Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Land at Swains Farm, Henfield
Date:	06/06/2025
Version:	1

Author:

South Downs Ecology
George Sayer
MCIEEM MArborA

Client:

Template Document User Guide

Please delete this guidance page upon completion.

Template User Guide

You can use the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan Template (HMMPT) for on-site or off-site biodiversity net gain projects. It is suitable for sites of varying sizes and complexity, from small and simple to large and complex. It provides a series of tables, figures and textboxes. Complete these to demonstrate how habitat creation, enhancement and management will be undertaken. Not every box will be relevant to every project. Omit those considered not relevant to your project, applying professional judgement.

Companion Document

The Companion Document contains templates for each broad habitat type used in the statutory biodiversity metric. It also assists authors in completing the 'Environmental Information', 'Creation, Enhancement and Management' and 'Monitoring' sections. To tailor the plan for your site, insert the relevant standardised forms from the Companion Document into your main HMMPT.

Site Baseline and Environmental Information

Considering the site's characteristics, choose the relevant baseline site conditions and background environmental information to include in your management plan. This is essential in informing the design of your project and shows the reviewer you have considered these in the proposals for the site. These include the proposed habitat creation and enhancement. Also, what is appropriate to include or exclude, or to point the reviewer to relevant information that has provided elsewhere as part of the application. Use the 'Baseline and Environmental Checklist PB-T01' to record relevant references, or reasons if not included.

HMMP Checklist (separate document)

This checklist is a summary of the HMMP Template headings. Author and reviewer can scan the list to check which HMMP details to include, or that have been included, in the submitted plan. You can also list and link to relevant supporting documents to accompany the templated details if required. This helps avoid duplication of information. The reviewer can then easily check which information to expect to see in the HMMPT and which to review in an alternative linked document.

Formatting

The HMMPT format is intended as a guide. The Template uses standard Microsoft Word formatting that has not be locked for editing. You can therefore adjust it to tailor your HMMP as required for the specific site and according to your preferences. For example, you can change text box sizes to reduce blank space in the template.

There are opportunities to provide and reference additional photographs and plans as separate appendices if required. Provide the reference number of the appropriate appendix, or location if included in a separate report, using the appropriate box within the template.

Text in grey is provided as a prompt. Replace grey text with your own words. Remember to change to black text **then delete any remaining grey 'prompt' text.**

You can delete blue text as this is for guidance purposes only.

Each text box in this HMMPT has a unique ID to assist reviewers. Do not change the reference code of any Boxes or Tables.

Supporting documents

- HMMPT Companion Document
- Statutory Biodiversity Metric tools and guides
- Biodiversity Net Gain Guidance

Using the Companion Document

The Companion Document includes additional boxes and tables that must be manually copied into this template using the copy-and-paste function. To streamline the copying and pasting process, you can minimise the heading by selecting the arrow on the left. Once the arrow is selected, when you copy, you will also copy any accompanying boxes or tables.

It is the author's responsibility to decide what additional information is appropriate to include.

Template published by Natural England.

We acknowledge the significant input from the HMMPT user-testers and production on Natural England's behalf by FPCR Environment and Design.

Contents

Version Control

The version control is used for updates to the content. Record the initial version and further version control details in this table each time the management plan is altered throughout the management and monitoring period.

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
1	For planning	George Sayer – 06/06/2025	

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

Authorship Details

Document currently owned by South Downs Ecology, 16 Oakford Park, Halnaker, Chichester PO18 0BF.

1. Project Background

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

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Land at Swain's Farm
BNG Project Name and Address	Land at Swain's Farm
Author Organisation	South Downs Ecology
Landowner	DSC Henfield Ltd
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	DSC Henfield Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	TBC
Planning authority	Horsham District Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	TBC
BNG register reference (if applicable)	TBC
Central OS grid reference	*TQ 22393 15700*
Metric revision/title	GS319.SwainsFarm.BNGMetric.v6
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

Retention: Trees, neutral grassland, bramble and mixed scrub, pond.

