



Habitat Management and Maintenance Plan (HMMP) and Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy (BES)

Land North of East Street, Rusper

The Ecology Partnership, Thorncroft Manor, Thorncroft Drive, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 8JB

T +44 (0) 1372 364133 **E** info@ecologypartnership.com **W** ecologypartnership.com

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LIABILITIES:

Whilst every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of this report, it should be noted that living animals and plants are capable of migration/establishing and whilst such species may not have been located during the survey duration, their presence may be found on a site at a later date.

This report provides a snap shot of the species that were present at the time of the survey only and does not consider seasonal variation. Furthermore, where access is limited or the site supports habitats which are densely vegetated only dominant species may be recorded.

The recommendations contained within this document are based on a reasonable timeframe between the completion of the survey and the commencement of any works. If there is any delay between the commencement of works that may conflict with timeframes laid out within this document, or have the potential to allow the ingress of protected species, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted.

It is the duty of care of the landowner/developer to act responsibly and comply with current environmental legislation if protected species are suspected or found prior to or during works.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Ecology Partnership was commissioned by Devine Homes to produce a Habitat Management and Maintenance Plan (HMMP) and Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy (BES) in order to fulfil condition 13 of planning permission DC/25/0523 on Land North of East Street, Rusper, West Sussex.
- 1.2 The site is located to the east of Rusper and to the north-east of Horsham (TQ 20778 37277). The site covers approximately 0.9ha and consists of a sheep-grazed field and a line of trees with mixed scrub understorey along the southern boundary. The immediate surroundings of the site consist of East Street to the south, low-density residential housing to the west, fields to the north and east, and woodland to the north-west.
- 1.3 The approximate red line boundary for the site is shown below in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Site application boundary (red line).

- 1.4 The proposals for the site include the construction of up to 18 new residential dwellings with access from East Street, vehicle and cycle parking, landscaping, open space and sustainable drainage. This application (DC/25/0523) was permitted by Horsham District Council in February 2026, subject to several conditions. Condition 13 of the approved planning permission states:

Prior to any works above slab level commencing, a Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy for protected and priority species, prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist in line with the recommendations of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ecology Partnership, January 2025), shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The content of the Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy shall include the following:

- *Purpose and conservation objectives for the proposed enhancement measures;*
- *detailed designs to achieve stated objectives;*
- *locations of proposed enhancement measures by appropriate maps and plans;*
- *persons responsible for implementing the enhancement measures;*
- *details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance (where relevant).*
- *The retention of the 1FS Schwegler Large Colony Bat Box*

The works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

Reason: To enhance protected, Priority and threatened species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under paragraph 187d of NPPF 2024 and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (as amended).

- 1.5 Additionally, an outline Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) was submitted with the initial BNG calculations (received 28/10/2025). This report also comprises a more detailed HMMP, in addition to a Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy (BES).

2.0 Baseline Information

- 2.1 The site currently comprises a sheep-grazed fields with an ecologically valuable line of trees and mixed scrub understorey on the southern boundary.

Aims and Objectives for Proposed Works

- 2.2 The aims, objectives and use of this document are to provide detailed information regarding the ecological management required for the scheme. This will include the planting of trees, scrub and grassland and long-term (30 years) maintenance of their condition. Figure 2 below shows the proposed landscape design:

