

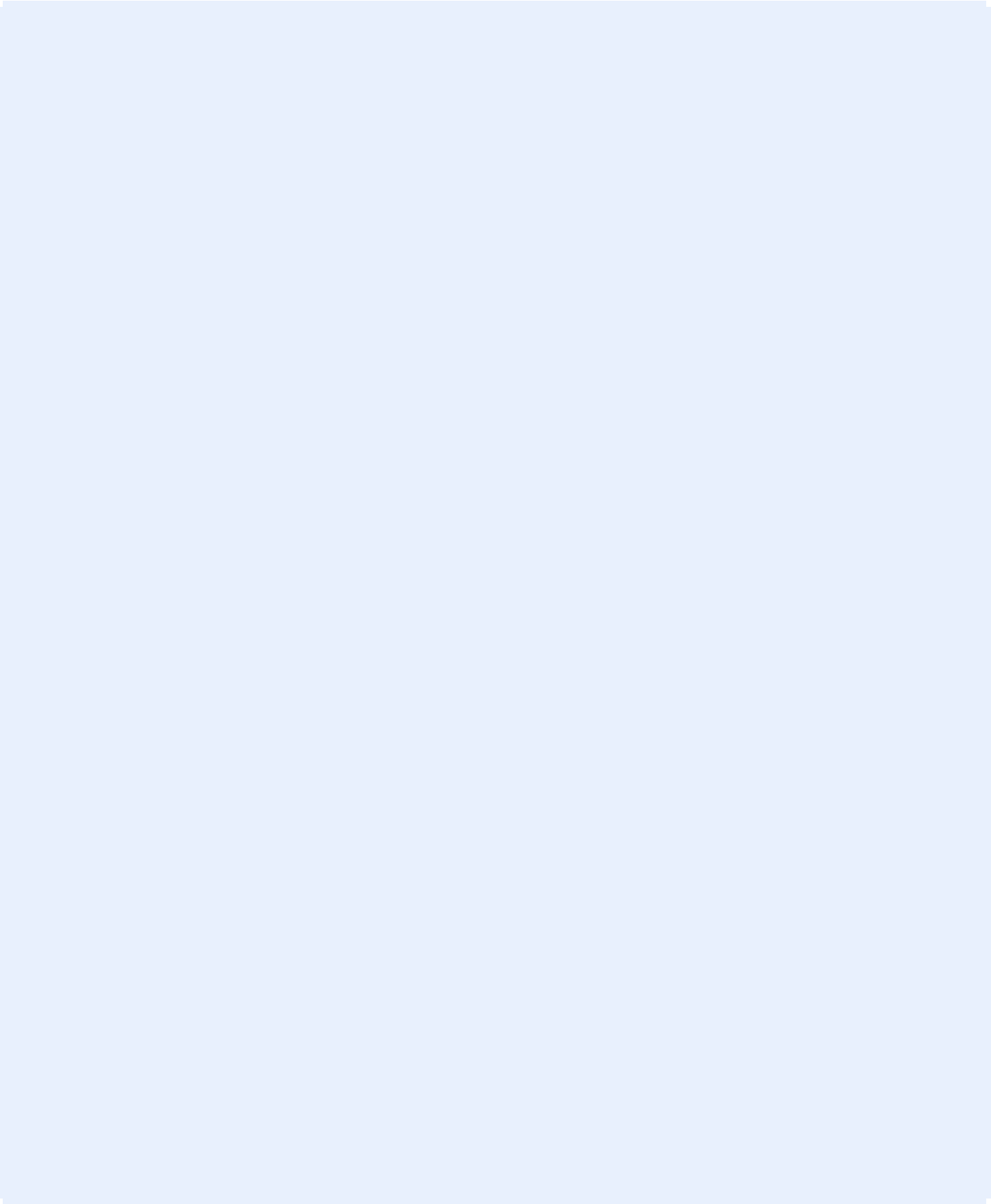
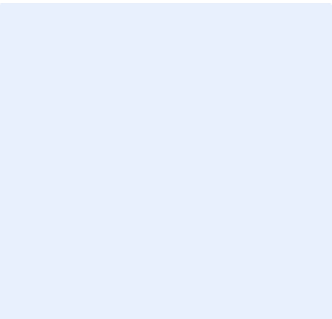
Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Kirkby BESS
Date:	28/11/2025
Version:	01

Author: SLR Consulting



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
Draft		14/11/2025	

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	Kirkby BESS, located North of Cut Lane, Kirkby, Liverpool, L33 3AJ
BNG Project Name and Address	If different from the development
Author Organisation	SLR Consulting Ltd
Landowner	Legally, the site owner
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	SLR Consulting Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	Start/end point of 30+ year period and 5-year update
Planning authority	Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	For any application relating to or permission granted for the BNG enhancement land
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SJ 44510 97577
Metric revision/title	(‘statutory biodiversity metric’ from January 2024)
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
Provide a high-level summary of the habitats to be retained, created and enhanced as part of this HMMP. Retention of Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface, Developed land; sealed surface, Other neutral grassland. Creation of 1.21 ha Developed land; sealed surface, 0.56 ha Other woodland; broadleaved, 0.023ha Sustainable drainage system, 0.309 ha Other neutral grassland, 0.0733 ha of Rural trees. Enhancement of 0.453 ha Other Neutral Grassland from poor to moderate condition.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
Creation and enhancements of habitats to be undertaken in year of construction, all habitats to target condition within 27 years
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Summarise the monitoring requirements set out within this HMMP.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
Landowner consent
Funding PB-B06
Provide an overview of how funding has been secured to deliver the HMMP.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
Provide an overview of any legal agreements that secure the delivery of the HMMP.



