

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Land East of Talbot Way, Letchworth
Date:	28/05/2026
Version:	CSA/7316/06/B



Author:
CSA Environmental

Client:
Barratt David Wilson



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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
CSA/7316/06		DJW 05/09/2025	JW
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document Details

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1. Project Background

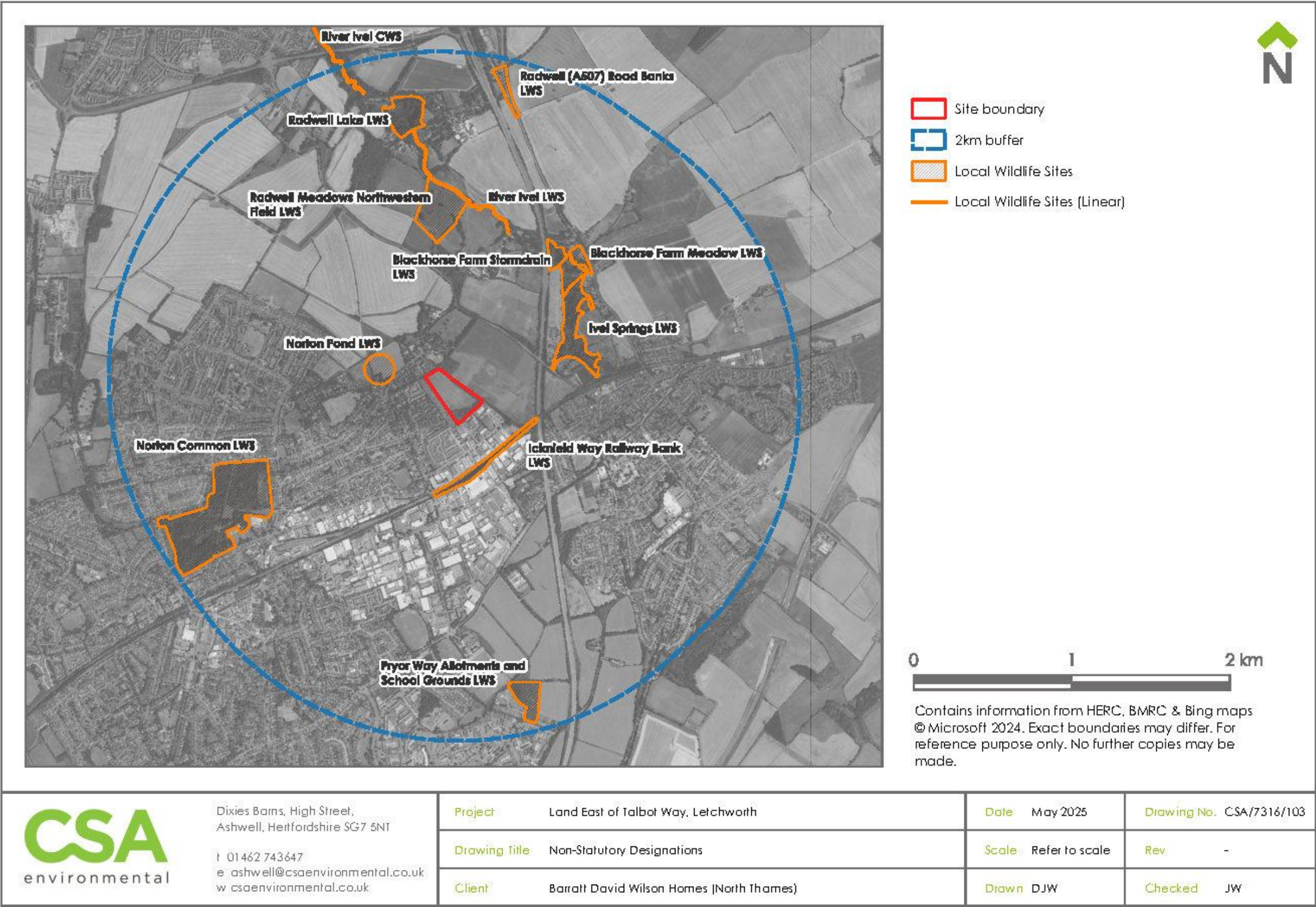
Summarise the key aspects of your management plan in this section. Table PB-B01 can be extended to suit the specific needs of individual projects.

