

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone
Date:	25/06/2026
Version:	1



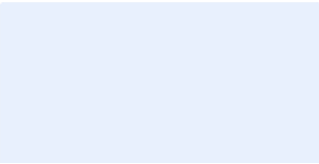
Author:

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MCIEEM



Client:

The Clumber Trustee
Co Ltd and Quay Hill
Trustee Co Ltd



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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
1	For planning	PR, 25/06/2026	

Document Details

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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 at Whitlocks, Bishopstone, Wiltshire
BNG Project Name and Address	Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone
Author Organisation	Enims Ltd
Landowner	The Clumber Trustee Co Ltd and Quay Hill Trustee Co Ltd
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	TBC – site to be sold to developer
Period covered by this management plan	2028-2058
Planning authority	Wiltshire Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	PL/2026/00843
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SU 07542 26336
Metric revision/title	EC1973 Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone – Statutory Biodiversity Metric_v5
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

To be retained:

- 0.06ha & 0.018ha modified grassland
- 0.028ha other broadleaved woodland
- 0.017ha coastal floodplain and grazing marsh
- X2 trees
- 0.19km native hedgerow

To be Created:

- 0.089ha other neutral grassland
- 0.186ha vegetated garden
- 0.027ha & 0.005ha modified grassland
- 0.036ha ornamental planting
- 0.05ha other broadleaved woodland
- 0.09ha mixed shrub
- 0.05ha traditional orchard
- X21 trees
- 0.102km native hedgerow
- 0.135km non-native and ornamental hedgerow

To be enhanced:

- 0.054ha mixed shrub
- 0.18ha coastal floodplain and grazing marsh
- 0.062km native hedgerow

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

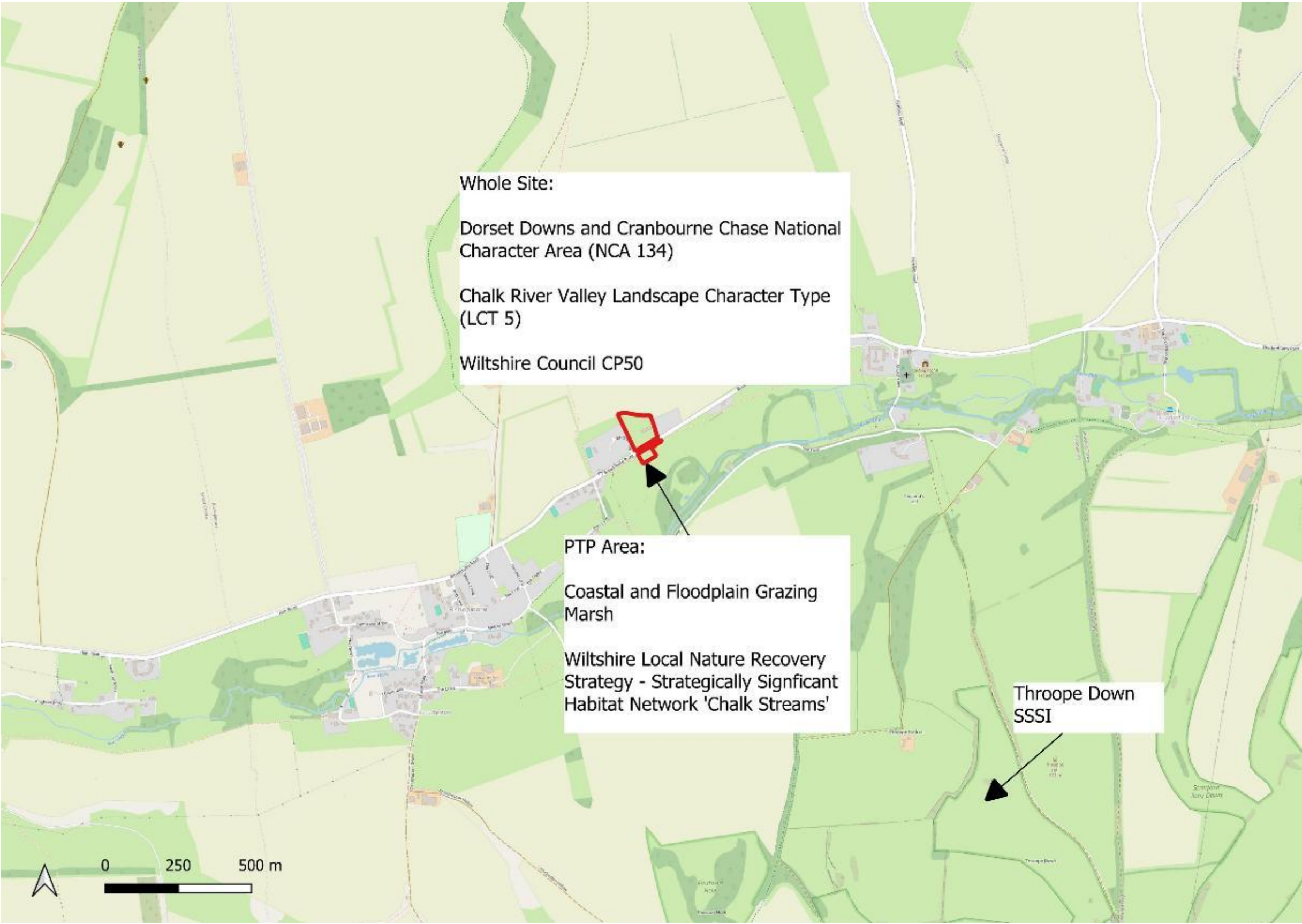
30 years. Year 1 will commence following completion of construction and all soft landscaping. Approximate start and end dates of HMMP are 2028 to 2058.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Ecological monitoring in Years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
Approval of this document by the council to discharge the biodiversity gain planning condition.
Funding PB-B06
TBC - The Clumber Trustee Co Ltd and Quay Hill Trustee Co Ltd or Developer
Legal Agreement PB-B07
Section 106/planning obligation.



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.



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08		Yes: ☐ No: ☒
Site wide management plan. A Landscape and Ecological Management has been produced (WH Landscape, June 2026)		

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		Paula Richings		
Organisation		Enims Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	June 2026	End Date:	TBC
Responsible for the production of this HMMP and any subsequent reviews/amendments as required.				
Statement of Competency				
Paula Richings is Principal Ecological Consultant at enims Ltd and Full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Paula is a competent ecologist with over 14 years in the profession and has experience in habitat survey, condition assessments and the production of biodiversity management plans.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		The Clumber Trustee Co Ltd and Quay Hill Trustee Co Ltd or Developer		
Organisation				
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
Responsible for overseeing the delivery of the HMMP				
Statement of Competency				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		TBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
TBC				
Statement of Competency				
TBC.				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		Wiltshire Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	June 2026	End Date:	June 2058
Review and approval of HMMP to discharge biodiversity gain condition. Review of monitoring reports as required.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The main development site on the north side of Broadchalke Road is currently agricultural, supporting cattle. The package treatment plant (PTP) area to the south of the road is also agricultural and currently used to graze sheep.