NOTES

1. All details are indicative only.

LEGEND

PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
3.34HA

VEHICLE PASSING POINT

3RD PARTY OVER HEAD PYLONS

05.	RLB Updated	20.03.25	JL	SRY
04.	RLB Updated	19.03.25	JL	SRY
03.	Passing points updated	27.02.25	JL	SRY
02.	Passing points indicated	24.02.25	JL	
01.	Cable route updated	30.01.25	JL	
Rev	Description	Date	Checked	

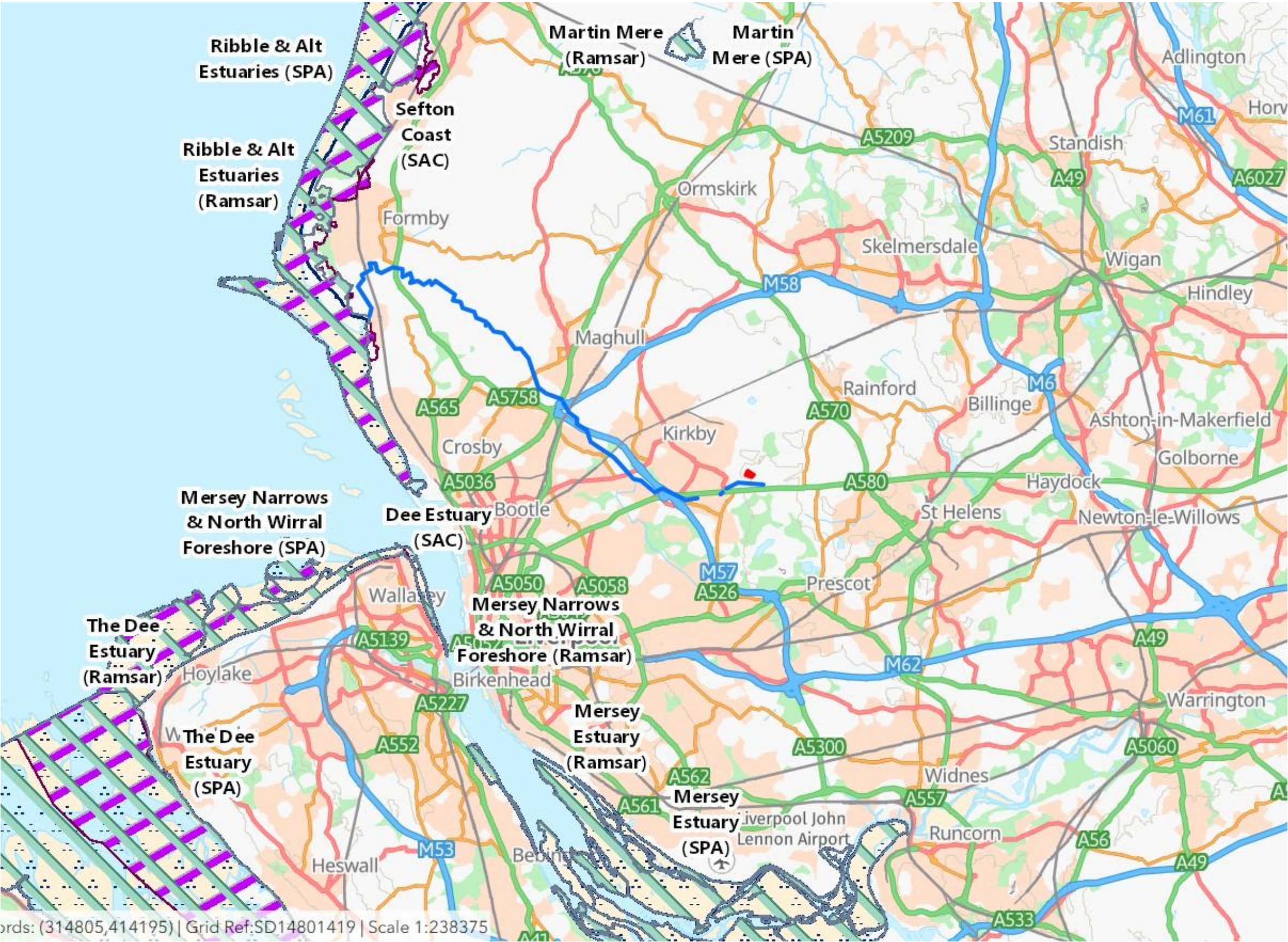
Drawing No.	KIR-EDFR-BESS-LAND-PLN-150.05			
Project	Kirkby BESS			
Title	Site Location Plan			
Scale	1:5000 @A3	Drawn by	Checked	Date
		JL	SRY	16.01.25



W: www.edf-re.uk

A: Cardinal Place, 80 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL

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: ☒	
Provide details of how the project and any habitat creation and enhancement works and their management will be phased. Include details of how this will be tracked and monitored to achieve the BNG targets on the ground. State if this management plan covers a single phase or if it is a site wide management plan. If being provided for a single phase, provide a reference to a document that provides information on the overarching management plan for all phases.			

