



Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Long Barn, Crays Lane, Goose Green, West Sussex, RH20 2LR

January 2026



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Document Information

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001	23/01/2026	Alice Motola – BSc, MSc (Hons) - Assistant Ecologist	Hannah Baker BSc (Hons) – Director and Principal Ecologist

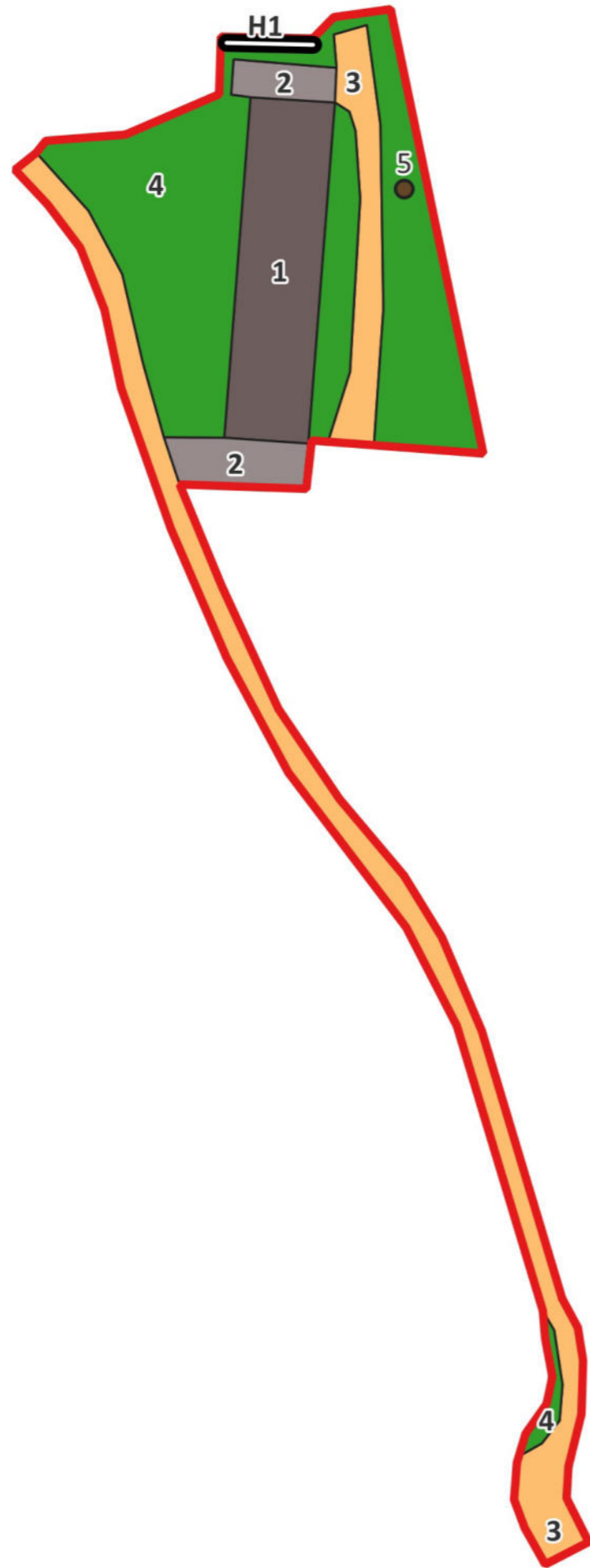
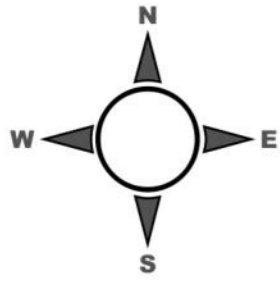
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Legend








