more tolerant mixes.

From onset of project	Rain garden and Bioswale	Scrub and encroachment of undesirables	Growth of bramble, willow scrub and persistent growth of nettles, thistles or invasives.	Remove scrub at root. Remove organic debris which may be adding to nutrification and increase of undesirables, including
From onset of project	Hedgerow	Newly planted whips failing to establish	Loss of 5% of whips or more	Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis or review species where appropriate. Review watering routine in vulnerable periods i.e. drought
From onset of project	Hedgerow	Poor hedgerow structure	Gaps, height or width failing condition criteria for 'moderate' condition.	Gap planting with native species. Phased cutting to restore structure. Protect margins.
From onset of project	Hedgerow	Nutrient enrichment and human damage	Plants indicative of nutrient enrichment over 20% Green waste presence	Removal of green waste where it occurs. Repeat offences; suggest implementing signage with clear explanation of detrimental impacts. Cut and removal of aggressive grasses and ruderals. Mechanical removal must be taken cautiously around growing hedge plants. Mulching using suppressive organic materials may be utilised, as well as black polythene sheeting. https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0024/64644/hedgeplanting.pdf

3. Monitoring Schedule

To deliver BNG, a robust strategy is critical to monitor successes and challenges. Routine monitoring informs progress and facilitates the required management plan updates at set intervals.

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)

Provide details of methods that will be used to compare the baseline habitat with the proposed retention, creation or enhancement measures. For example, this may include before-and-after photos, before-and-after surveys and species lists, etc.

Photos will be used to track the status and continued presence of the ecological provisions and habitats. This is most important in the first two years of creation and should be extensively documented during this time. Photos will also be valuable as references over the following years.

UK Hab and condition assessments will be conducted of retained i) hedgerow, ii) trees; enhanced iii) grassland, and created v) grassland, vi) trees, vii) bioswale, viii) rain garden and ix) hedgerow.

This will be to ensure they are on track to meet target conditions. These results will be written up in the form of a report, which will include photos and condition tables as required. Remedial measures, feedback, comments and revisions may be required to management.

Condition targets are required for ecological provisions. Feedback may be provided for other habitats also not needing condition assessment in relation to their status and benefit for wildlife. Landscape documents with planting plans, arrangements and schedules should be referred to as necessary.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Provide details of the methods you will use to adequately monitor the progress towards the targets stated in the management plan and as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Individual trees	To be undertaken on the new trees planted. Year 1 first visit to confirm species planted. - To include a check on the health of the trees, correct placement, installation and any damage. - Fixed point photos of each tree planted. Subsequent years to include UK Hab and condition assessment with photos. - Flag failure to meet targets	Year 1, 2, 5 and 10 Every 10 years thereafter with reviews of management and assessment frequency as required. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Grassland	To be undertaken on grassland parcels created (A1.3) and enhanced (A1.1). Year 1 first visit to confirm installation of new grassland. - To include check that grassland is establishing, any damaging activities, correct product i.e. species and photos of habitat. Year 1 grassland enhancement. - UK Hab and condition assessment with photos - Check for any residual impacts from construction - Careful monitoring of scrub outgrowth, ruderal presence and overshadowing	Year 1, 2, 5 and 10 Every 10 years thereafter with reviews of management and assessment frequency as required. Surveys to be completed between May and August.

	Subsequent years to include UK Hab and condition assessment with photos. Flag failure to meet targets	
Hedgerows	To be undertaken on hedgerows retained (H1) and created (H2). Year 1 first visit to retained hedgerow. - UK Hab and condition assessment with photos, to include newly planted tree - Check for any residual impacts from construction Year 1-5 created hedgerow. - To include a check on the health of the hedgerow and individual whips, correct placement, installation and any damage. - Provide feedback on growth stages, full condition assessment not possible in early years Subsequent years to include UK Hab and condition assessment with photos. - Flag failure to meet targets	Year 1, 2, 5 and 10 Every 10 years thereafter with reviews of management and assessment frequency as required. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Bioswale and Rain Garden	To be undertaken on Rain garden and bioswales (A5 and A6) Year 1 first visit - UK Hab and condition assessment with photos - Check for any residual impacts from construction - Check species-mix planted is present Subsequent years to include UK Hab and condition assessment with photos. Flag failure to meet targets Flag failure to meet targets	Year 1, 2, 5 and 10 Every 10 years thereafter with reviews of management and assessment frequency as required. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Ecological Provisions	To check the ecological provisions installed within the Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (EMES) are installed and functional. Year 1 first visit to confirm provisions are installed; to include photo points. To check they are installed correctly according to manufacturer's installation, are free from obstructions, damage and that they are fully functional. Subsequent years to check for signs of damage, disrepair, removal or obstruction with remedial measures recommended as required.	Year 1, 2, 5 and 10 Every 10 years thereafter with reviews of management and assessment frequency as required. Survey to confirm presence may be any period but recommended between May – August to see if being used.

Monitoring Reports

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

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

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

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Ethos Environmental Planning	Wiltshire County Council

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

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	September	September or October	Photos of habitats and provisions. Short report with any feedback on creation success.
Y2	September	September or October	UK Hab & Condition assessment results in form of report with photos. Status of provisions.
Y5	September	September or October	UK Hab & Condition assessment results in form of report with photos. Status of provisions.
Y10	September	September or October	UK Hab & Condition assessment results in form of report with photos. Status of provisions.

Y20	September	September or October	UK Hab & Condition assessment results in form of report with photos. Status of provisions. Review need for mid-point assessment.
Y30	September	September or October	UK Hab & Condition assessment results in form of report with photos. Status of provisions.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

This plan incorporates adaptive management through a structured cycle of monitoring, reporting, and responsive management adjustments. Regular monitoring of all key features — including individual trees, grassland, ecological provisions, rain gardens, bioswales and hedgerows— will take place in Years 1, 2, 5, and 10, then every 10 years thereafter, with reviews as necessary. Surveys will be undertaken between May and August to align with peak ecological activity and data reliability.

Monitoring will assess habitat condition using UK Habitat Classification and condition assessments, supported by fixed-point photography and detailed notes. This will identify early signs of stress, failure, or degradation — such as tree mortality during drought, vandalism, grassland establishment issues, scrub encroachment, or failure of ecological features — with clear triggers for remedial action already defined.

Observations from routine site visits and management activities will be recorded and used to supplement formal survey data. These will be reviewed annually or as needed to evaluate the effectiveness of current management prescriptions. Where changes are warranted — for example, adjustments to watering regimes, replanting, or installation repair — they will be agreed with the responsible persons and reflected in updated versions of this plan.

The bat corridor will be protected as a dark corridor and no considerable changes to the management of hedgerows or vegetation should be undertaken without first assessing the potential impact on foraging or commuting bats along the northern corridor.

This approach ensures long-term delivery of the biodiversity objectives, including compliance with the statutory biodiversity metric, the HMMP, and the Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (EMES), even in the face of unforeseen risks such as climate impacts or human interference.