

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Land at Millom School, Salthouse Road, Millom LA18 5AB
Date:	28/03/2025
Version:	1.0

Author:







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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
1.0	Initial	Brian Robinson / 1 ^{s⊤} April 2025	

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

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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 habitat creation and enhancement
Development Name and Address	Land at Millom School, Salthouse Road, Millom LA18 5AB
BNG Project Name and Address	Land at Millom School, Salthouse Road, Millom LA18 5AB
Author Organisation	Brian Robinson B.Sc. (Hons) MCIEEM
Landowner	Cumberland Council
Land Manager	Mr Matthew Savidge (Headteacher)
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Millom School
Period covered by this management plan	TBC and dependent upon receipt of planning permission. Assumed to start in 2025, end in 2055, with a 5 years update in 2030.
Planning authority	Cumberland Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	4/24/2355/0F1
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SD 17445 80567
Metric revision/title	Statutory biodiversity metric from 23 rd July 2024 ERAP Ltd 2023-044b Millom School the Statutory Biodiversity Metric 02.05.25
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: □ No: ⊠

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

Retained Habitats:

Habitat 4: Amenity Grassland 1 (Modified grassland, poor condition) Habitat 5: Amenity grassland 2 (Modified grassland, poor condition) Habitat 14.2 and 14.3: Retained trees Habitat 16: Hedgerow 1 **Enhanced Habitats:** Habitat 12: Other Neutral Grassland 2 (Other neutral grassland, poor to moderate condition) **Created Habitats:** Habitat A: Mixed scrub Habitat B: Wildflower grassland (Other neutral grassland, moderate condition) Habitat C: Amenity grassland (Modified grassland, poor condition) Habitat F: Proposed trees Habitat G: New Hedgerow

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

From Year 1, management of retained habitats, and off-site habitat creation.

Habitat creation will be dependent upon completion of specific areas of development; it is intended however that the habitat creation is undertaken as close to year 1 as is realistically feasible.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Monitoring on an annual basis of each habitat as assessed against the target Condition Assessments presented for the first 5 years. The frequency of monitoring will be reviewed following the first 5 years.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

No consents or licences are required other than the relevant planning permission.

Funding PB-B06

Funding will be provided as part of the everyday management of the school and leisure premises.

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No specific legal agreements are required to secure the delivery of the HMMP.

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Site Boundary Plan PB-F01





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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.



Project Name: Land at Millom School, Salthouse Road, Millom LA18 5AB



Change of Land Use B



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08	Yes: 🗆 No: 🛛
The work is not intended to be phased.	

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	Brian Robinson			
Organisation	ERAP (Consulta	ant Ecologists) Ltd		
Responsibility Start Date: 2025 End Date: TBC				

The ecologist has completed the baseline assessment of the site and completed a scheme of habitat retention, enhancement and creation in associated with the landscape architects.

The ecologist has completed the relevant BNG Metric associated with the proposed development.

The ecologist has been responsible for the completion of this HMMP.

Statement of Competency

In 2001 I obtained a 2:1 degree (B.Sc. (Hons)) in Environmental Science from The University of Central Lancashire.

I was employed as an ecologist by ERAP Ltd between 2008 and February 2017, and have been employed by ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd since March 2017. My role is currently senior ecologist.

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

Name or Initials		Wen
Organisation		Cum
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025

Wendy Devlin represents Cumberland Council who a is ultimately responsible for commissioning the comp responsible for its implementation

Statement of Competency

Cumberland Council will delegate responsibility for the management to appropriately qualified and trained la

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Imp

Name or Initials		N/A
Organisation		N/A
Responsibility	Start Date:	N/A

N/A

Statement of Competency

N/A

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP P

Name or Initials		Nick
Organisation		Cumb
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025

Nick Hayhurst is head of planning at Cumberland Cou

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berland Co	uncil						
5	End Date:	TBC					
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ne proposed and manage	habitat creation a	ind					
blementing	the HMMP PB-B11						
	End Date:	N/A					
B-B12							
Hayhurst							
berland Cou	ncil LPA						
5	End Date:	ТВС					
uncil LPA.							

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The approximately 1.3998 hectares school site is located at the north-eastern end of the town of Millom with housing to the west and south, a railway line to the east (beyond which lie coastal habitats associated with Duddon Sands) and playing fields to the north, beyond which lies Aggie's Lonnin and agricultural fields.

The proposed development areas comprise buildings, hard standing and amenity grassland, with overgrown garden habitats surrounding the disused former janitor's bungalow (Building 3) at the western end of the site and a hedgerow located at the southern boundary of the southern area of amenity grassland.

An area of unmanaged grassland, a hardstanding path and planted trees is located at the northern end of the site (Additional land 4).

The amenity grassland in the site is currently regularly mown and used for recreation. The habitats around the janitor's bungalow are not managed (and will be removed by the proposed development). The unmanaged grassland at Additional Land 4 does not appear to hold any current management regime.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The proposals are for the following:

Construction of community leisure centre and associated parking and landscaping including demolition of existing buildings and formation of temporary construction compound.

The retained and proposed amenity grassland habitats will be used for recreation.

The retained and proposed trees will be managed for their benefits to biodiversity.

The retained and proposed hedgerows will be managed for their benefits to biodiversity.

The proposed mixed scrub and wildflower grassland will be managed for their benefits to biodiversity.