Creation: Neutral grassland, mixed scrub, rural trees

Enhancements: Existing Bramble and mixed scrub shall be enhanced

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

The habitat enhancement and creation works will be undertaken in autumn 2025 – spring 2026. The habitats will be subject to watering and initial grass cutting in summer 2026 followed by ongoing management each autumn.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Monitoring would be required to confirm the proposed habitats have been created, and that these are being managed appropriately to achieve the conditions stated. The site shall be inspected upon creation then monitored in years ,2,3,5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

No consents required – the proposed habitats are within the applicant's ownership.

Funding PB-B06

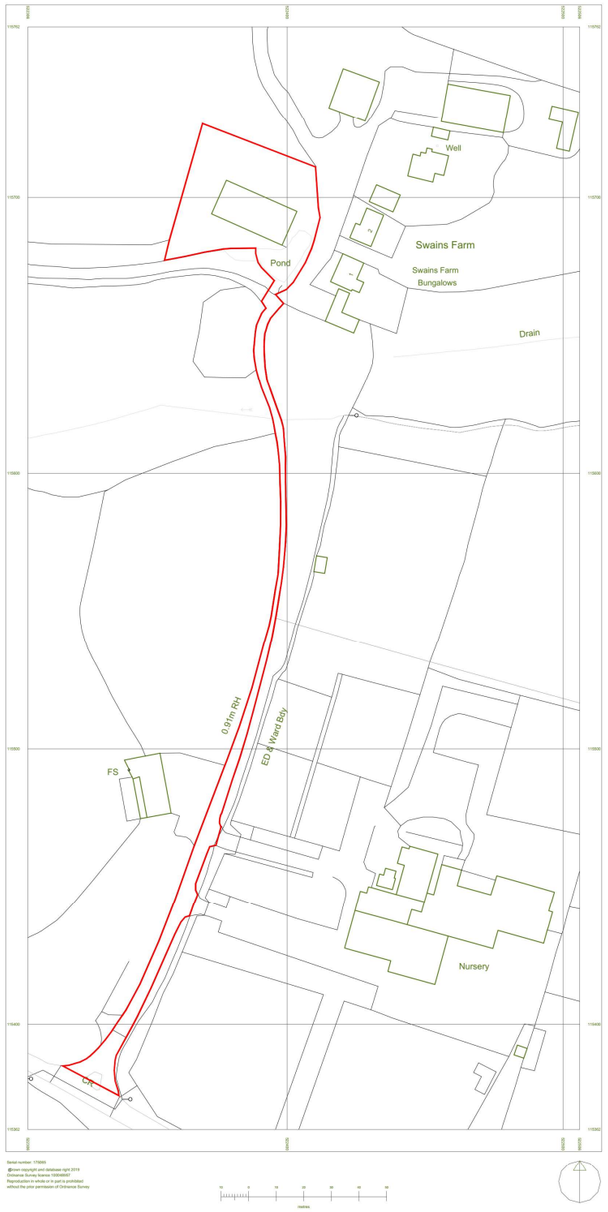
The applicant of the associated HMMP shall fund the creation of this HMMP, and all works going forward including habitat creation, management and monitoring.

Legal Agreement PB-B07

The HMMP shall be secured through a Section 106 Agreement as part of the associated planning application.

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01

Ordnance Survey
Ukmapcentre.com



Location Plan
1:1250 | EXISTING

MANORWOOD
building on tradition

Suite 114
26 The Hornet
Chichester
West Sussex
PO19 7BB

tel: 01243 201 102
email: enquiries@manorwood.co.uk
web: www.manorwood.co.uk

Address	Swains Farm, Brighton Road, Henfield, West Sussex, BN5 9RP
Drawing No.	2308SW_2025_000
Scale @ A3	1:1250
Job No.	2308SW_2025
Drawn By	MD
Checked By	BK
Drawn On	08.04.2025
Issued On	08.04.2025
Status	Existing
Drawing	Location Plan
Submission	Planning
Notes:	