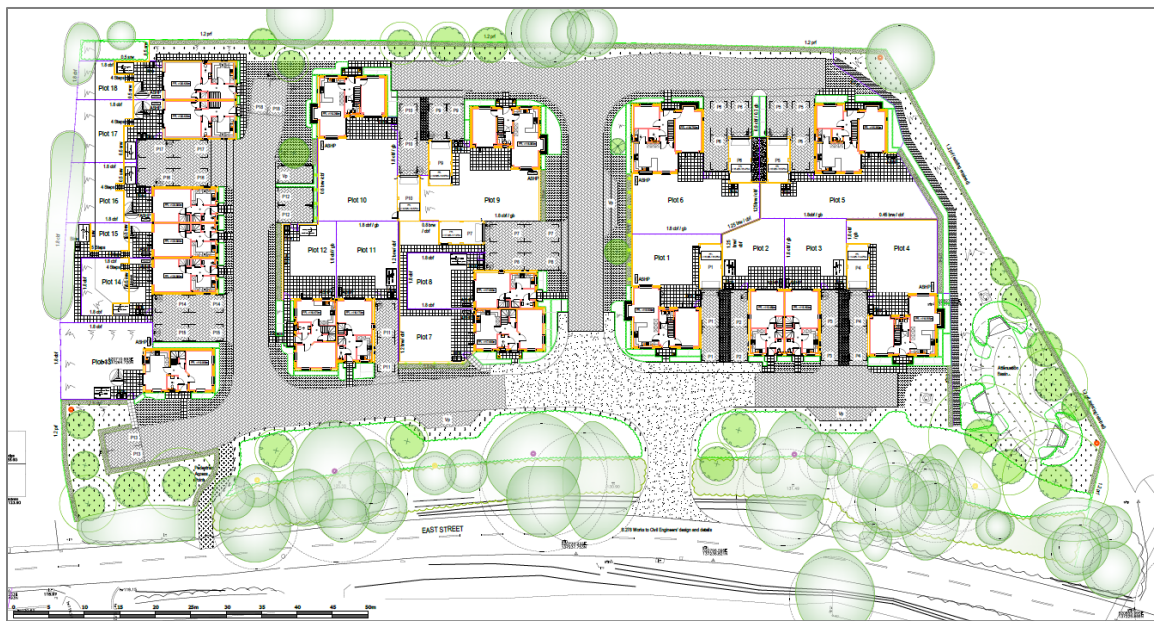


Figure 2. Landscape Master Plan (IJLA, March 2026)

Responsibilities

- 2.3 All land to be utilised as part of the development is owned by Devine Homes Plc. The delivery of the planting and any associated management will be undertaken and appropriately reported by Devine Homes Plc. Monitoring will be undertaken by an external ecological consultancy, such as The Ecology Partnership. All habitat creation, management and monitoring will be funded by Devine Homes Plc through a maintenance service charge to the residents.

Geology, topography, hydrology and drainage

- 2.4 The underlying geology was inferred from <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk> and comprises c.100% Weald Clay Formation- Mudstone.
- 2.5 The topography of the site shows the site to be largely sloped down towards the south east.
- 2.6 Data inferred from www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ indicates a impeded drainage loamy and clayey soilscape.

3.0 **Habitat Management & Maintenance Plan (HMMP)**

Land use summary

- 3.1 The grassland is currently managed through sheep grazing intermittently throughout the year. The southern treeline is considered to be largely unmanaged, bar essential limb removal for safety reasons or highway blockage.
- 3.2 The proposed site will be mainly used for residential purposes, with native wildflower grassland planting around the site borders and a sustainable drainage system in the south east. Grassland areas around the boundary of the site will be managed for biodiversity value, however, grassland road verges throughout the centre of the site will be managed more regularly for amenity value. Trees and ornamental shrubs within the main body of the residential area will be managed for aesthetics and amenity value, whilst species-rich native hedgerow planting around the perimeters and the SuDS area to the east will be managed for biodiversity, with less frequent management.

Baseline Environmental Information

- 3.3 Detailed baseline environmental information for the site is presented in the accompanying PEA and comprises sheep-grazed modified grassland in poor condition with linear scrub and ecologically valuable treeline and hedgerow along the southern boundary.

Summary of planned management activities

- 3.4 The overall aim for the management of the site is to ensure that newly created habitats successfully establish and achieve their target condition within a set timeframe. It will also ensure that specific wildlife features, such as bird and bat boxes remain functional throughout the 30 year timeframe of the HMMP.

Habitats and condition targets

- 3.5 Table 3 presents a summary of what will be delivered based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve throughout a period of 30 years. The specific management to achieve these targets is detailed for each habitat on Tables 4 to 9, with a collated table of management prescriptions on Table 10. It should be noted that this excludes habitats with a 0 value such

as buildings and road, as well as habitat within private ownership such as vegetated gardens, and ornamental/non-native shrub/herbaceous planting.

- 3.6 Habitats targeted as 'poor', including ornamental street trees, introduced shrub, and modified grassland verges are not required to meet any specific conditions and as such their management aim is to ensure the habitat is present for 30 years, replacing where necessary.

Habitats retention

- 3.7 The retained native hedgerow and ecologically valuable line of trees have been protected through the design of the scheme, avoiding root protection areas where possible and using protective measures where unavoidable. Information on this can be found within the Arboricultural Method Statement produced by David Archer Associates. Retained scrub is mature, dense and thorny and not considered of risk of damage.

