

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Site Name: | The Paddocks Childersgate Lane Sutton St James Spalding PE12 0HX |
| Date: | 14/11/2025 |
| Version: | 2 |

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 | Issued | Jonathan Pounder 20/09/2025 | Carolyn Smith 10/10/2025 |
| 2 | Issued | Carolyn Smith 14/11/2025 | - |
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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 | |
|--|---|
| <p>This document was prepared by Jonathan Pounder (JP Environmental Solutions) working for Carolyn Smith (Glaven Ecology Ltd) working on behalf of the client relating to the approved planning application Change of use of agricultural land to paddocks, proposed erection of stable building and hardstanding - part retrospective at The Paddocks, Childersgate Lane, Sutton St James Spalding, PE12 0HX.</p> <p>Full planning permission was granted on the 4th March 2025.</p> <p>This document is the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) to accompany the project details as listed on the planning portal and listed in the Planning Permission letter H20-0942-24. Shown on the following link: South Holland District Council</p> | |
| Project type | Full planning application |
| Development Name and Address | The Paddocks, Childersgate Lane, Sutton St James, Spalding, PE12 0HX |
| BNG Project Name and Address | Change of use of agricultural land to paddocks, proposed erection of stable building and hardstanding |
| Author Organisation | Ben Livick on behalf of Glaven Ecology |
| Landowner | Ms Zoe Thornton |
| Land Manager | Ms Zoe Thornton |
| Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat | Ms Zoe Thornton |
| Period covered by this management plan | Start date: 1st November 2025 End date: 1st November 2055 5-year update: 1st November 2030 |
| Planning authority | South Holland District Council |
| Planning reference (if applicable) | H20-0942-24 |
| BNG register reference (if applicable) | N/A |
| Central OS grid reference | NGR TF41051914 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Metric revision/title | Statutory biodiversity metric – 23 rd January 2025 |
| Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite | Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

The following Habitat Management & Monitoring Plan (HMMP) covers the immediate development site (red line boundary). The proposed site has a baseline of 9.34 habitat units increasing to 15.36 habitat units post development, representing a net increase of 6.02 habitat units (64.51%) respectively.

The Onsite Habitat baseline gave:

- Cereal Crop – 4.1224ha, no condition assessment
- Bare Ground - 0.5471ha in Poor condition

The development will result in the loss of

- Cereal Crop – 4.1224ha, no condition assessment
- Bare Ground - 0.5471ha in Poor condition

The development will see the creation of:

- Modified Grassland – 4.151ha of the Moderate condition
- Developed land, sealed surface - 0.0185Ha, no condition assessment
- Modified Grassland – 0.5ha in Poor condition

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

The legal obligation for the land owner to manage the habitat for a 30-year period will begin once all Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) habitat creation works have been completed. The anticipated start date of proposed works is to be confirmed with the On-site Habitat Creation works being carried out in the first year of the development.

By Year 2, all establishment management of the site will have been completed, with post-establishment management and monitoring to then be undertaken in order to meet the following targets:

- The Modified Grassland in poor condition by Year 1
- The Modified Grassland in moderate condition by Year 4

By Year 5, the site is expected to have largely achieved the targeted habitat condition score. Long-term management will commence from establishment to achieve to the target condition for establishment and will continue for a total of 30 years.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

The monitoring will be undertaken annually between years 1-5, thereafter in years 10, 20 and 30.

“As and when” informal inspections can take place if required outside of the established regime above, if a particular issue is noticed.

The key aim of monitoring will be to monitor and track the success of targets for habitat creation and to trigger remedial measures, where necessary. The monitoring visits will also be a chance to update any land ownership changes and the parties involved in delivering the practical activities and monitoring program.

This is an adaptive management plan; over time, it may be necessary to adjust management measures according to the success of the outcomes. This will be a process of monitoring,

evaluating, and modifying the plan as required to reach the same desired outcomes within the time allowances established.

The responsible authority will be consulted if any significant changes are required.

Any other qualitative or supporting information will be collected, as required. These will be presented upon request.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