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Land East of Talbot Way, Letchworth
BNG Project Name and Address	Land East of Talbot Way, Letchworth
Author Organisation	CSA Environmental
Landowner	Barratt David Wilson Homes
Land Manager	Barratt David Wilson Homes
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Barratt David Wilson Homes
Period covered by this management plan	30 years
Planning authority	North Herts District Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	21/00504/OP
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	TL 23251 34120
Metric revision/title	Statutory metric 1.0.4 'July 2025'
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
Existing other broadleaved woodland and scrub will be enhanced from existing condition. Neutral grassland, modified grassland and SuDS be created. Individual trees will be planted across the Site.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
The management plan will cover a 30-year period following the commencement of the habitat creation. Habitat-specific timescales for establishment and management are set out herein. The exact commencement date of habitat creation works will be confirmed within the development-specific legal agreements.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring visits will be undertaken regularly during initial establishment years (Years 1, 2, 3 and 5), then at a 5–10-year frequency thereafter (Years 10, 15, 25 and 30). Updated habitat and condition assessments will be undertaken to evaluate the success of habitat creation measures, alongside fixed-point photography.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
Planning consent
Funding PB-B06
Funded via BDW and sale of properties.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
The delivery of this HMMP will be secured through planning condition under the Town & Countryside Planning Act.





Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08					Yes: ☐ No: ☒				
The proposed works are part of a site-wide management plan and will not be delivered in phases.									

Roles and Responsibilities

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

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09				
Name or Initials		JW		
Organisation		CSA Environmental		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
This HMMP has been produced by CSA Environmental on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Homes. Baseline condition assessments, BNG assessment and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric have been completed by CSA Environmental. Advice and inputs into the scheme proposals have been provided by CSA from the outset. Responsibility for ongoing monitoring and advice throughout the implementation of the on-site habitat creation is to be determined.				
Statement of Competency				
This HMMP and associated BNG assessment has been completed by Jamie Woollam CEcol MCIEEM of CSA Environmental. Jamie Woollam is a Director of Ecology at CSA Environmental with extensive experience in BNG and ecological assessment. The update of this HMMP was reviewed by Bethany Wilson ACIEEM, who also has extensive experience with BNG and ecological assessment.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		Barratt David Wilson Homes		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
Barratt David Wilson Homes are the landowners and will be responsible for delivery of the on-site habitat creation, including appointing appropriately qualified management organisations/persons as necessary to undertake relevant roles.				
Statement of Competency				
Barratt David Wilson Homes will engage with the management organisation/specialist contractors as necessary to facilitate specific works.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		TBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
If a management organisation is appointed, it will be responsible for implementing the management tasks set out within this HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
As above for Barratt David Wilson Homes.				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		North Herts District Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	2055
TBC				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The Site occupies an area of c.5.54ha and is located around central grid reference TL 23251 34120, in the north east of Letchworth Garden City.

The Site is predominantly comprised of a single field, currently modified grassland, which was previously arable land. An area of young plantation woodland and an areas of mix scrub are also present.

The surrounding habitat comprises of residential areas of Letchworth Garden City and Norton to the north, east and south, with arable land dominant to the west.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The Site has planning consent for 120 dwellings with associated open space.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices
☐ Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



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

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

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

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☒	None. See PEA
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?	☒	Nesting birds only. See PEA
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☒	None. See PEA
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?	☒	See PEA
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	See PEA. Undertaken in 2025.
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☒	None on-site
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☒	Climate is not considered a constraint in relation to the habitat types proposed above the normal risks associated with weather and climate change.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☒	No relevant considerations.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☒	The Site supports Grade 3 ('good to moderate quality') agricultural land. However, the Site has been out of agriculture for a number of years and there is abundant Grade 3 land in the surrounding area.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	No known constraints
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☒	No known constraints
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	No known constraints
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☒	No known constraints
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	No known constraints
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	No known constraints
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☒	No known constraints
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	

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

Aims

- To address condition 14 of planning consent
- To create habitats that provide shelter and resources for wildlife, including protected species

Objectives

- To enhance existing woodland and scrub
- To create neutral grassland and SuDS and to establish individual trees
- To create a variety of habitats with structural variation that provide opportunities for wildlife to disperse, forage and shelter
- To provide more species-rich habitats combined with an aesthetic landscaping design

Detailed management prescriptions will be used to create grassland and tree habitats within suitable timescales and allow the habitat conditions to be maintained for at least 30 years.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

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

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

Baseline habitats dominated by low distinctiveness habitats including modified grassland. These habitats have low biodiversity value and will not be retained or enhanced. Other habitats, retained, include woodland and scrub.