Risk register and remedial measures

- 3.8 Site-wide risk register associated with establishing and managing each habitat type is detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Risk Register

Habitat	RISK (Trigger)	Remedial Measure
Mixed scrub	Failure of greater than 15% of planted species establishing in first five years, owing to drought or lack of appropriate management	Identify the cause of failure, and replant in the autumn with native shrub species better adapted to overcome the previous cause of failure. Sufficient watering will be required after planting.
	Bramble exceeds 70% coverage	Where feasible, bramble to be carefully cut back to ground level, taking care not to significantly damage other shrub species. This should be done in September after the nest bird season and before the bramble goes into its dormant winter stage.
Individual trees	Failure of three or more trees establishing in first ten years, owing to drought or lack of appropriate management	Identify the cause of failure, and replant in the autumn with appropriate species better adapted to overcome the previous cause of failure. Sufficient watering will be required after planting
Other neutral grassland	80% of flowering species from original seed mix are no longer recorded in grassland areas	Identify the cause of diversity loss then, cut, collect, harrow and reseed in the autumn. If problems with nutrient enrichment, increase frequency of cuts in this area.
Species-rich native hedgerow/ native hedgerow	Failure resulting in gaps in the hedgerow exceeding 5m within first ten years, owing to drought or lack of appropriate management	Identify the cause of failure, and replant in the autumn with appropriate species better adapted to overcome the previous cause of failure. Sufficient watering will be required after planting

Monitoring

- 3.9 The general proposal for monitoring is for assessments of each habitat on site in the first year following completion and then a single visit every five years thereafter, as well as a final monitoring visit on year 30. It will be the responsibility of Devine Homes or any future owner and management contractor of the site to submit these monitoring reports to the local planning authority and it will be the responsibility of The Ecology Partnership (or another appointed ecological consultancy) to undertake the monitoring, review the current management and prepare each report. All habitats will be monitored by an ecologist following the methodology below, and results will be submitted to the local planning authority after each monitoring survey.

Monitoring strategy, methods and intervals and adaptive management

- 3.10 The tables below provide the monitoring methods, timings, intervals and measures of adaptive management.

Table 2: Monitoring Measures

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing	Reports Production
Mixed scrub	Length of scrub walked by ecologist and visually inspected, with an approximate percentage cover of each species present recorded. A condition assessment will be carried out.	First visit one year after creation, second visit in year five and then once every five years thereafter. Surveys to be completed between May and August	Ecologist / Biodiversity Officer provision of reporting Report on results of scrub Management
Individual trees	All planted trees visually inspected by ecologist or arboriculturist Ensure all trees are present and without significant damage or disease.		Ecologist / Arboriculturist / Tree Officer provision of reporting Report on results of tree Management
Other neutral grassland (not SuDS)	All grassland areas to be subject to a condition assessment by an ecologist using at least five quadrat per distinct area of grassland.		Ecologist / Biodiversity Officer provision of reporting Report on results of grassland Management
Other neutral grassland (SuDS)			
Species-rich native hedgerows	All planted hedgerows visually inspected and subject to a condition assessment by the ecologist Ensure hedgerow is without significant damage or disease.		
Native hedgerow			
Modified grassland & Introduced shrub	Ensure habitat still present and not significantly damaged.		
Adaptive Management			
Establishment – monitoring needed to ensure suitable establishment – feedback into management plan after year 1-5, where additional planting will occur if triggered.			
Management – ongoing surveys through years 5– 30 will monitor management strategy. If species diversity drops, replacement planting will be required.			

Table 3. Habitat and condition targets summary

Target Habitat Type	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Other neutral grassland	Moderate	5	Passes for criteria A, B, C, D minimum Passes for criteria C, E and F desirable	New areas of wildflower-rich grassland along the site boundaries.
Other neutral grassland	Moderate	5	Passes for criteria A, C, D minimum Passes for criteria B, E and F desirable	SUDS basin seeded with wildflower grassland
Species-rich native hedgerow	Moderate	5	Passes for criteria A1, A2, B2, D1 minimum	Areas of new species-rich native hedges to be created throughout the development.
Native hedgerow	Moderate	5	Passes for criteria A1, A2, B2, D1 minimum	Areas of new species-rich native hedges to be created throughout the development.
Mixed scrub	Moderate	5	Passes for criteria A, B, C, & D	Areas of new native shrub planting in the south and northwest.
Rural tree	Moderate	27	Passes for criteria B and F only	25 new small non-native trees on site