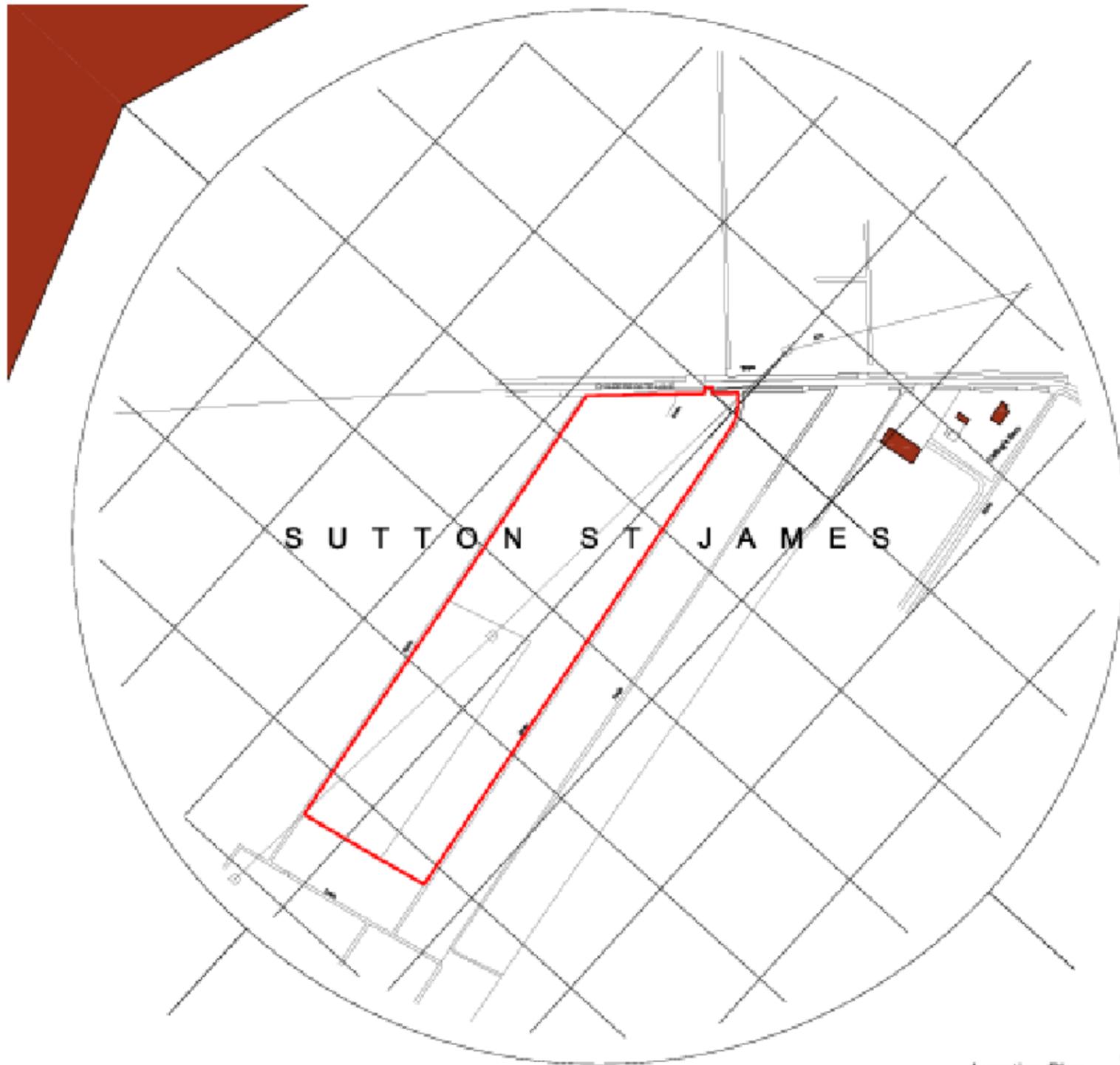
N/A

Funding PB-B06

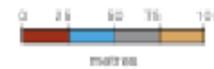
Works to be funded by the land owner as part of the development.

Legal Agreement PB-B07

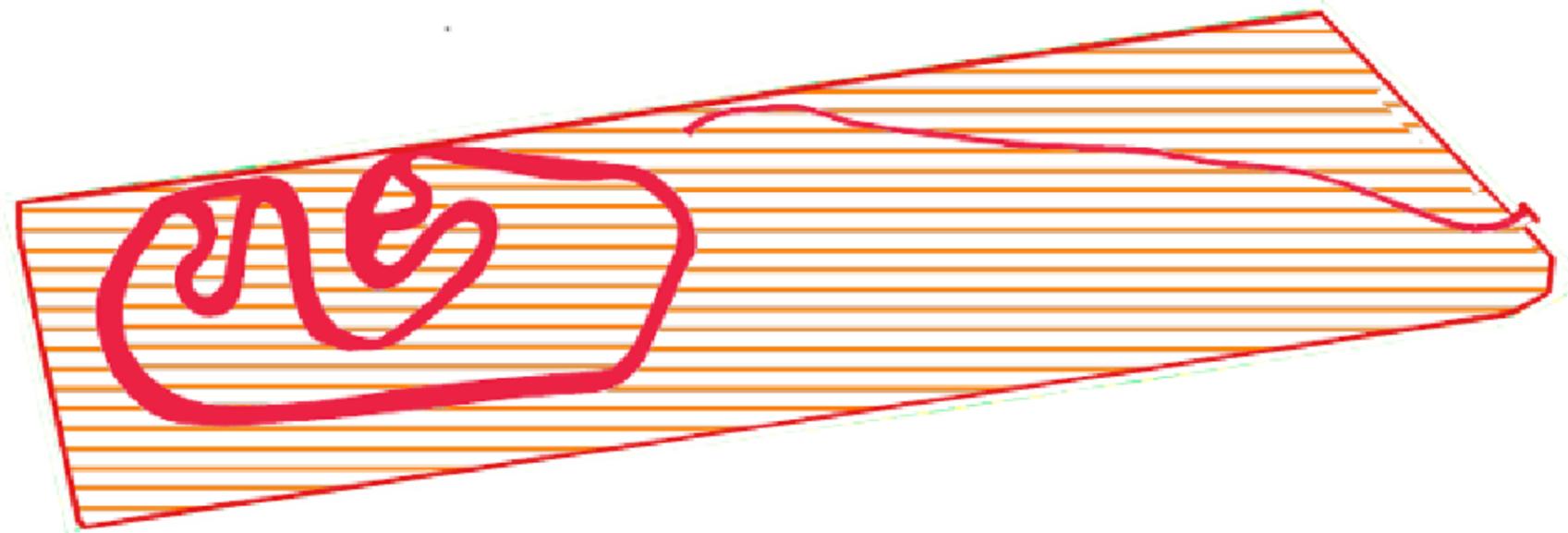
N/A.