The majority of the land within the main development site is species poor modified grassland with a small, wooded area and areas of concrete and buildings in the east. The area to the south of the road where the package treatment plant is located comprised species poor modified grassland, however, is a component habitat of Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh priority habitat. There are no notable or invasive habitats or plants within the development site.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The main development site will support 9 residential dwellings with associated road access, parking, pathways and private gardens. Communal ornamental planting, grassland, woodland and hedgerow habitat will be present. An area in the north of the main development site will be distinct to the residential area and allocated as a Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone; comprising woodland, mixed scrub, orchard and grassland habitats.

The PTP area will see a very small permanent loss of habitat as a result of the treatment plant lid and access will remain as existing. Enhancements will take place within the area to improve the condition of the Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh priority habitat by providing temporary surface water and species diversity.

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.](#)



Main development site



PTP area

Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01

Consider the Baseline and Environmental Information listed below. These are likely to be appropriate factors informing your proposals and project design. They can provide the reviewer with important contextual information for the management prescriptions provided later in this document. Use your professional judgement to determine which factors are relevant to your specific project.

Please use the check box to indicate which are included in your plan. For any not included, provide brief reasons why the factor is not relevant to your project using your professional judgement. Where this information is provided elsewhere, you can reference existing reports and, or, plans that have informed your decisions. For the templates for each heading see pages 3-20 of the Companion Document.

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☒	
Protected and Notable Species	Does the presence or proximity of specific species on or near your site present any constraints or opportunities to project design or management?	☐	EC1973 Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone – Ecological Appraisal_v3
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		EC1973 Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone – Ecological Appraisal_v3
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or near the site present any constraints or opportunities to proposals?	☐	EC1973 Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone – Ecological Appraisal_v3
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	EC1973 Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone - Habitat Condition Assessments / Bishopstone Meadow Botany Report / EC1973-DR-BH-04 / EC1973 Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone – Statutory Biodiversity metric _v5
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☒	
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	Given the small size of the site and the landscape typologies and habitats designed into the scheme, local climate and climate change have not significantly influenced the delivery
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☒	
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No drainage issues anticipated – Whitlocks, Bishopstone, Wiltshire – Flood Risk Assessment, June 2026
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	No flooding issues anticipated – Whitlocks, Bishopstone, Wiltshire – Flood Risk Assessment, June 2026
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	Assessment report – Land at Bishopstone, Broadchalke Road, Bishopstone, Wiltshire – Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, WH Landscape, June 2026
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	None

1. Baseline and Environmental Information

Biological Records

Designated Sites (BI-T01)

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

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Project Site	Potential Impact from Project
N/A	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	0m - PTP Area	Positive

Summary of Designated Sites (BI-B01)

The PTP Area is located with a field mapped as being Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh priority habitat. Botanical survey in May 2026 confirmed the designation to be appropriate although in poor condition comprising species-poor modified grassland and lacking water-filled ditches or scrapes.

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B02)

Permanent loss of the priority habitat in the PTP Area will be minimal as is limited to the lid of the treatment plan was installed and the development provides the opportunity to enhance the area.

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	NB, FG, DP
Organisation	Enims Ltd & Ilex Ecology
Survey Date	July & September 2024, December 2025, May 2026
Statement of Competency	
NB and FG of Enims Ltd are experienced ecologists in undertaking habitat survey and DEFRA condition assessments. DP of Ilex Ecology is an experienced botanist with extensive experience in habitat surveys, condition assessments and designing habitat mitigation schemes. DP also provides habitat and botanical identification training.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
Surveys included visits conducted during optimal seasons for identifying habitats and plant species (April – October). No significant limitations.	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30 th January 2020? (BI-B05)
No degradation has taken place.
If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)
N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Use the following tables to provide details of the relevant baseline habitats information. Provide a concise overview of the justification for the condition chosen for each parcel(s) in the appropriate column.

Habitats (BI-T04)

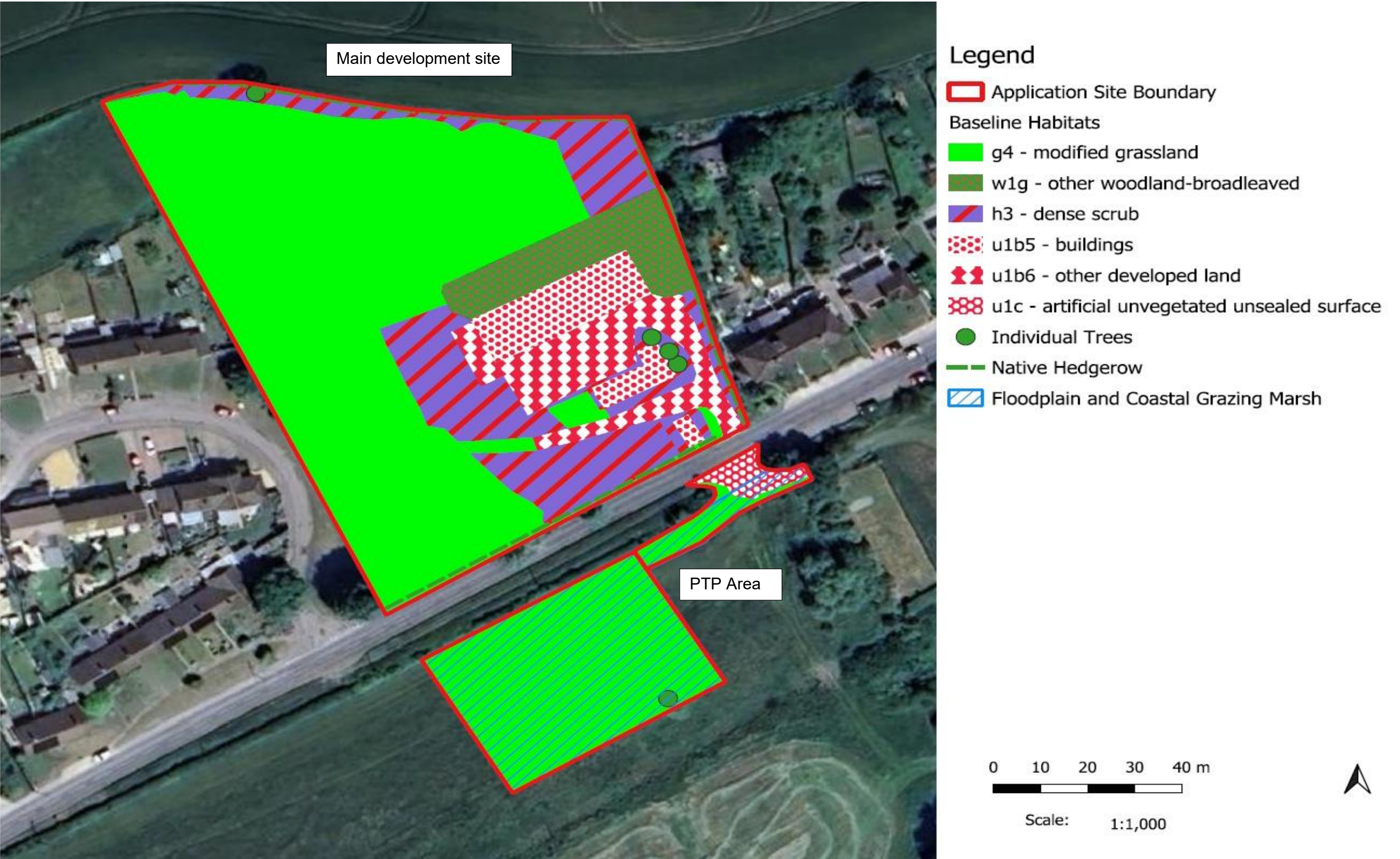
Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
1	Modified grassland g4	No	No	Species-poor dominated by agricultural grass species, particularly false oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>). Other species included cock’s-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), meadow foxtail (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>), creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), cow parsley (<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>), ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), greater plantain (<i>Plantago major</i>), perennial rye-grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>), yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>), goat’s beard (<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>), pineapple weed (<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>) and buttercup (<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.). 5 criteria passed but not essential criterion for achieving moderate or good condition.	Poor	0.633
2	Other woodland; broadleaved w1g	No	No	Small wooded area comprising ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) trees. The ground layer was dominated by ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) which also extended up into the shrub layer with hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and apple (<i>Malus</i> sp). Achieved 25 points. Particularly scoring poorly on woodland regeneration, vegetation & ground flora, veteran trees, amount of deadwood and woodland disturbance.	Poor	0.069
3	Mixed scrub h3	No	No	Dominated by bramble and nettle with occasional hawthorn, young ash, holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) and dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>). Species poor, lacking in a well-developed edge and clearings, glades or rides. Patches of scrub across the main site achieving 1 or 2 of the criteria	Poor	0.129
4	Mixed scrub h3	No	No	Bramble, willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.) shrubs, hawthorn, apple, nettle. Species poor, lacking in a well-developed edge and clearings, glades or rides. Scrub in southern part of main site achieving 3 of the criteria	Moderate	0.087
7	Rural tree	No	No	X3 ‘small’ sized ash trees in main site. Achieved 4 of the criteria	Moderate	0.0122
8	Rural tree	No	No	X1 ‘medium’ sized tree on north boundary. Achieved 5 of the criteria.	Good	0.0163
12	Modified grassland g4	No	No	Around existing access to PTP Area containing cock’s-foot, perennial rye-grass, buttercup, common nettle and creeping thistle. 3 criteria passed.	Poor	0.018
14	Coastal Floodplain and Grazing Marsh	No	Yes	Species poor modified grassland in PTP Area dominated by perennial rye-grass lacking in surface water. 3 criteria passed	Poor	0.2
15	Rural tree	No	No	X1 ‘large’ sized willow tree in PTP Area. Achieved 6 of the criteria.	Good	0.0366