Application Area: 3473.8m²

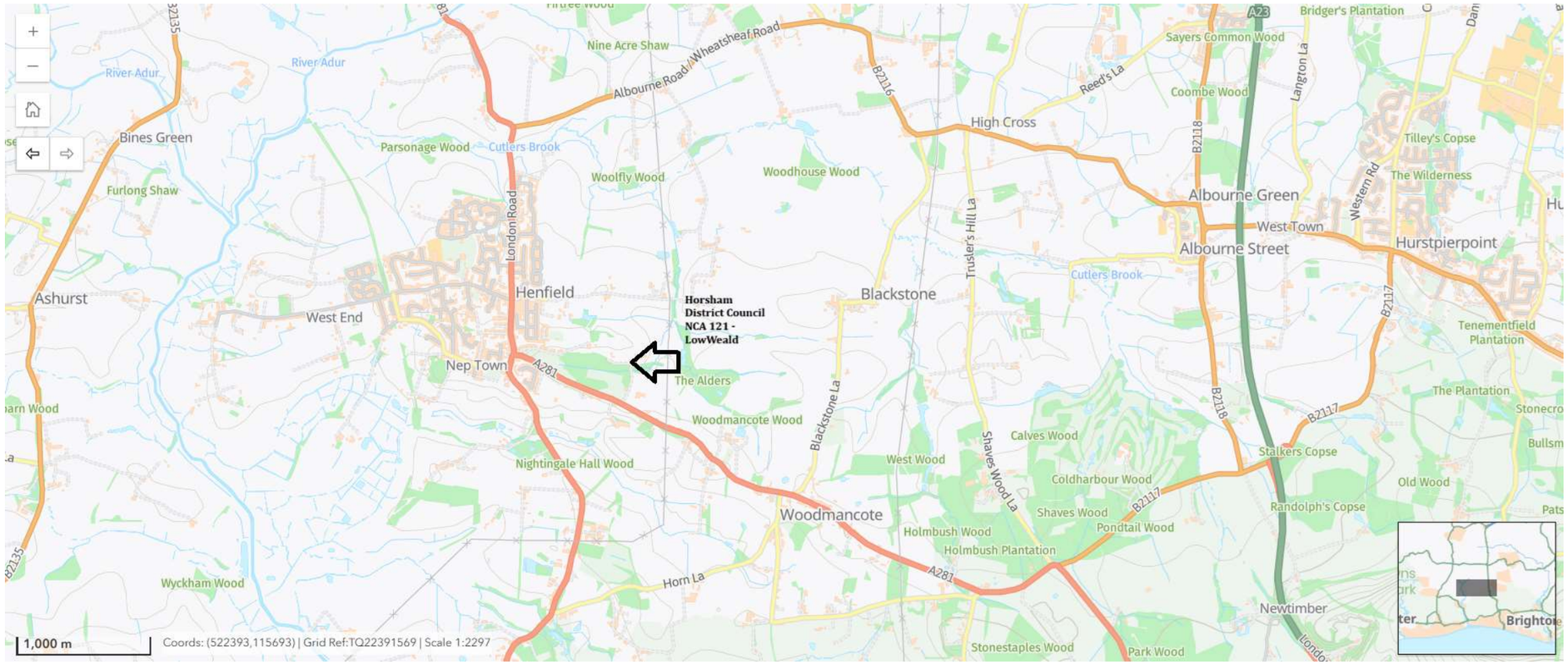
N

Indicative: 0.0°

1m @ 1:
50
100
200
500
1250

Site Context Plan PB-F02

This plan should show the location of the site, including the LPA, boundary, national character area, and any relevant landscape scale policy or guidance information.



Phasing strategy

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

The works shall be undertaken in a single phase. Planting and seeding shall be undertaken between Autumn 2025 and Spring 2026. The site will be inspected in summer 2026 to ensure habitats have been created.