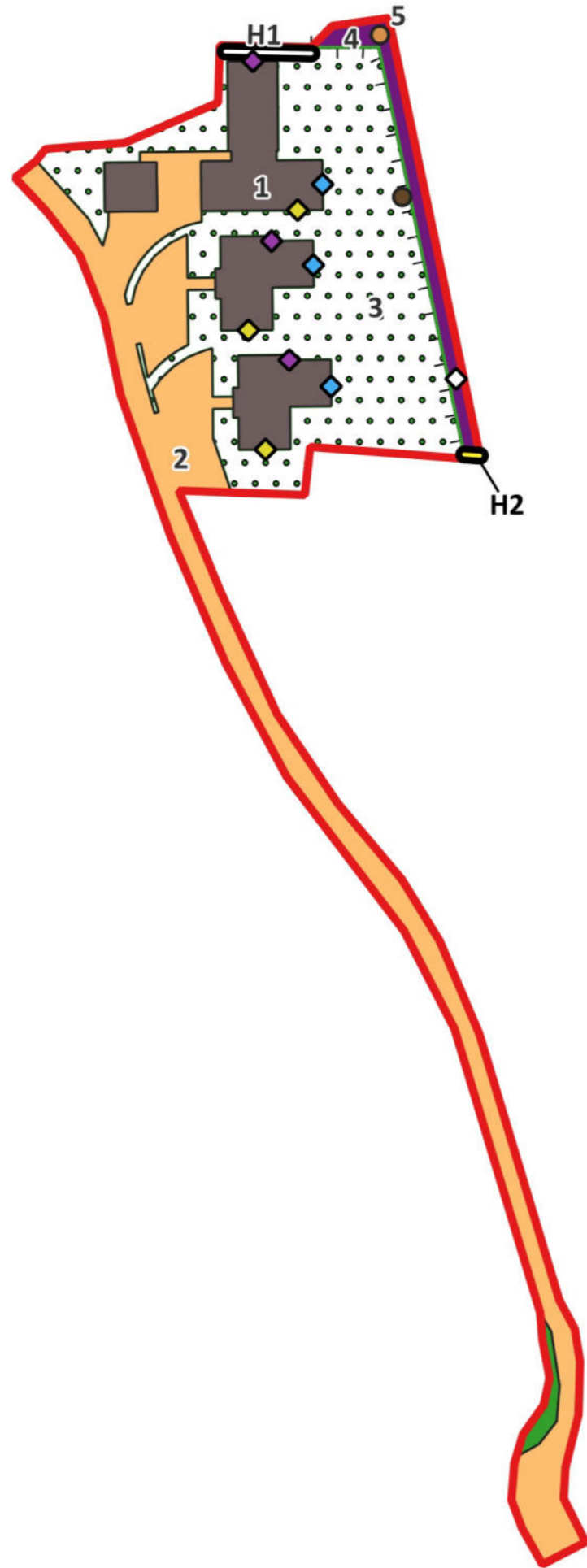
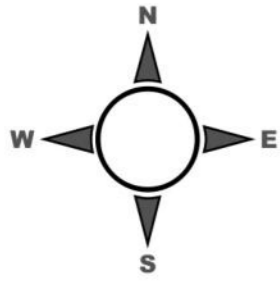
-  Development boundary
- UKHab Baseline**
-  Modified grassland
-  Developed land; sealed surface
-  Developed land; sealed surface (Buildings)
-  Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
-  Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
-  Individual rural tree

Figure Title:
BNG Baseline Habitat Plan

Client/ Project Reference:
Matthew Holt
C-NFA-001

Figure number: 1	Revision: 1	Scale at A4: 1:1150
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Cartographer: AM	Date drawn: 22/12/25	Approver: HB
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Legend

- Development boundary
- Fence
- UKHab Proposed**
- Modified grassland
- Mixed scrub
- Vegetated garden
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Artificial unsealed, unsealed surface
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
- Proposed native hedgerow
- Proposed individual rural tree
- Retained individual rural tree
- Ecological Enhancements**
- Bee brick
- Hibernaculum
- Integrated bat box
- Integrated bird box

Figure Title:
BNG Proposed Habitat Plan

Client/ Project Reference:
Matthew Holt
C-NFA-001

Figure number: 2	Revision: 1	Scale at A4: 1:1150
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Cartographer: AM	Date drawn: 15/01/26	Approver: HB
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1. Development Information

1.1 Development Background

1.1.1 The development information and an overview of the development background is outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1 – Development Information.

