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Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan and Landscape and Ecology Management Plan

Steyning Grammar School, West Sussex

HMMP 30-year period (2026-2056)

Site or development name	Steyning Grammar School, West Sussex
Planning application reference	DC/26/0322
Developer or client name and address	BAM Construction Limited, 1 Ropemaker Street, EC2Y 9AW, United Kingdom

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Declaration of compliance

The information which we have provided is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.



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BACKGROUND

1.1. Project information

Site name	<i>Steyning Grammar School, West Sussex</i>
Grid reference	<i>TQ 17539 11845</i>
Landowner	<i>Bohunt Education Trust</i>
Land manager	<i>Bohunt Education Trust</i>
Responsible person/organisation for implementing HMMP	<i>Bohunt Education Trust</i>

1.2. Site description and context

The Site (central grid reference: TQ 17539 11845) is a school located within the village of Steyning, which falls under the authority of Horsham District Council. Within this report this area is referred to as the Site or Steyning Grammar School. It comprises buildings, hardstanding, areas of modified grassland and woodland, as well as a large number of trees and tree groups, a native hedgerow and ornamental non-native hedgerows. The surrounding environment comprises residential development, areas of woodland and arable land. Priority habitats in the wider landscape include deciduous woodland immediately north of the Site, lowland calcareous grassland 0.7km south-west and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh 0.7km east of the Site. The habitats on Site are generally of lower ecological value with built form and modified grassland occupying most of the area within the boundary. Native trees, hedgerows and the woodland are of elevated value in the context of the Site. There are also a number of trees which have potential to provide opportunities for roosting bats. A more in-depth description of habitats is available in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) report (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026c). A UK Habitat Classification Map is shown in Figure 1 at the end of this document.

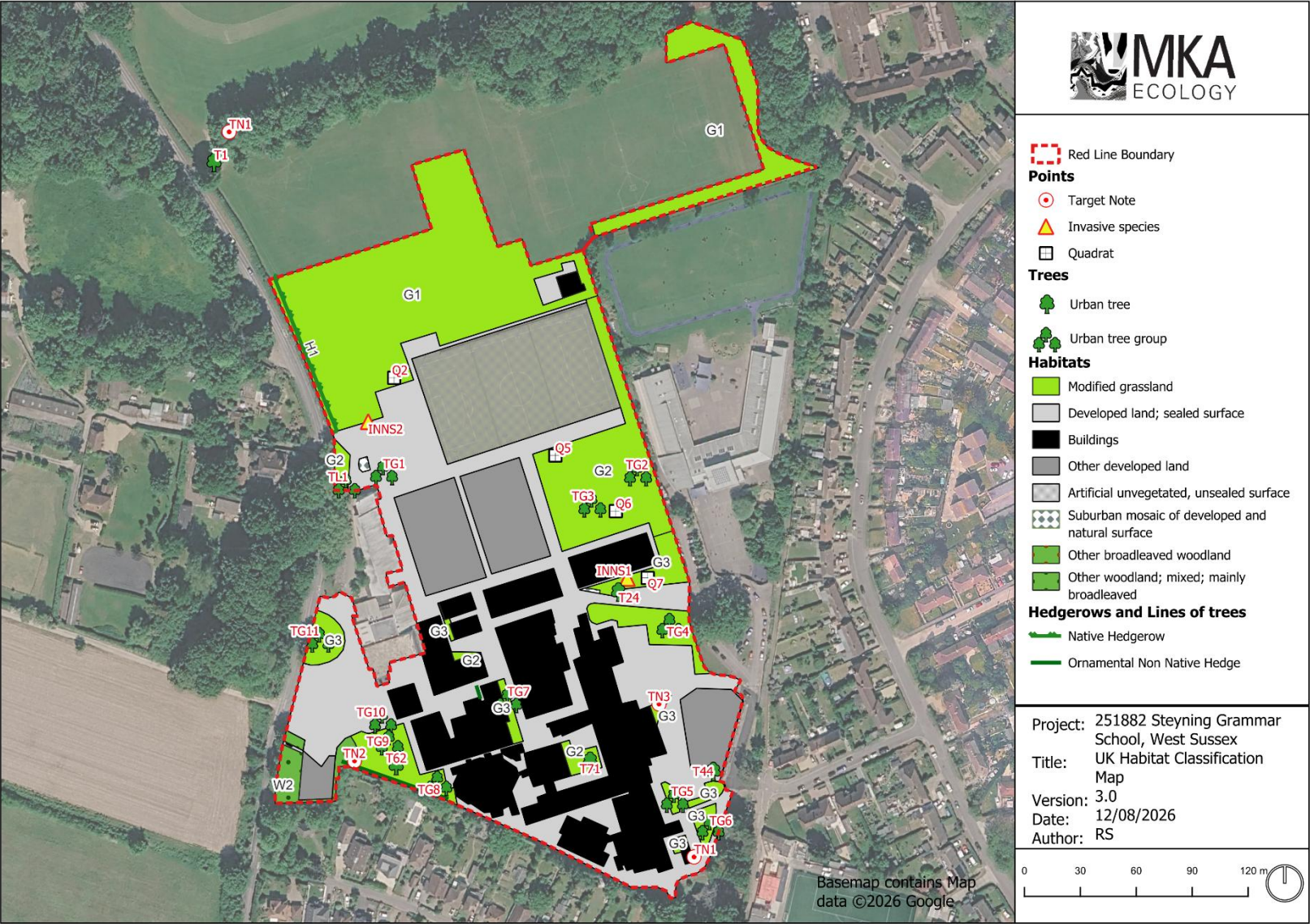
Table 1 below shows the habitats which are currently present at Steyning Grammar School. A map of baseline habitats is provided in Figure 1. Further information on baseline habitats is provided in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (Geosphere Environmental, 2023; MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026a) and the Ecological Impacts Assessment (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026c).

Table 1: Baseline habitats at Steyning Grammar School

Habitat type	Description (based on UKHab 2.0)
Buildings	There are 12 buildings onsite which are currently operating as school facilities and teaching spaces; eight are single-storey buildings while four are double-storey buildings. A Preliminary Roost Assessment undertaken in 2023 (Geosphere Environmental, 2023) and Bat Presence and Absence Survey, undertaken in 2025 (Brindle and Green, 2025) found that the buildings did not have roosting bats present.
Developed land; sealed surface	Developed land occupies a large area of the Site, surrounding most of the buildings and forming courtyards and car parking areas.
Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	There is an area of artificially unvegetated; unsealed surface in the form of a sports pitch.
Introduced shrub	There are small areas of introduced shrub within the Site. These are classified as areas of non-native planters and shrub.
Modified grassland	Modified grassland occupies a large area; being used as sports pitches and amenity spaces. These are species-poor grasslands dominated by Perennial Ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> . On average, less than 6 species per m ² were recorded. Other broadleaved species observed included White Clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> , Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i> and Daisy <i>Bellis perennis</i> , as some examples.
Other woodland; broadleaved	There are two parcels of woodland within the red line boundary (W1 and W2, Figure 1), on the southwest aspect of the Site. Woodland W1 had a canopy of Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> and Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> , with a Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> understorey and ground flora of moss <i>Bryophyta</i> sp., Creeping Bent <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , as well as bare ground with leaf piles. Woodland W2 had a similar canopy with the additional Oak <i>Quercus</i> sp., Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , Pine <i>Pinus</i> sp. and Cherry <i>Prunus</i> sp., with an understorey of Bramble, Hazel and Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> and Ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> as the ground flora.

Habitat type	Description (based on UKHab 2.0)
Individual urban trees	There are 67 individual trees within the baseline. The size of these range between small and extra-large and are located throughout the Site.
Ornamental non-native hedgerow	There are three non-native ornamental hedgerows within Steyning Grammar School. These are dominated by non-native species.
Native hedgerow	A native hedgerow is present on the western boundary of grassland G1 (Figure 1) and is dominated by Elm <i>Ulmus</i> sp. which is more abundant towards the north, with instances of Beech and Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , along with Rose <i>Rosa</i> sp., Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> and Sycamore, as some examples.

Figure 1: Site boundary and baseline habitats at Steyning Grammar School



1.3. Environmental and ecological baseline

Table 2 below lists sources of information on environmental and ecological baseline information gathered for Steyning Grammar School to inform this HMMP. The following surveys have been completed at the site:

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Preliminary Roost Assessment (Geosphere Environmental, 2023)
- Bat Presence and Absence Surveys (Brindle and Green, 2025)
- Update Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026a)
- Biodiversity Net Gain assessment (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026b)
- Ecological Impact Assessment (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026c)

Table 2: Baseline information for Steyning Grammar School

Baseline information	Available for this site?	Details, source and reference
Statutory/non-statutory designated sites	Yes	There are no international or national statutorily designated sites within the Zone of Influence and the Site itself does not lie within any designated sites. There are three Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within 2km of Steyning Grammar School; Steyning Coombe and Steyning Round Hill (0.7km south-west), Wiston Pond (1.1km north-west), and River Adur Water Meadows and Wyckham Wood (1.1km east). Due to the nature of the development, it is unlikely that any significant impacts will be caused to any LWS in the surrounding landscape.
Protected and notable species records	Yes	A number of records for protected and notable species were returned by Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Protected species returned include invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds, bats and other mammals.