Table 4. Management and condition targets – Other neutral grassland (not SUDS)- Moderate

Other neutral grassland (not SUDS) Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation/ 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	Graze/cut existing grass to ground level (and remove cuttings) in autumn. Scarify the ground and seed with EM2 seedmix at 4g/m ² . And gently roll the area.	Starting the following March cut to c.30mm and collect and remove cuttings. Repeat this process in August, September and October. On all subsequent years the sward will be cut to c.30mm once a month in March, May August, September, and October. Ensuring a core flowering period of April to end of July.
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	n/a	In addition to the above management, at least 20% of the area will continue to be cut on a monthly basis throughout May, June and July, in the form of pathways or verges. be cut. Outside of these months, a buffer of at least 20% of the total grassland area along the edge scrub/hedgerow habitats surrounding the grassland will be left unmown.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	n/a	After each august cut, the ground will be scarified to ensure between 1 and 5% of the area comprises bare ground.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	n/a	The management described for A&B will ensure bracken and scrub remain below these thresholds.
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. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	No	n/a	The above management will help suppress certain undesirable species.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.	No	The proposed seed mix, includes at least 14 different species.	The above management will help maintain species-richness, although it may not be possible for all areas to maintain above a species richness of 10 species/m ² .

Table 5. Management and condition targets – Other neutral grassland (SUDS)- Moderate

Other neutral grassland (SUDS) Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation/ 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	Seed SUDS basin with EM8 seedmix at 2g/m ² and gently roll the area.	Starting the following August cut to c.30mm and collect and remove cuttings, where possible. Repeat this process in September and October. On all subsequent years the sward will be cut to c.30mm once in March, and again in September, with cutting removed where feasible. .
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.	No	n/a	n/a
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	n/a	After each autumn cut, the bottom of the SUDS basin will be scraped to ensure between 1 and 5% of the basin comprises bare ground.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	n/a	The management described for A&B will ensure bracken and scrub remain below these thresholds.
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. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	No	n/a	The above management will help suppress certain undesirable species.
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	The proposed seed mix, includes at least 17 different species.	The above management will help maintain species-richness, although it may not be possible to maintain above a species richness of 10 species/m ² .

Table 6. Management and condition targets – Species-rich native hedgerows- Moderate

Native hedgerows Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation/ enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Hedges will be planted as whips 0.8-1m in height, and protected by tree guards.	Once established the hedgerows will be trimmed to a height of no lower than 1.5 m in the winter period.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Whips will be planted in two offset parallel lines at least 1m apart	Once established the hedgerows will be trimmed to a width of no thinner than 2m in the winter period.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	n/a	If a gap of at the base of the hedge develops to an extent which causes this condition to fail, the hedgerow will be subject to a hedge laying process by a sufficiently experienced contractor.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	Whips will be planted at 1m intervals to ensure a continuous and dense hedge can develop	If gaps form in the hedge due to failed shrubs, these will be removed and new whips planted, and protected with tree guards.
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	n/a	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	n/a
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	Prior to planting the planting area will be inspected for invasive species , . If any are identified, a specialist contractor will be employed to safely kill or legally dispose of it	Visual inspection annually during mid-summer. If any are identified, a specialist contractor will be employed to safely kill or legally dispose of it
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	n/a	Areas of hedgerow that become significantly damaged will be removed (if necessary) and replanted.

Table 7. Management and condition targets – Species-rich native hedgerows- Moderate

Native hedgerows Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation/ enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Hedges will be planted as whips 0.8-1m in height, and protected by tree guards.	Once established the hedgerows will be trimmed to a height of no lower than 1.5m in the winter period.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	No	Whips will be planted in two offset parallel lines at least 1m apart	Once established the hedgerows will be trimmed to a width of no thinner than 1.5m in the winter period.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	n/a	If a gap of at the base of the hedge develops to an extent which causes this condition to fail, the hedgerow will be subject to a hedge laying process by a sufficiently experienced contractor.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	Whips will be planted at 1m intervals to ensure a continuous and dense hedge can develop	If gaps form in the hedge due to failed shrubs, these will be removed and new whips planted, and protected with tree guards.
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	Yes	Hedgerows located adjacent to wildflower grassland	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	n/a
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	Prior to planting the planting area will be inspected for invasive species , . If any are identified, a specialist contractor will be employed to safely kill or legally dispose of it	Visual inspection annually during mid-summer. If any are identified, a specialist contractor will be employed to safely kill or legally dispose of it
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	n/a	Areas of hedgerow that become significantly damaged will be removed (if necessary) and replanted.