Landowner	Matthew Holt
Development Location	Long Barn, Crays Lane, Goose Green, West Sussex, RH20 2LR (RH20 2LR)
Development Type	Residential
Local Planning Authority	Horsham District Council (HDC)
Planning Reference	DC/25/1756
Planning Status	Decided
Development Plan	New Form Architecture Ltd, drawing reference: PL-GA-05
Development Phasing	The development will be delivered in a single phase.
Proposed Land Manager	Appointed Contractor
Location of Habitat Management	Onsite
Legal Agreement	It is considered that the proposed on-site habitat creation may be suitable for being secured via a planning condition, rather than a Section 106 agreement, subject to HDC's agreement.
Funding Agreement	The habitat management will be funded by the landowner.
BNG Register Reference	N/A
Biodiversity Net Gain Metric Revision/Title	C-NFA-001_BNG_Metric

1.2 Scope of the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Extent

1.2.1 The Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) is limited to areas within the development boundary where on-going management can be secured via a legal agreement or condition of planning (See Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Aims and Objectives

1.2.2 The HMMP sets the following aims and objectives:

- To identify the opportunities offered by the development to deliver measurable net gains for biodiversity as defined under the requirements of The Environment Act, 2021, set at a minimum threshold of 10% gain;
- To identify the opportunities of the development to achieve 'additionality' by incorporating ecological enhancements that are not universally measurable;
- Outline the design of any ecological enhancements and how this will be delivered as part of the development;
- Provide a strategy, management and monitoring plan to outline how ecological enhancements will be successfully implemented and retained as part of the development; and
- Provide details on the location of the ecological enhancements supported by digitized mapping.

1.2.3 The aims and objectives of the HMMP are based on the BNG calculation for the proposed development which sets out a provisional 14.40% net gain in habitat units and 35.09% net gain in hedgerow units. The baseline value for watercourses is zero.

1.2.4 To ensure the development is compliant with:

- The Environment Act, 2021;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2024; and
- Horsham District Council Planning Framework, 2015.



2. Method

2.1 General Approach

2.1.1 This section outlines the approach to inform the HMMP and ensure the proposed aims and objectives can be achieved in practice.

2.2 Sources of Information

Desk Study

2.2.1 To ensure the proposals of this HMMP do not result in adverse impacts on any sites or habitats of biodiversity value, the following sources of information have been sought:

- RAMSAR, Special Conservation Areas (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), (including potentially designated sites), Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) and locally designated sites – within 2 km of the development boundary;
- All other non-statutory designated sites – within 1 km of the development boundary;
- Habitats of Principle Importance (HPI), Ancient woodland and Rivers – within 2 km of the development boundary; and
- Ponds – within 0.5 km of the development boundary.

2.2.2 To ensure the proposed ecological enhancement and habitat creation is appropriate to the surrounding landscape, details on the National Character Region and the Arun Landscape Character Assessment were sought.

2.2.3 To gain an understanding of the suitability of the site to support certain habitat types, an understanding of the site geology was sought. The sites soil type has not been sought at this time but will be considered prior to commencement of the development.

2.2.4 Sources of information within the study area for the desk study were as follows;

- The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- Government open-source GIS datasets;
- OS Mapping District Data;
- Horsham District Council Planning Framework, 2015;
- Satellite images (powered by google via QGIS 3.38);

- British Geological Society – Geology Viewer; and
- LandIS – Soil Viewer.

Field Surveys

2.2.5 A UK Habitat Classification Survey (hereafter UKHab Survey) and baseline condition assessment of habitats within the development boundary was undertaken to inform the baseline Biodiversity Net Gain calculation and set appropriate condition assessment target for proposed habitat types.

Relevant Documents and Reports

2.2.6 The documents outlined below in Table 2 are considered relevant and have been used to identify any ecological considerations within the development boundary and to inform the HMMP:

Table 2 Relevant documents used in this HMMP.