The Site is suitable for neutral grassland creation, as well as urban tree planting. These habitats are appropriate for the small area of public open space and can therefore be maintained at the prescribed conditions.

In accordance with the Hertfordshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), the baseline and post-development habitats are considered to have low strategic significance.

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
Broad-leaved plantation woodland	Broad-leaved plantation woodland	n/a	Poor	Good	20 years (standard)	Good condition will be targeted by achieving a score of good in criteria B, C, D, E, F, I, J, L and M, with a score of moderate in G and H, with a score of poor in criteria A and K.	
Mixed scrub	Mixed scrub	n/a	Poor	Moderate	10 years (standard)	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C, and D.	
Modified grassland	Broad-leaved plantation woodland	n/a	Poor	Moderate	15 years (standard)	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a score of good in criteria B, C, D, E, F, and M, a score of moderate in criteria H, I, and L and a score of poor in criteria A, G, J, and K.	
Modified grassland	Neutral grassland	n/a	Poor	Moderate	2 years (standard)	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, D and E.	
Modified grassland	SUDs basin	n/a	Poor	Poor	1 year (standard)	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria C.	
Modified grassland	Modified grassland	n/a	Poor	Poor	1 year (standard)	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria C, D, F and G.	
Modified grassland	Vegetated garden	n/a	Poor	n/a	1 year (standard)	n/a	
n/a	Rural trees	n/a	n/a	Moderate	27 years (standard)	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B and F.	
n/a	Urban trees	n/a	n/a	Poor	10 years (standard)	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria B.	
n/a	Species-rich native hedgerow	n/a	n/a	Moderate	5 years (standard)	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A1, A2, B1, B2 and D1.	
n/a	Non-native hedgerow	n/a	n/a	Poor	1 year (standard)	n/a	

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
n/a
Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04
Standard tree protection fencing during construction.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

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



Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Woodland

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (WO-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 24. Woodland

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

Target Habitat:			Broadleaved plantation woodland (enhancement and creation)					
Condition Assessment Criteria			Target Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach	
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	1	Existing broadleaved plantation woodland on east and southern boundaries of Site; new planting in the north-east	-	-	-	
		Two age classes present						
		One age class present						
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	3			Woodland planting will include tree guards to help prevent significant browsing damage.	Tree guards to be fitted to saplings to prevent damage by herbivores	
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland						
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland						
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland	3			No invasive species are currently present at the site and the planting mix does not include them. Creation measures are not anticipated to result in the growth of invasive species.	No invasive species currently present and enhancement measures should not introduce them.	Regular monitoring and removal of any invasive species identified
		Rhododendron <i>Rhododendrion ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species <10% cover						
		Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover						
D	Number of native trees species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	3			The woodland planting mix contains more than five native tree and shrub species.	Existing woodland has five or more native species.	Monitoring visits will regularly check on the species composition within the woodland, with targeted management of dominating species and/or additional species planting provided if necessary.
		Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel						
		Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel						

E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	3		All woodland species to be planted are native. Cover of >80% is anticipated.	Currently >80% canopy and understorey are native. Enhancement should not impact this.	Regular monitoring and removal of undesired tree and scrub species encroaching into the understorey to maintain desired species.
		50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native					
		<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native					
F	Open space within woodland	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space.	3		-	This parcel is <10 ha so no open space is required for ‘Good’ condition to be met.	Management includes selective thinning in years 5 and 15 which will create localised temporary areas of open space, however these will not be present in years 1-4 or when regeneration infills open spaces.
		Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.					
		21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space					
		<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space.					
		But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.					
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	2		-	Planting of saplings to increase to two classes present within woodland.	Monitoring and protection of saplings from herbivore damage to maintain two or more classes.
		One or two classes only present in woodland					
		No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland					
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	2		Tree and shrub species have been selected to avoid species prone to diseases and crown dieback (e.g. ash trees). Significant tree mortality is not anticipated.	Identification and of pests/diseases with removal of infected trees if required. Ash dieback identified in woodland. Removal of these infected and planting on saplings in their place with varied and disease resistant species.	Continued monitoring for pest/disease with measures implemented to remove these or remove infected tree if required.
		11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present					
		Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present					
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	3	Woodland flora specialists chosen and sown into soil to enhance ground flora.	Woodland flora specialists chosen at enhancement stage sown into soil to enhance ground flora.	Regular monitoring and removal of encroaching scrub/non ancient woodland flora species to help with desired plant community to establish.	
		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present					