Baseline information	Available for this site?	Details, source and reference
		The impacts to these protected species are outlined in the original Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Geosphere Environmental, 2023) and the updated Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026a).
Invasive non-native species	Yes	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , a Schedule 9 species listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, was identified in an area of woodland during the original survey (Geosphere Environmental, 2023). However, the red line boundary has been reduced since to exclude many areas of woodland during the updated surveys, and no invasive non-native species were identified during the updated Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026a).
Baseline habitat survey	Yes	The baseline habitats comprise buildings, developed land, artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface, introduced shrub, modified grassland, other broadleaved woodland, individual urban trees, ornamental non-native hedgerows and a native hedgerow.
Site photos	Yes	Included within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisals (Geosphere Environmental, 2023; MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026a).
Geology and topography	No	-
Soils and substrates	Yes	Slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (LandIS, 2026)
Public access	No	The Site is a school and therefore is accessible to students and staff only.
Climate	No	-
Agricultural Land Status	Yes	Land predominantly in urban use.
Contaminated Land	No	-
Hydrology and drainage	No	-

Baseline information	Available for this site?	Details, source and reference
Flood risk zones	Yes	Not within a Flood Risk Zone – ‘low’ yearly chance of flooding (GOV UK, 2026).
Landscape character and designations	Yes	Located in National Character Area (NCA) 121 – Low Weald. The Low Weald NCA is a broad, low-lying clay vale which largely surrounds the edges of the High Weald. It is predominantly agricultural and has many dense wooded areas with a high proportion of ancient woodland. Around 9% of it 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. Around 23% of the area is identified as greenbelt land (Natural England, 2026).
Historic land use	Yes	Historical imagery on Google Earth reveals the Site has been in use as a school since before the 1980s.

2. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1. Vision statement

Steyning Grammar School currently comprises several school buildings with associated hardstanding, artificially unvegetated; unsealed surface, areas of introduced shrub, modified grassland and woodland, as well as a large number of trees and tree groups, a native hedgerow and ornamental non-native hedgerows. The existing habitats are generally of low ecological value and distinctiveness with built form and modified grassland occupying most of the area within the boundary. Woodland, native trees and native hedgerows are of elevated value in the context of the Site and are of medium distinctiveness.

The vision for Steyning Grammar School over the next 30 years is to enhance biodiversity through the creation of a range of habitats. Plans include the creation of modified grassland, biodiverse green roofs, traditional orchard, individual urban trees and species-rich native hedgerows. The Site will require active management, with regular, sensitive interventions to meet the target conditions of the new habitats.

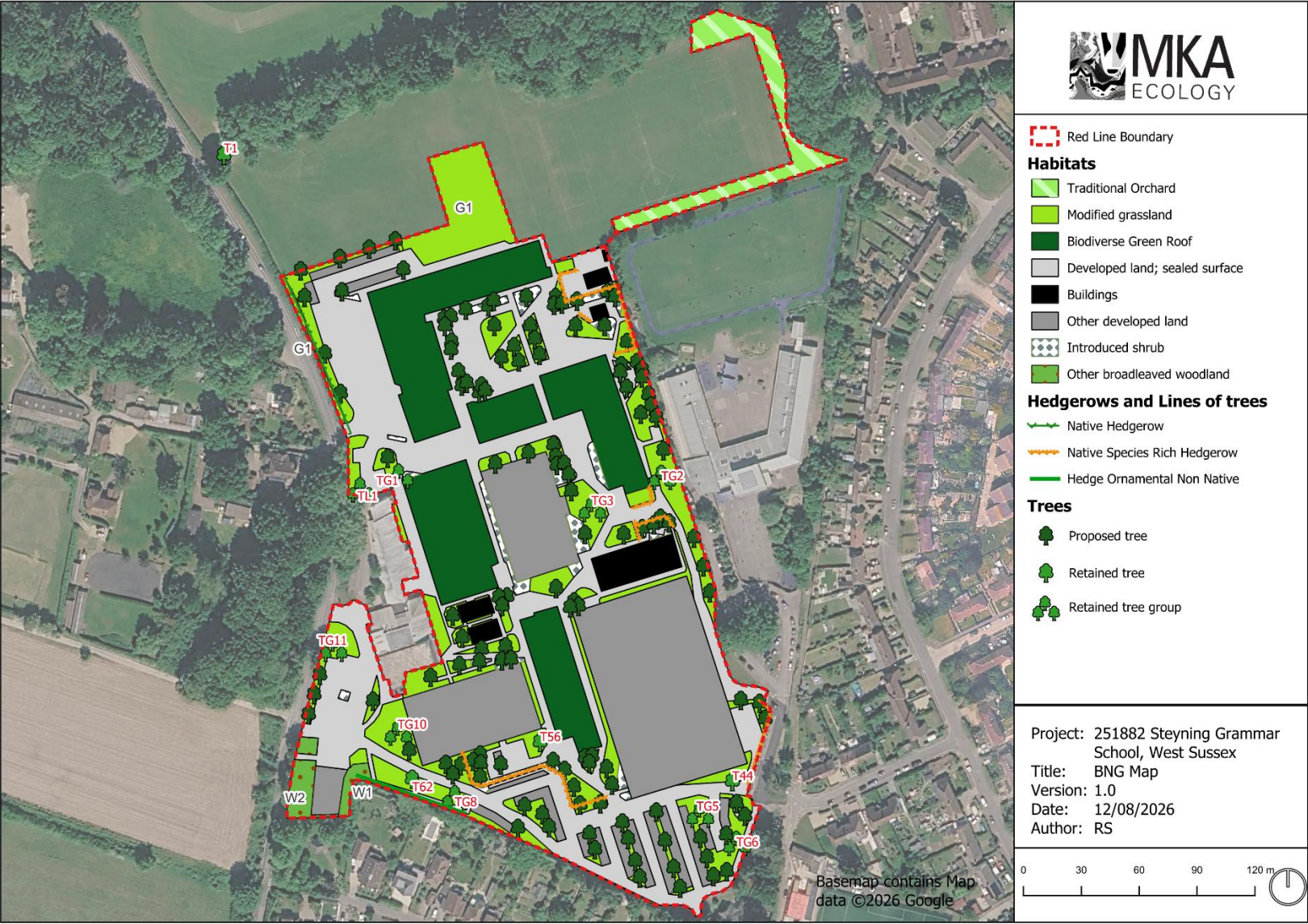
Ensuring the Site continues to be subject to active and productive management, with tangible benefits for the school staff and students, is central to the success and longevity of this HMMP. In addition to the creation of several new habitats, areas of woodland, trees and hedgerow will be retained and managed in their current condition. Ecological enhancement features will also be established at the Site; this includes the installation of bird and bat boxes.

2.2. Significant onsite enhancements

The habitat management objectives at Steyning Grammar School are detailed below, showing habitats to be created and retained within this HMMP, and their target conditions. A habitat creation map is shown in Figure 2. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculator underpinning these objectives is provided in Appendix 1. Horsham District Council consider significant onsite gains as where the overall net change in Biodiversity Units is 0.5 or more, and/or where the gains relate to habitats of high or very high distinctiveness (as defined within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide), and/or in the case of major development, where the gain relates to habitats of medium distinctiveness (Horsham District Council, 2026). In line with this, habitats that are considered to deliver significant onsite gains at the Site are the biodiverse green roofs, modified grassland, new individual trees, traditional orchard and the species-rich native hedgerows.

Retained habitats including other broadleaved woodland and individual trees, along with proposed introduced shrub, do not count as significant enhancements, however the management of these habitats will be covered by this report. Additionally, bird and bat boxes are proposed at the Site and will provide additional value for biodiversity post-development. The establishment and post-development management of these features are also covered by this report, in Section 6.

Figure 2: Habitat creation and enhancement map for Steyning Grammar School



2.3. Habitat condition targets and management methods

This section sets out condition targets for each created habitat at Steyning Grammar School and the management methods to be undertaken to reach each target. Targets are set using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric condition assessment criteria. For each habitat, target condition scores are presented, followed by detailed methods for management. The condition targets and management methods for retained habitats are provided in Section 2.10.

2.4. Grassland

The table below outlines current and target conditions for the new modified grassland habitats. A table of management actions is provided in Table 4.

Table 3: Target condition scores for modified grassland at Steyning Grammar School

Target habitat: Modified grassland		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score
		Creation and Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.	Fail
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Fail

Target habitat: Modified grassland			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation and Management Approach
C	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area.	Pass	There is currently no scrub within the red line boundary of the Site. Any scrub that develops over time will be removed to maintain cover below stated thresholds.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Fail	Areas of modified grassland will be located within a school, and it is likely that physical damage, such as through high levels of access (excessive poaching), cannot be maintained below the threshold through appropriate management.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	Fail	Areas of modified grassland will be located within a school, and it is likely areas of bare ground will develop through physical damage (excessive poaching).
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Pass	No bracken is present within the seed mix. Any bracken that develops over time will be removed to maintain cover below stated thresholds.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Pass	No species that are indicative of suboptimal condition are included in the seed mix. Cover to be maintained below threshold levels by removal of undesirable species by hand pulling and removal of arisings from the Site if they occur.
Condition		Poor	Time to target condition: 1 years (standard time to target condition)

Table 4 outlines the management actions required to achieve the target condition for modified grassland. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Section 3 (Table 25Table 25).

Table 4: Grassland management methods

Action	Timing	Methods
Grassland establishment		
Exposure of soil	All year-round	The top layer of existing hardstanding or soil should be removed to reveal bare ground. If the ground to be seeded has grass or weeds present, clear the site by hand. If the area to be seeded is heavily populated with weeds, this process may need to be undertaken again to ensure the presence of as few weed species as possible. If possible, try to create a stale seedbed but allowing flushes of plants to develop and then remove.
Preparation of soil	All year-round	Roll, or tread, the soil to produce a firm surface.
Seed sowing	Early autumn or spring	Seed is best sown in the early autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Once sown, ensure there is good soil/seed contact through firming in with a roll or by treading.
Watering	Seeds must be watered thoroughly upon sowing, and regularly in first 10 weeks and throughout summer months	Seeds must receive sufficient water to germinate and establish; therefore, the wildflower areas must be regularly checked during the establishment phase to ensure the ground contains enough water.
Ongoing management		
Initial mowing	First year	Mow newly sown grasslands regularly (every 7-10 days during growing season) throughout the first year of establishment. Cut to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings in the case of neutral grassland areas. This will gradually develop a good

Action	Timing	Methods
Grassland establishment		
		sward structure, help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wildflowers, and control annual weeds.
Weed management	First 1-5 years Check monthly	There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season which may grow up and obscure the meadow seedlings beneath. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by topping or mowing to 15cm. Do not cut the meadow shorter than 5cm. Dig out any residual perennial weeds.
Mowing after grassland establishment	From year 6 onwards	Mow regularly as a lawn with a minimum of 16 cuts per year. The sward should be kept cut down to 20mm.