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		George Sayer		
Organisation		South Downs Ecology		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC

The ecologist is responsible for the creation of this HMMP and for the inspection of the works to ensure creation. The ecologist or an appropriate replacement will then undertake ongoing monitoring and ongoing reporting as necessary.

Statement of Competency

George has been a full-time practicing ecologist since 2016 with extensive experience of surveying and assessing habitats and designing habitat creation. George has worked in BNG since 2020. George is a full member of CIEEM.

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		DSC Henfield Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC

The landowner shall employ appropriate staff and contractors to ensure the creation and management and ongoing monitoring of the proposed habitats. They shall also ensure that any remediation works are undertaken if necessary.

Statement of Competency

As the owner there are no specific skills required other than the ability to assign and commission appropriate staff and contractors to undertake the works required.

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		TBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC

Either direct staff of DSC Henfield or an appropriate contractor shall be appointed to undertake the creation and management works.

Statement of Competency

Those commissioned shall provide details of their qualifications and experience.

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		Horsham District Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	

The LPA shall review, approve and undertake ongoing compliance checks of this plan.

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site currently consists of an agricultural yard and surrounding vacant areas, including patches of scrub, neutral grassland, trees, tall forbs and a pond. The main body of the site consist of a building, sealed and unsealed surfaces.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The site is proposed to become a residential development. The centre of the site will become developed land and vegetated garden. The margins will be a mosaic of mixed scrub and neutral grassland, with the pond retained. All habitat creation and enhancement will take place outside of residential curtilage.

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?	☐	
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?	☒	The site is likely used by bats and birds, and is used by common lizards and slow worms.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		
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?	☐	
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	GS319.SwainsFarm.EclA.v1
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	There is a pond to the south of the site; this will be retained and the surrounding scrub managed according to the soil moisture.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	

Baseline and Environmental Information

See the Companion Document for further information.

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 overarching aim is to achieve a gain to address losses from the Swain's Farm proposal, and to create a more diverse habitat and buffer to the new dwellings in the location, to support wildlife such as birds, reptiles, invertebrates, amphibians and bats.

Specific objectives are:

Create diverse mixed scrub that acts as a gradation from the pond and grassland and supports a range of flowering and fruiting species. This will be simple to achieve through planting and management of existing scrub.

Create an ecotone from the scrub suitable for species such as reptiles and invertebrates through creation of further neutral grassland wildflower with scattered trees. This will be undertaken through harrowing and seeding and annual cutting.

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 site already contains neutral grassland, scrub and a pond. The grassland is already in moderate condition, but the scrub is either just bramble or in poor condition. These habitats provide a basis for the design proposals.

There is a pond present to the south east. This is to be retained on the edge of a residential curtilage and the scrub surrounding will be managed to create a better ecotone and reduce shading.

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
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface, bramble scrub, tall forbs	Other neutral grassland	1	Poor	Moderate	5	A – Pass B – Pass C – Pass D – Fail E – Fail F - Fail	Likely to achieve moderate condition. Bracken and scrub will be allowed to develop naturally if they arise and suboptimal species are likely given the prevalence of nettle currently. As such these criteria will not be sought.
Mixed scrub	Mixed Scrub	4	Poor	Moderate	5	A – Pass B – Pass C – Pass D – Fail E - Fail	Relatively straightforward to achieve, the habitat will be too small for significant glades or rides. The habitat already achieves B and C so just needs to achieve A
Bramble scrub	Mixed Scrub	5	Poor	Good	10	A – Pass B – Pass C – Pass D – Pass E - Pass	The scrub already contains several mature trees and shrubs and could therefore become good condition with careful management of the edges to ensure D and E are achieved
Bramble scrub	Mixed Scrub	9	Poor	Moderate	5	A – Pass B – Pass C – Pass D – Fail E - Fail	Relatively straightforward to achieve, the habitat will be too small for significant glades or rides. The habitat already achieves B and C so just needs to achieve A
Tall Forbs	Mixed Scrub	C5	Poor	Moderate	5	A – Pass B – Pass C – Pass	Relatively straightforward to achieve, the habitat will be too small for significant glades or rides. The habitat already

						D – Fail E - Fail	achieves B and C so just needs to achieve A
Neutral Grassland, Bramble Scrub	Urban Tree	3	Poor	Moderate	27	A – Pass B – Pass C – Fail D – Pass E – Fail F - Pass	Trees are unlikely to be mature or to have significant niches within 27years.