		No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.					
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland. Two storeys across all survey plots One of less storey across all survey plots	3		-	Thinning of diseased trees and planting of saplings and understorey species to increase woodland vertical structure.	Periodic thinning of woodland to promote and enhance understorey whilst maintaining heath of canopy. In time the uniformity of the plantation will develop into a complex woodland structure.
K	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare One veteran tree per hectare No veteran trees present in woodland	1		-	No veteran trees currently present and not anticipated over the 30-year period.	-
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities. Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities. Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	3		-	Addition of log piles to be added to the woodland from any tree removal at the site to increase the deadwood from the enhancement stage.	Regular monitoring and supplementation of deadwood as required.
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	3		Buffer strips from areas of development will be established from woodland to limit nutrient enrichment from development area. Beneficial group flora seeding to limit enrichment process. Limit access to woodland from public to minimise ground damage.	Buffer strips from areas of development will be established from woodland to limit nutrient enrichment from development area. Beneficial group flora seeding to limit enrichment process. Limit access to woodland from public to minimise ground damage.	Continued monitoring and prevention of nutrient enrichment and ground flora promotion as well as continued limitation of public damage.

Woodland

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Year 0: Preparation and planting		November to March Autumn or spring (ground flora)	Soil preparation – new planting into well-prepared ground following good horticultural practice including cultivation and scarification where appropriate. Ploughing of topsoil may be required if there is existing compaction. Planting - in dormant season (November to March) using a range of native species, mixed randomly. Planting density of <1000/ha. Planting should be in regular rows with scalloped edges. Protection - use of appropriate tree protection guards or fencing. Ground flora – sown with an appropriate shade-tolerant woodland mix as trees establish: Emorsgate EG9 Grass Mixture for Hedgerows and Woodland (or equivalent as available/appropriate)
Year 1		Quarterly November to March October to November April to October	Quarterly inspection of tree guards/fencing and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March. Annual formative pruning of young trees to encourage good growth and shape. Monthly cuts of grassland as required to maintain sward at 100mm during first growing season between April and October. Arisings collected and removed following each cut.
Year 2 - 4		Anytime November to March October to November	Annual inspection of tree guards and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March. Annual formative pruning of young trees to encourage good growth and shape. Year 2 ground flora: continue monthly cuts as required to maintain 100mm sward between April and May. Arisings collected and removed following each cut. Followed by two cuts, one in late July and one in September, both to 100mm with arisings removed.
Year 5		Anytime November to March September to February	Annual inspection of tree guards and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March. Selective thinning of 30% of woodland parcels in Year 5. Timing to avoid nesting bird season. Machinery use if ground conditions allow or using hand tools.
Year 6 - 14		Anytime November to March	Annual inspection of tree guards and replacement if necessary (until removed). Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March. Remove tree guards as appropriate (Years 10-15).
Year 15		September to February	Selective thinning of 30% of woodland parcels in Year 15. Timing to avoid nesting bird season. Machinery use if ground conditions allow or using hand tools.

Woodland Species Lists (WO-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>

Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

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

Target Habitat:		Mixed scrub – Good (enhancement)				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>, sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>, which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes	Mixed scrub – present in south-west of the Site	-	Selective cutting back of the bramble should be implemented to create gaps which are to be planted with a diversity of native woody tree species suitable for scrub (e.g. holly, hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn and spindle).	Measures should be taken to prevent the dominance of bramble smothering the newly planted whips.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes	As above	-	-	Selective thinning of scrub to encourage the growth of seedlings and saplings. Young and mature shrubs should be retained
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	As above	Invasive non-native species are currently absent, and creation methods are not anticipated to introduce these species.	-	Monitoring visits will confirm the presence/absence of invasive non-native species, with measures implemented to reduce/remove these if required
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Yes	As above	-	-	Maintaining long swarf grassland adjacent to sward (covered within the neutral grassland targets)

E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	As above	-	-	-
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Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

All whips should be installed with tree guards to prevent herbivore damage.