Document Reference/ Title		Author	Date
C-NFA-001_BNG_Metric	BNG Statutory Metric	Arun Ecology Ltd	January 2026
C-NFA-001_Condition Assessment	BNG Condition Assessment	Arun Ecology Ltd	January 2026
C-NFA-001_BNG_Gain Plan	BNG Gain Plan	Arun Ecology Ltd	January 2026



3. Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan Considerations

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 This section outlines the baseline information that has informed both the design and delivery of habitat retention, enhancement and creation on-site to ensure the aims of the HMMP are appropriately designed and reasonably likely to be successful.

3.2 Landscape Design Considerations

National Character Region

- 3.2.1 The development boundary is located within the 121 – Low Weald National Character Area, a landscape defined by its densely wooded areas with a high proportion of ancient woodland. Approximately 9% of the Low Weald falls within the adjacent designated landscapes of the Surrey Hills, Kent Downs and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the South Downs National Park and 23 % of the area is identified as greenbelt land.

3.3 Ecology Information

Designated Sites

- 3.3.1 The scope of this HMMP Plan is reasonably unlikely to result in any adverse impacts to any designated sites, given the small scale of the development and the distance to the nearest designated sites of >2 km.

Irreplaceable Habitat and Other Habitats of Conservation Concern

- 3.3.2 It is not anticipated that there will be any adverse impacts on any irreplaceable habitats as part of the scope of this HMMP.

Protected Species

- 3.3.3 No Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) has been undertaken for this site, and therefore the likely presence or absence of protected species is currently unknown. In the event that any protected species, or evidence of their presence, are identified during works, all activities in the affected area will cease immediately. A suitably qualified ecologist will be consulted to provide further advice and, where necessary, appropriate mitigation measures and licensing requirements will be agreed prior to works recommencing.

3.4 Historic Environment and Earth Heritage

- 3.4.1 There are no known historic environment or earth heritage constraints within the development boundary.

3.5 Environmental Information

Underlying Geology and Site Soil and Substrate Baseline

- 3.5.1 The underlying geology is Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 133.9 and 126.3 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.

- 3.5.2 The soil layer returned from the LandIS database is lowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. No site survey has been undertaken to determine the soil type and formation at this time. It is, however, recommended that the soil is subject to testing to ensure the successful implementation of any proposed habitat.

3.6 Land Use Information

Proposed Land Use

- 3.6.1 The primary proposed land use within the development boundary will be residential.

Public Access

There is no public access to, or within, the development boundary.



4. Baseline Habitat Information

4.1 Baseline Habitat within the Development Boundary

4.1.1 The information provided in Table 3 formed the baseline habitat criteria for habitats as part of the BNG assessment for the development (see Figure 1).

Table 3 - BNG Baseline Habitat Information.

Habitat Type	Parcel Reference	Irreplaceable Habitat	Priority Habitat	Area (ha)/length (km)	Distinctiveness	Strategic significance	Retained Area (ha)	Enhanced Area	Baseline Conditions	BNG Condition Assessment Criteria Met	Limitations and Notes (on any Degradation Prior to Assessment).	Existing Management and Monitoring
On-site Habitats												
Developed land; sealed surface	1	No	No	0.05	Very Low	Low	0	0	N/A - Other	N/A	• None recorded.	• None
Developed land; sealed surface	2	No	No	0.017	Very Low	Low	0	0	N/A - Other	N/A	• None recorded	• None
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	3	No	No	0.092	Very Low	Low	0.07	0	N/A - Other	N/A	• None recorded	• None
Modified grassland	4	No	No	0.141	Low	Low	0.003	0	Poor	• Criteria met: B, C, E, F and G Criteria not met: A and D	• None recorded	• Regular mowing
Individual rural tree	5	No	No	0.0041	Medium	High	0.0041	0	Good	• Criteria met: A, B, D, E, F • Criteria not met: C	• None recorded	• None
On-site Hedgerow Habitat												
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	H1	No	No	0.011	Very Low	High	0.011	0	Poor	N/A	• None recorded	• None



5. Proposed Onsite Habitat Creation

5.1 Habitat Creation

5.1.1 The habitat creations proposed as part of the development that falls within the scope of the HMMP are outlined below in Table 4 and displayed in Figure 2.