Location Plan
Scale: 1:2000



Baseline

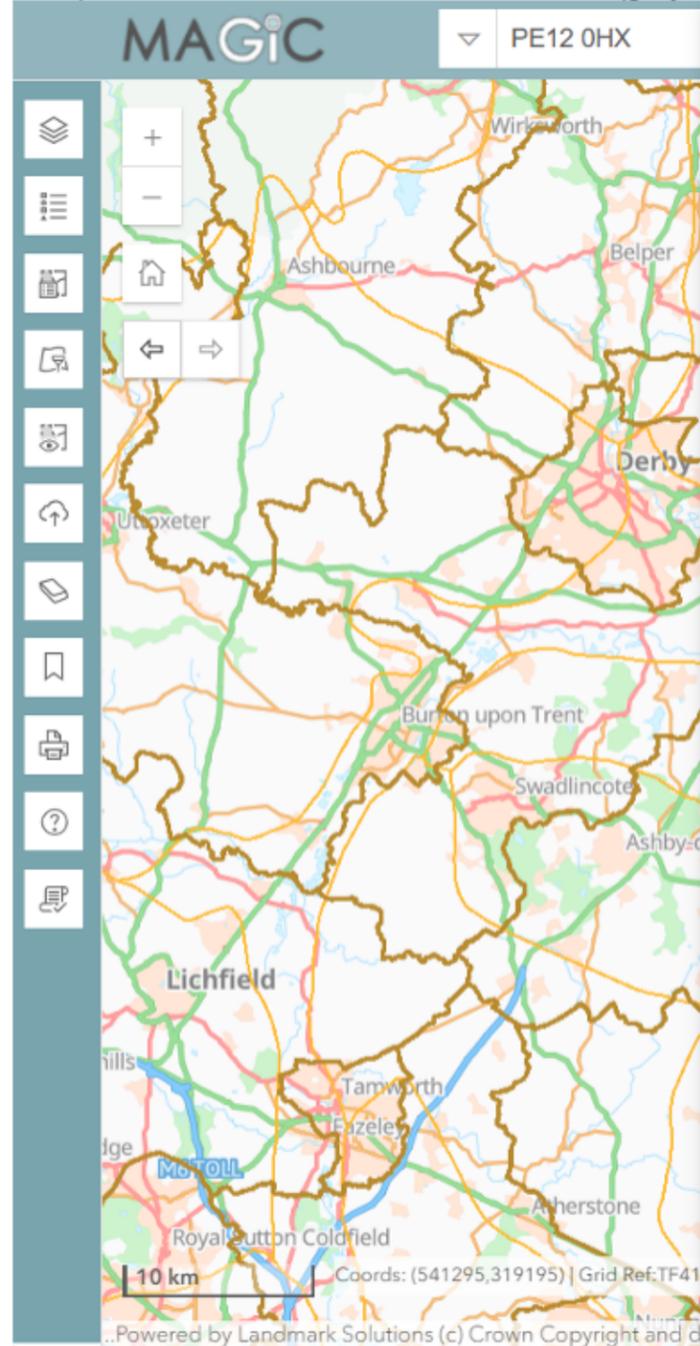


1:2,000

- Red Line Boundary 
- Cereal crops 
- Bare ground 

Site Context Plan PB-F02

This plan should show the location of the site (grey circle), including the LPA, boundary, national character area, and any relevant landscape scale policy or guidance information. Taken from Magic Maps



Identify Results

Identify Results generated on Wed Oct 01 2025

The following features have been found in your search area:

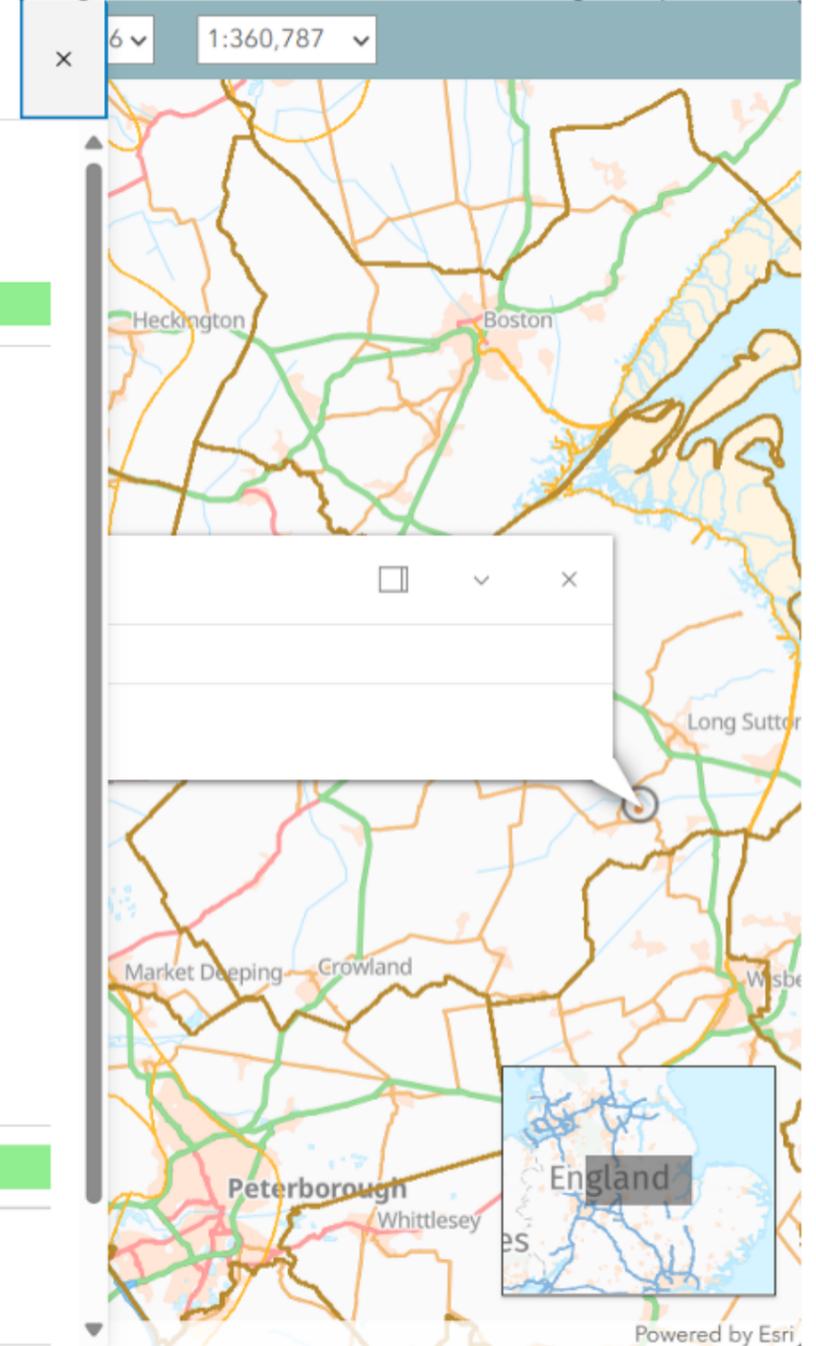
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: TF41211911

National Character Area Level Landscape Features (England)

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| NCACODE | 46 |
| NCANAME | The Fens |
| HDGROW | M |
| HDG_TREE | M |
| I_F_TREE | M |
| BNK_TREE | M |
| FLD_M_B | H |
| WINTSTUB | H |
| PONDS | H |
| STN_WALL | M |
| PERMGRASS | H |
| ST_F_BANK | M |
| ERTH_BANK | M |
| PTY_NCA | NO |
| RISK | M |

LAU1 - Districts and Unitary Authorities (England and Wales)

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| LAU114NM | South Holland |
| LAU114CD | UKF3005 |



National Character Area 46 – The Fens

Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08 **Yes:** **No:**

This management plan is structured as a single, continuous scheme rather than being divided into phases. Its primary objective is to achieve the BNG targets quickly and then sustain the BNG targets over a 30-year period.