2.5. Biodiverse green roof

Table 5 below outlines the condition criteria for the proposed biodiverse green roof at Steyning Grammar School. Management actions are outlined in Table 6.

Table 5: Target condition for the biodiverse green roof at Steyning Grammar School

Target habitat: Biodiverse green roof		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score
		Creation and Management Approach
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Pass The biodiverse roof is proposed to be sown with BauderGREEN Flora 3 Seed Mix. The variety of wildflowers, annuals, grasses and sedum within this seed mix will likely provide a variation in vegetation structure.
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of the year.	Pass The BauderGREEN Flora 3 Seed Mix comprises a diverse mix of UK native wildflower species. The seed mix provides a long flowering period and nectar resources for a range of pollinators. Plants with long flower tubes such as Red

Target habitat: Biodiverse green roof			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation and Management Approach
			Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> and vetch species provide valuable resources for long-tongued bumblebee species. Kidney Vetch <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> and Bird's-foot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> are important larval resources for butterfly and moth species including Small Blue <i>Cupido minimus</i> and Common Blue butterflies <i>Polyommatus icarus</i>. Plant seed heads provide overwintering resources for other invertebrate species. Seeds also provide valuable sources of food for birds. Yellow composite flowers such as Rough Hawkbit <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> and Mouse-ear Hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i> provide nectar sources for generalist pollinators such as hoverflies and beetles.
C	Invasive non-native species (Schedule 9 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife (using professional judgement) cover less than 5% of total vegetated area.	Pass	Invasive species should be removed as they arise.
G	The roof has a varied depth of 80-150mm; at least 50% is at 150mm and is planted and seeded with wildflowers and sedums or is pre-prepared with sedums and wildflowers	Fail	The green roof will have a varied depth of a minimum of 100 - 150mm and includes wildflowers and sedums within the seed mix. However, this habitat will not be able to support sand and log piles, and therefore it will not be possible to facilitate additional habitat.
Condition		Moderate	Target time to condition: 5 years (standard time to target condition)

Table 6 outlines the management actions required to achieve the target condition for the biodiverse green roof. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Table 25.

Table 6: Biodiverse green roof management methods

Action	Timing	Methods	References
Installation			
Protection sheets, drainage layers and filter sheets	September/October or March/April. (Years 1 – 2)	Protection sheets, drainage layers and filter sheets should be installed edge to edge across the entire roof area to be greened to ensure the waterproofing is protected and the drainage layer functions consistently.	GRO (2014)
Substrate installation	September/October or March/April (Years 1-2)	The substrate used needs to be light-weight and be low in nutrients. Commercial substrates are available which are typically fireclay based, have a pH of between 6 and 8, contain a high level of porous material and are nutrient poor. Natural substrates and site spoil (such as crushed brick and concrete) can be used as a means of replicating local ground conditions up at roof level. However, material should be screened to ensure that additional load implications are considered. Additionally, crushed concrete is ideal substrate for undesirable species such as Butterfly-bush <i>Buddleja davidii</i>. Substrate should be applied to the required depth (80-150mm) using grading bars. Depth checking should be undertaken throughout the installation.	GRO (2014) Buglife (2012)
Plant layer installation	March/April (Years 2-5)	It is recommended that biodiverse roofs be installed with a seeded and/or plug planted with locally appropriate native seeds/plants that are matched to the substrate type, pH and the desired habitat. The green roof is proposed to be seeded with BauderGREEN Flora Seed Mix3. Seeds are spread onto the prepared substrate by hand, with a liquid-mulch applied over the cuttings to resist wind scour and enable seeds to germinate and root. This also provides an organic nutrient source. Once seeded, the roof should be watered thoroughly. Full plant cover	Buglife (2012) Hackett Holland Ltd (2024) GRO (2014)

Action	Timing	Methods	References
		should develop over 2-3 seasons, depending on the time of year installed and subject to care and maintenance.	
Management			
Maintenance	Year round (Years 5-30)	Biodiverse green roofs require little maintenance, however below are some considerations: Watering: The green roof should be watered in periods of extended drought (i.e., six weeks). Vegetation management: Removal of unwanted plants that may colonise the roof (e.g., butterfly-bush). Excess dead plant matter should be removed to avoid encouraging fungal disease. However, for maximum wildlife support, care should be taken not to remove all vegetation straight after flowering as many insects over-winter in hollow plant stems. For this reason, rotational cutting is advised. Habitat management: This may include wildflower meadow management such as cutting or re-creation of bare ground areas where vegetation has encroached where needed. General: Drainage outlets and shingle/gravel perimeters should be inspected twice yearly and cleared of any living or dead vegetation.	Buglife (2012) GRO (2014)

2.6. Traditional orchards

Table 7 below outlines the condition criteria for the proposed areas of traditional orchard at Steyning Grammar School. Recommended management actions to achieve this condition are provided in Table 8. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Table 25.

Table 7: Target condition for traditional orchards at Steyning Grammar School

Target habitat: Traditional orchard			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation and Management Approach
A	Presence of ancient and or veteran trees. Note: this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition	Fail	Trees will not be able to achieve the maturity of ancient or veteran trees within the 20-years to target condition.
B	Presence of deadwood in or on trees, or on the ground: at least 20% of mature trees have deadwood associated with them. Note: this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition	Fail	It is considered unlikely that trees will develop deadwood features within the 20-years to target condition.
C	Less than 5% of fruit trees are smothered by scrub. Small patches of dense scrub and or scattered scrub growing between trees can be beneficial to biodiversity, however these occupy less than 10% of ground cover.	Pass	Any scrub that develops over time will be removed to maintain cover below stated thresholds.
D	There is evidence of formative and or restorative pruning to maintain longevity of the trees.	Pass	Newly planted trees are not likely to be formally trained or heavily pruned and will require management as they grow. Formative pruning will be used to prepare young trees for fruit production. After ~8-10 years, restorative pruning will be used to maintain the shape of the trees.
E	At least 95% of the trees are free from damage caused by humans or animals, for example browsing, bark stripping or rubbing on non-adjusted ties.	Fail	Although fencing is proposed to surround the orchard, due to recreational impacts and school setting, damage may be present. This should be minimised as much as possible.
F	Grassland is not overgrazed, poaching is not evident around the trees, with no more than 10% of trees poached under the canopy	Pass	The proposed fencing will manage levels of poaching below the stated threshold. Should evidence of poaching (e.g., patches of bare ground) develop within the grassland, these areas should be overseeded.
G	Species richness of the grassland is equivalent to a medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland	Fail	Although the grass will be sown with a species-rich mix (Emorsgate EM1), due to the recreational environment and

Target habitat: Traditional orchard				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score		Creation and Management Approach
				shading from the orchard trees it is considered unlikely that the species richness of the grassland will be able to meet medium distinctiveness habitat at a minimum within the 20-years to target condition.
H	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 10% of ground cover.	Pass		No species that are indicative of suboptimal condition are included in the seed mix. Cover to be maintained below threshold levels by removal of undesirable species by hand pulling and removal of arisings from the Site if they occur.
Condition		Moderate	Target time to condition:	20 years (standard time to target condition)

Table 8 below outlines the management methods to achieve the target condition for the proposed traditional orchard habitats. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Table 25.

Table 8: Traditional orchard management methods

Action	Timing	Methods	References
Planting and establishing trees; watering, weed control and protection	See Table 11.	See Table 11 for tree planting methods.	See Table 11.
Formative pruning	First ten years, all year round	Formative pruning is required for young trees to develop a balanced shape that will support fruit crops. Trees should be pruned to the shape and style of those	Natural England (2011)

Action	Timing	Methods	References
		found locally. The amount of pruning required will vary according to the species and variety of fruit tree. Tree form can generally be broken down into three main sections: • Trunk: main stem of the tree • Framework branches: permanent major limbs • Lateral branches: side branches bearing leaves and fruit. The trunk should be formed to a height of 1.5-2m. To form framework branches, the aim is to have 4-8 secondary leaders from which fruit-bearing side branches develop. The formation of lateral branches generally begins after ~10 years when pruning moves towards maintenance. When making small cuts for young growth, cut back close to a bud, not so close to damage, but not leaving a stub which will die back. A sloping cut will allow water run off. Large cuts will be required when removing branches. When removing branches with a saw do not make a stub cut and leave a section of branch that will die back. Pruning cuts should never be made flush with the main branch or trunk, as this removes the branch collar, which helps the wound to heal. Do not cut through the branch in one go. Make a separate cut underneath so the branch doesn't split. Clean up any rough edges with a pruning knife.	

Action	Timing	Methods	References
Maintenance pruning	After ~8-10 years, regularly	The timing and amount of pruning required can vary considerably depending on the type of fruit tree. Each tree is individual and should be pruned accordingly. See Table 9 below for the various pruning methods.	Natural England (2011)
Restorative pruning	All year round, as needed	Restorative pruning helps maintain the shape of the tree and reduces chances of windthrow. Diseased wood should be removed first, then poorly placed branches. It is better to make a few large cuts than lots of smaller ones. Any suckers should be removed. This work should be spread over several years. No more than one-third of the woody growth in the crown of the tree should be removed in one year.	Natural England (2011)
Species protection measures			
Nesting birds	October - February	Undertake pruning in October-February to avoid the nesting bird season. If pruning is to take place outside of this time period, then a nesting bird check will be required.	