Table 4 – Habitat creation proposed within the development boundary.

Proposed Habitat Type	Habitat Reference Number(s)	Area (ha)/ Length (Km)	Distinctiveness	Strategic Significance	Target Condition	Years to reach target	BNG Condition Assessment criteria Targeted (Y/N)	Specification and Method of Creation/Enhancement.
On-site Habitats								
Individual Rural Tree	5	0.0041 ha (n = 1)	Medium	High	Moderate	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria met: A, B, C, D, F. Criteria not met: C and E. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One individual native tree is proposed within the development boundary to be planted within the proposed mixed scrub habitat, in the northeastern corner of the development (see Figure 2). This may include: field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) or elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). If alternative species are used, they must comprise locally occurring native species appropriate to the site's soil type and conditions. The native tree will be planted in line with the following general principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tree will be a nursery grown, root balled specimen trees and will be between 1 and 3 years old at the time of planting; The tree will be planted between November and March and spaced at least 5 m apart from other newly planted or existing trees and planted in a small area of clear ground with the surrounding grassland cut short to reduce competition for water; and The tree will be planted within a planting pit. The pit will be dug to the same depth as the container the root ball is placed in to prevent settlement and sinking post planting. The width of the pit will be a minimum of one and a half times as large as the root ball/container and up to a maximum of two times as wide (likely to be 30-45 cm deep and 45-60 cm wide). The soil used to back fill the pit will consist of 1/3 organic matter and 2/3 existing soil to 90% of the root ball height. A mulch could be used on the surface to retain an area of ground free of vegetation and keep competition for resources low. The tree will be planted with a stake, supporting strap and a biodegradable guard where appropriate to protect the tree from animal damage, ensure they are appropriately secured to the ground, and ensure vertical growth.



								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A list of recommended native tree species has been provided based on regional suitability and an assumed soil type informed by local context. However, it should be noted that no formal soil testing has been carried out at this stage. As soil composition can significantly influence species success, we reserve the right to revise this management plan should subsequent soil testing indicate that alternative species would be more appropriate for the site conditions.
Mixed scrub	4	0.014 ha	Medium	Medium	Poor	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria met: C. • Criteria not met: A, B, D, E. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed scrub habitat will be created at the back of the proposed new residential plot gardens along the eastern development boundary, and it shall be delimited by a fence. • A diverse species mix with at least 3 native woody species will be chosen for planting. All species will be native to the UK and be of local provenance and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 75% formed from a choice of blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) or goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>); ○ 25% from a choice of dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>), guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>), spindle (<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>) or holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>); and ○ 5% from a choice of yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>), bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>), ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) and native clematis (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>). • The following method of creation will be followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mixed scrub will be planted with transplanted root ball shrubs. Mixed scrub will ideally be planted between November – March in suitable weather conditions. It may be possible to plant at other times of the year where there are sustained periods of suitable weather that provide appropriate conditions for planting. ○ Mixed scrub shrubs will be planted in planting pits and include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The vegetation at the location of the planting pit will first be removed to reduce the competition with planted shrubs. ▪ The planting pit will be dug to the same depth as the container the root ball is placed in to prevent settlement and sinking post planting. The width of the pit will be a minimum of one and a half times as large as the root ball/container and up to a maximum of two times as wide (likely to be 30-45 cm deep and 45-60 cm wide). Professional judgment should, however, be used to determine the width and depth of the pit at the time of planting based on the site soil conditions and available space. ▪ The soil used to back fill the pit will consist of 1/3 organic matter and 2/3 existing soil to 90% of the root ball height. A mulch could be used on the surface to retain an area of ground free of vegetation and keep competition for resources low. ○ All shrubs will be planted with biodegradable guards to protect them from damage (where required) and will also be planted with a supporting cane/ stake to encourage vertical growth.