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: Photographs of the site are presented at Section 8.2, page 37 of 2023-044c Land at Millom School, Salthouse Road, Millom LA18 5AB: Ecological Survey and Assessment (ERAP (Consultant Ecologists Ltd, 2025), hereafter the 'ecology report'.

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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
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?		Not included as, as presented in th proposals will have any impact on s
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?		Not included as, as presented in the proposals will have any impact on
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	\boxtimes	The ecology report.
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?		Not included as, as presented in the proposals will have any impact on
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.		The ecology report and 2025-044b Land at Millom School, Preliminary Assessment of Biodive Ltd, 2025), hereafter the 'BNG rep
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?		Public access has not influenced t
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?		The proposed habitats and their co conditions and are unlikely to be in period of this HMMP.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?		It is not considered that the geolog constraints or opportunities.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?		The site does not support any land
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?		The soils and substrates have not
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?		No contaminated land is present.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?		The hydrology at the site has not p
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?		The site is not in a flood risk zone.
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?		The proposals have sought to creat setting.

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if not included

he ecology report, it is not considered that the statutory or non-statutory designated sites. he ecology report, it is not considered that the protected or notable species.

he ecology report, it is not considered that the statutory or non-statutory designated sites.

l, Salthouse Road, Millom LA18 5AB: rersity Net Gain (ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) port'

the management prescriptions.

onditions are not subject to local climate mpacted by climate change significantly over the

gy or topology of the site has presented any

d favourable for agricultural management.

presented any constraints or opportunities.

presented any constrains or opportunities.

ate habitat suitable and in keeping with a school

Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	The historical land use does not pre
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	There are no historical environmen
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	N/A

Baseline and Environmental Information

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)				
Name or Initials	Brian Robinson			
Organisation	ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd			
Survey Date 19 th September 2024				

Statement of Competency

In 2001 I obtained a 2:1 degree (B.Sc. (Hons)) in Environmental Science from The University of Central Lancashire.

I was employed as an ecologist by ERAP Ltd between 2008 and February 2017, and have been employed by ERAP (Consultant Ecologists) Ltd since March 2017. My role is currently senior ecologist.

Survey conditions and limitations

A Phase 1 Habitat Survey including an assessment in accordance with the UKHab and condition assessments of the habitats present was carried out by Brian Robinson B.Sc. (Hons) MCIEEM on 19 September 2024. The weather was dry and sunny with a light air (Beaufort scale 1) and an air temperature of 20°C.

No survey limitations were experienced.

Habitat Degradation

Are the since 3	re any signs or evidence that the baseling 0 th January 2020? (BI-B05)	e
There i 2020.	s no evidence that the baseline habitats have	e k
If habit for (BI-E	ats have been purposefully degraded, pro	v
N/A – n	o habitat degradation has occurred.	

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esent any constraints or opportunities.

nt designations at the site.

habitats have been purposefully degraded

been purposefully degraded since 30th January

ide details of how this has been accounted

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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)
Habitat 4: Amenity grassland 1	Modified grassland – G4	No	No	A = No. B = No. C = Yes. D = No. E = Yes. F = Yes. G = Yes.	Poor	0.0321
Habitat 5: Amenity grassland 2	Modified grassland – G4	No	No	A = No. B = No. C = Yes. D = Yes. E = Yes. F = Yes. G = Yes.	Poor	0.0330
Habitat 12: Other neutral grassland 2	Other neutral grassland – G3c	No	No	A = No. B = Yes. C = No. D = No. E = No. F = No.	Poor	0.1186
Habitat 14.2 and 14.3: Retained urban trees	Urban trees (secondary code 200, tree)	No	No	The retained trees vary in terms of their condition, all however are of 'moderate' condition overall.	Moderate	0.0855

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
Habitat 16: Hedgerow 1	Species-rich native hedgerow – h2a5	No	Yes	A1 = Yes. A2 = Yes. B1 = Yes. B2 = Yes. C1 = Yes. C2 = No. D1 = Yes. D2 = Yes. E1 = N/A. E2 = N/A.	Good.	0.12

Watercourses (BI-T06)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and condition justification	Condition	Area ha
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)

Hedgerow 1 is a Priority Habitat, and will be retained by the proposals.

No other habitats are Priority Habitat, and no habitats are irreplaceable habitat.

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)

The Priority Habitat hedgerow will be retained.

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Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



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Baseline Distinctiveness and Condition Plan (BI-F03)

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Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)

Photographs of the site are presented at Section 8.2, page 37 of the ecology report.

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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 purpose of this HMMP is to provide a comprehensive, practical document that can be referred to and consulted by the Local Planning Authority, the developer, local residents and any management company and their appointed contractors tasked to undertake the works detailed within the HMMP.

This HMMP has been prepared with the following aims and objectives:

- a. Protect and conserve the existing landscape character and to incorporate locally indigenous species within screening / structural landscape areas, to provide an attractive and robust landscape setting for the buildings on the site and reinforce local distinctiveness;
- Take measures to ensure the successful establishment and growth of new structural and b. incidental planting and to take appropriate long-term management measures to ensure the satisfactory appearance and sustainability of vegetation. To ensure that landscape components are replaced, augmented and / or improved over time as appropriate;
- Detail the conservation objectives for the site and habitats within the site; C.
- Reference the LMP that describes the specification of the habitats and features to be created d. within the site:
- Provide information of the long-term management of the habitats within the site; e.
- f. Provide details relating to the funding mechanisms and responsibilities relating to the management and monitoring operations proposed; and
- Satisfy the requirements of any conditions relating to the planning consent and the requirements g. of the BNG report.