Table 9 provides the various pruning methods generally used for different types of fruit trees. The pruning methods are required to manage the trees in order to reach the target condition for the habitat.

Table 9: Pruning methods used to manage different tree species within traditional orchards

Variety	Timing	Method	References
Apple and pear trees	Winter pruning tends to promote shoot growth over fruit production, while summer pruning suppresses growth and stimulates fruit production. Standard apple and pear trees are normally pruned during the winter between late October and early April while the tree is dormant. Pruning late in the winter is preferable.	Regulated pruning: Most basic way of pruning whereby 20% of the wood should be removed each year. Entire branches are removed rather than laterals. Spur pruning: The tree is shaped to form a framework of permanent branches. Vigorous and upright shoots are removed in favour of horizontal, fruit bearing laterals and fruit spurs. When these become too big or cease to fruit, they are cut out and new shoots, arising from dormant buds, are allowed to replace them. Renewal pruning: This method is a compromise between the above two methods. As with spur pruning a framework of permanent branches is created. Each branch is considered separately then managed in the way that regulated pruning is applied to the whole tree. Temporary fruiting branches are maintained on permanent branches, but spurs are not encouraged. Most maiden laterals arising from the main branches are not pruned but allowed to develop both fruiting and vegetative growth.	Natural England (2011) Woodland Trust (2018)

Variety	Timing	Method	References
Stone fruits (plums, damsons, gages, cherries)	Confined to summer as they are susceptible to disease.	Pruned to form an open centred tree in a similar manner to regulated pruning. It is usually sufficient to just remove any dead, damaged or poorly placed wood.	
Cobnuts	Winter	Cobnuts are usually pruned to form a bush tree with approximately 15 branches about 2 m high. Hard pruning is necessary to maintain this.	
Walnuts	Between mid-summer and early autumn	Established walnuts should be pruned with caution as they are prone to dying back after pruning.	

2.7. Urban trees

Table 10 below outlines the condition criteria for the newly planted urban trees at the Site. Management actions are provided in Table 11.

Table 10: Target condition for new urban trees at Steyning Grammar School

Target habitat: Urban trees			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Fail	Although, the species are proposed to be a mix of native and non-native trees, the majority will be non-native.
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap >5m wide. Note: Individual trees automatically pass this criterion	Pass	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion. Where the tree is planted in close proximity to retained trees, the canopies are likely to form continuous cover once they mature.

Target habitat: Urban trees			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation Approach
C	The tree is mature or veteran (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	Fail	The tree will initially be young and therefore the species planted are not expected to reach maturity within the 27-year period to meet target condition.
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Pass	The tree species listed in the planting strategy will need light pruning within the first five years, however, this is unlikely to impact more than 75% of their expected canopy. Once established a regular pruning regime will not be required, and adverse anthropogenic impacts such as vandalism and herbicide use should be prevented.
E	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.	Fail	The species and age of trees mean they are unlikely to produce ecological niches like deadwood, cavities or loose bark within the 27-year period to meet target condition.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Pass	All new trees are proposed in locations where more than 20% of the tree canopy is oversailing vegetation.
Condition		Moderate	Target time to condition: 27 years (standard time to target condition)

Table 11 outlines the management actions required to achieve the target condition for new urban trees. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Table 25.

Table 11: Urban tree management methods (also applies to traditional orchard)

Action	Timing	Methods	Reference
Plant new trees	November-March	Plant tree using the pit planting method. Turf is taken out of the ground, turned over and chopped into smaller pieces. A hole slightly deeper and wider than the tree roots is dug, with soil loosened around the edges. The turf from step 1 can be placed into the bottom of the pit to provide the tree with extra nutrients. The tree is placed in the hole, making sure to align the tree collar with	

Action	Timing	Methods	Reference
		the top of the soil. The tree should be secured by pushing back the soil. Care should be taken not to compact the soil too much as this will stop water and air circulation. Following planting a stake and tree guard should be affixed to the tree.	
Watering	First few weeks, as needed	The tree should be watered regularly thoroughly for the first few weeks and during any dry spells for the next year.	Natural England (2011)
Weed control	First three years, as needed	A one metre circle around the trees should be kept clear of grass and weeds for at least three years after planting, preferably by applying a thick mulch. Once trees are established, the sward can be allowed to grow up to the trunk. Weeds, particularly brambles and scrub around mature trees, should be cleared if necessary and re-growth controlled by mowing.	Natural England (2011)
Protection	First ten years, all year round	Guards will be required to protect trees from wild animals, which eat the leaves and bark or rub against the tree. Guards need to be checked regularly as the trees grow and adjusted if they are causing any damage. Guards should be maintained for at least 10 years.	Natural England (2011)
Tree guard management	Spring and autumn (years 1-5)	Tree guards affixed to the trees to prevent herbivore browsing should be inspected during the spring and autumn each year. If tree trunk growth appears to be restricted by the tree guard or the tree guard has begun to tear then these should be removed. Any remaining tree guards should be removed after five years.	
Pruning	September-February (years 5-30)	Most tree species should be pruned in winter when dormant, however species such as cherry should be pruned in summer to reduce the risk of disease and sap bleeding. The cut should be square to the branch and preserve the branch collar.	
Replacement of stock	November-February (year 5)	Five years after tree planting any dead, dying, diseased or vandalised trees should be replaced with others of a similar size and the same species.	
Species protection measures			

Action	Timing	Methods	Reference
Nesting birds	October – February	Undertake any pruning/ pollarding between October – February inclusive to avoid the nesting bird season. If this is not feasible then all pruning of the trees should be preceded by a nesting bird check to ensure that no breeding or nesting birds are disturbed.	

2.8. Hedgerows

Table 12 below outlines the condition criteria for the newly planted native hedgerows at the Site. Management actions are provided in Table 13.

Table 12: Target condition scores for species-rich native hedgerows at Steyning Grammar School

Target habitat: Native hedgerows			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Pass	Sensitive trimming.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Fail	Will be difficult to achieve in local context.
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Pass	Sensitive trimming and protection of hedge margin from disturbance.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Pass	Sensitive trimming on rotation.
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	Fail	Hardstanding will surround most of the hedgerows.

Target habitat: Native hedgerows			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation Approach
	>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)		
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Pass	Protection of hedge margin from disturbance.
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.	Pass	Selection of native species and ongoing monitoring.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Fail	Unlikely to be achieved given the hedgerows will be located within a school.
Condition		Moderate	Target time to condition: 5 years (standard time to target condition)

Table 13 below outlines the management actions required to achieve the target condition for native hedgerows. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Table 25.

Table 13: Hedgerow management methods

Action	Timing	Methods	References
Plant new hedgerow	October-February	Select at least five native woody species for planting the new hedgerow, where possible reflecting species already present onsite. A list of recommended species is given in Appendix 3. Source hedgerow plants from local suppliers where possible. Plant in a double staggered row, at 0.5m intervals. Plants should be fully dormant. Each whip should be staked and protected with a spiral guard.	Hedgelink (2024)
Watering	During dry periods while establishing	The hedge plants should be watered regularly thoroughly for the first few weeks and during any dry spells for the next year.	
Trimming (years 1-5, 6-30)	October-February in first five years, and from year 6 onwards	Within the first five years following planting/rejuvenation, trim once annually. This will ensure the hedgerow develops a dense structure. From year 6, cut hedgerows on a minimum three-year rotation, raising the cutting height each time to ensure trimmed sections continue to flower and fruit, and to ensure the hedgerows reach the target 1.5m height.	Hedgelink (2024)
Species protection measures			
Nesting birds	November-February inclusive	Undertake pruning in November-February to avoid the nesting bird season. If pruning is to take place outside of this time period, then a nesting bird check will be required.	

2.9. Introduced shrub

Introduced shrub does not require a condition assessment and therefore, does not have a target condition. Species for the introduced shrub habitat have been selected for the visual display that they provide; however, a number of these species will also provide suitable habitat for a variety of invertebrates, birds and

small mammals through the provision of nectar resources, seeds and refuge. To create a successfully biodiverse shrub habitat, this area should be well connected to other vegetated areas nearby and contain a variety of native shrub species.

Management actions for the introduced shrub habitat are provided in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Introduced shrub management methods

Action	Timing	Methods
Introduced shrub establishment		
Preparation of soil	All year-round	If the ground has grass or weeds present, clear the Site by hand. Bare-root shrubs and shrubs in pots should be well-watered prior to planting. Where the ground currently comprises hardstanding, this should be removed and a suitable substrate created in the areas of planting, whereby the existing underlying soil is turned over and additional soil comprising of low nutrient organic matter applied. When ready to plant, dig a hole a little deeper than pot depth and three times as wide. Hard, compacted soil should be forked to loosen it to help the roots penetrate.
Planting	Early autumn or spring	Tip the plant out of its pot. If the roots are very congested, tease out to help the plant grow into the soil more quickly. Place the shrub into the prepared hole at the same ground-level as it was in its pot, avoiding burying the stems. Refill the hole and heel in the soil around the shrub without pressing on the root ball. Water well and add a 50mm-80mm layer of mulch, leaving a 100mm mulch-free collar around base of stems. Most plants growing in these habitat types are adapted to low-nutrient conditions, so no fertiliser is required. Fertiliser should not be applied as this may encourage the growth of undesirable

Action	Timing	Methods
		vigorous weeds that thrive in high nutrient conditions, such as common nettle <i>Urtica dioica</i> .
Ongoing management		
Initial management	First 1 – 5 years, as needed	The areas of introduced shrub will require little management. Occasional watering may be required in the first year of establishment if the weather is particularly dry. Bramble may grow through these areas and is a valuable foraging habitat for many bird species, but its growth may need controlling and this should be undertaken in the winter months. Any invasive non-native plants should be removed in the autumn. It is strongly recommended that invasive non-native plant species are eradicated as soon as they are discovered.
Long-term management	From year 6 onwards	Shrubs will require some annual pruning to contain growth and prevent any single species becoming too dominant. This should be carried out during the winter months. Plants may also require some watering during extended dry periods in the summer. Any invasive non-native plants should be removed in the autumn. It is strongly recommended that invasive non-native plant species are eradicated as soon as they are discovered.