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		Mark Nelson		
Organisation		SLR Consulting Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Responsible for production of HMMP. Implementation of this HMMP to be undertaken as decided by the client.				
Statement of Competency				
This report and the associated BNG Calculations have been prepared by Mark Nelson MSc, BA (Hons), MCIEEM, an Associate Ecologist with SLR. Mark has over 11 years’ experience in consultancy which has included preparing and overseeing assessments for multiple projects, including small and large infrastructure projects, in the UK.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		Pivoted Power LLP		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Responsible for implementation of this HMMP				
Statement of Competency				
Demonstrate management and monitoring competency and, or, relevant site knowledge and skills through relevant training, qualifications or experience, or a combination of these.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		Add N/A if works being completed by the landowner or land manager		
Organisation				
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Summarise the relevant responsibilities of the Management Organisation(s) in the production and, or, implementation of this HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and, or, experience to manage the habitats to achieve the BNG requirements, through relevant training, qualifications, experience, or combination of these.				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Summarise the agreed relevant responsibilities of the LPA or Responsible Body in the review, auditing and, or, long-term involvement in the implementation of this HMMP (if applicable)				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13
A large proportion of the land has been utilised for mineral extraction and cleared for the future establishment of a fishing pond where the vast majority of the Site vegetation has been removed and the topsoil has been stripped. Historical imagery on Google Earth suggests that the vegetation removal started in 2019. Also present adjacent to the Site is a large industrial building and several industrial containers. Lining the perimeters of the Site are hedgerows. The following UK Habitat types and features were recorded within the site and cable route. • Urban; Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface • Developed land; sealed surface • Other neutral grassland • Neutral grassland • Other broadleaved woodland • Other standing waters • Sparsely vegetated land • Hedgerow (Priority Habitat) • Line of trees • Other rivers and streams
Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The main site will be a Battery Energy Storage System(BESS) built and operated for 40 years before decommissioning. All land within the main area of the plot would be hard standing beneath and around the battery itself. The track to the site shall be upgraded to a sealed surface and the grassland habitats either side of the tracks shall be retained apart from small areas where the track will be widened. An attenuation basin will be installed. A temporary compound will be constructed during the construction phase. Further landscape enhancements will be included in the design such as hedgerow planting, grassland creation and tree planting. Once operational, the temporary compound will be removed and the land enhanced to Other Neutral Grassland and an area of planted woodland. The cables will remain buried underground and the land this passes through will be restored to former use, including replanting of trees within the existing woodland area.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

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

☐ Reference: Click or tap here to enter text.



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

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

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

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☐	No works would take place within any statutory or non-statutory designated site, the closest being Acornfield Plantation LNR 0.64 km west. Therefore, there will be no significant direct impact 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?	☐	No, surveys conducted, no issues
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		None present on site
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?	☐	None on site
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☐	Yes, BNG report, EcIA.
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	No
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	No
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	No
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No contaminated land
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	SUDS pond incorporated into design, no other issues
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	Not in flood risk zone
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	No historic environment designations
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	Overhead powerlines but have incorporated these into design

Baseline and Environmental Information

[See Relevant EclA and BNG Report](#)

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

Restoration of existing woodland, enhancement of existing grassland following use as a temporary compound, creation of woodland, grassland, hedgerow and attenuation basin habitats.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

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

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

The headline scores summarised above and detailed in the accompanying Statutory Biodiversity Calculation Tool show that the current design can achieve 10% Biodiversity Net Gain onsite with additional habitat creation or enhancement. There is some permanent loss of grassland within the BESS site, and temporary loss of medium distinctiveness grassland (capable of restoration within 2 years) from the setting down of the compound area. This temporary loss will be enhanced following restoration to medium condition. There will be further loss of medium distinctiveness grassland with woodland creation but this is compensated by the grassland creation and enhancement elsewhere.

The Cable route is temporary works through low distinctiveness habitats capable of full restoration within 2 years for most of its length which therefore do not count as loss. It does progress through other broadleaved woodland of moderate condition between Hewitts Lane and the southern boundary of the existing substation. This will be restored but this will take over 2 years so will incur loss of biodiversity units.

The route will cross over Knowsley Brook at the culvert and again by directional drilling underneath and therefore although it will result in 0% net loss to BNG (since all works will remain within the carriageway or underneath the stream) there will be a requirement to achieve 10% BNG in watercourses. A minimum of 51m of ditch creation would be required to achieve 10% BNG, at present this is not considered feasible and therefore an off site solution will be required.

The Guidance Note on Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain and its Implementation in the Liverpool City Region and Knowsley Local Plan Adopted Core Strategy have been reviewed to inform decision making regarding the strategic significance of the habitats within the Site. Habitats on site were listed in the Guidance Note on Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain and its Implementation in the Liverpool City Region and Knowsley Local Plan Adopted Core Strategy as strategically significant habitat. Therefore, habitats including hedgerows, and Knowsley Brook are considered to be Formally Identified in Local 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
Various	Other woodland; broadleaved	C3, C8, C11	N/A	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria B, C, D, E, F, H, and M. Criterion A, G, I, J, K, L will not be targeted.	
Various	Sustainable drainage system	C6	N/A	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C, and E1. Criterion E2 will not be targeted.	
Grassland or bare ground	Other neutral grassland	C7, C9, C19	N/A or Poor	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C, D, and E. Criterion F will not be targeted.	
Various	Rural tree	C13	N/A	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria B, C, D, E, F, H, and M. Criterion A, G, I, J, K, L will not be targeted.	
Various	Hedgerow	8, 9, 10, 11	N/A	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A2, B1, B2, C1, D1, D2 and E2. Criterion A1, C2 and E1 will not be targeted.	