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 proposals have sought to retain those habitats of highest ecological value (i.e. the hedgerow) and compensate for losses within appropriate habitats (i.e. habitats which are similar in composition to those lost, and / or habitats which are appropriate to the long-term use of the site; habitats which could, for example, conflict with the public open space nature of the site have not been chosen).

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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
Retained Amenity grassland 1 and 2 – modified grassland	Modified grassland	4 and 5	Poor	Poor	0	Poor condition will be retained via ensuring the continued management of these habitats using the methods currently employed.	The habitat will have to establish and be in good health to be considered 'Modified grassland'.
Enhanced Other Neutral Grassland 2	Other neutral grassland	12	Poor	Moderate	5	Refer to Table 7.8 of the BNG report. Moderate condition will be retained via ensuring condition assessment criteria A, B, D and E are achieved.	
N/A	Proposed	А	N/A	Poor	5	Refer to Table 7.9 of the BNG report.	The habitat will have to
	mixed scrub					Poor condition will be attained via ensuring condition criterion C is achieved.	establish and be in good health to be considered 'Mixed Scrub'.
N/A	Proposed wildflower grassland (Other neutral grassland)	В	N/A	Moderate	5	Refer to Table 7.10 of the BNG report. Moderate condition will be attained via ensuring condition criteria A, B, E and F are achieved.	
N/A	Proposed amenity grassland (Modified grassland)	С	N/A	Poor	2	Refer to Table 7.11 of the BNG report. Poor condition will be attained via ensuring Condition criterion C, F and G are achieved.	The habitat will have to establish and be in good health to be considered 'Modified grassland'.
Retained trees		14.2 and 14.3	Moderate	Moderate	0	Refer to Table 7.6 of the BNG report. The current conditions of the trees will be retained by the ongoing management.	
N/A	Proposed trees	F	N/A	Moderate	20	Refer to Table 7.12 of the BNG report. Moderate condition will be attained via ensuring that Condition criteria A, B, D and F are achieved.	
Retained hedgerow		16	Good	Good	0	Refer to Table 7.7 of the BNG report.	

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

						Management will seek to ensure Condition criteria A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, D1 and D2 are achieved by the hedgerow	
N/A	Proposed hedgerow	G	N/A	Moderate	5	Refer to Table 7.13 of the BNG report. Moderate condition will be attained via ensuring that Condition criteria B1, B2, C1, D1 and D2 are achieved.	

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

It is assumed in this document that all landscape planting / seeding has been carried out in accordance with the relevant British Standard (BS3882:2015) and supplier recommendations.

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GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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

Habitats 4 and 5 (amenity / modified grassland), Habitats 14.2 and 14.3 (retained trees) and Habitat 16 (Hedgerow 1) will be retained by the proposals.

Measures for the protection of the retained habitats are presented at Section 5.2 of the ecology report.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Measures for the protection of habitats to be utilised during the construction phase of the proposed development will be provided in a Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) or similar document.

Measures for the protection of the retained habitats are presented at Section 5.2 of the ecology report.

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.

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness): Enhanced Habitat 12: Other Neutral Grassland Managed from Poor to Moderate Condition

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			Habitat 12: Other Neutr	al Grassland at 'Moderate' Condition		
Condition Assess	sment Criteria	Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Γ
A The grassland with a consiste species presen relative to Foo listed in the U should be used <i>Note - this crit</i> <i>Good condition</i>	is a good representation of the habitat type, ntly high proportion of characteristic indicator nt relevant to the specific habitat type (and otnote 3 suboptimal species which may be IKHab description). Professional judgement d alongside the UKHab description. Ferion is essential for achieving Moderate or in for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	12	N/A	Instigation of mowing regime which will encourage wildflower species and reduce the competitiveness of grasses. Overseeding with Yellow-rattle (<i>Rhinanthus</i> <i>minor</i>) to reduce the vigour of grasses within the sward.	H f c H c H c t t (s
 B Sward height i than 7 cm and creating micro insects, birds a 	is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less d at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) oclimates which provide opportunities for and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	12	N/A.	No enhancement proposed.	। c t (:
C Cover of bare localised areas this could inclu- allowing for p exceeding 5%	e ground between 1% and 5%, including s, for example, rabbit warrens. For example, ude small, scattered areas of bare ground lant colonisation, or localised patches not cover.	No	12	N/A	N/A	٦

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Management Approach

Hereafter cutting shall be undertaken, with a flail mower or strimmer, when flowering is over, annually during September to October. All cuttings shall be raked up and removed.

Cutting will go no lower than 100mm.

If sward height is not considered to be varied during monitoring from mowing alone then then overseeding with Yellow-rattle (Rhinanthus minor) may be required to subdue to vigour of grass species within the sward in the first 5 years of management.

If sward height is not considered to be varied during monitoring from mowing alone then then overseeding with Yellow-rattle (Rhinanthus minor) may be required to subdue to vigour of grass species within the sward.