The plan focuses on the ongoing management of the retained habitats together with the enhancement establishment of areas of grassland:

Year 1:

And the creation of:

- Modified Grassland – 4.151ha of the Moderate condition
- Developed land, sealed surface - 0.0185Ha, no condition assessment
- Modified Grassland – 0.5ha in Poor condition

Once the habitat creation works have been undertaken; then regular maintenance check and management work (establishment) will commence with the appropriate maintenance levels to sustain the created habitat/ trees.

Year 2 and onwards:

- Continued management for the enhanced grasslands

Onwards

Monitoring and Adaptive Management: If, after the first-year survey has not shown the habitats developing towards the desired levels then, additional interventions will be planned and implemented;

- If in Year 1 the area of poor condition Modified Grassland is not meeting the required criteria, consider additional management work to targeting the specific issues preventing the condition being achieved by the end of Year 1;
- If after 3 years the Modified Grassland in Moderate condition is not meeting the required criteria, consider additional management work to increase species diversity (plug planting, re seeding) or works targeting the specific issues preventing the condition being achieved by Year 4;
- Throughout the 30-year management period, regular monitoring and adaptive management practices will be employed to ensure that the BNG objectives are met and sustained.
- The monitoring will be undertaken annually between years 1-5, thereafter in years 10, 20 and 30.

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 | Carolyn Smith |
|------------------|---------------|

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Organisation | Glaven Ecology | | | |
| Responsibility | Start Date: | Upon start of development | End Date: | TBC |
| <p>Glaven Ecology will be responsible for overseeing the preparation of this Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) and for providing ecological advice on the implementation of habitat establishment and management measures.</p> <p>Glaven Ecology will also ensure that the landowner or management organisation is informed of any potential constraints related to the presence of protected and/or notable species on the site.</p> | | | | |
| Statement of Competency | | | | |
| <p>Glaven Ecology brings extensive experience in the ecological consultancy sector, collaborating with a diverse range of clients, including landowners, local authorities, government agencies, and private developers. Our expertise lies in identifying ecological constraints and implementing land management strategies that enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>This Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) has been developed by Ecologist Jonathan Pounder, who has twenty-five years of experience in the ecology/ land management field and is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).</p> <p>Carolyn Smith has quality assured this HMMP and has 7 years' experience in the ecology field and is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).</p> | | | | |

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

| | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Name or Initials | Ms Zoe Thornton | | | |
| Organisation | The Paddocks, Childersgate Lane, Sutton St James, Spalding, PE12 0HX | | | |
| | Start Date: | Upon start of development | End Date: | TBC |

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| Name or Initials | N/A | | | |
| Organisation | N/A | | | |
| Responsibility | Start Date: | N/A | End Date: | N/A |
| N/A | | | | |
| Statement of Competency | | | | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| N/A | |
| LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12 | |
| Name or Initials | TBC |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Organisation | | South Holland District Council | | |
| Responsibility | Start Date: | Upon start of development | End Date: | TBC |
| TBC based on consultation with the LPA. | | | | |

Land Use Summary

| |
|--|
| Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13 |
| The proposals for the site is for the Change of use of agricultural land to paddocks, proposed erection of stable building and hardstanding - part retrospective. |
| The Onsite Habitat baseline gave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cereal Crop – 4.1224ha, no condition assessment • Bare Ground - 0.5471ha in Poor condition |
| Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14 |
| Planning permission has been granted by South Holland District Council for the Change of use of agricultural land to paddocks, proposed erection of stable building and hardstanding - part retrospective. |
| The development will result in the loss of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cereal Crop – 4.1224ha, no condition assessment • Bare Ground - 0.5471ha in Poor condition |
| The development will see the creation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modified Grassland – 4.151ha of the Moderate condition • Developed land, sealed surface - 0.0185Ha, no condition assessment • Modified Grassland – 0.5ha in Poor condition |

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? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No Statutory/Non-statutory Designated Sites will be affected, either directly or indirectly by the development. |
| 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? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No protected or notable species identified on-site or nearby that could pose either a constraint or opportunity to project design or management. |
| Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) | Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No INNS identified 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? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No Designated Sites or specific species have been identified as constraints/opportunities to the proposals. |
| Baseline Habitats Survey | Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Baseline habitat survey was compiled as part of the BNG Statutory Metric Spreadsheet (Appendix A) |
| Public Access | Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No footpath/ PROW are present within the development site. |
| Climate | Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No likely impacts on the habitat creation from changes in climate condition. |
| Geology and Topography | Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No impacts from the geology and/ or topography. |
| Agricultural Land Status | Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The site is classified as Enclosed Agriculture in the National Historic Landscape Characterisation. |
| Soils and Substrates | Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The underlying soil conditions are suitable to support the planned work of the HMMP, with no serious constraints evident. |
| Contaminated Land | If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No contaminated land present on site |
| Hydrology and Drainage | Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No constraints and opportunities in relation to the hydrology/ drainage on site. |
| Flood Risk Zones | Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No issues on site relating to flooding issues. |
| Landscape Character and Designations | Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | According to MAGIC Maps the site sits in National Character Area (NCA) 46 – The Fens. The proposed development is not impacted by the landscape character, the site proposals are in keeping with the NCA requirements. |
| Historic Land Use | Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No impacts from historic land use. |
| Historic Environment and Earth Heritage | Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No impacts from historic environment designations. |
| Other – please specify | Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No overground/ underground services that could impact on the habitat management work. |

Baseline and Environmental Information –

See Appendix A - BNG Statutory Metric Spreadsheet

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 legal obligation for the land owner to manage the habitat for a 30-year period will begin once all Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) habitat enhancement works have been completed. The anticipated start date of proposed works is to be confirmed.

The management objectives outline the overall ecological goals and anticipated outcomes of the project. These objectives will be accomplished by adhering to the detailed management prescriptions set forth in this plan. The management prescriptions should remain flexible and can be adjusted as needed throughout the project's duration to ensure the objectives are met.

These objectives are closely linked to the habitat descriptions and condition assessments detailed in the BNG Statutory Metric spreadsheet, which support the Biodiversity Unit value of the site. The management objectives represent the tangible outcomes that will be monitored in accordance with the monitoring plan.

In line with the BNG Statutory Metric the On-site Habitat Creation will be carried out in the first year of the development.