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

Use this section to provide further details relevant to achieving the habitat and condition targets set out above. Also, include any additional objectives that are relevant to the proposals but outside of the scope of the statutory biodiversity metric calculations.

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

Retention of developed land sealed surface (habitat ref 18, 23, 34); Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface; (habitat ref 10, 15), Other neutral grassland (habitat ref 80, 70, 32, 11).

ONG 11 will not be impacted, this will be fenced off and will continue with current management.

ONG 80, 70, 31 will be subject to temporary disturbance via cable route construction, this will require an open cut trench which will be restored immediately following cable laying and habitat allowed to recover. The width impacted is expected to be less than 1m and therefore changes to habitat are likely to be minimal and returned to existing condition within two years.

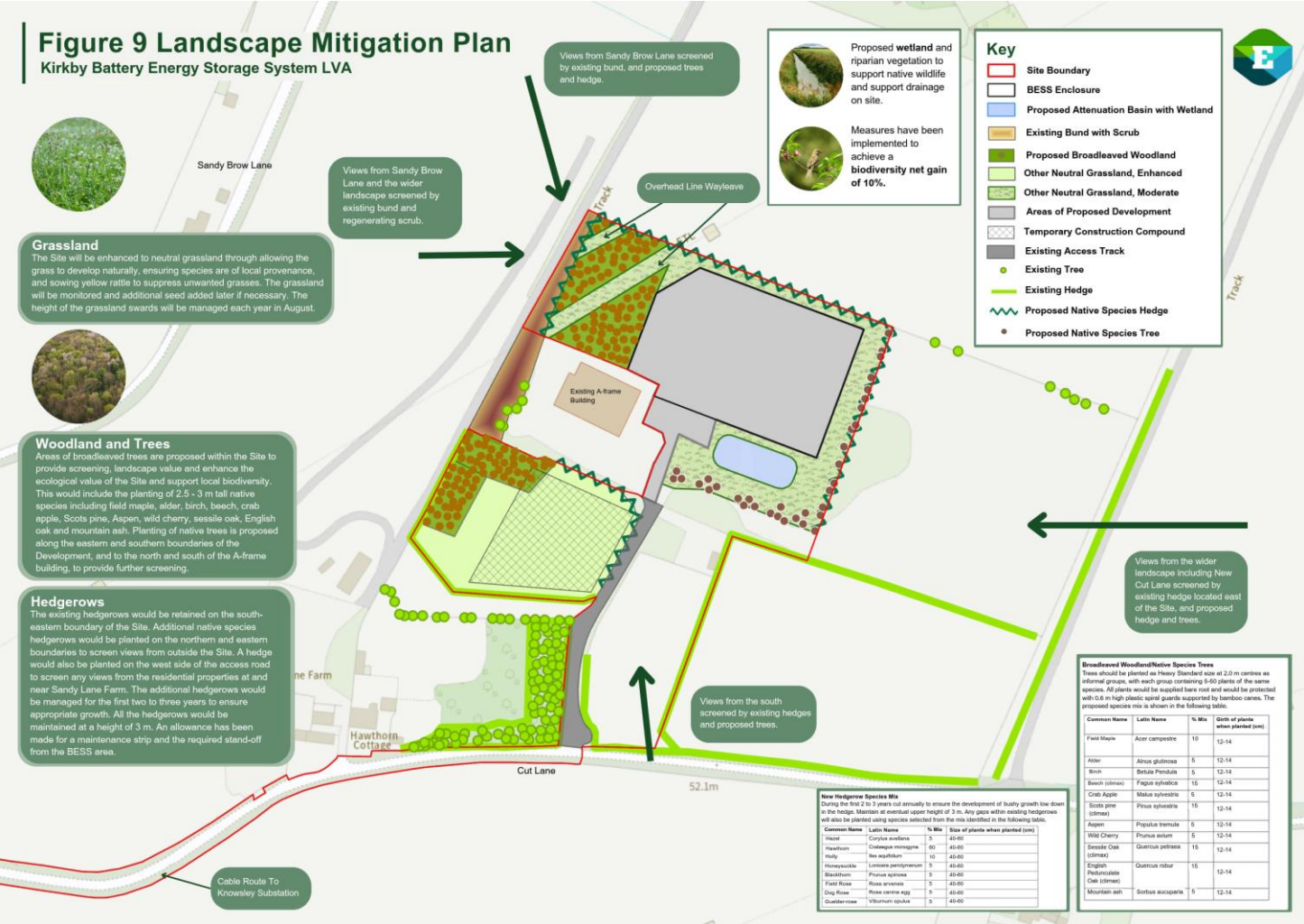
Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

ONG 11 existing fencing to be retained

ONG 80, 70, 31: vegetation will be cut along trench line and a working width maximum of 10 m. Topsoil shall be stripped and stored alongside trench line. Subsoil will be excavated and stored alongside trench line but separately from topsoil. Following cable laying, subsoil will be back filled and tamped down, then topsoil will be backfilled and tamped down, Due to the limited time soils are stored it is assumed a viable seed bank will be present to allow natural restoration of habitat without further seeding.