N/A

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

D	Cover of Bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub (including Bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	12	N/A	No enhancement proposed.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area (species are listed below).	Yes	12	N/A	No enhancement proposed.
	If any invasive non-native plant species as listed on Schedule 9 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are present, this criterion is automatically failed. Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: Creeping Thistle, Spear Thistle, Curled Dock, Broad-leaved Dock, Common Nettle, Creeping Buttercup,				
	Greater Plantain, White Clover, Cow Parsley. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and / or site.				
F	Additional Group – non-acid grassland types only There are 9 or more vascular plant species per m2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced at Criterion 'E' cannot contribute towards this count).	No	12	N/A	No enhancement proposed.
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.				

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

N/A.

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The mowing regime should ensure that neither species encroaches these areas. If Bramble or Bracken is encroaching the grassland then species-specific management may be required, and / or a revision to the mowing regime.

Regular (annual) monitoring to ensure absence; if the presence of any invasive nonnative species (INNS) is detected then a specialist contractor will be employed to eradicate that species.

N/A - not targeted.

GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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
Regular mowing to encourage plant species diversity	12	September to October	Hereafter cutting shall be undertaken, with a flail mower or strimmer, when fl October. All cuttings shall be raked up and removed.
Overseeding with Yellow- rattle	12	Seed shall be sown during late August or September or, if this is not possible, during April to May.	Sowing shall be carried out during calm weather. All sowing is at the contractor's shall be re-seeded at the contractor's own expense. The operation should b directions. The contractor must ensure that the grass and wildflower seed is tho shall be sown at the rate specified by the manufacturer and then raked into the

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02) N/A

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)



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lowering is over, annually during September to

s own risk and any areas where germination fails be carried out in equal sowings and transverse proughly mixed throughout sowing. The seed mix soil surface if possible.

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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:			Habitat A: Proposed Mixed Scrub			
Сс	ondition Assessment Criteria	Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	
A	The scrub is a good representation of the habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description.	No	A	Not targeted, but habitat will be planted to a mixture of native species.	N/A	
	At least 80% of scrub is native, and there are at least three native woody species, with no single species comprising more than 75% of the cover, except Hazel (Corylus avellana), Common Juniper (Juniperus communis), Sea Buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides) or Box (Buxus sempervirens), which can be up to 100% cover.					
	Native woody species as defined and listed in the Hedgerow Survey Handbook: DEFRA (2007) Hedgerow Survey Handbook: A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK. 2nd ed. [online]. Defra, London. PB1195. Available from: Hedgerow Survey Handbook (publishing.service.gov.uk).					
В	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	No	A	N/A	N/A	
	See gov.uk standing advice on ancient and veteran species. Available from Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (publishing.service.gov.uk) and Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions (www.gov.uk).					

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Management Approach

Monitoring will ensure that no one species attains a greater than 75% cover – if this occurs then thinning and replanting will be required, and consideration of a revised cutting regime to prevent one species becoming dominant.

Not considered feasible for the duration of this management plan.

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

C .	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)) and species indicative of sub- optimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover. This is assessed for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non- native species varies across the habitat, the habitat is split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement.	Yes	A	Appropriate measures will be undertaken during the planting phase of the habitat.	N/A
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No	A	Where feasible at the site joined up management will ensure that grassland habitats adjacent to the scrub are kept tall and infrequently mown.	N/A
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

N/A.

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Regular monitoring will be undertaken to ensure INNS remain absent from the habitat. If they become established then a specialist contractor will be employed for their eradication.
Infrequent (i.e. once yearly) mowing at grassland habitat adjacent to the scrub.
N/A

GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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
Ground Preparation	A	Prior to planting, see below.	Planting areas shall be rotovated to a depth of 225mm in the original ground, or rotovated. Pick off stones, bricks, timber and all other debris arising which have remove off site to tip. Do not cultivate across any drain where the stone is flush All plant material should comply with the minimum requirements in BS 3936-1: 1 3936-4: 2007 Specification for forest trees. Any plant material, which in the opin the requirements of the Specification, or is unsuitable, or defective in any other visites in the plant schedule will be strictly enforced. The contractor shall replace
Planting	A	All plant material shall generally be planted between November and March in open cool weather.	 Planting shall not take place in frosty, snowy or waterlogged conditions. Where approved, pot or container grown plants may be planted outside the desc supplied. Torn or damaged roots and branches shall be cleanly pruned prior to p The nature of the material to be planted is variable and the contractor shall allow cases as described in BS 4428: 1989 section 7 Amenity tree planting, section 8 shrubs, herbaceous and bulbs. All plants shall be planted at same depth, or very slightly deeper, as they were g forced into inadequate pits or notches. Plants shall be upright, firmed in and win All pots and root wrappings shall be carefully removed prior to planting. All pots picked up and stored ready for removal to tip. Plants shall be planted at the spec- the horizontal measure.
Cutting Back	A	Outside the bird nesting season (i.e. between September and April inclusive).	Cutting shall be completed as directed by the monitoring of the habitat, and only dominant and / or disease within the shrubs.
Replanting	A	All plant material shall generally be planted between November and March in open cool weather.	All dead, diseased, damaged plants must be replaced during this time unless the variation to this.

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where the ground is compacted, ripped and e any dimensions greater than 50mm and with the ground surface.