By Year 2, all establishment management of the site will have been completed, with post-establishment management and monitoring to then be undertaken in order to meet the following targets:

- The Developed land, sealed surface by Year 0
- The Modified Grassland in poor condition by Year 1
- The Modified Grassland in moderate condition by Year 4

By Year 5, the site is expected to have largely achieved the targeted habitat condition score. Long-term management will commence from establishment to achieve to the target condition for establishment and will continue for a total of 30 years.

Throughout the 30-year management period, regular monitoring and adaptive management practices will be employed to ensure that the BNG objectives are met and sustained.

The monitoring will be undertaken annually between years 1-5, thereafter in years 10, 20 and 30.

Throughout the 30-year management period, regular monitoring and adaptive management practices will be employed to ensure that the BNG objectives are met and sustained.

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 habitat creation works will be delivered in line with the development timescale; beginning in year 1.

Habitat creation work will be undertaken within the first appropriate "season" relating to the work using the appropriate equipment and techniques that will give the work the best opportunity for establishment.

Habitat management work will be informed by the establish BNG monitoring processes in addition to the as and when 'ad hoc' site visits. They will be carried out in environmentally sensitive manners using best practice methods and following the relevant guidance.

All materials will be from locally sourced suppliers with the work carried out in an environmentally sensitive manner.

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 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| Cropland | Created Modified Grassland | Onsite/ red line | - | Poor | Year 1 | Proposed Poor condition by targeting criteria C, E, F and G. | |
| Cropland | Created Modified Grassland | Onsite/ red line | - | Moderate | Year 4 | Proposed Moderate condition by targeting criteria A, C, E, F and G. | |

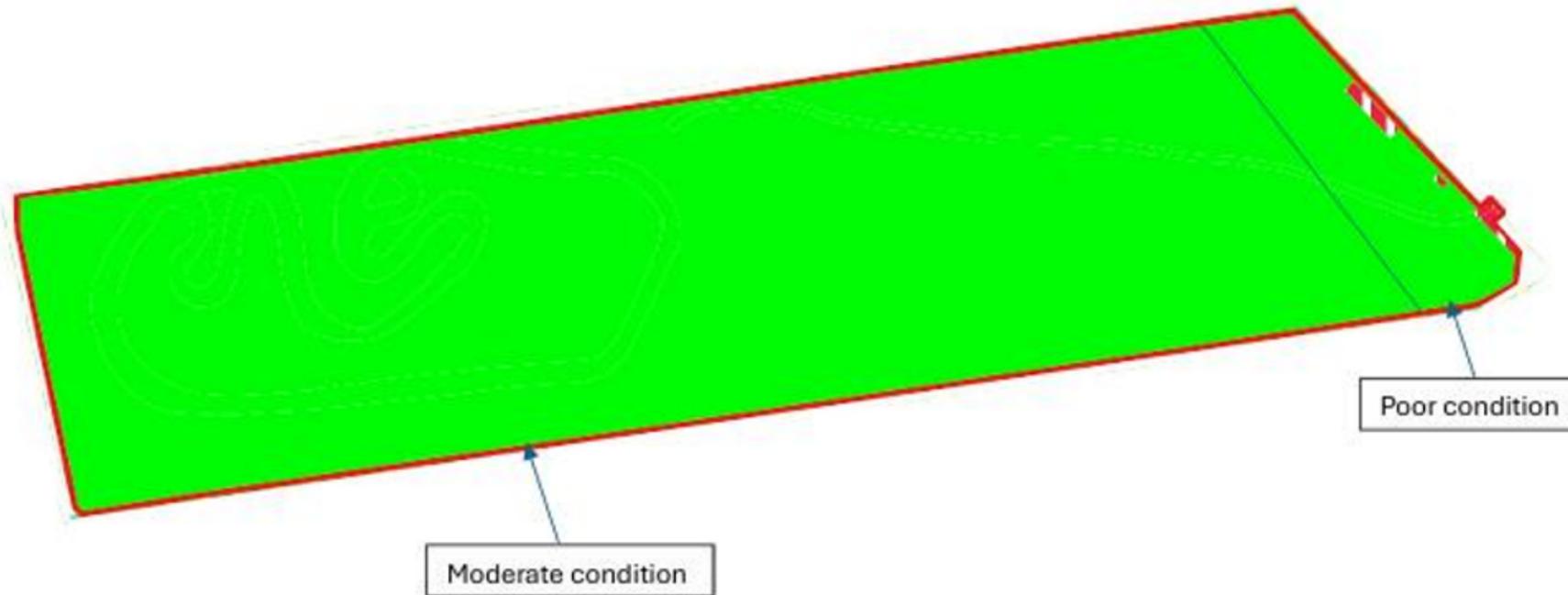
Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

| Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments |
|--|
| |

Habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management Plan EM-F01

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

Proposal



1:2,000

- Red Line Boundary 
- Developed land; sealed surface 
- Modified grassland 

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) - Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

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

| Target Habitat: | | Modified Grassland – Created habitat in Poor Condition to meet criteria C, E, F and G. | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|---|--|
| Condition Assessment Criteria | Targeted | Relevant Parcels | Creation Approach | Enhancement Approach | Management Approach |
| A | There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² , please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet. | No | | | |
| B | Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed. | No | | | |
| C | Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type. | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | Maintain levels as condition assessment in 2024 | Establish a grassland management plan to prevent scrub encroachment (apart from the identified areas) through cutting and/ or grazing; |
| D | Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities. | No | | | |
| E | Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.) | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | | |
| F | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%. | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | Maintain levels as condition assessment in 2024 | Monitor any development of bracken within the field (currently none) and take remedial action to prevent establishment within the year of establishment. |
| G | There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA). | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | Maintain levels as condition assessment in 2024 | Monitor any development of INNS within paddock (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment. |

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

The exact management technique to be used (cutting/ grazing) to be determined on site in response to habitat development and availability of resource (machinery or livestock), ground conditions and access availability. Updates will be discussed and added into the HMMP through the review process.

Grazing to be controlled using fencing to separate the Low and Moderate conditioned areas, with further rotation in the Moderate condition areas to prevent overgrazing/ damage from occurring.