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (km)
1	Native hedgerow	No	Yes	Scrubby, gappy linear feature along south boundary dominated by hawthorn and bramble. Failed to meet 3 criteria and did not fail both attributes of a functional group.	Moderate	0.082
2	Native hedgerow	No	Yes	Scrubby, gappy linear feature along north and east boundary dominated by hawthorn and bramble Failed to meet 3 criteria and did not fail both attributes of a functional group.	Moderate	0.19

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)
Most of the PTP Area falls within Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh priority habitat. The hedgerows are priority habitat; however, this designation is not particularly hard to meet and most rural hedgerow will meet the criteria.
Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)
There is some hedgerow loss on the south boundary to provide the new access into the main development. However, this hedgerow is already gappy and retained hedgerow will be enhanced and brought back into appropriate management. Hedgerow on the north and south boundaries will be retained and brought back into management, with new native hedgerow also being planted on site. The Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh in the PTP Area will be enhanced to better align it with the characteristics of the priority habitat.



Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)



Main site – modified grassland across west half of site



Main site – building and concrete yard, with small, wooded area behind



Main site – scrub, buildings and concrete habitats in south of site



PTP Area – modified grassland habitat within Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh priority habitat

Land Tenure and Public Access

Relevant Land Tenure Information (EI-B01)

The land is currently owned by The Clumber Trustee Co Ltd and Quay Hill Trustee Co Ltd. The land will be sold to a developer with planning permission in place.

Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B02)

The proposals agreed as part of planning permission will be adopted by the developer.

Public Access Information (EI-B03)

There is currently no public access to the main development site. Footpath access in the residential area will be provided as part of the development proposals. No public access will be designated in the Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone. An existing Public Right of Way goes along the north boundary of PTP Area, adjacent to the hedgerow, which will be maintained post development.

Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B04)

Enhancements in the PTP Area will be fenced off from public access, leaving a strip for access between the hedgerow and the new fence where the grassland will not be subject to the new management prescriptions.



Geology and Topography

Geological Information (EI-B07)

Both the main site and PTP area fall within Soilscape 7 (<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>)
These are freely draining, slightly acid but base-rich soils with a loamy texture and high fertility.

Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B08)

Plant species lists appropriate to the conditions and local area. High fertility of agricultural land of PTP Area will dictate long term management requirements to improve plant species diversity.

Topography (EI-B09)

Currently the main development area slopes down from the north towards the road, which will be maintained post development. The PTP area also has a shallow slope southward, which will be maintained post development.

Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B10)

The Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone in the north of the main site sits at the highest point and will have visual impacts on the landscape character of the area; appropriate habitats have been selected to align with this while meeting the BNG requirements of the development. Within the PTP Area, the slope of the site dictates the location of the surface water provision to the lowest point in the south.

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 overall aim of creation and management of semi-natural habitats is to establish and/or enhance a range of nationally and locally important habitats that will potentially allow a wider diversity of wildlife to inhabit and use the application site, including areas of Public Open Space.

The development can be divided into three areas:

- Residential Area – communal areas around the new dwellings
- Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone – area to the north of the new dwellings designed to achieve Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) uplift
- PTP Area – enhancement area to achieve BNG uplift

The main objective of habitat creation and management during the first 5 years is to ensure the successful establishment of the different habitat types.

Longer-term management objectives deal mainly with maintaining a species- and structurally diverse, robust and maturing habitat mosaic for the benefit of a wide range of wildlife.

The specific ecology objectives of the landscape proposals are:

RESIDENTIAL AREA

- Maintain and enhance, where appropriate, existing boundary woody vegetation (including hedgerow and trees) to ensure continued habitat connectivity providing places of shelter as well as movement corridors and foraging resources for wildlife.
- Domestic tree and shrub planting appropriate to the development and of benefit to pollinating insects.

BIODIVERSITY AND WILDLIFE ZONE

- Maintain and enhance, where appropriate, existing boundary woody vegetation (including hedgerow and trees) to ensure continued habitat connectivity providing places of shelter as well as movement corridors and foraging resources for wildlife.
- Creation of habitats to compensate for those types lost from the residential area including woodland and mixed scrub.

PTP AREA

- Create a wetland scrape to provide temporary open water habitat characteristic of

and improve the species diversity of the grassland through long term management.