On-site Hedgerow								
Native hedgerow	H2	0.002	Low	High	Poor	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria met: B1, B2, C2, D1, Criteria not met: A1, A2, C1, D2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A native hedgerow of poor condition will be created on-site along the southeastern corner of the development boundary (see Figure 2). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hedgerow will be less than 1.5 m tall and 1.5 m wide when initially planted, and contain at least 3 native species in the following ratios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% from a choice of hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>), privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>), beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) 25% holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>); 25% from a choice of guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), European spindle, crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>), holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) and yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>); and 5% from a choice of climbers, such as honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>), bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>), ivy (<i>hedera helix</i>) and native clematis (i.e. <i>Clematis vitalba</i>). The hedgerow will be created by digging or exacting a trench approximately 1.5 m in width and 45 cm in depth (the depth of the trench should be judged on-site at the time of planting based on the site soil conditions) with any vegetation removed to reduce competition with planted shrubs. The hedgerow will be planted with transplanted shrubs with plants spaced in two rows separated by 45 cm and with approximately six plants planted per meter. All shrubs will be planted with biodegradable guards to prevent damage caused by any grazing/browsing animals and furthermore, stock fencing will be introduced where required to ensure hedgerows are protected. Hedgerows will also be planted with a supporting cane/ stake to encourage vertical growth.



5.2 Additional Ecological Enhancements

5.2.1 The additional ecological enhancements that are proposed as part of the development, that do not form part of mandatory net gain requirements, are outlined below in Table 5.

Table 5 – Additional ecological enhancements to be installed within the development boundary.

Proposed Habitat Type	Quantity	Location	Height	Aspect	Brand	Model	Notes and specifications
Integrated Bat box	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be integrated within the new proposed dwellings (one per building). 	4-6 meters	South-east to south-west	Schwegler	1w1 summer and winter bat box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be installed in a location free from artificial lighting. Location of instalment to have a clear drop zone free of vegetation for emerging bats.
Integrated Bird box	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be integrated within the new proposed dwellings (one per building). 	At least 2 m	Between north and east	Vivara Pro WoodStone®	House Sparrow Nest Box – Double Chamber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each box shall be integrated into the masonry of the new dwellings or fixed onto an external wall using strong screws and wall plugs. If possible, it should be positioned near to vegetation and at a minimum of 2m above ground. The entrance of the hole should be away from the prevailing wind and with a clear flight path to the box.
Log pile hibernaculum for reptiles and amphibians	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be located within the mixed scrub area (see Figure 2). 	Ground level	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To act as resting and potential hibernating place for amphibians, reptiles and provide habitat for invertebrates. The hibernaculum/ refugia will be formed by scraping the topsoil away and creating a trench of up to approximately 25 cm, this depth has been selected to avoid potential water logging. A mixture of rubble, recycled wood, tree roots and loose soil could be placed in the trench and covered in soil, allowing rubble and wood to poke through in places in order to create environmental heterogeneity and crevices and voids. In some areas soil will be compacted and elsewhere it will be left loose. The hibernaculum will then be finished with a covering of turf and supplementary seeding.
Bee brick	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be incorporated as part of the proposed new dwellings' design. One for each dwelling. 	At least 1 m from the ground	Southern aspect	Green & Blue®	Bee brick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be positioned in a warm sunny spot, south facing, with no vegetation in front of the bee brick, placed at least 1 metre from the ground with no upward limit.



6. Works Schedule - Habitat Creation

6.1.1 The schedule of proposed habitat creation within the site is outlined below in Table 6.

Table 6 – Proposed habitat creation Work Schedule.