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
Year 0: Preparation and planting	-	November to March	The bramble scrub will be partially cleared and interplanted with native woody species at a density of 2 native woody species per m2. Each whip should be protected by a tree guard and c.1-2m of bramble scrub should be cleared surrounding each whip. The bramble scrub should be cut down to the base using loppers/pruning saw.
Year 1		Quarterly November to March	Quarterly inspection of tree guards and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March
Year 2		Anytime November to March	Annual inspection of tree guards and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March
Year 3 onwards		Anytime November to March	Annual inspection of tree guards and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March. Remove tree guards as appropriate (Years 10-15).

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)

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

Urban

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UR-T01)

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

Target Habitat:		SuDS (Poor Condition)				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No				
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year.	No				
C	Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area. Note - to achieve Good condition, this criterion must be satisfied by a complete absence of invasive non-native species (rather than <5% cover).	Yes				Monitoring visits will confirm the presence/absence of invasive non-native species, with measures implemented to reduce/remove these if required
E1	Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)	No				

E2	The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations. (only applicable to Bioswale and SUDS habitat types)					
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Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (UR-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Seeding	All SuDS and swales	Year 0 (year of establishment)August/ September and/ or March to April	Seed with appropriate meadow grassland seed mix for seasonally wet soils.
Cutting/strimming	All SuDS and swales	Year 0 (Annually July/ August) Further cut in October if required for maintenance of species-rich sward	Grass cutting/strimming to height of between 40-75mm with a varied cutting regime on an ad-hoc basis. Arisings to be left in situ for 1 – 7 days to allow plants to shed seed before being removed from site. As a minimum an annual cut will take place, with remaining unmown areas allowed to develop into tall swards for ecological benefits being strimmed every 1-2 years.
Over-seeding of bare patches	All SuDS and swales	Year 0 (August/ September and/ or March to April)	Over-seed / re-seed bare patches and areas of grassland that have failed using same wildflower grass mixes as originally proposed. Ongoing specific monitoring of areas of grassland and patches that have been re-seeded to ensure successful establishment. Wildflower grass areas shall be maintained and watered well in accordance with overall ongoing management.

Urban Species Lists (UR-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	0.15
Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	0.15
Lesser Pond Sedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	0.15
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	0.25
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	0.15
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	0.15

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UR-B02)

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

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

Target Habitat:			Rural trees (moderate), urban trees (poor)			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	No	Site	-	-	-
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes		Individual trees automatically pass this criterion	-	-
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No		-	-	-
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes (rural trees only)		Use of appropriate tree protection guards or fencing to prevent damage from public access	-	Annual inspection of trees. Replacement of tree guards if necessary, and prevent access where vandalism has/may occur.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No		-	-	-
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes (rural trees only)		Trees will be planted within grassland and scrub habitat	-	-

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

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
Year 0: Preparation and planting		November to March	Soil preparation – new planting into well-prepared ground following good horticultural practice including cultivation and scarification where appropriate. Planting - in dormant season (November to March) using a range of species. Protection - use of appropriate tree protection guards or fencing.
Year 1		Biannually November to March October to November	Biannual inspection of tree guards, stakes and ties, and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March. Annual formative pruning of young trees to encourage good growth and shape.
Year 2		Anytime November to March October to November	Annual inspection of tree guards, stakes and ties, and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March. Annual formative pruning of young trees to encourage good growth and shape.
Year 3 onwards		Anytime November to March September to Febuary	Annual inspection of tree guards, stakes and ties, and replacement if necessary. Replacement of failed planting as required, annual inspection and replanting in November to March. Maintain a mulch layer at the base of trees.Remove tree guards as appropriate (Years 10-15)