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
Use of the Metric in early stages of project design confirmed the need to provide on-site enhancement areas to achieve BNG requirements and to fix the necessary sizes required. The need to provide new woodland and scrub habitat post-development to meet Trading Rules, due to the baseline habitats present, was also established early on. Final proposals for the Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone area were guided by the landscape character of the area. Final proposals for the PTP Area enhancements were guided by the Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh priority habitat designation, which enabled allocation of high strategic significance in the Metric as the measures align with the prescriptions of the Wiltshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

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 woodland, broadleaved	Other woodland, broadleaved	R1	Poor	Poor	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Maintaining poor condition: A = 2 points / B = 2 points / C = 3 points / D = 2 points / E = 3 points / F = 3 points / G = 1 point / H = 3 points / I = 1 point / J = 2 points / K = 1 point / L = 1 point / M = 1 point	Retained section of woodland in residential area outside private garden – managed to maintain and tidy up to be aesthetically pleasing for benefit of community – considered unlikely to achieve greater than poor condition.
Other woodland, broadleaved	Other woodland, broadleaved	R2	Poor	Poor	+ 30 years	N/A	Retained section of woodland that will be within private garden.
Modified grassland	Modified grassland	R3	Poor	Poor	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Target criteria B, C, D, E, F, G No intervention proposed to increase species diversity (criterion A)	Retained grass in Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone – managed as tussocky grassland
Rural tree	Rural tree	RT1	Good	Good	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Maintaining good condition: Meeting criteria A, B, D, E, F	Retained tree on north boundary of Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone
Rural tree	Rural tree	RT2	Good	Good	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Maintaining good condition: Meeting criteria A, B, C, D, E, F	Retained tree in PTP area
Native hedgerow	Native hedgerow	RH1	Moderate	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Maintaining moderate condition: Meeting criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, D1	Retained scrubby linear feature on north and east boundaries brought back into management.
Mixed scrub	Mixed scrub	E1	Poor	Moderate	7	Target criteria A, C, D	Enhanced scrub in north Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone.
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	E2	Poor	Moderate	12	Target criteria B, D, E, F	Enhanced priority habitat in PTP Area.

Native Hedgerow	Species rich native hedgerow	EH1	Moderate	Moderate	7	Target criteria A2, B1, B2, D1	Enhanced hedgerow through planting on south boundary.
N/A	Other neutral grassland	C1	N/A	Moderate	7	Target criteria A, C, D, E	Species-rich amenity grass areas created in the residential area
N/A	Other woodland, broadleaved	C2	N/A	Moderate	17	Targeting moderate condition: A = 2 points / B = 2 points / C = 3 points / D = 3 points / E = 3 points / F = 3 points / G = 2 points / H = 2 points / I = 2 points / J = 2 points / K = 1 point / L = 2 points / M = 2 points	Woodland habitat created in the Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone
N/A	Mixed scrub	C3	N/A	Moderate	7	Target criteria A, C, D, E	Species rich scrub habitat created in the Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone
N/A	Traditional orchard	C4	N/A	Moderate	22	Target criteria C, D, F, H	Traditional orchard habitat created in the Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone
N/A	Urban trees	CT1	N/A	Moderate	12	Target criteria A, B, F	New tree planting in residential area outside of gardens
N/A	Native hedgerow	CH1	N/A	Moderate	7	Target criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, D1	New hedgerow planting in residential area outside of gardens

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

In addition to the above habitats, there will be ornamental planting beds and non-native and ornamental hedgerow in communal parts of the residential areas. These are not included in the table above as have a default Poor condition and are not part of this HMMP

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

Woodland habitat is to be retained. A section will fall within private garden and therefore management can not be secured but the condition is expected to stay at Poor. The section of woodland outside the garden is also expected to remain at Poor condition as it is expected that management priorities will focus on providing an aesthetically pleasing and safe habitat for residents. Boundary hedgerow will be retained and brought back into management to ensure a moderate condition is maintained. Grassland in the north Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone will be retained and managed as a tussocky habitat to benefit reptiles and other wildlife.

The retained woodland and hedgerow habitat will be protected in accordance with the construction exclusion zones set out within the project Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statements. The northern Biodiversity and Wildlife Zone will be clearly marked out and fenced prior to construction to ensure no plant or vehicles enter and no materials or equipment will be stored in the area.

Construction with the PTP Area will be kept to the minimum necessary to install the sewage treatment plant and associated drainage. Only the existing access will be used and the working area needed will be clearly marked out on site so that contractors do not encroach further into the priority habitat.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Refer to the project Arboriculture reports for fencing specifications around trees and hedgerow.

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

Habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management Plan EM-F01

Show the habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management measures in this plan. Present this as a single, side-wide masterplan. Alternatively, provide a separate plan showing the locations of each specific habitat to be delivered on the project site, copy this page into each of the habitat sheets below.



Woodland

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (WO-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 24. Woodland

For each condition row, delete the condition targets that aren't being targeted as necessary.

Target Habitat:			Other woodland, broadleaved				
Condition Assessment Criteria			Target Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	2	C2	Tree and shrub species planted		Ensure more than one age class is present over the long term
		Two age classes present					
		One age class present					
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	2	C2			Muntjac etc may access site – impacts to be monitored
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland					
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland					
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland	3	C2	Native species only		Monitor for signs of undesirable species and rectify immediately if found
		Rhododendron <i>Rhododendrion ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species <10% cover					
		Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover					
D	Number of native trees species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	3	C2	At least 5 native tree and shrub species are to be planted		Maintain species richness as that planted – replaced dead or damaged planting during soonest appropriate planting season
		Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel					

		Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel					
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	3	C2	Native species only		
		50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native					
		<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native					
F	Open space within woodland	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.	3	C2			Open space to be provided (e,g glades) covering 0-20%
		21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space					
		<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space.					
		But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.					
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	2	C2			Manage woodland to ensure there is regeneration
		One or two classes only present in woodland					
		No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland					
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	2	C2			Monitor for pests and disease and rectify as appropriate
		11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present					
		Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present					
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	2	C2	Appropriate woodland wildflower seed mix		Manage to ensure sunlight can penetrate the canopy to prevent

		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present					dominance by a few species tolerant of heavy shade.
		No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.					
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	2	C2			Manage to provide vertical structure of more than one storey
		Two storeys across all survey plots					
		One of less storey across all survey plots					
K	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare	1	C2			
		One veteran tree per hectare					
		No veteran trees present in woodland					
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	2	C2			Manage to ensure 25% or greater deadwood available
		Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.					
		Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.					
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	2	C2			Take measures to minimise the potential for damage to the ground and nutrient enrichment during maintenance activities
		Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground					
		More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground					

Additional Management Prescriptions (WO-B01)

Refer to Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for further details.

Ecological supervision requirement for nesting birds, reptiles and badger apply for vegetation clearance and site preparation works.