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

The pond will be subject to enhancement including de-silting and removal of shading; this is likely to remain partly within residential curtilage and as such has not been counted.

Areas of scrub if taken as a whole will likely achieve good condition.

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

Small areas of grassland, scrub and trees would be retained as would the pond, by isolating these from the construction zone.

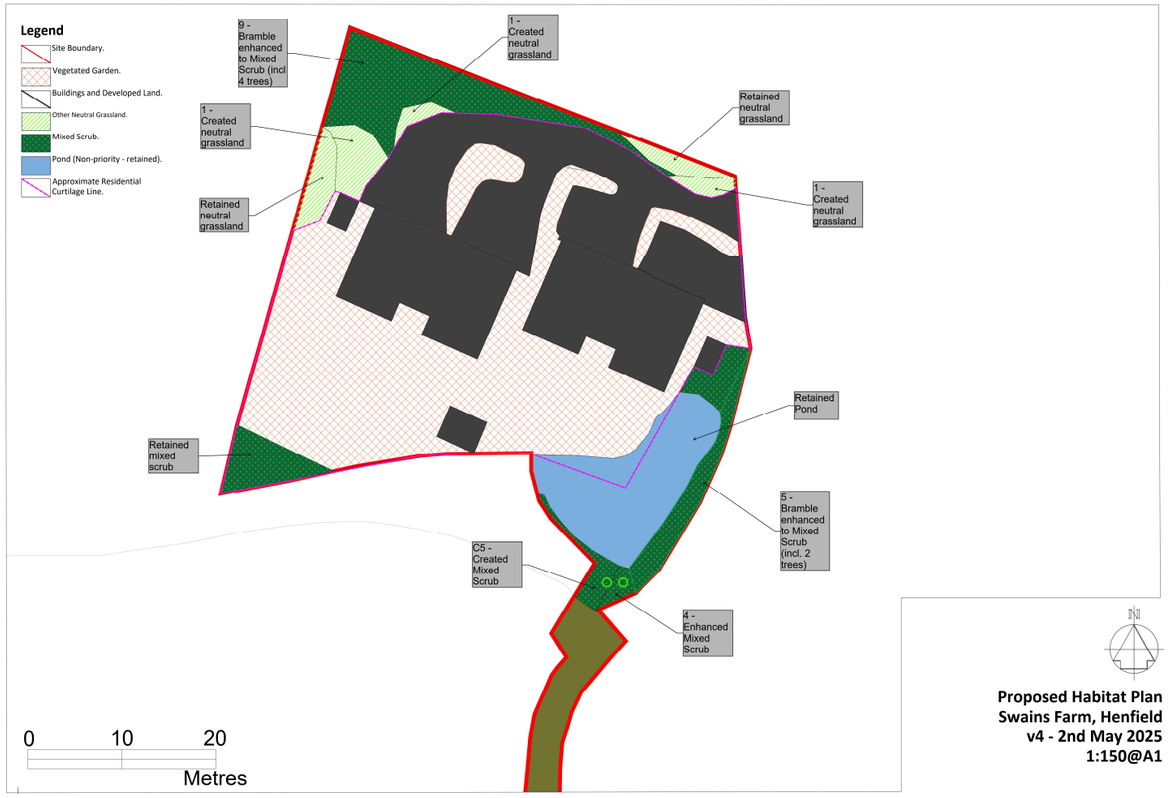
Small areas of scrub and grassland might be temporarily destroyed as part of works, but could easily be reinstated within 2 years.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