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

| Condition Assessment Criteria | | Targeted | Relevant Parcels | Creation Approach | Enhancement Approach | Management Approach |
|---|--|----------|------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| A There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² , please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet. | | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | | | |
| B Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed. | | | | | | |
| C Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type. | | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | | Maintain levels as condition assessment in 2024 | Establish a grassland management plan to prevent scrub encroachment (apart from the identified areas) through cutting and/ or grazing; |
| D Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities. | | | | | | |
| E Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.) | | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | | | |
| F Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%. | | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | | Maintain levels as condition assessment in 2024 | Monitor any development of bracken within paddock (currently none) and take remedial action to prevent establishment within the year of establishment. |
| G There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA). | | Yes | Onsite/ Red Line | | Maintain levels as condition assessment in 2024 | Monitor any development of INNS within paddock (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment. |

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

The exact management technique to be used (cutting/ grazing) to be determined on site in response to habitat development and availability of resource (machinery or livestock), ground conditions and access availability. Updates will be discussed and added into the HMMP through the review process.

Grazing to be controlled using fencing to separate the Low and Moderate conditioned areas, with further rotation in the Moderate condition areas to prevent overgrazing/ damage from occurring.

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 |
|---|------------------|--|---|
| Grassland Creation – Modified grassland | Onsite | March to October each year | Carry out ground preparation to turn over the soil twice and great an appropriate tilth. Use a seed mix (Old English Meadow BW10a seed mix (brightseeds.co.uk) or similar approved) to ensure target characteristic wildflower species will become present. Wildflower species will include wild carrot, ox-eye daisy, common knapweed, common bird's-foot trefoil and yellow rattle Follow up watering/ feeding (if required) Spot treat any “undesirable” plants by hand pulling or spot spray with appropriate herbicide |
| Grassland Management – modified grassland | Onsite | March to October each year | Identify the management method to be used (cutting or grazing) and arrange appropriate equipment Identify the area(s) to be managed with the appropriate technique Implement the cutting and remove arisings Implement the grazing regime with the appropriate livestock for the time needed, remembering to monitor the livestock health & impacts. Modify the grazing as necessary depending on livestock type and number (details to be recorded and added to the monitoring records of the HMMP). |
| Grassland Management – scrub control | Onsite | October to February each year | Use hand held powered equipment to cut and clear areas of scrub regeneration that are identified to be cleared to maintain at less than 20% site area (not including the identified bramble scrub area). |
| Bracken management/ control | Onsite | May to August each year | Monitor any development of bracken within newly created grassland areas and the paddock (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (cut/ roll/ herbicide) to prevent establishment and spread. |
| Invasive species control | Onsite | Growing season April to August each year | Monitor any development of INNS within newly created grassland areas and the paddock (currently none) and take immediate appropriate remedial action (species dependent) to prevent establishment. |

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

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

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Abundance / % | Comments |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Wild carrot | <i>Daucus carota</i> | | |
| Ox-eye daisy | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | | |
| Common knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | | |
| Common bird's-foot trefoil | <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | | |
| Yellow rattle | <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> | | |
| Common vetch | <i>Vicia sativa</i> | | |
| Lady's Bedstraw | <i>Galium verum</i> | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)

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

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

| Risk Identification Date | Habitat Type | Risk Factor | Trigger for Action | Remedial Measure |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---|
| 20/09/2025 | Modified Grassland | Establishment of non-native invasive species. | Monitoring identifying the presence of invasive non-native species | Implement a programme to eradicate invasive non-native species and prevent their establishment. Specialist advice should be obtained to ensure appropriate eradication measures are implemented for the identified species. |
| 20/09/2025 | Modified Grassland | Failed areas of seeding | More than 20% bare ground | Apply additional seed mix or plug plants in areas of failed establishment, during next suitable season. |
| 20/09/2025 | Modified Grassland | Vigorous grass growth limiting species diversity. | Productive grasses are dominating the sward (>50% cover). | Remove early spring re-growth of grass by taking an additional cut. If further monitoring shows continued vigorous grass growth, introduce yellow rattle seed: 1) After the hay cut chain harrow the grassland three times in immediate succession and in a different direction each time. 2) Broadcast yellow rattle seed at a rate of 2.5kg/ha, then roll immediately with a flat roller. 3) If there is sufficient grass growth following sowing, take another cut before the end of year removing arisings |
| 20/09/2025 | Modified Grassland | Scrub or bracken encroachment. | Scrub or bracken cover is >5%, or 20%, respectively. | Initiate programme of scrub and/or bracken removal as required. This can either be through mechanical removal with hand held equipment or spot spraying with herbicide. |
| 20/09/2025 | Modified Grassland | Establishment of species indicative of sub-optimal condition. | Species indicative of sub-optimal condition comprise >5% of the sward. | Initiate a programme of hand removal or spot-spraying species indicative of sub-optimal condition using glyphosate herbicide. |
| 20/09/2025 | Modified Grassland | Poor representation of wildflowers and indicator species. | Wildflowers and indicator species not clearly visible within sward. | Initiate a second round of seeding following the prescriptions provided for the grassland field compartment(s) which are falling short of this target |
| 20/09/2025 | All habitats | Climate change | Impact on the wider geographical area with the impact of the changing climate. | Adapt the site to the needs that the changes in climate bring to maintain vegetation establishment. |

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)

The site will undergo varying levels of monitoring from its establishment and throughout its long-term management. In the first 1-5 years, ecologists will conduct annual reviews to assess the progress of the proposed habitat's development. During this time, key observations will determine if the habitats are successfully establishing and if any replacement planting or reseedling is required. This will be in addition to any site walkover/ inspections during maintenance and "as and when" visits carried out by the land manager to the site to facilitate/ deliver the management work – if anything is identified as an issue it should be reported and rectified immediately rather than left to the next ecologist visit.

Evidence of management inspections should be retained and included in the HMMP via the ecologist.

Years 10, 20 and 30 will see official monitoring visits to establish the progress of the BNG package.

Year 1 is important as the Modified Grassland (Poor Condition) habitats are to meet their establishment deadlines – for this year the ecologist will have to visit site at the earliest point in time/ season to establish if the condition assessment criteria have been met (to confirm establishment). Evaluation of the success of habitat management efforts should be made at each visit, recommending any necessary remedial actions if the targets have not been met.