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field maple (multi-stem)	<i>Acer campestre</i> (ms)
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
River birch	<i>Betula nigra</i> (ms)
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (ms)
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Apple ‘discovery’	<i>Malus domestica</i> ‘Discovery’
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Cherry ‘accolade’	<i>Prunus</i> ‘Accolade’
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Ornamental pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> ‘Chanticleer’
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> ‘New Horizon’

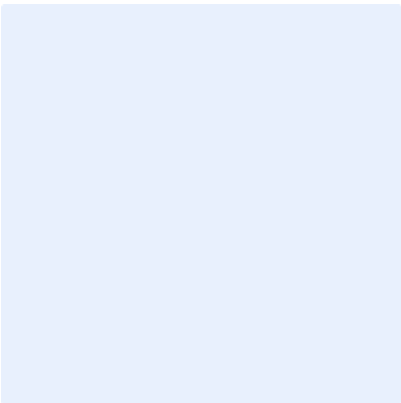
Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)

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

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What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)



Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

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

Target Hedgerow Type:			Species-rich native hedgerow		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Northern and southern boundary	N/A	Management will be undertaken to encourage bushy growth and maintain average height at minimum of 1.5m.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes		N/A	Management will be undertaken to encourage bushy growth and maintain average width at minimum of 1.5m.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes		N/A	Management will be undertaken to encourage bushy growth at the base of the hedgerow.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes		Hedgerows will be planted in double staggered rows to ensure sufficient coverage to establish intact hedgerows.	Management prescriptions include replacement of any failed planting and supplementary infill planting as required to fill any gaps that do develop.
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and - is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	No		All hedgerows are situated where they will have at least one side of the hedge facing semi-natural habitat to be created or enhanced. However, this criterion is not targeted.	N/A
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No		N/A	The cutting regime of grassland habitats adjacent to newly created hedgerows will avoid nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation from dominating, but this criterion is not targeted.
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on	Yes		Invasive non-native species are currently absent and creation methods are not anticipated to introduce these species.	Monitoring visits will confirm the presence/absence of invasive non-native species, with measures implemented to reduce/remove these if required.

	Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.				
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No		N/A	