These would be protected during construction through the use of appropriate barriers, debris mesh, and pollution control measures such as oil traps and silt barriers to protect the pond water quality.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

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



Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

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

Target Habitat						
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Yes	3C	Seed with an appropriate neutral grassland seed mix.	N/A	Annual strim and cut back of surrounding scrub.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	3C	Cutting will aim to keep edge habitats adjacent gardens relatively low, with a graded edge up to the scrub	N/A	Cutting manually with a strimmer to the correct height.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	3C	Small patches will likely occur through management.	N/A	Rabbits and management will likely achieve this readily.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	No	3C	Scrub will likely invade in places, but will be cut back before seeding. Initial ground preparation will aim to remove all stumps, rhizomes etc.	N/A	These will be suppressed in initial creation and ongoing cutting.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.	No	3C	Such species will likely remain given the current prevalence of nettle onsite. Initial ground preparation will aim to remove all rhizomes etc.	N/A	These will be suppressed in initial creation and ongoing cutting.

	If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.					
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	No	3C	This level of diversity will not be targeted but might be achieved in any case. Habitat is likely too small to achieve this consistently	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)
Surrounding scrub will be graded to form a gradual ecotone.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Prepare soil	3C	Any time of year	Ground to be cleared, all roots, rhizomes, stumps, stones and debris to be raked out and soil prepared to a fine tilth.
Seed soil	3C	Autumn (Sept-Oct) or spring (March-April)	Seed at the recommended density during suitable conditions. Gently firm seeds in.
Initial cut	3C	August	Allow seed and weeds to grow together and cut in late summer, remove arisings. This will suppress more vigorous weeds and open the sward for slower perennials.
Autumn and winter cut	3C	September-March	Undertake cuts as required to maintain a dense sward and prevent thatch. Recommended every 1-2 months.
Ongoing cuts.	3C	March and July-August	Cut to 50mm in early spring and remove arisings. Allow to grow until mid-late summer and cut again.
Ongoing autumn and winter cut	3C	September-March	Undertake cuts as required to maintain a dense sward and prevent thatch. Recommended every 1-2 months.

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

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	0.75	
Betony	Betonica officinalis	0.75	
Common Knapweed	Centurea nigra	2.25	
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota	1.5	
Lady's Bedstraw	Galium verum	0.4	
Meadow Crane's-bill	Geranium pratense	0.4	
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	1.35	
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	1.5	
Salad Burnet	Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba	1.5	
Cowslip	Primula veris	1.05	
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	1.1	
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	1.2	
Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus	0.15	
Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	0.4	
Bladder Campion	Silene vulgaris	0.75	
	Grasses	85	
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	8.5	
Crested Dogstail	Cynosurus cristatus	29.75	
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	25.5	
Smaller Cat's-tail	Phleum bertolonii	4.25	
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	Poa pratensis	17	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)

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:						
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 *Corylus avellana,* common juniper *Juniperus communis,* sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens,* which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes	4,5,C5,9	Planting at least 4 native woody species suited to the location	Addition of at least 3 native woody species suited to the location	Continue to cut back any overly-dominant species
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes	5	Existing mature shrubs exist in 9 but will not be created elsewhere	N/A	N/A
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	4,5,C5,9	Appropriate preparation of soil will guard against the appearance of INNS	Such species will not be planted	The habitat will be monitored for the appearance of INNS or undesirable species, and these would be removed if found.
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	4,5,C5,9	The edges will be seeded with grassland seed and smaller whips planted here.	New whip planting will be undertaken to the edges to create a graded edge.	Cutting will be graded with scrub cut lot at the edges and left higher in the centre, creating a ‘domed’ effect
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	Yes	5,9	Small openings will be made in the larger areas of scrub, these will be allowed to slowly refill.	Small openings will be made in the larger areas of scrub, these will be allowed to slowly refill.	Small openings will be made periodically in the larger areas of scrub, these will be allowed to slowly refill.