Woodland

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Tree planting	C2	First planting season following completion of construction (i.e. between November and March)	Ground prepared and all pernicious weeds removed. All trees are to be pit-planted in an area cleared of all vegetation within 1.00m2 around each tree. Trees are to be planted at 4.00m/6.00m centres, in square pits, avoiding a ‘grid structure’. Planting pits for trees will be square and will be 200mm wider in diameter and 200mm deeper than the root spread. All trees will be staked and guarded and watered in.
Shrub planting	C2	First planting season following completion of construction (i.e. between November and March)	Ground prepared and all pernicious weeds removed. Shrubs will be planted amongst the trees (at minimum distance of 1.00m) at 1.50/2.00m centres grouping 4-7 specimens of the same species and avoiding a ‘grid structure’. Shrubs will be notch planted. All shrubs will be staked and guarded and watered in.
Establishment of tree and shrub planting	C2	Years 0 – 2	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Trees and shrubs will be checked quarterly and after inclement weather. Trees and shrubs will be watered regularly. Mulching applied annually.
Maintenance of tree and shrub planting	C2	Years 3 +	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. - Years 3 – 5: Tree will be checked annually and shrubs will be checked every six months; all plants will be checked after inclement weather. - Years 5+: Trees will be checked at least once every two years and shrubs will be checked annually; all plants will be checked after severe inclement weather. The stakes and guards will be removed when the trees are established, after 3 to 5 years. Limited formative pruning of trees will be necessary to ensure healthy and balanced crowns develop, avoiding 2 weeks either side of bud burst and leaf fall. Pruning will be required to ensure the growth of strong shrub planting and will be carried out once the plants are well established, normally after 2 years but dependent on growth rates. Pruning will take place in February to maximise retention of any berries for bird foraging and avoid the main bird nesting period.

			Mature and established trees will be inspected at least once every two years and after severe inclement weather, and any necessary remedial work performed.
Maintenance of ground flora	C2	Years 0 – 12 (autumn)	The ground flora should be managed as grassland during the period that the tree and shrub planting is developing: •An annual cut shall be undertaken in September/October; •Grass shall be to a height of approximately 150mm above ground level; •Litter and debris shall be removed prior to each cut; •Arisings shall be removed from site Care will be taken when cutting to avoid impacting the tree and shrub planting – hand pulling vegetation from around guards if required.
Supplement ground flora with woodland wildflowers	C2	Years 12 + (spring / autumn)	Once the canopy begins to close and the woodland becomes 50% shaded, the grassland ground cover will decline. Sow Emorsgate Seeds Woodland Wildflower only Mixture EW1F (or similar) at a density of 4g/m2. Ground prepared and all pernicious weeds removed prior to sowing. Care to be taken to prevent damaging root systems. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. Do not incorporate or cover the seed. The ground flora will be checked every two years for signs of over dominance by nettles and brambles. Should this been the case, the ground flora will cut to approximately 150mm above ground.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 5. Grassland Low

Target Habitat:		Modified grassland				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement 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.	No				
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.	Yes	R3			Variation in mowing regimes and timings to create a variable sward height.
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	R3			Low intensity mowing regime to prevent encroachment by scrub.
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.	Yes	R3			Avoidance of mowing when ground is wet/damp. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding.

E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	Yes	R3			Avoidance of mowing when ground is wet/damp. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	R3			Mowing management will prevent bracken establishing
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	R3			Pulling of invasive plant species, as needed.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

Habitat to be managed as tussocky grassland to benefit any reptiles that may be in the local area and for other wildlife such as small mammals.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Establish and maintain tussock grassland	R3	Every 2-3 years from completion of construction	Rotational cut so only 50% cut in one year. Cut September/October to approximately 150mm above ground level. Cutting will take place using a scythe, strimmer or mower. All arisings removed from site.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 6. Grassland Med High and V. High.

Target Habitat			Other neutral grassland			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	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	C1	Sow Naturescape N14 Flowering Lawn Mixture (or similar) – a mix of native wildflower and grass species tolerant of mowing; not dominated by perennial rye grass or white clover		Species that tolerate close mowing to a height of about 5cm for the majority of the year.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No				
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	C1			Avoidance of mowing when ground is wet/damp. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	C1			Mowing regime prevents encroachment by scrub and bracken
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	C1			Avoidance of mowing when ground is wet/damp. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding. Pulling of invasive plant species, as needed.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.	No				

	Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.					
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Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)
Refer to Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for further details.
Ecological supervision requirement for nesting birds, reptiles and badger apply for vegetation clearance and site preparation works.

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
Sow grassland seed mix	C1	First appropriate sowing season following completion of construction (i.e spring or autumn)	Prepare ground for sowing – weeds removed and soil should be harrowed or raked to produce a medium tilth. Where excavation is required within previous developed areas, the land will be stripped to a depth of 600mm and backfilled with soil taken from elsewhere on site Sowing density of 5g per m2 – seed mixed with sand to aid with a more even spread of seed. Broadcast seed by hand or machine – do not drill The seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but lightly rolled or trampled by foot to obtain good soil/seed contact. Do not apply fertiliser.
Establishment of grassland	C1	Year 0 - 1	Protect the newly sown seed from birds and prevent public access onto the soil. Newly sown seed must always remain moist unless conditions are naturally damp. Water daily at appropriate frequency until seedling grasses have germinated and 50-80mm in height. Lightly roll or tread to firm and level the soil around the grass roots ready for the first cut. When the grass has picked up again (typically after a few days) the first cut will be undertaken with the mower set on a high setting (higher than 50mm). The aim is to trim the sown grass back by about one-third of its height and cut back any weeds. Continue watering as required. Carry out second high cut above 50mm when required. Following this cut regularly to 50mm as desired. Hand pull or dig out any undesirable species such as nettles, docks or ragwort. Remove all arisings from the area. Remove any litter.
Maintenance of grassland	C1	Year 1 +	Once established, continue mowing to 50mm or higher as required. Hand pull or dig out any undesirable species such as nettles, docks or ragwort. Remove all arisings from the area. Remove any litter.

Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

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

Target Habitat:		Mixed scrub				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>, sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>, which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes	E1, C3	Minimum of three native shrub species to be planted. No shrub single species shall comprise more than 75% of the cover	Minimum of three native shrub species to be planted. No shrub single species shall comprise more than 75% of the cover.	Replacement of failed specimens with native species to maintain original species diversity. Shrubs and trees up to 5m high – occasional tree >5m tall
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	No				
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	E1, C3			Pulling and/or chemical control of invasive plant species, as needed.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Yes	E1, C3	Reduce density of shrub planting at edges	Thin out scrub at edges as necessary	Cutting regime to maintain scattered scrub and tall grass mosaic at edge of scrub habitat – 1m to 2m wide strip around edge ‘Scattered scrub’ = shrub canopy cover between 25% and 75%
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Yes	C3	Provide open area(s) in centre of scrub planting – totalling approximately 200m2		Cutting regime to maintain open area(s) at 200m2 The open area(s) should be at least 1.5 times wider than the height of the adjacent scrub and should not be uniform in shape and structure.

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

Shrub planting to complement the shrub species mix used in the new woodland copse.

Ecological supervision requirement for nesting birds, reptiles and badger apply for vegetation clearance and site preparation works.