2.10. Retained habitat management methods

This section sets out how the retained habitats at Steyning Grammar School will be managed to ensure the condition that they currently achieve will be maintained following development. A total of 42 urban trees, 0.2108 hectares of modified grassland and 0.0655 hectares of other broadleaved woodland are to be retained in their current condition post-development.

The tables below outline the current condition criteria of the retained urban trees, modified grassland and woodland habitat at the Site. These habitats will be maintained in their current conditions. Tables of management and protection actions to ensure that they are protected throughout development and maintain their conditions are provided below. Tree label references are provided in Figure 1.

Appropriate timings for each action are given in Table 25.

2.11. Retained urban trees

Table 15: Current condition of retained Poor condition urban trees at Steyning Grammar School

Condition Assessment Criteria		T44	TG10	Management approach
A	More than 70% of trees are native species	Fail	Fail	Retain all trees.
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap >5m wide. Note: Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Pass	Pass	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion. Where the tree is located in close proximity to retained trees, the canopies are likely to form continuous cover over time.
C	More than 50% of trees are mature or veteran	Fail	Fail	Allow trees to mature naturally, however trees are not expected to reach maturity within the timescales of the project.
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Pass	Pass	It is expected that trees will continue to be managed in the same way.
E	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.	Fail	Fail	No trees currently have any features that provide natural ecological niches.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Fail	Fail	The trees are currently oversailing hardstanding.

Condition Assessment Criteria	T44	TG10	Management approach	
Condition:	Poor	Poor	Time to target condition:	0 – habitat to be retained

*see Figure 1 for tree label references.

Table 16: Current condition for retained Moderate condition urban trees at Steyning Grammar School

Condition Assessment Criteria	TG1	TL1	TG2	TG3	TG5	TG6	T56	TG8	Management approach
A More than 70% of trees are native species	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Retain all trees.
B Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap >5m wide. Note: Individual trees automatically pass this criterion	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion. Where the tree is located in close proximity to retained trees, the canopies are likely to form continuous cover over time, should they not be excessively pruned.
C More than 50% of trees are mature or veteran	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Allow trees to mature naturally, however trees are not expected to reach maturity within the timescales of the project.
D There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	The majority of the trees and tree groups were not observed to have been negatively impacted. However, regular pruning is evident at the Site, and it is expected that trees will continue to be managed in the same way.

Condition Assessment Criteria		TG1	TL1	TG2	TG3	TG5	TG6	T56	TG8	Management approach	
	activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.										
E	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	TG6 had some features which could create microhabitats however all other trees did not support ecological niches. All trees should be managed in the same way as previously.	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Vegetation below the trees is currently managed as grassland. It should be replaced and reseeded where necessary.	
Condition:		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Time to target condition:	0 – habitat to be retained

*see Figure 1 for tree label references.

Table 17: Current condition of retained Good condition urban trees at Steyning Grammar School

Condition Assessment Criteria		T62	TG11	T71	Management approach
A	More than 70% of trees are native species	Fail	Fail	Fail	Retain all trees.

Condition Assessment Criteria		T62	TG11	T71	Management approach	
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap >5m wide. Note: Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion. Where the tree is located in close proximity to retained trees, the canopies are likely to form continuous cover over time.	
C	More than 50% of trees are mature or veteran	Pass	Pass	Pass	Allow trees to mature naturally, however trees are not expected to reach maturity within the timescales of the project.	
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Pass	Pass	Pass	It is expected that trees will continue to be managed in the same way.	
E	Management regime has encouraged micro habitat sites for birds, mammals and insects e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities or loose bark etc.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Ecological niches are present on these trees and tree groups. These should be kept as they are within the management process.	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Pass	Pass	Pass	All trees and tree groups are oversailing vegetation. The grassland should be replaced and re-seeded where necessary to ensure that the tree canopy continues oversailing vegetation.	
Condition:		Good	Good	Good	Time to target condition:	0 – habitat to be retained

*see Figure 1 for tree label references.

Table 18 below outlines the management methods to maintain the current condition for the retained urban trees. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Table 25.

Table 18: Management and protection methods for retained urban trees

Action	Timing	Methods
Protection of the trees: fencing	Throughout construction	Heras fencing should be erected around retained trees across the development site.
Pruning/ pollarding	October – February	Most tree species should be pruned/ pollarded in winter when dormant. The cut should be square to the branch and preserve the branch collar
Under canopy vegetation replacement (as necessary)	April - October	The grassland below the tree canopy will be re-seeded with a suitable seed mix as necessary to ensure that, for all trees currently passing Criterion F, the amount of vegetation beneath the tree canopy remains at least 20%. Any dead or dying shrubs and herbaceous species under the tree canopy will be replaced with like for like specimens and any gaps within the shrub planting will be filled with similar plants to ensure that the amount of vegetation beneath the tree canopy is at least 20%.
Species protection measures		
Nesting birds	October - February	Undertake any pruning/pollarding between October – February inclusive to avoid the nesting bird season. If this is not feasible then all pruning of the trees should be preceded by a nesting bird check.

2.12. Retained woodland habitat

The table below outlines the current condition for woodland habitat at Steyning Grammar School. Management methods are provided in Table 25.

Table 19: Current and target condition scores

Target Habitat: Other broadleaved woodland (W1) and other woodland mixed; mainly broadleaved (W2)					
Condition Assessment Criteria			W1	W2	Management Approach
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	2	2	W1 and W2: Two age classes are present (young and mature). Rotational coppicing and more open space will encourage regeneration and support succession of trees of different age classes. This will be supplemented by planting of native tree species. Protection from browsing by herbivores (deer, rabbits) will be required.
		Two age classes present			
		One age class present			
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	3	3	W1 and W2: No evidence of significant browsing throughout these areas of woodland. Protection of coppice regrowth and new planting from browsing by herbivores (deer, rabbits) will be required.
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland			
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland			
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland	3	3	W1, and W2: no invasive non-native species were identified within any of the woodland parcels.

Target Habitat: Other broadleaved woodland (W1) and other woodland mixed; mainly broadleaved (W2)					
Condition Assessment Criteria			W1	W2	Management Approach
		Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species <10% cover			Any undesirable species and associated arisings should be removed from the Site if they occur.
		Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover			
D	Number of native trees species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	1	2	W1: Only one native tree species was identified in this section (Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>). W2: Three native species were identified in this section (Oak <i>Quercus robur</i> , Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , and Hazel). Rotational coppicing will be supplemented by planting of native tree species, to support current native tree stock in the woodland.
		Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel			
		Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel			
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	1	2	W1: <50% of canopy trees and <50% of understorey shrubs are native. W2: 50-80% of canopy and shrubs are native. Rotational coppicing will be supplemented by planting of native tree species, to support current native tree stock in the woodland.
		50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native			
		<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native			
F	Open space within woodland	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.	3	3	W1, and W2: All parcels of woodland are <10ha, in which case the 0-20% temporary open space present is permitted. This should be maintained as it is.
		21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space			

Target Habitat: Other broadleaved woodland (W1) and other woodland mixed; mainly broadleaved (W2)					
Condition Assessment Criteria			W1	W2	Management Approach
		<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.			
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	2	2	W1 and W2: There are two classes of trees within the woodland parcels (saplings and trees). Rotational coppicing and more open space will encourage regeneration and support succession of trees of different age classes. This will be supplemented by planting of native tree species.
		One or two classes only present in woodland			
		No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland			
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	3	3	W1, and W2: Tree mortality is less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback within any of the woodland parcels. Ongoing monitoring to identify any emerging pests/diseases. Tree planting will be sourced appropriately and avoid species with high disease risk (e.g. ash).
		11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present			
		Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present			
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	1	1	W1 and W2: There is no recognisable woodland NVC plant community at ground layer present. Management practices will be implemented to minimise impacts on ground flora.
		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present			
		No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.			

Target Habitat: Other broadleaved woodland (W1) and other woodland mixed; mainly broadleaved (W2)					
Condition Assessment Criteria			W1	W2	Management Approach
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	2	2	W1 and W2: There are two storeys across all survey plots.
		Two storeys across all survey plots			
		One of less storey across all survey plots			
K	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare	1	1	W1 and W2: There are no veteran trees present within the woodland parcels. All trees are young or mature. Diversifying tree age classes in woodland through coppicing and planting will provide succession of new veteran trees to replace current.
		One veteran tree per hectare			
		No veteran trees present in woodland			
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	1	1	W1 and W2: There is very little deadwood present across all woodland parcels. Some felled wood will be left in situ to maintain stock of deadwood.
		Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.			
		Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.			

Target Habitat: Other broadleaved woodland (W1) and other woodland mixed; mainly broadleaved (W2)					
Condition Assessment Criteria			W1	W2	Management Approach
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	2	2	W1 and W2: There are less than 20% of the woodland parcels have damaged ground. Management practices will be implemented to minimise impacts on ground flora.
		Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground			
		More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground			
Total score and condition			25 (Poor)	27 (Moderate)	Target time to condition: 0 – habitat to be retained

Table 20 outlines the management actions required to achieve the target condition for the woodland. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Section 3 (Table 25).