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 (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						
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	C7, C9, C19	C7, C9 – Current topsoil to be replaced allowing natural germination from the existing seedbank. Additional seed expected to colonise from nearby field to increase species diversity. Aiming for a g3c8 Holcus / juncus neutral grassland.	C19 – Allowing of natural regeneration from disturbance with addition of seed diversity expected through windblown seed colonisation from nearby field. Aiming for a g3c8 Holcus / juncus neutral grassland and to increase biodiversity and proportion of characteristic species. Reduction of cutting to once yearly in August to allow seed to set and reduce cover of grasses.	Cutting once per year, in August. No more than 2/3rds of the area to be cut each time, the 1/3rd left uncut to vary on rotation. Monitoring to be undertaken at 2, 5, 10 and 15 years to assess habitat classification and number of plants per 10m2. If failing to achieve the target habitat and condition, additional sowing of seed of desired species to be undertaken in Autumn following assessment and repeated until sufficient diversity is achieved. If grasses are found to have a combined overall cover of over 70%, then yellow rattle is to be sown in autumn at the suppliers recommended rate to suppress the growth of grass species.
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	C7, C9, C19	C7, C9 - Cutting once yearly, and rotational cutting to ensure variation of sward hight – no more than 2/3rdc cut at any one time.	C19 – Reduction of cutting to once yearly, and rotational cutting to ensure variation of sward hight – no more than 2/3rdc cut at any one time.	Cutting once per year, in August. No more than 2/3rds of the area to be cut each time, the 1/3rd left uncut to vary on rotation.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	C7, C9, C19	C7, C9 - No specific measures for this but rabbit activity in certain areas may create disturbance which will contribute to this	C19 – No specific measures for this but rabbit activity in certain areas may create disturbance which will contribute to this	No specific measures for this but rabbit activity in certain areas may create disturbance which will contribute to this
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	C7, C9, C19	C7, C9 - Cutting once yearly will prevent establishment of bracken.	C19 – Cutting once yearly will prevent establishment of bracken.	Cutting once yearly will prevent establishment of 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	Yes	C7, C9, C19			Monitoring for invasive species to be undertaken yearly, if found to be present these will be removed by hand. Damaged to be monitored, if excessive damage from vehicles or footfall is being

	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.					caused then measures to restrict access (e.g. fencing, bollards) will be imposed to allow the vegetation to recover and prevent further damage.
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	C7, C9, C19	C7, C9 – Sowing of seed taken from nearby field aiming for a g3c8 Holcus / juncus neutral grassland. Existing grassland moderate and fails on this measure	C19 - Addition of seed taken from nearby field aiming for a g3c8 Holcus / juncus neutral grassland.to increase biodiversity and proportion of characteristic species. Existing grassland moderate and fails on this measure.	Monitoring to be undertaken at 2, 5, 10 and 15 years to assess number of plants per 10m2. If failing to achieve 10 species / m ² additional sowing of seed of desired species to be undertaken in Autumn following assessment and repeated until sufficient diversity is achieved. If grasses are found to have a combined overall cover of over 70%, then yellow rattle is to be sown in autumn at the suppliers recommended rate to suppress the growth of grass species.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

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
Topsoil restoration	C7, C9	During construction	Topsoil from site to be restored following storage and seedbank allowed to germinate.
Grassland restoration	C19	Following decommission of temporary compound	Any removed topsoil to be restored and damage from use as temporary compound made good. Grassland to be left to recover and existing seedbank germinate from restored topsoil.
Cutting	C7, C9, C19	August from year 2	Cut and remove arisings, leave 1/3 rd of area uncut, this to be cut the following year with a different 1/3 rd left uncut.
Monitoring	C7, C9, C19	June year 2, 5, 10, 15	Monitoring survey for undesirable or invasive species including creeping thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , spear thistle <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> , curled dock <i>Rumex crispus</i> , broad-leaved dock <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> , common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> , creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , greater plantain <i>Plantago major</i> , white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> and cow parsley <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , as well as species listed on section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981 as amended.
Removal	C7, C9, C19	July yearly	Any invasive species identified to be removed by hand, or if Japanese knotweed or giant hogweed treated by a specialist. If undesirable species cover 5% or more of habitat then these should be removed by hand to reduce to below 5%.
Monitoring	C7, C9, C19	June yearly	Monitoring of damage. If this is excessive then consideration should be given to exclusion of access to damaged areas by appropriate measures (dependent on location and cause of damage).
Seed sowing	C7, C9	September from year 2 if required	If failing to achieve 10 species / m ² additional sowing of seed of desired species included in Table A2.3: Neutral Grassland Mix, Appendix 2 of the LVA report to be undertaken at the suppliers recommended rate. If failing to achieve the target habitat and condition, additional sowing of seed of required species for the target habitat and included in Table A2.3: Neutral Grassland Mix to be undertaken at the suppliers recommended rate. If grasses are found to have a combined overall cover of over 70%, then yellow rattle is to be sown at the suppliers recommended rate to suppress the growth of grass species.
Seed sowing	C19	September from year 2 if required	If failing to achieve 10 species / m2 additional sowing of seed of desired species included in Table A2.3: Neutral Grassland Mix, Appendix 2 of the LVA report to be undertaken at the suppliers recommended rate. If failing to achieve the target habitat and condition, additional sowing of seed of required species for the target habitat and included in Table A2.3: Neutral Grassland Mix to be undertaken at the suppliers recommended rate. If grasses are found to have a combined overall cover of over 70%, then yellow rattle is to be sown at the suppliers recommended rate to suppress the growth of grass species.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GH-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Existing seed mix from retained seedbank, supplemented from locally windblown seed.			