Year 4 is important as the Modified Grassland (Moderate Condition) habitats are to meet their establishment deadlines – for this year the ecologist will have to visit site at the earliest point in time/ season to establish if the condition assessment criteria have been met (to confirm establishment). Evaluation of the success of habitat management efforts should be made at each visit, recommending any necessary remedial actions if the targets have not been met.

During years 5-30, monitoring will take place roughly every 10 years, starting in year 5. The focus will be on assessing whether long-term management practices are maintaining the habitat at the target condition scores. During this period, adaptive management strategies will be reviewed to explore opportunities for further habitat enhancements and ensure condition criteria continue to be met.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

| Habitat Type | Monitoring Methods | Monitoring Interval and Timing |
|---|--|---|
| Created Modified Grassland On-site – Poor Condition | Undertake visual inspection into the condition of the habitats, if they have met the condition assessment criteria or continue to meet the condition assessment criteria and make any recommendations for adaptive management works. Quadrats may be needed to evaluate the plant species density requirements. | Monitoring to be undertaken on this habitat in years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Following on with 10-year interval visits in years 10, 20 and 30. An establishment inspection should be undertaken in year 1. Surveys to be completed between May and August in suitable weather conditions for quadrat surveys to be undertaken. |
| Created Modified Grassland On-site – Moderate Condition | Undertake visual inspection into the condition of the habitats, if they have met the condition assessment criteria or continue to meet the condition assessment criteria and make any recommendations for adaptive management works. Quadrats may be needed to evaluate the plant species density requirements. | Monitoring to be undertaken on this habitat in years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Following on with 10-year interval visits in years 10, 20 and 30. An establishment inspection should be undertaken in year 4. Surveys to be completed between May and August in suitable weather conditions for quadrat surveys to be undertaken. |

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 |
|--|--|
| Land Owner | South Holland District 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 the establishment of the various habitats created. Confirm condition assessment of on-site Modified grassland in Poor condition. |
| Y2 | September | September or October | Report on results of the establishment of the various habitats created. |
| Y3 | September | September or October | Report on results of the establishment of the various habitats created. |
| Y4 | September | September or October | Report on results of the establishment of the various habitats created. |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|----------------------|---|
| | | | Confirm condition assessment of on-site Modified grassland in Moderate condition. |
| Y5 | September | September or October | Report on results of the establishment of the various habitats created. |
| Y10 | September | September or October | Report on habitat establishment and management of created habitats. |
| Y20 | September | September or October | Report on habitat establishment and management of created habitats. |
| Y30 | September | September or October | Report final condition of all the created habitats including exit planning to safeguard habitats in the future. |

The monitoring reports as referenced above shall be sent to the LPA by November 1st of each year in which monitoring is undertaken. As a minimum these reports shall contain:

- 1) a summary of management actions taken over the previous monitoring period and their timing;**
- 2) a summary of problems encountered in meeting management objectives and any mediation actions taken or planned to address problems;**
- 3) A current UK habitat condition assessment for each post-development habitat accompanied by the following supporting evidence:**
 - i) species composition and % cover quadrat data for grassland habitats following sampling methods of the National Vegetation Classification or similar (NVC; Rodwell 1992*) – specifically for the proposed Other Neutral Grassland enhanced area;**
 - ii) species composition and whole feature assessment of hedgerow habitat; and**
 - iii) representative photographs of each habitat parcel.**

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Adaptive management is a systematic approach to natural resource management that involves monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of management actions then adjusting as necessary to improve outcomes over time. It is an iterative process in which management actions are followed by targeted monitoring outcomes. These, in turn, inform the ongoing management and responds to changes on the site that are potentially impacting on the relevant condition assessments or landscape changes.

Monitoring results inform necessary management changes to promote achieving BNG targets stated in the statutory biodiversity metric and HMMP. The monitoring can pick up any unexpected, external influences. Some examples are dealing with a new plant disease, an invasive species being found on the site, climate change, one off events (flood or fire) or changes to site access.

Observations and notes from day-to-day management are important for delivering adaptive management. Records from management work implementation should also be collected and fed into the subsequent monitoring reports.

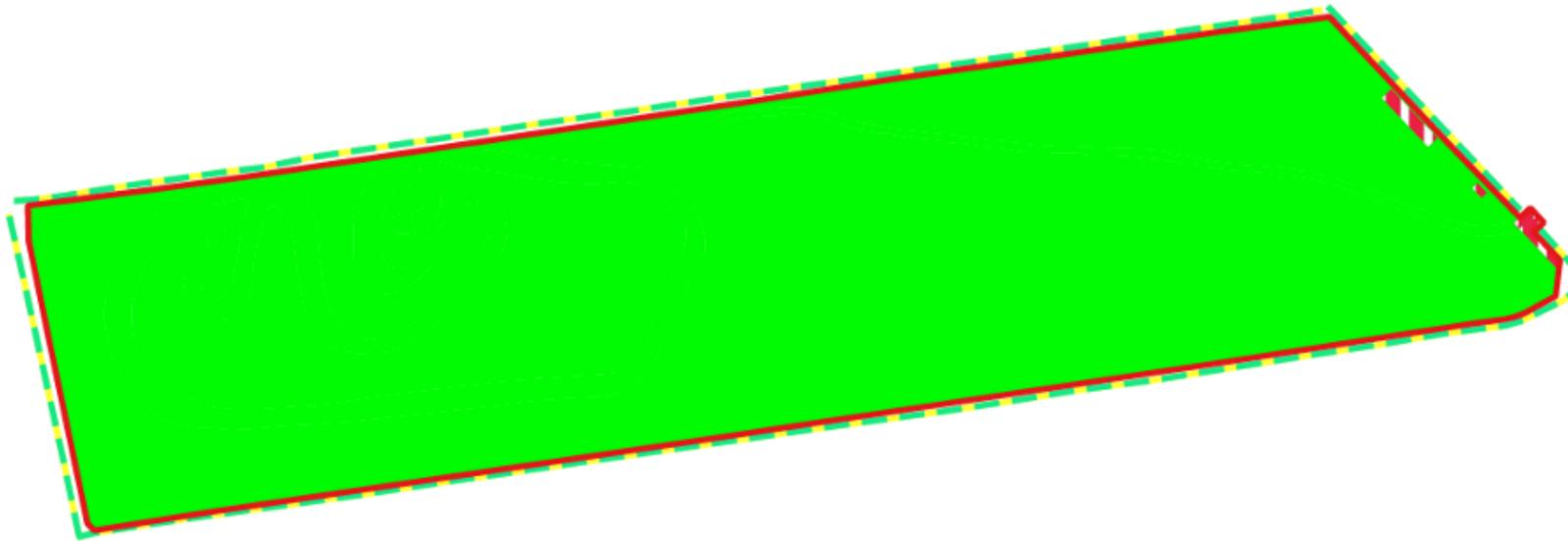
Regular robust monitoring, and reporting to the responsible authority, should identify potential issues early on and allow time to develop suitable responses. If the BNG objectives are affected by external factors, it is important to inform the responsible authority as soon as possible, include information on the issues and then agree any changes to the management prescriptions and targets; recording the outcomes in the appropriate report.