Table 20: Woodland management methods

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Methods	References
Rotational coppicing	Whole woodland	November-February	18-year rotation, with 1 acre cleared per year. Details provided in Woodland Management Plan.	Forestry Commission (2024)
Protect coppiced stools and newly planted trees from browsing.	Whole woodland	November-February	Protect coppiced stools from browsing pressure, either individually using woody brash which is either piled on top of the stool or weaved around it, or in groups using	

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Methods	References
			exclosure fencing (at least 2m, for a minimum of two to five years until regrowth is out of reach).	
Habitat/species protection measures				
Nesting birds		October - February	Undertake any pruning/coppicing between October – February inclusive to avoid the nesting bird season. If this is not feasible then all pruning of the trees should be preceded by a nesting bird check to ensure that no breeding or nesting birds are disturbed.	

2.13.Retained modified grassland

The table below outlines the current condition for the retained areas of modified grassland (G1, Figure 1) at Steyning Grammar School. Management methods will be the same as for created grassland, as explained in Table 22.

Table 21: Target condition scores for modified grassland at Steyning Grammar School

Target habitat: Modified grassland				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation and Management Approach	
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.	Fail	Due to the recreational use of grassland areas the species density is less than six species per m ² . It expected that these areas will be managed in the same way.	
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	Fail	The sward height of the grassland areas is not varied and this is expected to be maintained in the same way due to its recreational and amenity use.	

Target habitat: Modified grassland			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation and Management Approach
C	Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area.	Pass	There is currently no scrub within the red line boundary of the Site. Any scrub that develops over time will be removed to maintain cover below stated thresholds.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Pass	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of the total grassland area. It is expected that it will be managed in the same way moving forward.
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	Pass	Cover of bare ground is between 1 and 10% across the areas of grassland and it is expected that this will be maintained.
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%.	Pass	Bracken cover is less than 20% for all areas of grassland. Any bracken that develops over time will be removed to maintain cover below stated thresholds.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Pass	Invasive non-native species are absent in all areas of grassland. Undesirable species should be removed if identified.
Condition		Poor	1 years (standard time to target condition)

Table 22 outlines the management actions required to achieve the target condition for modified grassland. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Section 3 (Table 25Table 25).

Table 22: Grassland management methods

Action	Timing	Methods
Scrub and bracken management	All year-round	Remove any scrub or bracken that develops overtime to maintain cover below the required thresholds.

Action	Timing	Methods
Removal of undesirable species	All year-round	Remove any invasive non-native species by hand pulling and remove all arisings as controlled waste.
Reseeding	Early autumn or spring	Areas with physical damage to the grassland and/or if any bare ground arises above the required threshold, these areas should be reseeded and methods in Table 4 should be followed.

2.14. Retained native hedgerow

The table below outlines the current condition for the retained native hedgerow at Steyning Grammar School. Management methods are provided in Table 24.

Table 23: Current condition scores for the native hedgerow at Steyning Grammar School

Target habitat: Native hedgerows			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Pass	The hedgerow is over 1.5m in height. Sensitive trimming should occur to ensure this remains the same.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Pass	The hedgerow is greater than 1.5m in width. Sensitive trimming should occur to ensure this remains the same.
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Pass	The gap between the hedge and the ground is less than 0.5m. Sensitive trimming and protection of hedge margin from disturbance.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Pass	Gaps are less than 5m wide, making up less than 10% of the total length. Sensitive trimming on rotation.

Target habitat: Native hedgerows				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target score	Creation Approach	
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)	Pass	A minimum of 1m of undisturbed ground is present on either side of the hedgerow. Hedge margins should be protected from disturbance.	
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Pass	Nutrient-enriched vegetation were not present within the hedgerow. Hedge margins should be protected from disturbance.	
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.	Pass	No evidence of invasive non-native species during the survey. Ongoing monitoring to ensure no invasive species arise should occur.	
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Fail	Evidence of pruning along the length of the hedgerow due to the school setting, being on the edge of a sports field. Assume management will remain the same along the sports field.	
Condition		Good	Target time to condition:	0 – habitat to be retained

Table 24 below outlines the management actions required to achieve the target condition for native hedgerows. Appropriate timings for each action are given in Table 25.

Table 24: Hedgerow management methods

Action	Timing	Methods	References
Watering	During dry periods while establishing	The hedge plants should be watered regularly thoroughly during any dry spells.	
Trimming	A minimum 3-year rotation	Cut hedgerows on a minimum three-year rotation, raising the cutting height each time to ensure trimmed sections continue to flower and fruit, and to ensure the hedgerows reach the target 1.5m height.	Hedgelink (2024)
Species protection measures			
Nesting birds	October - February	Undertake pruning in October-February to avoid the nesting bird season. If pruning is to take place outside of this time period, then a nesting bird check will be required.	

3. HABITAT MANAGEMENT TIMINGS

An annual plan for management is provided below. This is provided as an aid to planning, but note not all activities will need to be completed each year. See the relevant tables in Sections 2.4 to 2.14 above for details. Exact timings will also be informed by monitoring and adaptive management.

Table 25: Habitat management timings

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grassland												
Exposure of soil												
Preparation of soil												
Seed sowing												
Watering												
Weed management												
Mowing												
Biodiverse green roof												
Protection sheets, drainage layers and filter sheets												
Substrate installation												
Plant layer installation												
Maintenance: watering (in periods of extended drought, i.e., most likely during the summer months)												

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maintenance: vegetation management												
Maintenance: habitat management												
Maintenance: general												
Traditional orchard (see above for planting and establishing trees)												
Formative pruning												
Maintenance pruning												
Restorative pruning												
Urban trees and trees in orchard												
Plant new tree												
Watering (during dry periods, i.e., most likely during the summer months)												
Weed control												
Protection												
Tree guard management												
Pruning												
Replacement of stock												
Introduced shrub												
Preparation of soil												

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Planting												
Initial management												
Long-term management												
Hedgerows												
Planting												
Watering (during dry periods while establishing, most likely during the summer)												
Trimming												
Woodland												
Coppicing												
Tree planting (if required)												
Protection												

3.1. Management start dates

Exact timings for the commencement of habitat management at Steyning Grammar School are not known at present. However, habitats are to be created at the end of the construction period. The 30-year management period will begin when initial habitat creation has been completed for all habitats. The initial habitat creation actions that must be completed are listed below:

- Grassland: Seed has been sown
- Biodiverse green roof: Plant layer has been installed/seed has been sown

- Traditional orchard: All trees planted
- Urban trees: All trees planted
- Introduced shrub: All shrub planted.
- Hedgerow: All hedgerows planted

4. RISK REGISTER

This section is to be updated throughout the period of this HMMP as part of the adaptive management strategy (see Section 5.1). Some examples of likely risks to be encountered and remedial measures are provided below.

Table 26: Risk register and remedial measures

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
	Modified grassland	Areas of bare ground developing within the grassland	If over 10% of the grassland appears to be bare.	These areas will be inspected to establish if there is an obvious cause. Areas of bare ground should be seeded over with the same seed mix, and the instructions provided for establishment and initial management should be followed (through watering, control of weeds, etc.).
	Modified grassland	Establishment of undesirable species (including bracken, scrub, species indicative of suboptimal condition, and invasive non-native species)	If over 20% of the grassland is occupied by scrub or bracken, if any instances of invasive species occur, and if damage is caused to an area over 5% of the grassland.	In the first instance, there will be no damaging activities to the grassland (including machinery use, storage, damaging access). If any damage is caused to the grassland, it must be rectified immediately by removing the source of disturbance, preparing the soil, and by re-sowing the seed mix. The instructions provided for

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
				establishment and initial management should be followed (thorough watering, control of weeds etc.).
	Biodiverse green roof	Encroachment of invasive species	More than 5% of the total vegetated area consists of invasive species (e.g., butterfly-bush).	Remove and dispose of invasive plants.
	Biodiverse green roof	Loss of vegetation cover due to drought	Wilting, drying or increase in sparseness of vegetation.	Water vegetated area thoroughly during periods of extended drought. Replacement planting in autumn or spring where required.
	Biodiverse green roof	Dominance of a single habitat component or vegetation type	A single structural habitat component or vegetation type accounts for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Cut vegetation to encourage other plant species to grow. Provide areas of bare ground, sand, spoil piles or deadwood features to vary habitat components.
	Traditional orchard and urban trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead during years 1-10.	Plant a larger number of trees initially as contingency against some losses in the early years. Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
	Traditional orchard	Encroachment of scrub	Scrub accounts for more than 10% of ground cover.	Scrub should be removed when encountered. Whilst a small level of scrub is acceptable, it should not be

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
				allowed to exceed 5% of the total parcel area.
	Traditional orchard	Evidence of lack of formative and or restorative pruning	Trees failing to bear fruit.	Implement an appropriate, regular pruning regime suited to the tree species.
	Traditional orchard	Evidence of excessive poaching	If bare ground is present under more than 10% of trees under the canopy.	These areas will be inspected to establish if there is an obvious cause. Areas of bare ground should be seeded over with the same seed mix, and the instructions provided for establishment and initial management should be followed (through watering, control of weeds, etc.). Additional protection may need to be placed around these areas (e.g. fencing).
	Traditional orchard	Encroachment of invasive species and species indicative of suboptimal condition.	If more than 10% of the ground cover is made up of invasive species or species indicative of suboptimal condition.	Remove and dispose of invasive plants and weeds.
	Urban trees	Evidence of excessive pruning	If upon inspection the tree is found to have lost more than 25% of expected canopy due to excessive pruning. The tree	Excessive and regular pruning are not included within the management strategy for trees. However, if the tree is found to have been excessively

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
			must retain more than 75% of its expected canopy for its age range and height.	pruned beyond the threshold, the activity must stop and the management plan reconsidered. If the tree is damaged beyond repair it should be replaced on a like for like basis.
	Hedgerow	Shrub mortality due to increased frequency and severity of drought	Gaps make up >10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Undertake a second round of planting, with consideration for species suitable based on climate scenario mapping (Forest Research).
	Woodland	Browsing pressure (deer, rabbits) limiting coppice regrowth and woodland regeneration.	>30% of coppice stools failing to regenerate.	Protection will be put in place. Trial different protection methods.