Scrub

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

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

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Shrub planting	C3	First planting season following completion of construction (i.e. between November and March)	Ground prepared and all pernicious weeds removed. Species shall be planted in groups of 4-7 plants at a density required to establish a dense canopy cover. Planting density reduced for a 1m to 2m wide strip around the edge and open area(s) totalling 200m2 left within the scrub patch. Plant each shrub upright within a slit, carefully replacing any backfill and heel well in. Planting proposals assume premium grade topsoil as defined by BS3882:2007, provided to a minimum depth of 450mm for trees and shrubs. Water to field capacity. Stake whips and protect with rabbit guards. Mulch planted lines to 75mm depth.
Shrub planting	E1	First planting season following completion of construction (i.e. between November and March)	Bramble cleared from areas to reduce the species dominance and provide areas to plant shrubs – 50% of area to be cleared across total area as a mosaic with retained vegetation (i.e not as one block) Ground prepared and all pernicious weeds removed. Species planted in groups of 4 plants. Plant each shrub upright within a slit, carefully replacing any backfill and heel well in. Add a minimum of 2kg of peat free compost to the backfill material for each shrub during planting and mix well into backfill. Water to field capacity. Stake whips and protect with rabbit guards. Mulch planted lines to 75mm depth.
Establishment of shrub planting	C3, E1	Years 0 – 2	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Trees and shrubs will be checked quarterly and after inclement weather. Trees and shrubs will be watered regularly.
Maintenance of shrub planting	C3, E1	Years 3 - 5	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Shrubs will be checked every six months; all plants will be checked after inclement weather. The stakes and guards will be removed when the shrubs are established, after 3 to 5 years. Pruning will be required to ensure the growth of strong shrub planting and will be carried out once the plants are well established, normally after 2 years but dependent on growth rates. Pruning will take place in February to maximise retention of any berries for bird foraging and avoid the main bird nesting period. Open area(s) grassland to be cut under the same tussock grassland regime as the surrounding modified grassland

Maintenance of shrub planting	C3, E1	Years 6 +	Shrubs will be checked annually; all plants will be checked after severe inclement weather. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Scrub will be cut on a 7-year cycle, ensuring that no more than 50% is cut in one year and that a variety of vegetation heights are maintained 1m to 2m edge to be cut to maintain as ‘scattered scrub’ habitat. Cutting will take place in February to maximise retention of any berries for bird foraging and avoid the main bird nesting period. Open area(s) grassland to be cut under the same tussock grassland regime as the surrounding modified grassland
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Wetland

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (WE-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 23. Wetland

Target Habitat:		Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The water table is at, or near the surface throughout the year – this could be open water or saturation of soil at the surface. There is no artificial drainage, unless specifically to maintain water levels as specified above. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.	No				
B	The parcel represents a good example of its specific habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description, with vascular and non-vascular characteristic indicator species consistently present.	Yes	E2		Provide temporary open water in form of a scape at the lowest part of site	Cutting regime to reduce thickness and grass dominance of the sward over time
C	The water supplies (groundwater, surface water and or rainwater) to the wetland are of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution.	No				
D	Cover of scrub and scattered trees are less than 10%.	Yes	E2			Mowing regime prevents encroachment by scrub and bracken
E	Cover of bare ground is less than 5%.	Yes	E2			Avoidance of mowing when ground is wet/damp. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding.
F	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	E2			Pulling of invasive plant species, as needed.
G	No more than 25% of the habitat area has a continuous cover of litter (such as dead vegetation) preventing regeneration.	N/A				

	(only applicable to Fen and Purple moor grass and rush pasture habitat type)					
H	Sphagnum moss <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. and cottongrasses <i>Eriophorum</i> spp. are at least Frequent. Cover of ericaceous dwarf shrubs is less than 75%. (only applicable to Bog habitat type)	N/A				
I	The reedbed has a diverse structure with between 60 and 80% reeds <i>Phragmites australis</i> . Other areas may include open water (at least 10%), species-rich fen and or wet woodland. (only applicable to Reedbed habitat type)	N/A				
J	All ditches recorded within the habitat achieve Good condition as assessed using the Ditch condition sheet. (only applicable to Floodplain wetland mosaic (CFGM) habitat type)	No				

Additional Management Prescriptions (WE-B01)

Ecological supervision requirement for nesting birds, reptiles and badger apply for vegetation clearance and site preparation works.

Wetland

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Grassland maintenance	E2	During construction	Stop any fertilizer or herbicide applications. Regular cutting as required to keep grass short throughout construction period. All arisings removed from site.
Excavate wetland scrape	E2	During construction	Shallow scrape to be excavated in the south of the PTP Area, avoiding root protection zone of retained willow tree (RT2). The features of the scrape: • Shallow gradients • Maximum depth 0.5m. Multiple depths are beneficial so there are smaller pools left as water levels drop. • Margins sinuous and irregular to increase perimeter. • A rough lumpy finish to the base of the scrape is desirable • No spoil mounds around the perimeter.
Maintenance of grassland	E2	Year 0 - 5	Two hay cuts - one in March/April and one September/October Hay cut to 150mm using strimmer, scythe or mower. Remove all arisings Do not apply fertilizer or herbicide.
Maintenance of grassland	E2	Year 6 +	Annual hay cut September/October Hay cut to 150mm using strimmer, scythe or mower. Remove all arisings Do not apply fertilizer or herbicide.

Orchard

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (OR-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 17. Orchard

Target Habitat:		Traditional orchard				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	Presence of ancient and or veteran trees. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.	No				
B	Presence of deadwood in or on trees, or on the ground: at least 20% of mature trees have deadwood associated with them. Some examples of deadwood are: standing, attached and fallen trees or limbs; dead stems; branches and branch stubs greater than 10 cm diameter; and internal cavities. The types and distribution of deadwood provide a range of habitats suitable to support a wide assemblage of saproxylic invertebrates. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition.	No				
C	Less than 5% of fruit trees are smothered by scrub. Small patches of dense scrub and or scattered scrub growing between trees can be beneficial to biodiversity, however these occupy less than 10% of ground cover.	Yes	C4	Apple and pear trees planted in existing grassland		Mowing regime of grassland prevents encroachment by scrub
D	There is evidence of formative and or restorative pruning to maintain longevity of trees.	Yes	C4			Appropriate tree maintenance
E	At least 95% of the trees are free from damage caused by humans or animals, for example browsing, bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted ties.	No				
F	Grassland is not overgrazed, poaching is not evident around the trees, with no more than 10% of trees poached under the canopy.	Yes	C4			No grazing will take place. Avoidance of mowing when ground is wet/damp. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding.

G	Species richness of the grassland is equivalent to a medium, high, or very high distinctiveness grassland.	No				
H	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 10% of ground cover.	Yes	C4			Pulling of invasive plant species, as needed

Additional Management Prescriptions (OR-B01)

Refer to Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for further details.

Ecological supervision requirement for nesting birds, reptiles and badger apply for vegetation clearance and site preparation works.

Orchard

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Tree planting	C4	First planting season following completion of construction (i.e. between November and March)	Trees pit-planted in minimum 1.00m2 square pits, which have been cleared of all vegetation. Tree pits excavated to a depth of 750mm and backfilled and mulched. All trees single staked using (Ht) 1200mm (Dia) 1000mm tree stakes - secured with tree buckle and rubber block – mesh guarded. All trees watered to capacity once planted.
Establish and maintain tussock grassland	C4	Every 2-3 years from completion of construction	Grassland management within orchard area to follow that of adjacent tussock grassland. Rotational cut so only 50% cut in one year. Cut September/October to approximately 150mm above ground level. Cutting will take place using a scythe, strimmer or mower. Care to be taken cutting around tree planting – hand pulling where necessary. All arisings removed from site.
Establishment of tree planting	C4	Years 0 – 2	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Trees and shrubs will be checked quarterly and after inclement weather. Trees and shrubs will be watered regularly. Mulching applied annually.
Maintenance of tree planting	C4	Years 3 +	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. - Years 3 – 5: Tree will be checked annually; all plants will be checked after inclement weather. - Years 5+: Trees will be checked at least once every two years; all plants will be checked after severe inclement weather. The stakes and guards will be removed when the trees are established, after 3 to 5 years. Limited formative pruning of trees will be necessary to ensure healthy and balanced crowns develop, avoiding 2 weeks either side of bud burst and leaf fall. Pruning will take place in February to maximise retention of any berries for bird foraging and avoid the main bird nesting period. Mature and established trees will be inspected at least once every two years and after severe inclement weather, and any necessary remedial work performed.