Task			Proposed Timings			
Proposed Action	Habitat Reference	Undertaker	Development Phase	Optimal Timing	Likely Implementation	Considerations
Proposed Habitat Creation						
Individual Trees	5	Appointed contractor	Post construction landscaping	November - March	Anticipated 2026	• Appropriate weather conditions for successful establishment.
Mixed scrub	4	Appointed contractor	Post construction landscaping	November—March	Anticipated 2026	• Appropriate weather conditions for successful establishment.
Native Hedgerow	H2	Appointed contractor	Post construction landscaping	November—March	Anticipated 2026	• Appropriate weather conditions for successful establishment.
Additional Ecological Enhancements						
Integrated bat box	N/A	Appointed contractor	Post construction landscaping	Any time of year	Anticipated 2026	No additional considerations.
Integrated bird box	N/A	Appointed contractor	Post construction landscaping	Any time of year	Anticipated 2026	No additional considerations.
Bee brick	N/A	Appointed contractor	Construction phase	Any time of year	Anticipated 2026	The bee brick should be incorporated within the new residential units construction's design.
Log pile hibernaculum	N/A	Appointed contractor	Post construction landscaping	Any time of year	Anticipated 2025	Installation would be most appropriate at the time of the scrub creation.



7. Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

7.1.1 The on-going habitat management and monitoring requirements for the proposed habitat retention and creation are outlined below in Table 7.

Table 7 – Habitat management and monitoring plan for proposed habitat creation and ecological enhancements.

Habitat Parcels	Management Tasks	Management Timing			Responsibility
		Minimum Frequency	Timing	Duration	
Proposed Habitat Creation and Habitat Retention					
Individual (rural) tree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed habitat ref: 5 Retained baseline tree: ref: 5 	Newly Planted Tree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The health of the new tree should be checked at least annually to inform management and should include checks for foliage appearance, leaf size, leaf canopy density extension growth and girth development. To ensure successful establishment of the tree, twice weekly watering will be undertaken between April – October in the first two growing seasons. Watering must be sufficient to wet the entire root ball of the tree. Application and frequency of watering should be determined by recent weather events. In year three and thereafter watering may be required in periods of drought and should be accompanied by a check of the soil to ensure waterlogging is not causing signs of ill health to the tree. The tree stake and ties should be checked at least annually to assess stability and firmness to ensure that ties are performing effectively and not causing damage to the trees through chaffing or rubbing. The stake should be placed at sufficient depth into the ground. Ties should be fitted and adjusted so they are not too tight to allow natural growth of the trees. Rubber bungs should be in place to ensure there is no contact between the stake and tree. Any side shoots or epidermic growth on the proposed tree will be pruned to maintain a clear stem between June – October until established. Within the first three years, if the trees are found to be leaning, it will be replanted. In years two and three, the tree stake will be removed from established tree. Should the new tree, die within a 30-year period following planting, fail to thrive, or become severely diseased or damaged it will be replaced with a new tree of similar species and size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twice annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit 1: February - March Visit 2: May – early September 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointed contractor
Mixed scrub <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed habitat parcel: 4 Baseline habitat ref: 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following planting, the mixed scrub parcel should be checked twice annually. This will include checking plant health, with any dead, dying or diseased plants removed and replaced on a like-for-like basis. Spiral guards should be checked and replaced where missing or damaged. Furthermore, the soil at the location of planting should be checked for compaction. Ground adjacent to mixed scrub habitats should be managed to remove any ‘weeds’ in order to reduce competition and increase sunlight. This should be undertaken by hand or with a targeted application of herbicide in the immediate vicinity of the plants by a suitably qualified contractor. Weed control measures will continue until the establishment of the plants has been successful. Mixed scrub cutting will be conducted outside of the breeding bird season (i.e. not between 1st March and 31st August). Bramble and other perennial weeds will be controlled, as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twice annually once established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit 1: March Visit 2: September 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointed contractor