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)
Grasslands to be allowed to naturally restore using pre-existing retained seedbank. This will be supplemented by additional seeding if required. This has several benefits: Provenance of seed is guaranteed to be local and suitable for the conditions. Disturbance from temporary compound and construction work will provide sufficient niches for a good range of species to establish and will suppress grass dominance. The period of re-establishment will allow early successional plants a brief period to flourish to the benefit of those species and biodiversity in general, this will also benefit invertebrates which thrive in early successional habitats. This habitat will give way to grassland through natural succession in due course. Monitoring and the minimum of targeted intervention (through supplementary seeding or use of yellow rattle) will be used to ensure target habitat and conditions are met or exceeded in the required timeframe.

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:							
Condition Assessment Criteria			Target Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	1	C3, C8, C11	No prospect of creating age distribution within timeframe. All planted saplings will be similar age		No prospect of creating age distribution within timeframe
		Two age classes present					
		One age class present					
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	3	C3, C8, C11	Replacement of failures within the first five years Protected by 60 cm spiral guards, to be removed after five years		Surveyed yearly in first five years and replaced if failed.
		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	C3, C8, C11	All planting will be of native species		Monitoring for invasive species to be undertaken yearly, if found to be present these will be removed by hand.
		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	C3, C8, C11	Planting of a minimum of 5 native species each area.		Failures to be replaced by same species or another species ensuring minimum of 5 native species present
		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	C3, C8, C11	Planting of a minimum of 5 native species each area.		Monitoring for non-native species to be undertaken yearly, if found to be present these will be removed by hand.
		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	C3, C8, C11	Created Woodland under 10ha		Woodland under 10ha
		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	1	C3, C8, C11	No prospect of creating age distribution within timeframe. All planted saplings will be similar age.		No prospect of creating age distribution within timeframe. All planted saplings will be similar age
		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	3	C3, C8, C11	No ash or elm to be planted. Any failures will have replacement planting		Monitoring for disease to be undertaken yearly, if found to be present the tree will be removed by hand and a replacement planted.
		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.	1	C3, C8, C11	No prospect of creating a recognisable woodland NVC community within timeframe.		No prospect of creating a recognisable woodland NVC community within timeframe.
		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present					

		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.	1	C3, C8, C11	No prospect of creating structure within timeframe. All planted saplings will be similar age / hight.		No prospect of creating structure within timeframe. All planted saplings will be similar age / hight.
		Two storeys across all survey plots					
		One of less storey across all survey plots					
K	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare	1	C3, C8, C11	No prospect of establishing veteran trees within timeframe.		No prospect of establishing veteran trees within timeframe.
		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.	1	C3, C8, C11	No prospect of establishing significant deadwood within timeframe.		No prospect of establishing significant deadwood within timeframe.
		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	3	C3, C8, C11	No enrichment will take place and ground will be undisturbed following planting		No enrichment will take place and ground will be undisturbed following planting. If footfall is found to be causing damage the area will be
		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)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

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
Planting	C13	November or March	All saplings to be planted by T notch planting; push a spade fully into the ground, then repeat at a right angle to the first cut, to create a T-shape. Take the spade to the original cut and lever it upwards, parting the turf. Sapling to be put in between the turf sections, then lever the spade back out and the turf will fall into place. Ensure all roots are taken into the hole. Heel in to remove air pockets. Protected by 60 cm spiral guards and supported by bamboo stakes.
Monitoring	C13	June	Check health of saplings. Remove diseased or dead saplings. Replace in November or March as above.
Monitoring	C13	June	Monitoring of damage. If this is excessive then consideration should be given to exclusion of access to damaged areas by appropriate measures (dependent on location and cause of damage).
Monitoring	C13	After five years	Removal of protective guards

Woodland Species Lists (WO-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Field maple	Acer campestris	10	Heavy standard 200 cm
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Birch	Betula pendula	5	Heavy standard 200 cm

Beech	Fagus sylvatica	15	Heavy standard 200 cm
Crab apple	Malus sylvestris	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	15	Heavy standard 200 cm
Aspen	Populus tremula	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Wild cherry	Prunus avium	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Sessile oak	Quercus patraea	15	Heavy standard 200 cm
Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	15	Heavy standard 200 cm
Mountain ash	Sorbus aucuparia	5	Heavy standard 200 cm

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (WO-B02)

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

What Does Success Look Like? (WO-F01)

Urban
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:						
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement 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.	Yes	C6	Bed will be sown with a resilient creeping grass mixture able to withstand fluctuation of water levels and flow. The banks will be sown with a more diverse grass and flowering plant mixture.		Bed will need to be maintained for water retention requirements tbc. Banks to be cut on an annual basis in September following set of seed to promote diversity
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	C6	Banks to be sown with a seed mix including diverse flowering plant species		Banks to be cut on an annual basis in September following set of seed to promote diversity
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	C6	All seed to be sourced from a reputable provider		Regular survey to be undertaken and removal scheduled asap if any are found.
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife. 1. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)	Yes	C6	All seed to be of native species / provenance and sourced from a reputable provider		Regular survey to be undertaken and removal of non-native species scheduled asap if any are found.
E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations. 2. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)	No	C6	Water fluctuation likely to be too rapid for establishment of wetland or riparian species		Retain if wetland or riparian species establish

Additional Management Prescriptions (UR-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

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
Seed sowing	C6	November	Seed to be sown at manufacturers recommended proportions.
Cutting	C6	April	Cut and remove arisings, leave 1/3 rd of area uncut, this to be cut the following year with a different 1/3 rd left uncut.
Cutting	C6	November	Cut and remove arisings, leave same 1/3 rd of area uncut as April, this to be cut the following year with a different 1/3 rd left uncut.
Monitoring	C6	June	Monitoring survey for non-native or invasive species.
Removal	C6	July	Any non-native or invasive species identified to be removed by hand, or if Japanese knotweed or giant hogweed treated by a specialist.
Monitoring	C6	June	Monitoring of damage. If this is excessive then consideration should be given to exclusion of access to damaged areas by appropriate measures (dependent on location and cause of damage).