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)
The habitat will be blended with the areas of grassland and the pond edge.

Scrub

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

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

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation	All	Any time	Existing tall forbs and brambles will be cut back, and rhizomes removed to allow in-planting of whips. Halo-cutting around these areas will ensure whips are not overwhelmed by brambles or ruderals.
Planting	All	Autumn (October-November) or spring (February-March)	Whips in-planting with notch planting into existing areas. Larger shrubs planted into pits manually excavated.
Cutting	All	Winter (November-January)	Cutting undertaken as required, to form a dense dome-shape.
Check for INNS, undesirable species and rubbish	All	Quarterly	Checks for INNS, undesirable species and rubbish which should be removed immediately

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	20	
Guelder Rose	*Viburnum opulus*	15	
Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	10	
Other Willows	*Salix spp.*	5	
Alder Buckthorn	*Frangula alnus*	10	
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	10	
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	5	
Dogwood	*Cornus sanguinea*	10	
Spindle	*Euonymus europaeus*	10	
Wild Privet	*Ligustrum vulgare*	5	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)
Scrub should be kept relatively low and open to prevent shading of other habitats.

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-F01)

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

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

Target Habitat:						
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Features**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	7	Only plant native species	N/A	N/A
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	7	Individual trees will be planted	N/A	N/A
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	7	Unlikely to reach maturity in 27 years	N/A	N/A
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	7	The trees planted will be small-medium species that do not need pruning.	N/A	N/A
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	7	Unlikely to gain significant features in 27 years	N/A	N/A
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	7	Trees will be planted into vegetation.	N/A	N/A

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
Ground preparation	7	Any time	Ground to be cleared and a pit created, of at least 20% larger in all directions that the rootball, and roughed-up with a fork to prevent water sitting in the pit. For larger bareroot trees, a slot will be cut with a spade.
Planting	7	Autumn (October-November) or spring (February-March)	Plant when there is no risk of frost but during damp periods. Add some compost or mulch to all pits, plant up to the plant collar and firm in by foot. Add mulch to the base of the tree to temporarily suppress other plants, and water in with at least 20l of water. Install a low-level (30cm) stake and secure tree with a biodegradable tie.
Watering	7	May-September if required.	Any periods of over 2 weeks without any rainfall during this period should instigate a single watering of at least 10l per plant, distributed over the rootball.
Pruning	7	November-January Unless Birches; Prune Birches in midsummer	If required, light pruning to be carried out in winter unless the tree is a birch, which will tend to die back if pruned in winter. Prune birch in midsummer when vigorous.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	2	
Crab apple	*Malus sylvestris*	2	
Wych Elm	*Ulmus glabra*	2	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)

What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)

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

Provide a site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and, or, managing each habitat type. Consider your approach to delivering the BNG targets in case the management prescriptions do not deliver as expected.

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

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Summer 2026 onward	Neutral grassland	Habitat not created/ not achieving habitat type or condition	If the habitat cannot reasonably be classified as neutral grassland given the species composition and diversity.	Re-harrowing and seeding in autumn 2026. Consideration of whether other species e.g. more or less shade-tolerant species should be used.
Summer 2026 onward	Mixed Scrub	Planting not undertaken or planting has failed	More than 10% of whips have failed within 5 years.	Replant failed whips in autumn 2026
Summer 2026 onward	Trees	Planting not undertaken or planting has failed	Any tree is missing or dead/dying within 5 years. Clear damage to any trees by e.g. strimmer lines.	Replant failed trees in autumn 2026. Ensure contractors are aware of management techniques to minimise damage to trees.
Late summer 2027 onward	Neutral grassland	Inappropriate management cutting or lack of cutting resulting in loss of diversity	If the habitat cannot reasonably be classified as neutral grassland, has clearly been cut below 5cm height, does not display a diverse sward or shows more than 5% of scalping of soil.	Provide guidance to contractor/manager to ensure appropriate cutting is undertaken. Reseed habitats if necessary due to loss of species.
Summer 2026-2027	Trees	Trees struggling in first two seasons due to dry weather.	Trees should be watered fortnightly between mid-June and mid-August for the first 2 seasons. Should any tree show signs of water stress such as wilting or browning.	Water trees weekly during drought conditions; apply mulch around the base to retain more water in the soil. Replace any trees that fail.