5. HABITAT MONITORING PLAN

A proposed monitoring plan is provided in the table below. Note that monitoring of all habitat types could feasibly be completed in a single visit completed in June or July, to minimise costs and increase efficiency.

Table 27: Habitat monitoring plan for Steyning Grammar School

Habitat and activity	Frequency	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Modified grassland													
Estimate percentage of bare ground, scrub and bracken cover.	Annually years 1-5, then every 5 years.												
Biodiverse green roof													
Condition assessment to track changes in target criteria (Table 5).	Annually years 1-5 then every 5 years												
Traditional orchard													
Condition assessment to track changes in target criteria (Table 7)	Annually years 1-5 then every 5 years												
Urban tree													
Condition assessment to track changes in target criteria (Table 12).	Annually years 1-5, then every 5 years.												
Hedgerow													
Checks to assess establishment of hedgerow plants and development of appropriate structure. Condition assessments to be conducted from 5 th year onwards.	Annually years 1-5, then every 5 years.												

5.1. Adaptive management

Regular monitoring in the first five years of implementation, together with appropriate use of the Risk Register in Section 4, will identify any need to amend the management approaches outlined in this HMMP. Monitoring protocols will also be adjusted where necessary to ensure the right amount of evidence can be produced to both inform ongoing management and demonstrate the target habitats and conditions are being achieved.

5.2. Report of monitoring

Following each monitoring visit, a report will be produced detailing the findings of the monitoring visit. This will include an assessment of the habitats present relative to their targets and recommendations for whether the management actions or monitoring regime should be altered. This report will be submitted to Horsham District Council.

6. BAT AND BIRD BOXES

Ecological features will also be installed at the Site. This section provides recommendations to enable the maintenance and enhancement of key ecological features at Steyning Grammar School. The aims are to create and maintain features of benefit to protected and priority species known to be present within the local area.

This section will outline specific objectives for the maintenance of ecological features and the means by which these are achieved. The scheme for ecological enhancement features set out in this section meets the biodiversity enhancement recommendations in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (MKA Ecology Ltd, 2026a).

Ecological features to be included at the Site outside of habitat creation include:

- Bird box installation; and
- Bat box installation.

6.1. Management responsibility

Management of ecological features at the Site will be the responsibility of the allocated management company once appointed and following completion of the project.

6.2. Timescale for implementation

The exact dates of the proposed works are not known at this stage. Therefore, the schedules provided in this document are not year-specific, rather they are general timetables detailing the recommended or required period for works to be conducted.

6.3. Bird boxes

Target structure

A total of twelve integrated Swift boxes and/or Swift bricks will be installed across the Site post-development, situated within the façade of the new buildings. Examples of types of integrated Swift boxes and their location are detailed in Appendix 2.

Preparation and installation

Integrated Swift boxes and/or bricks will fit seamlessly into the brickwork of the buildings, providing nesting opportunities for Swifts. All Swift boxes should be installed at least 5m high, under the eaves of buildings and should face between the north and east so that these birds are afforded maximum protection from the sun and weather. They should also be clustered together where possible to improve the chance establishing a colony as Swifts are colonial nesters.

6.4. Bat boxes

Target structure

To enhance the Site for roosting bats, eight integrated bat boxes will be installed at the Site post-development, within the brickwork of the new buildings. Locations and examples of the bat boxes are provided Appendix 2.

Preparation and installation

Access to any bat roosting features will not be lit and should be installed as high as possible (preferably 4-5m) to avoid predation. They should be orientated towards the south-east, south, or south-west so that they benefit from the insolation of the sun during the day. The boxes should be close to features such as trees, green space, and hedgerows in order to provide immediate cover for bats leaving the roost and there should be at least two metres of free flying space below the box entrance for bats to fly up and into the box.

6.5. Lighting

Lighting is known to adversely affect bat foraging behaviour, along with negatively affecting other wildlife including birds. It is expected that the proposal will incorporate external lighting. All lighting must be designed and managed appropriately to ensure that the area remains suitable for foraging bats, and for other nocturnal wildlife. It is especially important that this is considered in regard to the remaining and proposed hedgerows, along with the retained woodland habitat. Lighting design should be developed in line with the guidance provided by the Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) (2023):

- Minimise the lighting levels across the site;
- All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, compact fluorescent sources should not be used
- LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability;
- A warm white light source (2700Kelvin or lower) should be adopted to reduce blue light component;
- Light sources should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats
- Only luminaires with a negligible or zero Upward Light Ratio, and with good optical control, should be considered;
- Luminaires should always be mounted horizontally, with no light output above 90° and/or no upward tilt;
- Where appropriate, external security lighting should be set on motion sensors and set to as short a possible a timer as the risk assessment will allow. For most general residential purposes, a 1 or 2 minute timer is likely to be appropriate;
- Minimise upward spill of light with the use of directional luminaires, shields, baffles and louvers to direct light where it is needed and prevent light being directed over and around the feature concerned.
- There must be no light spill on the proposed bat boxes;
- There must be no light spill on the adjacent woodland parcels;
- There must be no light spill onto the retained trees; and
- Consider the timings of lighting required, where possible avoiding lighting in the hours immediately after dusk and before dawn when bats are most active.

Further information is available from the Bat Conservation Trust (ILP/BCT, 2023).

6.6. Establishing new ecological features timings

An indication of the timings for the management actions to be undertaken at the Site post-development for bird and bat boxes is shown in Table 28. These should be used to inform management practices at the Site.

Table 28: Timings for the establishment of new ecological features

Activity	Frequency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Installation of bird boxes	Once												
Installation of bat boxes	Once												

Key

Appropriate timing of works	
-----------------------------	--

6.7. Post-development management of new ecological features

The new and enhanced ecological features require specific management once established. This section discusses management up to and after five years for the following features:

- Bird box installation; and,
- Bat box installation.

Bird boxes

If it is required, nest boxes should be cleaned at the end of each bird breeding season. All nesting material and other debris should be removed from the box. It should then be scrubbed clean with boiling water to kill any parasites (avoid using any chemicals). Once the box is clean, it should be left to dry out thoroughly. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) it is an offence to disturb breeding birds. Therefore, annual cleaning of bird boxes cannot be undertaken between the months of March and September inclusive, when birds are breeding. Bird nest boxes should be cleaned in October to prevent the build-up of nest parasites in the boxes whilst avoiding the risk of disturbing birds using the boxes as a roost site during the cold winter months.

Bat boxes

An annual check should be made each winter to ensure that all boxes are still in position and secure. If intrusive checks of the boxes are necessary, then these must be undertaken in the winter (i.e. November to February inclusive) to avoid disturbing hibernating bats. A licence is required in the UK to disturb and handle bats and therefore the cleaning of bat boxes should be managed carefully. If bats are discovered during the maintenance process staff should replace the box as found and withdraw immediately. Any droppings and bird nesting material should be removed.

Table 29: Timing for the management of bird and bat boxes

Activity	Frequency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maintenance of bird boxes	Annual												
Maintenance of roosting bat boxes	Annual												

Key

Appropriate timing of works	
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7. APPENDICES

7.1. Appendix 1: Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculator for Steyning Grammar School

Included as separate attachment.