Table 8. Management and condition targets – Mixed scrub

Mixed scrub Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation/ 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	All scrub planting will incorporate seven different native species, planted at 1.5m intervals.	Until establishment scrub will be watered as required to ensure success.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes	n/a	For the larger areas of scrub, every 10 years 30% of the scrub area will be coppiced to ground level to allow opportunities for new seedlings to emerge and create a variety of age classes in the long term.
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	Prior to planting the area will be stripped of existing turf and a mulch applied around the whips to suppress weed growth.	Undesirable species will be controlled as required to ensure they do not exceed 5% of ground cover. Herbicides should be avoided as a treatment however.
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	All new scrub bordered by wildflower grassland.	n/a
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Management and condition targets – Rural trees

Rural trees Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation/ enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	All trees planted will be native species	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	n/a	n/a
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	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.	No	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	n/a	n/a
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	All trees are planted within soft landscaped areas	n/a

Table 10. Management prescriptions and timings

Habitat	Management action/prescription	Timing
Modified grassland	Mow to a height of 30-40 mm twice a month	Monthly March -October
	Scarify and reseed damaged areas once annually	September/October
Other neutral grassland (excluding SUDS)	Graze/cut existing grass to ground level (and remove cuttings) in autumn. Scarify the ground and seed with EM4 seedmix at 4g/m ² . And gently roll the area.	September/October <i>First year only</i>
	Cut 80% of grassland to c.30-40mm and collect and remove cuttings	Once a month: March, April, August, September, October
	Cut remaining 20% of grassland to c.30-40mm and collect and remove cuttings	Once a month: May, June, July
	After each August cut, the ground will be scarified to ensure between 1 and 5% of the area comprises bare ground.	August
Other neutral grassland (SUDS)	Seed SUDS basin with EM8 seedmix at 2g/m ² and gently roll the area.	First September after creation only
	Cut to a height of 30-40mm and collect and remove cuttings, where possible	Second year: Monthly August, September, October Subsequent years: Monthly March and September
	After each August cut, the bottom of the SUDS basin will be scraped to ensure between 1 and 5% of the basin comprises bare ground.	August
Species-rich native hedgerows	Plant whips in double staggered rows at 1m intervals	First autumn only
	Trim 1/3 of established hedgerows to a height and width of at least 2m	Once annually Nov-Feb, with a different hedge section each year.
	If a gap of at the base of the hedge develops to an extent which causes this condition to fail, the hedgerow will be subject to a hedge laying process by a sufficiently experienced contractor.	Only if required: Nov-Feb

	If gaps form in the hedge due to failed shrubs, these will be removed and new whips planted, and protected with tree guards.	Only if required: Autumn or spring
	Visual inspection for invasive non-native species. If any are identified, a specialist contractor will be employed to safely kill or legally dispose of it	Annually summer months
Native hedgerows	Plant whips in double staggered rows at 1m intervals	First autumn only
	Trim 1/3 of established hedgerows to a height and width of at least 2m	Once annually Nov-Feb, with a different hedge section each year.
	If a gap of at the base of the hedge develops to an extent which causes this condition to fail, the hedgerow will be subject to a hedge laying process by a sufficiently experienced contractor.	Only if required: Nov-Feb
	If gaps form in the hedge due to failed shrubs, these will be removed and new whips planted, and protected with tree guards.	Only if required: Autumn or spring
	Visual inspection for invasive non-native species. If any are identified, a specialist contractor will be employed to safely kill or legally dispose of it	Annually summer months
Mixed scrub	Prior to planting, the area will be stripped of existing turf and a mulch applied. Whips planted at 1.5m intervals	First spring or autumn only
	For the larger areas of scrub, every 10 years 30% of the scrub area will be coppiced to ground level	Every 10 years: Nov-Feb
	Control undesirable species to ensure they make up less than 5% of ground cover.	As required
Urban trees	Confirm tree is present, in good health and doesn't pose a safety risk. Replace where necessary.	Annually
Introduced shrubs	Water to saturation of ground at base of shrub	Weekly June-August in first three years, and as required outside of this (e.g. weekly in times of drought)
	Monitor health of shrub and trim or replace where necessary	Annually: September