1992 Specification for trees and shrubs and BS nion of the Landscape Architect, does not meet way, will be rejected. The minimum specified all plants rejected at his own cost.

cribed season, but adequate watering shall be planting.

w for planting to be properly carried out in all Woodland planting and section 9 Planting of

grown. Roots shall not be bent, broken or nd resistant, with no air pockets around roots.

and wrappings arising shall immediately be cified centres. On steep slopes this shall be in

if required due to a single species becoming

ne local Planning Authority states, in writing, any

GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	10%	
Hazel	Corylus avellana	20%	
Holly	llex aquifolium	30%	
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	20%	
Dog-rose	Rosa canina	5%	
Field-rose	Rosa arvensis	5%	
Guelder-rose	Viburnum opulus	10%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)

N/A.

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-F01)



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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness): Created Habitat B: Proposed Wildflower Grassland

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.

Та	rget Habitat	Habitat B: Wildflower grassland - Other Neutral Grassland at 'Mo			
Сс	ondition Assessment Criteria	Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach
Α.	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). Professional judgement should be used alongside the UKHab description. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	В	Wildflower grassland areas will be sown to the EM1 Wildflower Meadows Mix.	N/A
В	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	В	The diversity of plant species sown for Habitat B will ensure a varied sward height.	N/A
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens. For example, this could include	No	В	N/A	N/A

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

oderate' Condition

Management Approach

First cut of wildflower meadow

Areas seeded during August to September shall be cut lightly in the spring using a flail mower, or strimmer,

when the meadow reaches a height of 100mm. Areas seeded during April to May shall be cut in October

when flowering is over. In both cases, all cuttings shall be raked up and removed from site.

Subsequent Cuts

Hereafter cutting shall be undertaken, with a flail mower or strimmer, when flowering is over, annually during September to October. All cuttings shall be raked up and removed.

If sward height is not considered to be varied during monitoring from mowing alone then then overseeding with Yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) may be required to subdue to vigour of grass species within the sward.

N/A

	small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing for plant colonisation, or localised patches not exceeding 5% cover.				
D	Cover of Bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub (including Bramble) less than 5%.	No	В	N/A	N/A
E .	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area (species are listed below). If any invasive non-native plant species as listed on Schedule 9 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are present, this criterion is automatically failed. Species indicative of sub-optimal condition for this habitat type include: Creeping Thistle, Spear Thistle, Curled Dock, Broad- leaved Dock, Common Nettle, Creeping Buttercup, Greater	Yes	В	See above for management specifications relating to ground preparation.	N/A
	Plantain, White Clover, Cow Parsley. There may be additional relevant species local to the region and / or site.				
F	Additional Group – non-acid grassland types only There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced at Criterion 'E' cannot contribute towards this count).	Yes	В	The diversity of plant species sown for Habitats A and H will ensure a diversity of plant species.	N/A
	Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.				

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

N/A.

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The mowing regime should ensure that neither species encroaches these areas. If Bramble or Bracken is encroaching the grassland then species-specific management may be required, and / or a revision to the mowing regime.

Regular (annual) monitoring to ensure absence; if the presence of any invasive nonnative species (INNS) is detected then a specialist contractor will be employed to eradicate that species.

If plant species diversity is not considered to be sufficient during monitoring from mowing alone then then overseeding with Yellowrattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) may be required to subdue to vigour of grass species within the sward, and / or alterations to the mowing regime to promote plant species diversity.

IVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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
Preparation for seeding	В	2 to 3 weeks prior to seeding (see below); July or, if this is not possible, March	No topsoil shall be imported in to the wildflower areas and seed should be sown The area shall be cultivated to 150mm depth and all weeds, stones and refu (Cultivation of soil not to occur beneath existing tree canopies). Cultivated soil sh deep and left for 2 to 3 weeks to allow existing weeds in the seed bank to germin germinated weeds will be carried out, allowed to die back and then raked off. after the area has been prepared and weeds removed, lightly watering area before
Wildflower seeding	В	Seed shall be sown during late August or September or, if this is not possible, during April to May.	Sowing shall be carried out during calm weather. All sowing is at the contractor's shall be re-seeded at the contractor's own expense. The operation should be directions. The contractor must ensure that the grass and wildflower seed is thor shall be sown at the rate specified by the manufacturer and then raked into the statement.
Wildflower seed mix	В	Seed shall be sown during late August or September or, if this is not possible, during April to May.	EM1 Mix from Emorsgate Wild Seeds. Certificates of purchase shall be provid wildflower mix, stating source, mixture, purity and germination percentage. Sour
Protection of newly seeded wildflower areas	В	Throughout duration of construction period.	All reasonable precautions shall be taken to ensure that pedestrian and other tracultivation, seeding or establishment. Where obvious short cutting is occurring, the fence so as to minimise the maintenance period or until such time as it is no long
First cut of wildflower meadow	В	Areas seeded during August to September shall be cut lightly in the spring. Areas seeded during April to May shall be cut in October when flowering is over.	Areas seeded during August to September shall be cut lightly in the spring using reaches a height of 100mm. Areas seeded during April to May shall be cut in Oc cuttings shall be raked up and removed from site.
Subsequent Cuts	В	September to October	Hereafter cutting shall be undertaken, with a flail mower or strimmer, when flor October. All cuttings shall be raked up and removed.