7.2. Appendix 2: Bird and bat box locations and type

Figure 3: Proposed bird and bat box locations at Steyning Grammar School

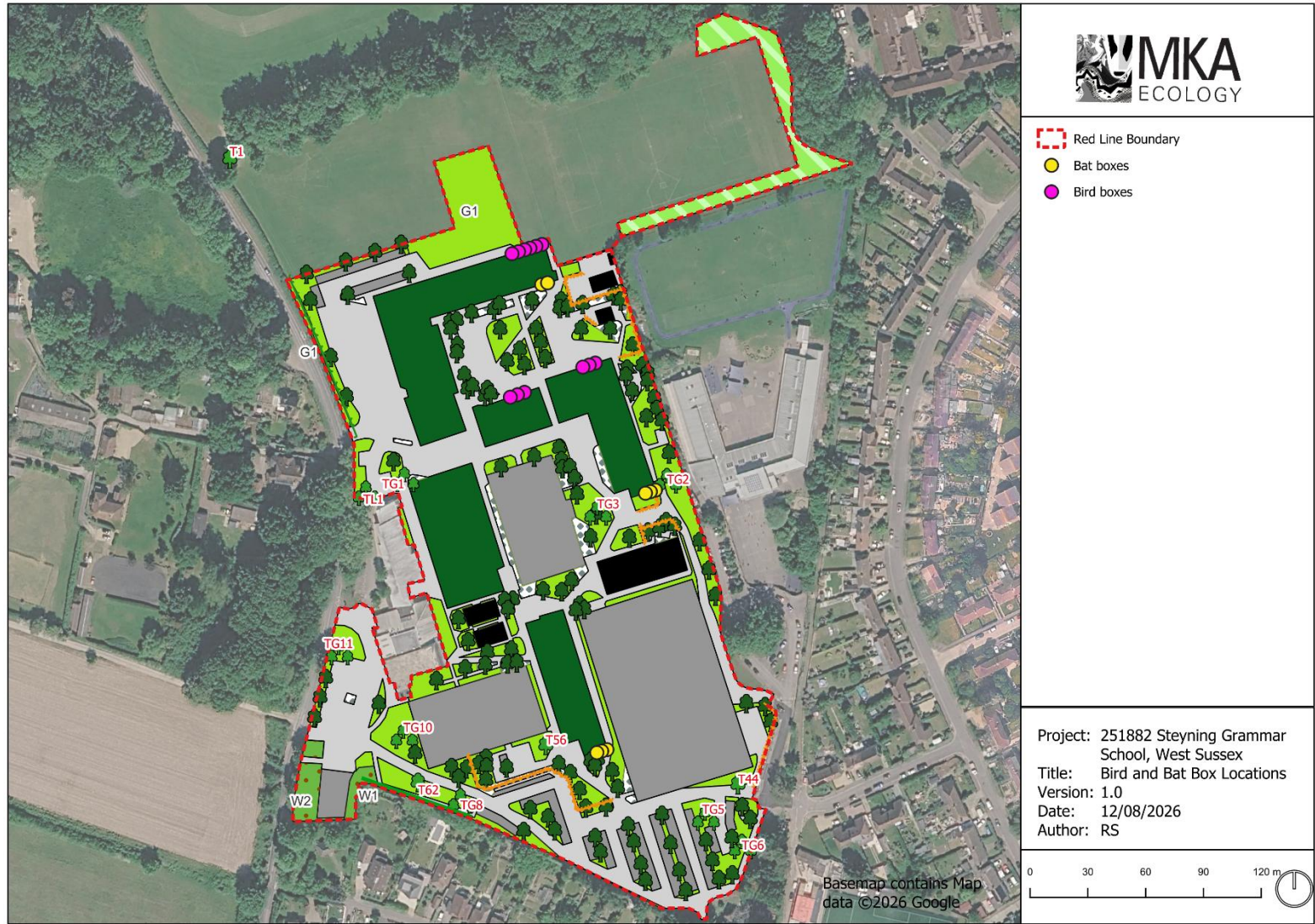


Table 30: Examples of integrated swift boxes

Swift		
Example	Description	Picture
Swift S Brick	Introduction — S Brick (actionforswifts.com) Swift S bricks provide excellent nesting opportunities for swifts whilst fitting into the brickwork seamlessly without compromising the appearance of the building. The swift boxes will likely require an attraction call system for swifts. This can be set on timer and replays the tape of birds calling to attract them to the nest site, There is no set system for this, but assembly of parts can be achieved quite easily as outlined at this website: http://actionforswifts.blogspot.com/p/attraction-call-systems-for-swifts.html. The system can be purchased for about £30.	

Swift		
Example	Description	Picture
lbstock Swift Box	www.lbstock.com This swift brick can be built into a wall on new buildings.	
Woodstone Build-in Swift Box	https://gardenature.co.uk This nest box is made from a concrete and wood fibre mix. It can be mounted on a wall, or it can be built into the fascia of a wall. The front of the Woodstone swift box can be removed for cleaning. It should be fitted at least 5 metres above the ground ensuring there is an unobstructed flight path for birds entering and leaving the box.	

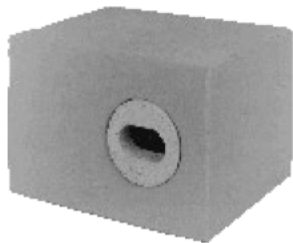
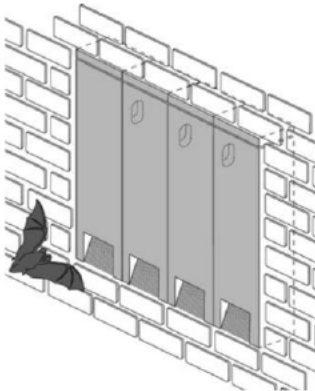
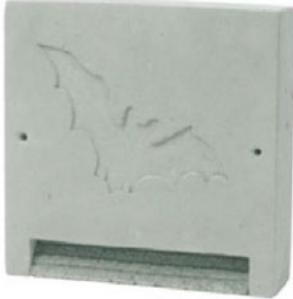
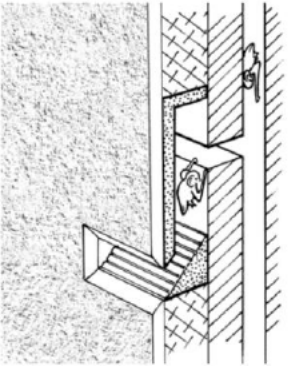
Swift		
Example	Description	Picture
Schwegler Brick Box Type 25	www.schwegler-nature.com This brick design can be built into the wall of the new development and the external surface, excluding the hole, can be rendered to match the surrounding wall.	

Table 30: Examples of integrated bat boxes

Example	Description	Picture
Schwegler 2FR	www.schwegler-nature.com Dimensions: 47(h) x 20(w) x 12.5(d) Weight: 9.8kg Installation: Can be installed on external walls – either flush or beneath a rendered surface in concrete and, during renovation work, under wooden panelling or in building cavities. Several tubes should be installed together (recommended three). This box is ideal for all types of bats that inhabit buildings. By installing boxes side by side a colony roosts can be created with any size requirement. This box has three different environmental partitions inside, attracting different species. The box is self-cleaning.	

Example	Description	Picture
		
Schwegler 1FE	www.schwegler-nature.com Dimensions: 30(h) x 30(w) x 8(d) cm. Weight: approx. 5.1 kg. Installation: Installation of multiple units is recommended. The box can be integrated into insulation or masonry. It can also be attached to the underlying structure to cover existing cavities, allowing bats to still use them. Install at least 3m above the ground. This is a general purpose box, suitable for all species. There is a maintenance-free access panel for installing on or in the surface of exterior walls. The open rear enables bats to continue to use existing nesting sites in walls.	 

7.3. Appendix 3: Planting lists and seed suppliers

Proposed seed suppliers for grassland:

- Germinal Seeds A24 Wear and Tear germinalamenity.com
- Germinal Seeds WG15 Countrylife, Schools and Colleges germinalamenity.com
- Emorsgate EM1 seed mix

Species-rich native hedgerow planting (WWA, 2026)

Common name	Systematic name
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>

Native tree planting (WWA, 2026)

Common name	Systematic name
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Small-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>

Non-native tree planting (WWA, 2026)

Common name	Systematic name
Japanese Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Sunset Boulevard'
Spanish Oak	<i>Quercus hispanica</i> 'Wageningen'
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Skyline'
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>
Himalayan Birch	<i>Betula utilis jacquemontii</i>
Tibetan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrula</i>
Freeman's Maple	<i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Autumn Blaze'
American Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
New Horizon Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> 'New Horizon'
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'

Traditional orchard planting (WWA, 2026)

Common name	Systematic name
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Common Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Damson	<i>Prunus institia</i>

Common name	Systematic name
Common Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>

Introduced shrub/ornamental planting (WWA, 2026)

Common name	Systematic name
Glossy Abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
Common Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i> 'Fire Power'
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> 'Flaviramea'
Peach Blossom	<i>Escallonia</i> 'Peach Blossom'
Fortune's Spindle	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Emerald Gaiety'
English Lavender	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Hidcote'
Woolly Willow	<i>Salix lanata</i>
Japanese Skimmia	<i>Skimmia japonica</i> 'Kew Green'
Japanese Skimmia	<i>Skimmia japonica</i> 'Rubella'
Lesser Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i> 'Atropurpurea'
Common Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Siberian Bugloss	<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> 'Jack Frost'
Chocolate Cosmos	<i>Cosmos atrosanguineus</i>
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Magnus'
Plantain Lily	<i>Hosta fortunei</i> 'Albomarginata'
Japanese Spurge	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Turkish Sage	<i>Phlomis russeliana</i>
Garden Phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> 'Dusterlohe'

Common name	Systematic name
Common Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Purpletop Vervain	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>
Bluebeard	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i> 'Heavenly Blue'
Shrubby Veronica	<i>Hebe</i> 'Sapphire'
Russian Sage	<i>Perovskia</i> 'Blue Spire'
Round-headed Leek	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>
Scaly Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> 'Cristata Angustata'
Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera</i> 'Berry Smoothie'
Pheasant's Tail Grass	<i>Stipa arundinacea</i>
Feather Reed Grass	<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i> 'Karl Foerster'
Snowy Woodrush	<i>Luzula nivea</i>
Red Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Rubrum'
Giant Feather Grass	<i>Stipa gigantea</i>
New Zealand Hair Sedge	<i>Carex comans</i> 'Bronze'
Mexican Feather Grass	<i>Stipa tenuissima</i> 'Pony Tails'
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> 'Goldtau'

7.4. Appendix 4: HMMP Checklist

Checklist of items completed			Yes No NA*	Reference of supporting information (page no/reference)
Project background	1	Project information	Yes	5
	2	Funding	N/A	-
	3	Legal agreement	N/A	-
	4	Summary of habitat proposal and plans	Yes	12
	5	Site boundary map	Yes	8
	6	Site context map	Yes	8
	7	Phasing strategy	N/A	-
	8	Roles and responsibilities	N/A	-
	9	Land use summary	Yes	7
	10	Site context photos	Yes	9
	11	Site baseline and environmental information checklist	Yes	9-11
	12	Environmental information	Yes	9-11
Planned management activities	1	Management plan aims and objectives	Yes	12
	2	Design principles informed by baseline information	Yes	12
	3	Habitat and condition targets	Yes	15-34
	4	Habitat retention	Yes	35-50
	5	Habitat retention and protection measures maps	Yes	14
	6	Creation, enhancement and management targets and prescriptions	Yes	15-34
	7	Habitat creation, enhancement and management – risk register and remedial measures	Yes	55-58
Monitoring schedule	1	Monitoring strategy	Yes	59
	2	Monitoring methods and intervals	Yes	59
	3	Monitoring reports roles and responsibilities	Yes	60
	4	Adaptive management	Yes	60



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