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:		Rural and urban trees				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	RT1, RT2, CT1	Plant native species		Retain and protect existing trees. Replace dead or damaged trees to maintain species diversity.
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	RT1, RT2, CT1	Plant native species		Retain and protect existing trees. Replace dead or damaged trees to maintain species diversity.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Yes	RT2			Manage retained trees appropriately
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	RT1, RT2			Manage retained trees appropriately
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	Yes	RT1, RT2			Manage retained trees appropriately
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	RT1, RT2, CT1	Plant trees in retained habitat and/or soft landscaped areas		Retain and protect existing trees.

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

Refer to Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for further details.

Ecological supervision requirement for nesting birds, reptiles and badger apply for vegetation clearance and site preparation works.

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
Protect retained trees	RT1, RT2	During construction	Set up root protection exclusion zones as detailed in project arboricultural assessment and method statements. No plant or vehicles to enter exclusion zone. No equipment, materials or machinery to be stored in exclusion zone. Care when operating plant to ensure tree canopies are not accidentally damaged.
Tree planting	CT1	First planting season following completion of construction (i.e. between November and March)	Trees pit-planted in minimum 1.00m2 square pits, which have been cleared of all vegetation. Tree pits excavated to a depth of 750mm and backfilled and mulched. All trees single staked using (Ht) 1200mm (Dia) 1000mm tree stakes - secured with tree buckle and rubber block – mesh guarded. All trees watered to capacity once planted.
Maintenance of existing retained trees	RT1, RT2	Years 0 +	Limited formative pruning of trees will be necessary to ensure healthy and balanced crowns develop, avoiding 2 weeks either side of bud burst and leaf fall. Pruning will take place in February to maximise retention of any berries for bird foraging and avoid the main bird nesting period. Mature and established trees will be inspected at least once every two years and after severe inclement weather, and any necessary remedial work performed.
Establishment of tree planting	CT1	Years 0 – 2	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Trees and shrubs will be checked quarterly and after inclement weather. Trees and shrubs will be watered regularly. Mulching applied annually.
Maintenance of tree planting	CT1	Years 3 +	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. - Years 3 – 5: Tree will be checked annually; all plants will be checked after inclement weather. - Years 5+: Trees will be checked at least once every two years; all plants will be checked after severe inclement weather. The stakes and guards will be removed when the trees are established, after 3 to 5 years. Limited formative pruning of trees will be necessary to ensure healthy and balanced crowns develop, avoiding 2 weeks either side of bud burst and leaf fall. Pruning will take place in February to maximise retention of any berries for bird foraging and avoid the main bird nesting period. Mature and established trees will be inspected at least once every two years and after severe inclement weather, and any necessary remedial work performed.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

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

Target Hedgerow Type:		Native hedgerow				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	RH1, CH1	Appropriate planting density / methods	Appropriate cutting regime	Appropriate cutting regime
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	RH1, EH1, CH1	Appropriate planting density / methods	Appropriate cutting regime	Appropriate cutting regime
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	RH1, EH1, CH1	Appropriate planting density / methods	Appropriate cutting regime	Appropriate cutting regime
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	RH1, EH1, CH1	Appropriate planting density / methods	Appropriate cutting regime	Appropriate cutting regime
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and - is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	No				
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No				
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	RH1, EH1, CH1	Native species planted	Remove any undesirable species	Remove any undesirable species

D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No				
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	N/A				
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	N/A				

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

Refer to Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for further details.

Ecological supervision requirement for nesting birds, reptiles and badger apply for vegetation clearance and site preparation works.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Protect retained hedgerow	RH1, EH1	During construction	Set up root protection exclusion zones as detailed in project arboricultural assessment and method statements. No plant or vehicles to enter exclusion zone. No equipment, materials or machinery to be stored in exclusion zone. Care when operating plant to ensure tree canopies are not accidentally damaged.
New hedgerow planting	CH1	First planting season following completion of construction (i.e. between November and March)	All planting beds will be free from weeds and waste materials. Planting beds are to be excavated to a depth of 500mm and backfilled following planting. Shrubs planted as bare rooted transplants and are to be planted in a double staggered row at 45cm centres using 5 plants per linear metre, taking care to ensure species are mixed and not heavily grouped. Planting will be mulched, staked using (Ht) 600mm bamboo canes and guarded with spiral guards. All hedgerow plants watered in once planted.
Gapping up existing hedgerow	EH1	First planting season following completion of construction (i.e. between November and March)	All planting beds will be free from weeds and waste materials. Planting beds are to be excavated to a depth of 500mm and backfilled following planting. Shrubs planted as trough grown stock at approximately 3 plants per linear metre. Planting will be mulched, staked using (Ht) 600mm bamboo canes and guarded with spiral guards. All hedgerow plants watered in once planted.
Maintenance of existing retained hedgerow	RT1, EH1	Year 0 +	Pruning will be required to ensure the growth of strong, dense hedging, with the hedgerow being grown and maintained at a minimum 1.5m in width. Maintain at a minimum 1.5m height except where road visibility requirements prevent this (EH1). Cut in an “A” shape or a “topped A” shape to create tall bushy hedges – gap between base of hedge and ground to be <0.5m high. Inspect annually and after severe inclement weather, and any necessary remedial work performed.
Establishment of hedgerow planting	CH1, EH1	Years 0 – 2	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Shrubs will be checked quarterly and after inclement weather. Shrubs will be watered regularly. Mulching applied annually.
Maintenance of hedgerow planting	CH1, EH1	Years 3 - 5	The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Shrubs will be checked every six months; all plants will be checked after inclement weather.

			The stakes and guards will be removed when the shrubs are established, after 3 to 5 years. Pruning will be required to ensure the growth of strong shrub planting and will be carried out once the plants are well established, normally after 2 years but dependent on growth rates. Pruning will take place in February to maximise retention of any berries for bird foraging and avoid the main bird nesting period.
Maintenance of hedgerow planting	CH1, EH1	Years 6 +	Shrubs will be checked annually; all plants will be checked after severe inclement weather. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced. Maintain at a minimum of 1.5m width. Maintain at a minimum 1.5m height except where road visibility requirements prevent this (EH1). Cut in an “A” shape or a “topped A” shape to create tall bushy hedges – gap between based of hedge and ground to be <0.5m high. Cutting will take place in February to maximise retention of any berries for bird foraging and avoid the main bird nesting period.