Urban Species Lists (UR-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	2	
Bugle	Ajuga reptans	1	
Glaucous sedge	Carex flacca	2	
Common knapweed	Centaurea nigra	1.5	

Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	1	
Lady's Bedstraw	Galium verum	1.5	
Meadow crane's-bill	Geranium pratense	1	
Field Scabious	Knautia arvensis	1	
Meadow vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis	1.5	
Autumn Hawkbit	Leontodon autumnalis	1.5	
Rough Hawkbit	Leontodon hispidus	1.5	
Oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	1	
Bird's-foot- trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	2	
Ragged robin	Lychnis flos- cuculi	1.5	
Common Poppy	Papaver rhoeas	1	
Ribwort plantain	Plantago lanceolata	2	
Tormentil	Potentilla erecta	2	
Cowslip	Primula veris	1.5	
Primrose	Primula vulgaris	1.5	
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	1.5	
Meadow buttercup	Ranunculus acris	1.5	
Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	2	
Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	1	
Lesser stitchwort	Stellaria graminea	1.5	
Greater stitchwort	Stellaria holostea	1.5	
Germander Speedwell	Veronica chamaedris	1	
Tufted vetch	Vicia cracca	1	
Bush Vetch	Vicia sepium	1	
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	10	
Creeping bent	Agrostis stolonifera	20	
Yorkshire fog	Holcus lanatus	20	
Sweet vernal grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum	10	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UR-B02)

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

What Does Success Look Like? (UR-F01)

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:						
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		All planting will be of native species		
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		Scattered trees planted in clumps of 5 minimum		
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No		No prospect of creating mature trees within timeframe. All planted saplings will be similar age.		
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		No likelihood of vandalism due to it being a site in use 24hours with cctv. No use of herbicide or excessive pruning		Review and protect trees with fencing if excessive damage is occurring
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No		No prospect of creating significant ecological niches within timeframe		
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes		Some of trees will be oversailing hard standing		

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

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
Planting	C13	November or March	All saplings to be planted by T notch planting; push a spade fully into the ground, then repeat at a right angle to the first cut, to create a T-shape. Take the spade to the original cut and lever it upwards, parting the turf. Sapling to be put in between the turf sections, then lever the spade back out and the turf will fall into place. Ensure all roots are taken into the hole. Heel in to remove air pockets. Protected by 60 cm spiral guards and supported by bamboo stakes.
Monitoring	C13	June	Check health of saplings. Remove diseased or dead saplings. Replace in November or March as above.
Monitoring	C13	June	Monitoring of damage. If this is excessive then consideration should be given to exclusion of access to damaged areas by appropriate measures (dependent on location and cause of damage).
Monitoring	C13	After five years	Removal of protective guards

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
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Field maple	Acer campestris	10	Heavy standard 200 cm
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Birch	Betula pendula	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	15	Heavy standard 200 cm
Crab apple	Malus sylvestris	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	15	Heavy standard 200 cm
Aspen	Populus tremula	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Wild cherry	Prunus avium	5	Heavy standard 200 cm
Sessile oak	Quercus patraea	15	Heavy standard 200 cm
Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	15	Heavy standard 200 cm
Mountain ash	Sorbus aucuparia	5	Heavy standard 200 cm

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)

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

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:						
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	No				Maintain at eventual hight of 3m
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes		Planted in double row,		
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes		During first two years cut annually to promote bushy growth		Cut on two yearly rotation
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes		Planted at 40 cm intervals, any failures replaced in first five years		Any gaps forming to be infilled with new planting as they arise
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		All hedgerows have grassland or woodland habitat along inside of boundary.		Maintain habitats on inside of hedgerow as per this HMMP
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.					Can be removed on Site side, but as these are boundary features there is little control of habitats on the outside of the site boundary.
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on	Yes		Check for presence at time of planting. Saplings to be acquired from a reliable source and guaranteed to be free of invasive species.		Regular survey to be undertaken and removal scheduled asap if any are found.

	Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.					
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes		No likelihood of vandalism due to it being a site in use 24hours with cctv. No use of herbicide or excessive pruning		Hedgerow within fence line which will prevent damage from human activity
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.	No		Trees heavy standards (200 cm tall) at planting.		Surveyed yearly in first five years and replaced if failed.
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		Replacement of failures within the first five years Protected by 60 cm spiral guards, to be removed after five years		Surveyed yearly in first five years and replaced if failed.

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting	8, 9, 10, 11	November or March	All saplings to be planted by T notch planting; push a spade fully into the ground, then repeat at a right angle to the first cut, to create a T-shape. Take the spade to the original cut and lever it upwards, parting the turf. Sapling to be put in between the turf sections, then lever the spade back out and the turf will fall into place. Ensure all roots are taken into the hole. Heel in to remove air pockets. Saplings to be planted 0.4 m apart. Protected by 60 cm spiral guards and supported by bamboo stakes.
Monitoring	8, 9, 10, 11	June	Check health of saplings. Remove diseased or dead saplings. Replace in November or March as above.
Monitoring	8, 9, 10, 11	June	Monitoring of damage. If this is excessive then consideration should be given to exclusion of access to damaged areas by appropriate measures (dependent on location and cause of damage).
Cutting	8, 9, 10, 11	October annually first two years, then bi-annually on rotation	Mechanical cutting of hedgerow in first two years, then cutting to maintain width of 1.5 m thereafter.
Monitoring	8, 9, 10, 11	After five years	Removal of protective guards