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

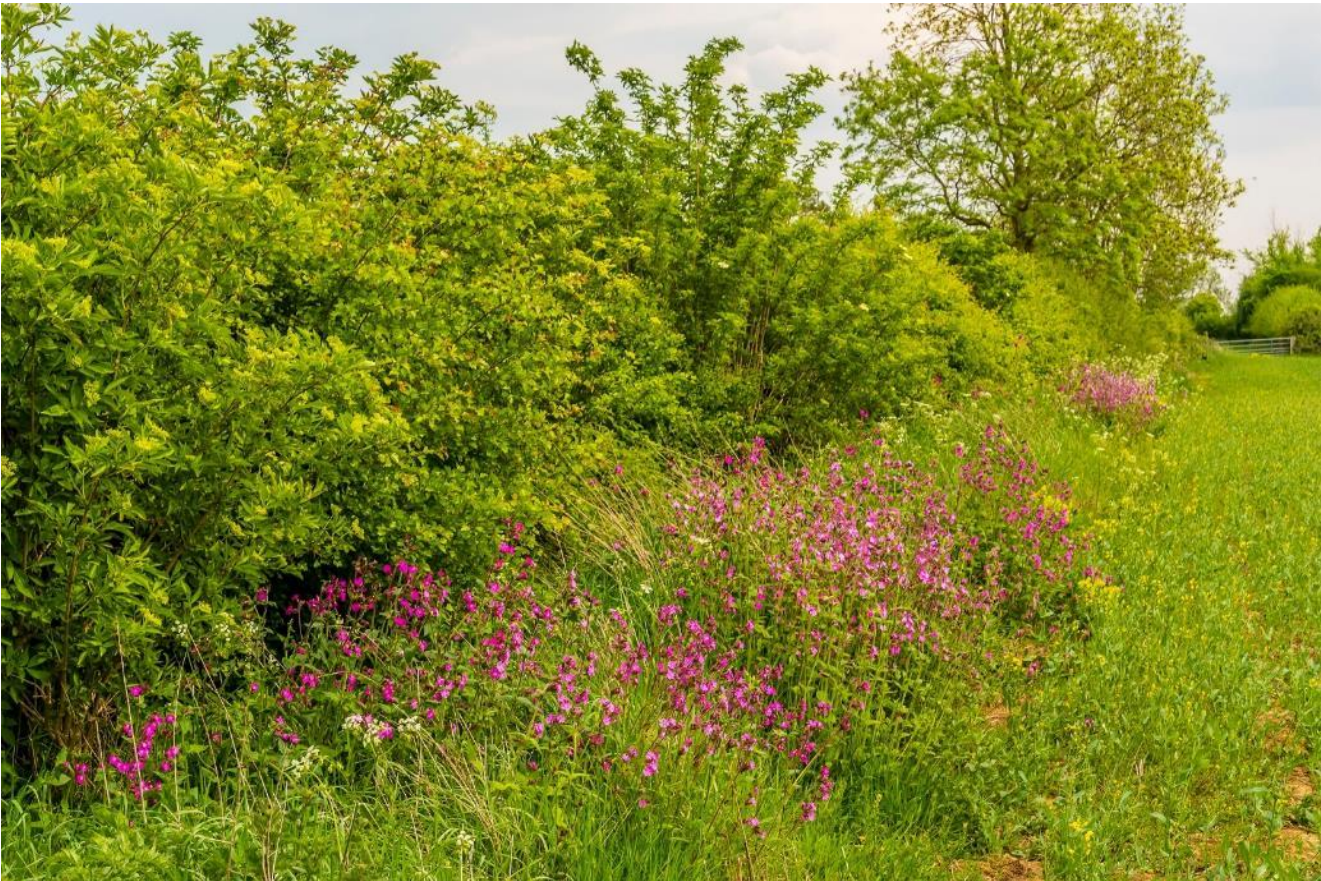
Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Year 0: Planting	All new species-rich hedgerow planting	November to March inclusive	Planted in double staggered rows (40cm apart) into well-prepared ground, with a minimum of five native tree species used at a frequency of 4-6 plants per metre. The plants should be protected with suitable guards during establishment. A 75mm mulch layer is to be maintained at the hedgerow bases or suitable herbicide spray application to avoid growth of undesirable species.
Year 1: Pruning		Regularly in year 1	In Year 1, prune lateral growth only to encourage bushy growth. Top up mulch layer as required or continue with herbicide spray applications as necessary. Re-firm and replace any loose or failed plants as required.
Year 2 onwards		September to February	Cut hedgerows annually on rotation, no more than 1 year in 3 between 1 st September and 28 th February. Leaving at least two-thirds of hedges untrimmed each year. A minimum height and width of 1.5m is required to meet condition criteria, but ideally greater sizes of 2m will be targeted. Infill planting of new specimens where required if gaps begin to form.
Year 5 - 10		As required	Tree guards removed as appropriate.
Year 10 – 15		As required	Lay to promote thickness, if required.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	20
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	5
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	40
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	5
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	10
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	10
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	10

What Does Success Look Like? (HD-F01)



3. Monitoring Schedule

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

Monitoring Strategy

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

Monitoring to be conducted in years 1-5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30. This will comprise condition assessment of all relevant habitats (neutral grassland, scrub, trees, woodland, SuDS and native hedgerow).
Each visit will consist of the following measures:

- UK Habitat Classification survey to map the extent and nature of habitats, in addition to condition assessments in accordance with Statutory Metric guidance (all habitats). Evaluation of habitat types against set condition criteria targets.
- A Monitoring Report will be written after each visit to include findings and recommendations for any changes in management or remedial actions as necessary.

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
BDW	North Hertfordshire 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
All monitoring years as above	September	September or October	As set out above covering neutral grassland, scrub, trees and woodland.

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

During initial site works and habitat establishment, detailed ‘toolbox talks’ will be held with the landowners and land managers/contractors to explain the measures within this Monitoring Plan and encourage an adaptive management approach. Regular communication will be held between the appointed ecologist and the management organisation where positive and negative issues can be explored and rectified as required. Day to day issues can be captured by all involved and issues resolved collectively.

Regular, robust monitoring visits will be undertaken in line with the schedule and methods set out above. These visits will be more frequent in initial years when the potential for issues and external unknown variables will be higher. Monitoring reports will regularly feedback findings to the responsible body.