4. Monitoring report tables

Monitoring Plan MT-F01

Use this plan to present the results of monitoring surveys if required. This can be presented as a single, side wite masterplan or can be copied into each of the habitat sheets below to provide a separate plan showing the locations of the specific habitat to be delivered onsite.

Proposal



1:2,000

- Red Line Boundary 
- Ditches 
- Developed land; sealed surface 
- Modified grassland 

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) - Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets (MH-T01)

| Condition Assessment Criteria | | Targeted? | Relevant parcels | | Year: | Management Activity Updates |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | Target met? | |
| Target Habitat: | Proposed Poor condition by targeting criteria C, E, F and G. | N/A | | | | |
| C | Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type. | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |
| E | Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.) | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |
| F | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%. | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |
| G | There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA). | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) - Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

General Progress

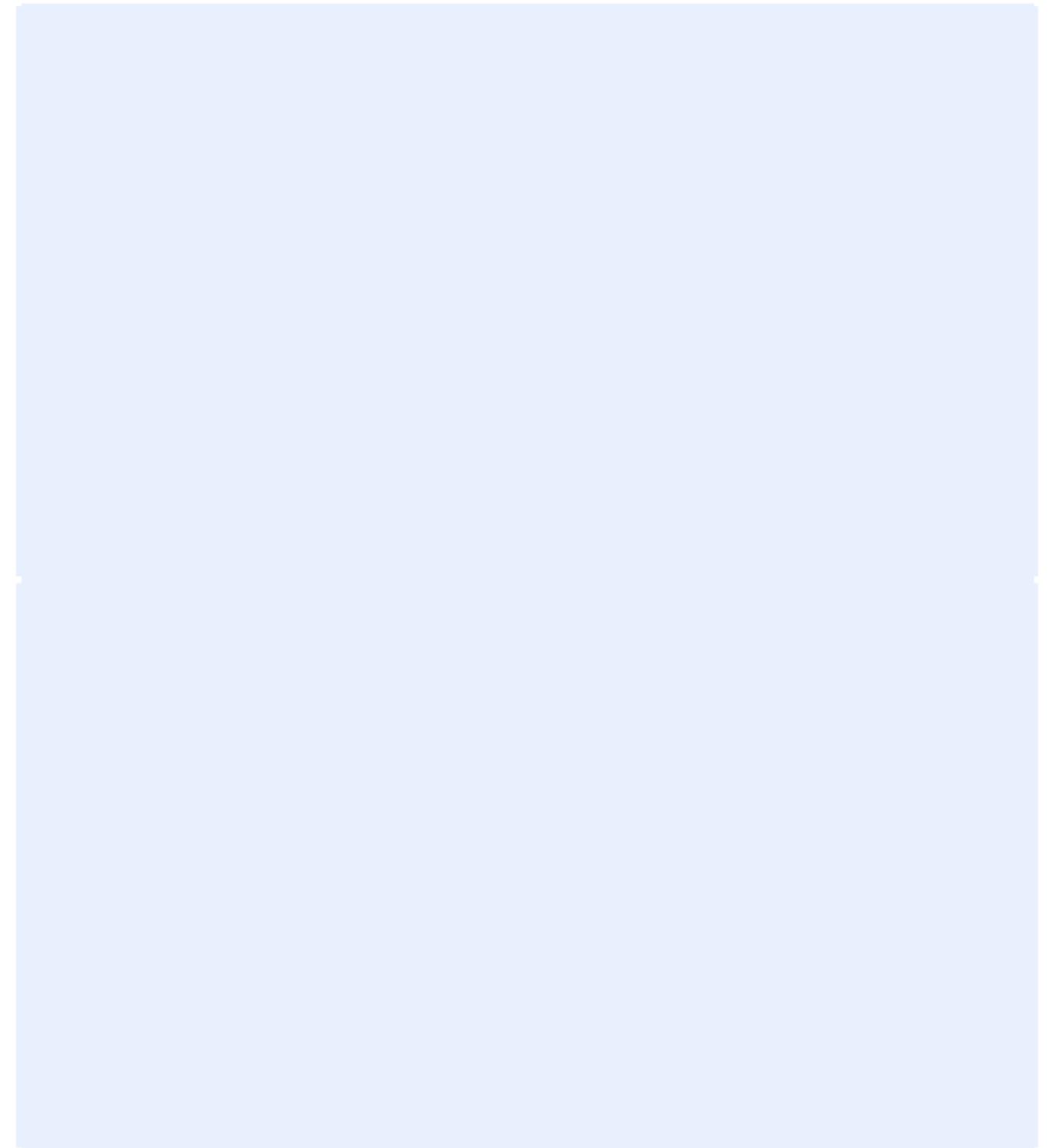
Comments on progress towards project goals (MH-B01)

Empty text area for comments on progress towards project goals.

Actions required in next management period (MH-B02)

Empty text area for actions required in next management period.

Photographs of Progress (MH-F01)



Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) - Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets (MH-T01)

| Condition Assessment Criteria | | Targeted? | Relevant parcels | | Year: | Management Activity Updates |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | Target met? | |
| Target Habitat: | Proposed Moderate condition by targeting criteria A, C, E, F and G. | N/A | | | | |
| A | <p>There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.</p> <p>Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m², please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.</p> | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |
| C | <p>Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present).</p> <p>Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.</p> | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |
| E | Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.) | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |
| F | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%. | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |
| G | There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA). | Yes | Onsite/ Line | Red | | |

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) - Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

General Progress

Comments on progress towards project goals (MH-B01)

Actions required in next management period (MH-B02)

Photographs of Progress (MH-F01)