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into good quality, clay free sub-soil.

use larger than 50mm shall be removed to tip shall be rolled and raked to produce a tilth 25mm nate. After 2 to 3 weeks, a spray off of the newly Seed sowing must be undertaken immediately fore seeding.

s own risk and any areas where germination fails e carried out in equal sowings and transverse roughly mixed throughout sowing. The seed mix soil surface and lightly rolled.

ided for all deliveries prior to the sowing of the irces must be of indigenous stock.

raffic does not cross the wildflower areas during the contractor shall erect an approved temporary nger necessary, or as directed.

ng a flail mower, or strimmer, when the meadow october when flowering is over. In both cases, all

lowering is over, annually during September to

GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created:

Refer to Emorsgate Seeds EM1 Composition presented at https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/general-purpose-meadow-mixtures/basic-general-purpose-meadow-mixture/

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Cor
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)		
N/A		

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)



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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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:			Habitat C:	Proposed amenity grassland – I	Modified Grasslan
С	ondition Assessment Criteria	Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement A
A	There are 6 to 8 vascular plant species per m2 present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in below). 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 (excluding those listed below), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead 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. Plant Species: Creeping Thistle (Cirsium arvense), Spear Thistle (Cirsium vulgare), Curled Dock (Rumex crispus), Broad-leaved Dock (Rumex obtusifolius), Common Nettle (Urtica dioica), Creeping Buttercup (Ranunculus repens), Greater Plantain (Plantago major), White Clover (Trifolium repens) and Cow Parsley (Anthriscus sylvestris).	No	С	N/A - Not targeted	N/A
В	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	С	N/A - Not targeted	N/A
C .	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area (some scattered scrub such as Bramble may be present). Note - patches of shrubs with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	C	Soil will be suitably prepared prior to grass seeding. Grass seed shall be of the composition, purity and germination as specified in BS 4428: 1989. Certificates of purchase shall be provided for all deliveries prior to the sowing of grass seed stating source, mixture, purity and germination percentage. Alternative cultivars of the above species may only be	N/A

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nd at 'Poor' Condition;

Approach	Management Approach
	N/A
	N/A
	Appropriate ground preparation and mowing regime at the habitats will prevent the encroachment of scrub.

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				used if approved by the landscape architect.		
D	Physical damage evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	С	N/A - Not targeted	N/A	N/A
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens. For example, this could include small, scattered areas of bare ground allowing establishment of new species, or localised patches where not exceeding 10% cover	No	С	N/A - Not targeted	N/A	N/A
F	Cover of Bracken less than 20%.	Yes	С	See above for management specifications relating to ground preparation.	Continued mowing at the habitat will prevent the encroachment of scrub.	Appropriate ground preparation and mowing regime at the habitats will prevent the encroachment of Bracken.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species as listed on Schedule 9 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This is assessed for each distinct habitat parcel. If the distribution of invasive non- native species varies across the habitat, split into parcels accordingly, applying a buffer zone around the invasive non-native species with a size relative to its risk of spread into adjacent habitat, using professional judgement	Yes	C	See above for management specifications relating to ground preparation.	No enhancement proposed. Regular monitoring required to maintain condition.	Regular (annual) monitoring to ensure absence; if the presence of any invasive non-native species (INNS) is detected then a specialist contractor will be employed to eradicate that species.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

N/A

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GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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
Soil Preparation and Cultivation	С	Can be completed at any time.	Final grading of topsoil shall be agreed by the Landscape Architect before cultiv be cultivated to 150mm depth and all weeds, stones, and refuse larger than 50n be rolled and raked to produce a tilth 25mm deep. Allow for hand cultivation whe must immediately follow the preparation of the seed bed.
Seeding	С	Can be completed at any time.	Sowing shall be carried out during calm weather. All sowing is at the contractor's fails shall be re-seeded at the contractor's own expense. The operation should be carried out in equal sowings and transverse directions Sowing shall be at the rate of 50 grammes per sq.m. and overseeding shall be at
Seed Mix	С	N/A	The seed mix shall be A22 mix, obtainable from Germinal Seeds GB. Grass seed shall be of the composition, purity and germination as specified in B provided for all deliveries prior to the sowing of grass seed stating source, mixtu Alternative cultivars of the above species may only be used if approved by the la
Protection of Newly Seeded Areas	С	N/A	All reasonable precautions shall be taken to ensure that pedestrian and other tracultivation, seeding or until grass is established. Where obvious 'Short cutting' is approved temporary fence so as to minimise the maintenance period or until such directed.
Mowing – first and second cuts	С	Can be completed at any time.	 First Cut When the grass is 100mm high, it shall be cut down to 50mm so as to avoid roo any longer than 100mm then the cuttings shall be raked off and taken off site. Second Cut When the grass is 65mm high a second cut shall be carried out using a rotar moment be removed.
Mowing - Subsequent Cuts	С	Can be completed at any time.	Thereafter, when the grass grows to 100mm high, it shall be cut down to 50mm maintenance period, or longer if so directed. The grass shall be cut on a regular
Making Good	С	Can be completed at any time.	Any defects such as shrinkage, ponding, sparse germination or disease shall be The contractor will be responsible for cultivating, seeding and maintaining, as at during the course of the works for reasons of storage, working areas, transport of specifically defined and measured in the contract. Any areas, which in the opinion of the Landscape Architect, are consolidated du loosened with a ripper or other suitable implement to ensure adequate drainage

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Planned Management Activities

vation and seeding. All areas to be seeded shall mm shall be removed to tip. Cultivated soil shall ere machine work is not possible. Seed sowing

s own risk and any areas where germination

and the seed shall be raked or harrowed in. at a rate of 20 grammes per sq.m.