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)
Year 1 (summer after seeding in spring or previous autumn) – Initial assessment in midsummer to confirm harrowing and seeding has been undertaken and that seed has germinated. Checks that scrub and trees have been planted and do not show transplant shock or water stress. Year 2 – Midsummer - detailed assessment of grassland, species list and species richness over 5 square metre quadrats to check overall habitat type is likely to be obtained by year 5. Check to confirm scrub and trees are all establishing. Year 2 – autumn – check of cutting of grassland and removal of arisings. Year 3 – Midsummer - detailed assessment of grassland, species list and species richness over 5 square metre quadrats to check overall habitat type is likely to be obtained by year 5. Check to confirm scrub is all establishing. Year 3 – autumn – check of cutting of grassland and removal of arisings; check of scrub cutting if undertaken. Year 5 – Midsummer - detailed assessment of grassland, species list and species richness over 5 square metre quadrats. Check to confirm scrub and trees are all established. Check that grassland and scrub have achieved the target condition through full condition assessment. Year 5 – autumn – check of cutting of grassland and removal of arisings; check of scrub cutting if undertaken. Years 10,15,20,25 and 30. – Midsummer - detailed assessment of grassland, species list and species richness over 5 square metre quadrats. Check to confirm scrub, and trees are all healthy. Year 25 – check to confirm that trees have achieved the desired condition in preparation for the target of 27 years.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

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

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Other neutral grassland	Quadrat sampling - 5no. 1m square quadrats given the small area. Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Visual inspection following cutting to ensure height and variety is achieved as proposed. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list.	Years 2,3,5, and every 5 years.
Mixed Scrub	Check that at least 3no. species have established. Collect a botanical species list to confirm this and no undesirable or invasive species present. Visual inspection of edges for habitat ecotone.	Years 2,3,5 and every 5 years.
Urban Trees	Visual check that planted trees are native and oversailing vegetation.	On completion.
Urban Trees	Visual inspection for obvious pests, diseases and other damage as well as ecological niches.	2,3,5 and every 5 years.

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
DSC Henfield Ltd	Horsham 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
Y0	September	September-November	Report on results of initial grassland seeding, scrub, tree creation.
Y2	September	September-November	Report on ongoing establishment of grassland, scrub and trees.
Y3	September	September-November	Report on establishment of grassland, scrub, and trees.
Y5	September	September-November	Report confirming ultimate creation of grassland (fairly poor), scrub (moderate), and trees (moderate).
Every 5 Years	September	September-November	Report confirming ongoing compliance.
Y25	September	September-November	Report confirming establishment and creation of trees in moderate condition.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Should the grassland struggle to achieve neutral grassland status (i.e. due to dominance of rye grass or ruderals) or be overwhelmed by scrub, then further heavy harrowing or a light scrape of soil would be necessary to remove nutrients and roots of these species, to allow reseeding.

Should any habitat fail to thrive due to shading from the surrounding scrub and trees, species should be considered that are more shade-tolerant and planted in the next season to replace those failing.

For example, wood sages, wood anemone, bluebells, lesser celandine, violet are all relatively tolerant of heavy shade and could be planted in higher density should grasses struggle. Hornbeam, holly and hazel all tolerate shade and could be planted if other scrub species struggle.

Should invasive species arise in any habitat, the areas are small and this can be treated manually as per the current best practice. The same goes for dominant scrub such as bramble or blackthorn, nettles and bracken. Such species can be cut repeatedly with a brushcutter to reduce their vigour. If this does not work then discrete removal of roots would be undertaken.