Proposed Hedgerow Creation					
Native Hedgerow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Habitat ref: H2 	Native hedgerow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The newly planted hedgerow shrubs should be watered, twice weekly between April – October in year 1 to ensure successful establishment. Watering will need to be sufficient to wet the entire root ball of each hedgerow. Local factors and recent weather should be taken into consideration when watering to prevent water logging and reduce site visits. Ground adjacent to the hedgerow lengths should be managed to remove any ‘weeds’ in order to reduce competition and increase sunlight. This should be undertaken by hand or with a targeted application of herbicide in the immediate vicinity of the plants by a suitably qualified contractor. Weed control measures will continue until the establishment of the plants has been successful. The health of the newly planted hedgerow should be checked with any dead, dying or diseased plants removed and replaced on a like-for-like basis. Furthermore, the soil at the location of planting should be checked for compaction with loosening where required. Spiral guards and stakes should be checked and replaced where missing or damaged and removed once the hedgerows are established. The newly planted hedgerow will be trimmed in the first two years to encourage bushy growth, allowing the hedgerow to become taller and wider at each cut. Incremental cutting of the hedgerow should take place once the hedgerow has established. Hedgerow cutting will be conducted outside of the breeding bird season (i.e. not between 1st March and 31st August). Bramble and other perennial weeds will be controlled, as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twice annually until established Annually once established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit 1: March Visit 2: October 	30 years	Appointed contractor
Additional Ecological Enhancements					
Integrated bat boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bat box specifications proposed are self-cleaning, and as such, future cleaning will not be required. The proposed bat box is very durable but should be checked from ground level at least annually (or at the time of audit) to ensure they are not damaged or blocked. It may be appropriate to internally inspect the bat box periodically to ensure it remains suitable for bats, for example, if a wasp nest is suspected to be present in the box. Such checks should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At time of audit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any time of year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointed contractor
Integrated bird boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The box shall be cleaned once a year in order to prevent the built-up of parasites and diseases which could potentially harm new nesting birds. The bird box will be cleaned by removing all old nesting material, and then the interior of the box will be disinfected by boiling water or a solution of one part bleach to nine parts of water after which the box should be allowed to dry completely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once a year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically, at the end of the breeding season between October and January 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointed contractor
Bee bricks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes of the bee brick should be kept clear from vegetation, by ensuring no plants are overgrowing or blocking the holes. The holes of the bee brick can be cleaned with a pipe cleaner at the end of the season (around late September to October) after all the bees have emerged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once a year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Late September to October 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointed contractor
Log pile hibernaculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition and structure of the hibernaculum should be assessed to ensure it remains suitable for amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At time of audit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any time of year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointed contractor



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A small hibernaculum may require additional woody debris and turf to help establish and should be replaced like-for like should any be inadvertently removed.• It may be appropriate to loosen some of the soil on and around the hibernaculum should it become compacted over time.				
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8. Auditing and Reporting

Responsibilities

8.1.1 Arun Ecology Ltd has assumed responsibility for the initial production of this HMMP.

8.1.2 The applicant will appoint an appropriately qualified ecologist to undertake any future audits.

Monitoring Method

8.1.3 A UKHab Survey and BNG Condition Assessment will be undertaken to assess all retained and newly created habitats within the development boundary against the target condition outlined within this HMMP. This assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist.

8.1.4 A checklist will be used to monitor all other ecological enhancements within the development boundary. The checklist will be completed by a suitably qualified ecologist with comment made on compliance and any remedial actions that might be required.

Annual Monitoring Reporting

8.1.5 The annual audit and monitoring should be provided in a short report format. As a minimum this should include:

- Audit information, including the audit reference, date of completion and name of the organisation and author undertaking the audit;
- A checklist of all habitats and ecological enhancements that fall within the scope of this HMMP;
- The results of the UKHab Survey and BNG Condition Assessment to determine if retained and newly created habitats meet the target condition; and
- An overall conclusion on compliance with the HMMP and recommendations for any remediation, and furthermore, any subsequent updates to the HMMP.

8.1.6 It is recommended that an audit is undertaken in years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30. Please note that annual management of all habitats until established as per Table 6 will still be required.

8.1.7 All audits should be kept as a digital record and made available to the local planning authority to ensure compliance with the conditions of planning.

Updating of the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

8.1.8 Professional judgment should be used to decide when it is appropriate to update the HMMP. It may be appropriate to update the HMMP annually, where there are changes proposed to the annual management regime, or at the time of audit. There will be no requirement to update the HMMP where there are no remedial actions required.