3S 4428: 1989. Certificates of purchase shall be ure, purity and germination percentage.

andscape architect.

affic does not cross the grass areas during occurring, the contractor shall erect an ch time as it is no longer necessary, or as

ot pulling. If the grass has been allowed to grow

ower. No more than one third of the foliage

with a flail type mower, until the end of the basis if so directed.

made good and re-seeded all as above.

bove all areas of existing turf that are damaged of materials excepting those areas which are

uring the course of these works, shall be through the sub soil.

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GL-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created.

Refer to Germinal Amenity Seeds A22 Composition presented at

https://germinalamenity.com/a22-low-maintenance

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
N/A			

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Informat	tion (GL-B02)		
N/A.			

What Does Success Look Like? (GL-F01)



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GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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

Ta	rget Habitat:		Habitat F: Proposed urban trees			
Со	ndition Assessment Criteria	Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	
1.	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species)	Yes	F	Planting of appropriate native species. Note that the planting schedule is not currently known, however the trees will secure 'moderate' condition if they are native or non-native based on the condition criteria below.	N/A	
2.	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Yes	F	Ensuring the tree is maintained in a good, healthy condition.	N/A	
3.	More than 50% of trees are mature or veteran.	No	F	Not feasible within the timeframe of this HMMP.	N/A	
4.	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	F	Ensuring the tree is maintained in a good, healthy condition.	N/A	
5.	Micro-habitats for birds, mammals and insects are present e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark	No	F	Not feasible within the timeframe of this HMMP.	N/A	
6.	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	F	Planting of tree above suitable vegetation.	N/A	

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)		
N/A.		

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Management Approach
N/A
Monitoring to assess tree health, and undertaking remedial works where necessary.
Not feasible within the timeframe of this HMMP.
Monitoring to assess tree health, and undertaking remedial works where necessary.
Not feasible within the timeframe of this HMMP.
No management required,

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
Ground Preparation	F	Can be completed at any time.	Excavated subsoil or stone shall be carted off site to tip. The bottom 250mm of the pit shall be backfilled with subsoil (site or imported) to comply with BS 8 backfilled with imported topsoil as specified unless directed otherwise.
			Compost shall be a proprietary product, bark based incorporating fertilisers and be approved before its delivery on site, and the details of the product shall be su
			Where directed compost shall be added to and mixed with topsoil backfill at the
			Feathered trees - 40 litres
			 Selected standards - 60 litres
			 Heavy standards/Extra heavy standards - 80 litres
Stakes and Tree Ties	F	Can be completed at any time.	Stakes shall be peeled round softwood, pointed, minimum diameter 75mm. The pit prior to placing the tree and backfilling.
			Stakes shall in general have a clear height above the finished ground level as fo
			 Feathered trees - 750mm (one tie)
			 Selected standards - 900mm (2 stakes, one tie each)
			Heavy standards/Extra heavy standards - 1200mm (2 stakes, one tie eac
			The stake shall be long enough to drive until they hold the tree firmly without roc
			Ties for bareroot trees, shall be approved rubber nail-on type with cushioned space Nails shall be flat headed galvanised and shall hold the ties securely into the stak Ties available from J Toms Limited, Wheeler Street, Headcorn, Ashford, Kent, T
			Feathered Type - 04 (one tie)
			Select standards - Type L1 (one tie per stake)
			Heavy standards/Extra heavy standards - Type L3 (one tie per stake)
			Ties for rootball and container grown trees shall be 50mm rubber tree belts in a fi with two flat head galvanised nails.
			Feathered - one belt
			Select standards Type - two belts
			Heavy standards/Extra heavy standards - two belts

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the pit shall be dug and broken up. The bottom 8601: 2013. The top 300mm of the pit shall be

I improving additives. The type of compost shall upplied. Cambark planting compost is approved. following rates:

stakes shall be driven into the base of the tree

ollows unless directed otherwise:

ch)

cking.

cer such as Toms, or other equal and approved. ke. Ties shall not be over tight on the tree stems. FN27 9SH.

igure of eight around the tree. Fixed to the stake

GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

F	All plant material shall generally be planted between November and March in open cool weather.	Planting shall not take place in frosty, snowy or waterlogged conditions. Where a planted outside the described season, but adequate watering shall be supplied cleanly pruned prior to planting.
		Trees shall conform to BS: 3936-1: 1992 and be planted in tree pits of the follow
		• Feathered trees - 900 x 900 x 450
		 Selected standards - 1000 x 1000 x 600
		Heavy standards/Extra heavy standards - 1200 x 1200 x 600
		The tree shall be set upright and at the same depth as grown in the nursery, the followed by compost topsoil mixture, backfilled. Backfilling should be done to ensin layers (bareroot).
		The soil shall be left level and tidy, any subsoil clods, bricks or stones over 50m
F	Can be completed at any time	A 75mm compacted layer of medium grade pulverised bark, with a particle size of than 10% fines, shall be spread to form a continuous layer covering the whole of grass shall be in the form of a circle of 600mm diameter around the base of the the form of a 300mm diameter circle around the base of the tree. Where trees mat is required beneath the layer of mulch at the diameters stated above, secure as big as possible.
F	All plant material shall generally be planted between November and March in open cool weather.	All dead, diseased, damaged plants must be replaced during this time unless th variation to this.
	F	FAll plant material shall generally be planted between November and March in open cool weather.FCan be completed at any timeFAll plant material shall generally be planted between November and March in open cool weather.