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
June 2026	Other broadleaved woodland, mixed scrub, orchard, individual trees, hedgerow	Newly planted trees failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead during years 1-10.	Plant a larger number of trees initially as contingency against some losses in the early years. Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
June 2026	Modified grassland, other neutral grassland	Increasing cover of undesirable weed species (i.e. docks, thistles, ragwort, nettles).	Professional judgement to be utilised following monitoring visits. Approx. trigger: undesirable weeds cover greater than 10% of total grassland areas.	Increase weed control as per the management specifications. Review effectiveness of arisings removal. Changes to cutting frequencies and timings.
June 2026	Modified grassland, other neutral grassland	Increasing areas of scrub.	Scrub cover greater than 20% of total grassland areas.	Regular annual topping (mowing) of grassland to reduce scrub cover.
June 2026	Modified grassland, other neutral grassland	Increasing areas of damage and bare ground.	Physical damage cover greater than 5% of total grassland areas. Bare ground (including concentrations of rabbit warrens) cover greater than 5% of total grassland areas.	Supplementary seeding of bare areas to specification. Identify sources of regular physical damage and apply preventive methods wherever possible.
June 2026	Other neutral grassland	Grassland swards failing to establish.	Greater than 5% of total grassland areas failing to establish.	Supplementary seeding of bare areas to specification. Consider changing seed mix if local conditions may be affecting sward establishment i.e. climatic conditions, soil chemistry.
June 2026	Other neutral grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Lack of wildflower species diversity	Professional judgement to be utilised following monitoring visits.	Review effectiveness of arisings removal. Changes to cutting frequencies and timings. Supplementary overseeding/patch seeding to specification. Consider changing seed mix if local conditions may be affecting sward establishment i.e. climatic conditions, soil chemistry.
June 2026	Mixed scrub	Lack of species diversity, one shrub species becoming dominant in shrub patch.	Less than 3 shrub species present in shrub patch. 1 shrub species occupies more than 75% of shrub patch.	Increase native shrub species planting to specification.
June 2026	Mixed scrub	Lack of scattered scrub edge habitat and open area(s)	Scrub encroachment in open area(s) or complete absence of open area(s)	Review cutting regime and rectify as necessary

			No obvious well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	
June 2026	Hedgerow	Over managed hedgerow	Height and width less than 1.5m	Confirm specific cutting regime is understood and being followed. Revise cutting regime if necessary to allow width or height requirement to be reached.
June 2026	All habitats	Presence of invasive non-native species.	Professional judgement to be utilised following monitoring visits depending on invasive non-native species and potential to adversely affect individual habitats.	Control of invasive non-native species as per the management specifications.

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)

Monitoring to be carried out by an ecologist.

Methods of monitoring will include collating species lists and quantitative assessments (including area and cover estimates) to check against prescribed condition criteria. Photographs will be taken during each monitoring visit to document the development of habitats.

Monitoring to be undertaken in Years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30.

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
Grassland	To be undertaken on parcels R3, C1 Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m². Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list	Years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Woodland	To be undertaken on C2 List number of native tree and shrub species. Estimate the percentage of failed trees and shrubs (to species, where possible). Determine potential sources of tree and shrub failure (i.e. grey squirrels, disease), estimate overall percentage of woodland area affected. Estimate percentage cover of open space within woodland. Estimate range of woodland age classes. Estimate range of woodland vertical structure classes. Estimate range of woodland regeneration classes. Estimate cover of woodland damage/disturbance (as well as potential sources).	Years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30. Years 2,5 & 10 - Surveys to be completed between May and August Years 15, 20 & 30 – Surveys to be completed April/May

	Collect a botanical species list of developing woodland herb layer. Where possible search for potential presence of invasive and non-native plant species (particularly if on Sch. 9 of W&C Act 1981).	
Mixed scrub	To be undertaken on E1, C3 List number of native shrub species and distribution throughout habitat Estimate the percentage of failed shrubs (to species, where possible). Observations on presence of non-native invasive species. Assessment of size of open area(s) and scattered scrub edge components.	Monitoring will be conducted in Year 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	To be undertaken on E2 Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m². Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list. Assessment of temporary open water provision.	Years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August Additional visit during winter may be required to confirm presence of temporary open water
Orchard	To be undertaken on C4 Visual check for signs of stress, decline or other health issues with tree planting. Estimate percentage of health leaf cover and record any damage on bark, deadwood or fungi of tree planting. Scrub not smothering trees (<5%). Grassland has a tussock structure	Monitoring will be conducted in Year 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Individual trees	To be undertaken on RT1, RT2, CT1 Visual check for signs of stress, decline or other health issues. Estimate percentage of health leaf cover and record any damage on bark, deadwood or fungi. Check of ground conditions beneath trees.	Monitoring will be conducted in Year 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Hedgerow	To be undertaken on RH1, EH1, CH1 Visual check for signs of stress, decline or other health issues. Collate a species list and distribution within 30m sections. Observations on width, height, gaps and presence of non-native invasive species. Estimate percentage cover of undesirable ground flora species at base of hedgerow.	Monitoring will be conducted in Year 2, 5, 10, 15 20, and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August.

Monitoring Reports

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

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

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

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Landowner/Developer	Wiltshire 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
Y2	TBC	TBC	Report on early establishment of other neutral grassland, woodland, hedgerow, mixed scrub, orchard and tree planting. Progress on improvements to modified grassland and CFGM.
Y5	TBC	TBC	Report on establishment of other neutral grassland, woodland, hedgerow, mixed scrub, orchard and tree planting. Progress on improvements to modified grassland and CFGM.
Y10	TBC	TBC	Report on establishment of woodland, orchard and tree planting. Progress on the management of other neutral grassland, hedgerow, mixed

			scrub, modified grassland and CFGM
Y15	TBC	TBC	Report on establishment of woodland, orchard and tree planting. Progress on the management of other neutral grassland, hedgerow, mixed scrub, modified grassland and CFGM
Y20	TBC	TBC	Report on management of woodland, orchard, tree planting, other neutral grassland, hedgerow, mixed scrub, modified grassland and CFGM
Y30	TBC	TBC	Report on management of woodland, orchard, tree planting, other neutral grassland, hedgerow, mixed scrub, modified grassland and CFGM.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

The Landowner/Developer shall employ an ecologist to undertake the monitoring strategy as set out within this HMMP.

The ecologist shall produce the Monitoring Reports following each monitoring visit as prescribed within this HMMP. They shall ensure a consistent approach to monitoring and recording is followed so that even if the ecologist changes, the data set is comparable year-on and thereby the development of habitats to prescribed target conditions can be robustly monitored.

The Landowner/Developer and the landscape team responsible for implementing the day-to-day management set out within this HMMP shall be familiarised with the management targets for each habitat and will report to the ecologist any constraints, challenges or issues there are in meeting the targets. This will allow for iterative changes to the management approach as well as to inform Monitoring Reports.

Where significant changes to the management approach have been identified by the ecologist (i.e. complete planting failure) these will be discussed directly with Landowner/Developer and Wiltshire Council. Appropriate remedial measures will then be devised prior to issuing the Monitoring Report. Where necessary and proportionate, site visits will be undertaken between all parties.

Where changes to existing management prescriptions have been identified following monitoring visits and/or comment from the responsible authority, the ecologist shall update the HMMP to reflect the agreed changes to the management approach and targets.