All habitats	Identify and remove litter	Monthly
Bird boxes	Clean out old nests and other material from bird boxes with stiff brush, to remove potential parasites.	Annually Sep-Feb
Bird and bat boxes	Confirm they are still attached and in good condition. If broken, they should be replaced by a comparable model. An ecologist should be consulted prior to removal of bat boxes.	Annually Oct to Feb

4.0 Management Company

4.1 The management organisation / landowner responsible for implementing the HMMP:

- Name: To be confirmed
- Organisation / company: To be confirmed
- Estimated start date: Spring 2026
- End date: Spring 2027
- Statement of Competency: The Ecology Partnership have provided the HMMP based on condition assessment surveys undertaken in the correct survey season and undertaken by a FISC level 4 qualified botanist. The management will be provided by experienced land managers and will undertake the management prescriptions as detailed in the HMMP and work alongside The Ecology Partnership or another appointed ecological consultant to achieve the outcomes stated.

4.2 This HMMP provides the management details of the onsite habitats to support the site registration. A legal agreement with the local authority or a conservation covenant with a responsible body securing habitat enhancement and maintenance for at least 30 years will need to be secured in line with the HMMP.

5.0 Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy (BES)

Purpose and conservation objectives

5.1 The purpose of this Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy is to ensure the proposed development delivers ecological benefit in accordance with planning policy and the requirements of condition 13. The strategy sets out targeted habitat enhancements, including the provision of bat and bird boxes, reptile hibernacula and hedgehog shelters and highways, to increase nesting, roosting, foraging and shelter opportunities for protected species.

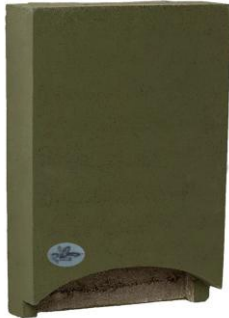
5.2 A number of ecological enhancements will be incorporated into the site including:

- 1 x Schwegler 1FR large colony bat box (retained)
- 3 x Elisa Wood Concrete Batbox
- 3 x Vivara Pro Seville 32mm Woodstone Nest Box
- 3 x Vivara Pro Barcelona Woodstone Open Nest Box
- 2 x Hedgehog shelter
- 3 x Logpiles
- 4 x Bee bricks
- Hedgehog access, including signage

Nest boxes

5.3 Nest/bat boxes will be installed in order to provide new nesting/roosting opportunities for birds, bats and hedgehogs, and to achieve ecological enhancements in line with policies set out by the Local Planning Authority. The models outlined in Table 11 below are recommended as they are made of woodstone/woodcrete (except the hedgehog shelter and bee brick), and as such are longer lasting and have better thermoregulatory properties. However, if certain models are unavailable at the time of establishment, an ecologist should be contacted to recommend a suitable alternative make/model. Indicative location of boxes around the site is shown on Figure 5.

Table 11. Wildlife box specifications

Recommended model	Quantity	Photo	Installation
Elisa Wood Concrete Batbox	3		Installed onto north east feature of retained mature trees on southern boundary at a height of at least 3m facing away from light sources but with clear flight path

Vivara Pro Seville 32mm Woodstone Nest Box	3		Affixed to eastern aspect of new buildings, at a height of at least 3m.
Vivara Pro Barcelona Woodstone Open Nest Box	3		Affixed to retained southern boundary mature trees at a height of at least 3m facing north east
HH7 Hogilo Hedgehog / Mammal House	2		Place in undergrowth and cover with brash.
Wildcare Bee Bricks	4		Integrated into southern aspect of new buildings, at least 1m above the ground.

5.4 13cm x 13cm holes should be cut into the base of new fencing panels in order to allow hedgehogs to transverse the site post development. Signage can be erected to ensure the holes are not blocked, such as that shown below in Figure 3. Recommended locations are shown in Figure 5.



Figure 3: Example hedgehog highway signage

- 5.5 Log piles are recommended to provide shelter for reptiles and amphibians. These should be created using native wood where possible, with some log partially buried to provide benefit to saproxylic invertebrates. An example log pile is shown below in Figure 4. Recommended locations are shown in Figure 5.



Figure 4: Example log pile.



Figure 5. Biodiversity enhancement recommended locations

The Ecology Partnership
Thorncroft Manor
Thorncroft Drive
Leatherhead
KT22 8JB

Tel: 01372 364 133

www.ecologypartnership.com

Reviewed: Matt Pendry BSc (Hons) MCIEEM

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