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approved, pot or container grown plants may be d. Torn or damaged roots and branches shall be

wing sizes unless directed otherwise:

e roots shall be spread out (bareroot) and the soil nsure close contact between roots and by firming

nm arising, collected and carted off site.

of not more than 100mm and containing no more of the bed, or in the case of standard trees within tree. Whips and transplants shall be mulched in are planted within grass a circular hemp mulch red with fixing pegs. The tree pit surface shall be

he local Planning Authority states, in writing, any

GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Silver Birch	Betula pendula		
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus		
Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris		
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium		
Bird Cherry	Prunus padus		
Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur		
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia		
Common Whitebeam	Sorbus aria		
Small-leaved Lime	Tilia cordata		

What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)



Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)

The plant species list above is provided as an example; it is not currently known which species will be planted at the site. It is confirmed that the trees will, given the management prescriptions above, attain a 'Moderate' condition whether they are native species or not. It is recommended that native species are used where this is feasible however.

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

Target Hedgerow Type:		Habitat G: New hedgerow				
Cor	ndition Assessment Criteria	Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	No	G	N/A	N/A	N/A
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	No	G	N/A	N/A	N/A
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	G	Allow natural growth of species with limited intervention.	N/A	Limit cutting of hedgerow to essential maintenance.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	G	Hedgerow planting will allow for creation of a continuous hedgerow.	N/A	Monitor hedgerow and plant any gaps with suitable hedgerow species.
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	G	Management of other habitats within this HMMP will secure this criterion	N/A	Management of other habitats within this HMMP will secure this criterion
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No	G	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	G	See above for management specifications relating to ground preparation.	N/A	Regular (annual) monitoring to ensure absence; if the presence of any invasive non-native species (INNS) is detected then a specialist contractor will be employed to eradicate that species.

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	G	See above for management specifications relating to ground preparation.	N/A
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	N/A	N/A	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	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

N/A

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Regular (annual) monitoring and make good any areas of damage.
N/A
N/A

GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Preparation	G	2 to 3 weeks prior to planting, ideally between November and March	Mark area for hedgerow creation and clear vegetation along route.
Planting	G	Ideally between November and March	Plant shrubs in groups of five of the same species using notch planting.
First Year	G	Summer	Weed around the base of the shrubs
First Autumn / Winter	G	November to March	Replace any dead shrubs.
First Spring	G	Spring following planting	Cut the shrubs down to 45-60cm above ground.
Subsequent Management	G	November to March	Replace any dead shrubs.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	50%	
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	25%	
Field maple	Acer campestre	15%	
Holly	llex aquifolium	2%	
Wild privet	Ligustrum vulgare	2%	
Guelder-rose	Viburnum opulus	2%	
Dog rose	Rosa canina	2%	
Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica	2%	

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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)

N/A.

What Does Success Look Like? (HD-F01)



Photo taken from Suffolk Wildlife Trust (Hawthorn hedge by Chris Gomersall)

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T GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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	Reme
01/05/2026	Grasslands	Newly seeded areas fail to establish	Abundance of tall-forbs instead of (for example) a diversity of wildflower species or areas of bare ground during years 1 to 10.	Deter
01/05/2026	Trees, mixed scrub and hedgerow	Newly planted trees and / or shrubs failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees or shrubs found to be dead during years 1 to 10.	Plant contir years replac basis

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edial Measure

mine reasons for failure and reseed.

a larger number of trees initially as ngency against some losses in the early . Undertake a second round of planting, cing failed specimens on a like-for-like

GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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)

Each habitat will be monitored against its target condition on an annual basis at a suitable time of year (i.e. May to August), with current conditions and any recommendations for action fed back to the Management Company.

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	To be undertaken on all areas of other neutral and modified grassland.	Annually from years 1 to 5, then ev
Modified Grassland	Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m ² .	Surveys to be completed between I
	Estimate percentage of bare ground, Bramble and Bracken cover.	
	Collect a botanical species list across grasslands to check against target species list.	
Trees, Mixed	To be undertaken at all areas of tree planting and scrub.	Annually from years 1 to 5, then ev
Scrub and Hedgerows	Monitor the health of trees and shrubs when in full leaf to determine their health.	Surveys to be completed between I
	Monitor the grassland immediately adjacent to the scrub to ensure it provide a suitable edge.	
All habitats	Monitor for the presence or absence of INNS.	Annually from years 1 to 5, then ev
		Surveys to be completed between

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ery 5 years.

May and August

ery 5 years.

May and August

very 5 years.

May and August

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for
Monitoring Reports	Reviewing Reports
TBC	TBC

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, tree and scrub creation measures.
Y2	September	September or October	As above
Y3	September	September or October	Report on results of establishing grassland, tree and scrub creation measures.
Y4	September	September or October	As above
Y5	September	September or October	As above
Y10	September	September or October	As above

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Monitoring reports will be provided to the management company, and this will be followed up by a meeting between the person(s) completing the monitoring and the management company to discuss any issues which may have arisen.

The management company will adhere to the recommendations presented in the monitoring reports, and provide additional feedback on any limitations to the scope of the management regime, or additional difficulties in attaining the required habitat conditions.

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