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
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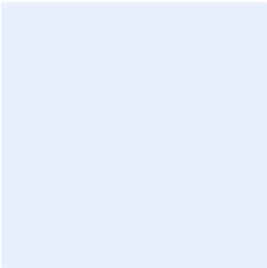
Hazel	Corylus avellana	5	Size of plants at planting 40-60 cm
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	60	Size of plants at planting 40-60 cm
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	10	Size of plants at planting 40-60 cm
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum	5	Size of plants at planting 40-60 cm
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	5	Size of plants at planting 40-60 cm
Field rose	Rosa arvensis	5	Size of plants at planting 40-60 cm
Dog rose	Rosa canina	5	Size of plants at planting 40-60 cm
Guelder-rose	Viburnum opulus	5	Size of plants at planting 40-60 cm

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

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

What Does Success Look Like? (HD-F01)



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.

This is a pre-emptive list. The list of potential risks should be as comprehensive as possible to provide confidence in the delivery of the management plan objectives. Complete each habitat's management targets and prescriptions first, then consider the likelihood of the risk occurring and what impacts it may have if it was to occur. Consider how these may feed back into monitoring requirements.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
28/11/2025	Woodland, individual trees, line of trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	15% 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
28/11/2025	Individual trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	15% 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
28/11/2025	Hedgerows	Newly planted trees / shrubs failing to establish	15% of targeted number of newly planted trees / shrubs found to be dead during years 1-10.	Plant a larger number of trees / shrubs 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
28/11/2025	Grassland	Failure to achieve the specific grassland type	Grassland does not match Holcus / juncus neutral grassland description	Add additional plug planting or seed dispersal for missing species until these establish. Consider use of Yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> to reduce grass dominance if this is over 70%. If grassland is found to be closer to an equivalent specific neutral grassland type, or a higher distinctiveness grassland type, then management for this grassland will be reviewed with a view to changing the target habitat.
28/11/2025	SUDS	Failure to establish a plant community	Banks remain devoid of vegetation or have frequent bare areas	Plug plant additional species to create a more robust matrix. Review hydrological regime and adapt species list if this is appropriate.
28/11/2025	Woodland, grassland, trees, hedgerows	Damage	Damage to grassland, trees or hedgerows evident during monitoring	If damage is excessive then consideration should be given to exclusion of access to damaged areas by appropriate measures (dependent on location and cause of damage).

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)

UK Habitat classification and BNG condition assessments will be used as the baseline (existing surveys) and to check progress (monitoring surveys). Monitoring will be done yearly for the first 5 years, then every five years until habitats are achieved and can be retained.

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.

Monitoring methods and frequency need to be considered according to habitat type. The text below is only for illustrative purposes. Plan according to your own project and habitat requirements.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Other neutral grassland	To be undertaken on parcels C7, C9, C19. Undertake a UKHabs survey to assess the classification of habitat and whether this is developing as expected Undertake a grassland condition assessment including quadrat sampling to identify the number of species per m². Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list	Annually from years 2-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Woodland	To be undertaken on parcels C3, C8, C11. Undertake a woodland condition assessment Check number of failures to ensure this is not higher than 15%. If it is higher then consult an ecologist to assess the reason for higher than anticipated failure rate and seek remedial action.	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Individual Trees	To be undertaken on individual trees. Undertake an individual tree condition assessment Check number of failures to ensure this is not higher than 15%. If it is higher then consult an ecologist to assess the reason for higher than anticipated failure rate and seek remedial action.	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Hedgerows	To be undertaken on hedgerows. Undertake a hedgerow condition assessment Check number of failures to ensure this is not higher than 15%. If it is higher then consult an ecologist to assess the reason for higher than anticipated failure rate and seek remedial action.	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
SUD's basin	To be undertaken on SUD's basin Undertake an urban condition assessment Collect a botanical species list across grassland banks to check against target species list	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August

Monitoring Reports

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

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

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

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Pivoted Power LLP	Kirkby Metropolitan Borough 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	Report on results of initial grassland and woodland / tree / hedgerow creation / enhancement measures.
Y2	September	September or October	Report on results of initial grassland and woodland / tree / hedgerow creation / enhancement measures.
Y3	September	September or October	Report on results of initial grassland and woodland / tree / hedgerow creation / enhancement measures.
Y4	September	September or October	Report on results of initial grassland and woodland / tree / hedgerow creation / enhancement measures.
Y5	September	September or October	Report on results of initial grassland and woodland / tree /

			hedgerow creation / enhancement measures.
Y10	September	September or October	Report on results of initial grassland and woodland / tree / hedgerow creation / enhancement measures.
Y15	September	September or October	Report on results of initial grassland and woodland / tree / hedgerow creation / enhancement measures.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Should a holcus / juncus neutral grassland fail to establish, the species mix which has developed will be considered and compared to alternative grassland types. If this is found to be a closer match, then the target grassland type will be amended and an alternative seed mix closer to the new target grassland shall be used to develop this habitat.

Should tall herb or scrub be developing on the grassland or excessive grass becoming dominant the cutting regime will be amended to either increase cutting to reduce this or decreased cutting to allow better establishment of forb species.

Should specific species of tree be found to be failing, alternative species will be considered and used in replacement planting which may be more suitable to the conditions or climatic change.