



Dewhirst Road, Rochdale

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Prepared For: Taylor Wimpy Strategic Land

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The conclusions and recommendations contained in this document are based upon information gathered by TEP and provided by third parties. Information provided by third parties and referred to herein has not been independently verified by TEP, unless otherwise expressly stated in the document.

Nothing in this report constitutes legal opinion. If legal opinion is required, the advice of a qualified legal professional should be secured.

Site Overview

Site name and address	Dewhurst Road Habitat Bank
Central OS grid reference	SD 89519 15897
Central w3w	Wires.Richer.Buck
Project type	Habitat Bank for the supply of Biodiversity Units
Landowner / Organisation for habitat creation	Taylor Wimpy – Land to be transferred to an appointed Management Company for management of the Habitat Bank
Land Manager/Management Company responsible for long term management	Appointed Management Company
Author organisation	The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd
Planning authority	Rochdale Borough Council
National Landscape Character Area	National Character Area 54 Manchester Pennine Fringe
BNG Metric reference	TEP ref: X9995.01.002
Irreplaceable habitats	None present within HMMP area

Summary of Habitat Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced	Mixed Scrub Upland Acid Grassland Other Neutral Grassland
Timescales for Actions	Establishment/Enhancement period estimated 0-5 years HMMP Plan period minimum 30 years
BNG Monitoring Requirements	Habitat Monitoring is detailed in Chapter 6.0 which includes the minimum requirements for monitoring during enhancement and long term management of the habitats within the site.
HMMP update requirements	The HMMP will be informally reviewed on an annual basis to ensure management prescriptions appropriate to the habitats on site particularly during the establishment period. The HMMP will undergo a formal review every 5 years to ensure the plan is meeting the changing needs of the site.
Required Consents and Licences	Are there no specific licence requirements
Funding	Section 106 payment: To be agreed
Legal Agreement	Land covered under this HMMP would be incorporated into an appropriately worded Section 106 Agreement

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Drawing 1: Baseline UK Habitats (TEP ref: G9995.01.001)

Drawing 2: Proposed UK Habitats (TEP ref: G9995.01.003A)

1.0 Introduction

Purpose of the Management Plan

- 1.1 This Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) has been produced by The Environment Partnership (TEP) Limited on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Strategic Land to provide a framework for the long-term landscape and habitat management and maintenance of the habitats associated with Dewhurst Road Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) habitat bank (hereby referred to as the 'Site').

Scope of the Management Plan

- 1.2 This HMMP follows work previously undertaken to identify appropriate landscape and habitat interventions to maximise the site's potential as an offsite habitat bank for the purpose of BNG. The HMMP identifies and describes management actions required to enhance habitats within the Site for the purpose of mitigating habitat and biodiversity loss from the Smithy Bridge development site and achieve BNG.
- 1.3 A BNG Assessment using Statutory Metric (TEP ref: x9995.01.002) has been produced which details the site's baseline habitat units and potential BNG through onsite enhancement of existing area habitats. Biodiversity units (BU) gained through enhancement will be used to off-set losses on development sites, initially Smithy Bridge development, with any remaining surplus BU available for sale on the Nature Market.
- 1.4 Management enhancements for the purpose of maximising BU primarily include grassland, woodland, and scrub. A condition assessment (TEP ref: x9995.01.001) and supporting drawing showing the existing habitats at the Dewhurst Road Site has been produced (Baseline UK Habitats TEP ref: G9995.01.001). A Proposed Habitats drawing showing the habitats following enhancement has been produced (TEP ref: G9995.01.003A) including a referencing system for management and monitoring.
- 1.5 This HMMP sets out a cohesive approach to achieve the targeted BNG condition for the identified habitats. This HMMP also details the timeframe to achieve each target condition and includes an appropriate monitoring strategy.
- 1.6 This HMMP includes the enhancement of existing habitats and long-term management interventions for the duration of 30 years for the purpose of utilising the site as an off-site BNG habitat bank.
- 1.7 This HMMP and its delivery is supported by:
- Baseline UK Habitats drawing (TEP ref: G9995.01.001);
 - Proposed Habitats drawing (TEP ref: G9995.01.003A);
 - Habitat Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (TEP ref: 9995.01.001);

- Statutory Metric Condition Assessment (TEP ref: X9995.01.001) and
- Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation (TEP ref: X9995.01.002).

1.8 This HMMP has been informed by British Standard 8683:2021 Process for Designing and Implementing BNG and BNG Good Practice Principles for Development, A Practical Guide¹.

Structure of the Management Plan

- Chapter 2.0 provides an overview of the site's baseline landscape and ecological features;
- Chapter 3.0 provides details of the sites planning, development and BNG rationale and commitment;
- Chapter 4.0 includes roles and responsibilities for the long-term management of the site;
- Chapter 5.0 details the management intentions and maintenance operations associated with the delivery of BNG; and
- Chapter 6.0 sets out how the success of the HMMP will be monitored, reviewed and updated over time.

1.9 The following appendices are included and support this Plan:

- Appendix A provides a table of maintenance operations;
- Appendix B summarises relevant legislation;
- Appendix C is the BNG monitoring schedule and summary of the BNG commitment for the Site; and
- Appendix D Summarize the condition assessment criteria for each habitat.

1.10 The following drawings are included and support this HMMP:

- Baseline UK Habitats drawing (TEP ref: G9995.01.001); and
- Proposed Habitats drawing (TEP ref: G9995.01.003A).

¹ [Biodiversity net gain. Good practice principles for development. A practical guide \(cieem.net\)](https://www.cieem.net/biodiversity-net-gain-good-practice-principles-for-development-a-practical-guide)

2.0 Overview of Baseline Site

Site Location

- 2.1 The Site is approximately 14.78ha, and its estimated grid reference is SD 89519 15897 and is 2.5km north from Rochdale town centre, illustrated below in Figure 1.

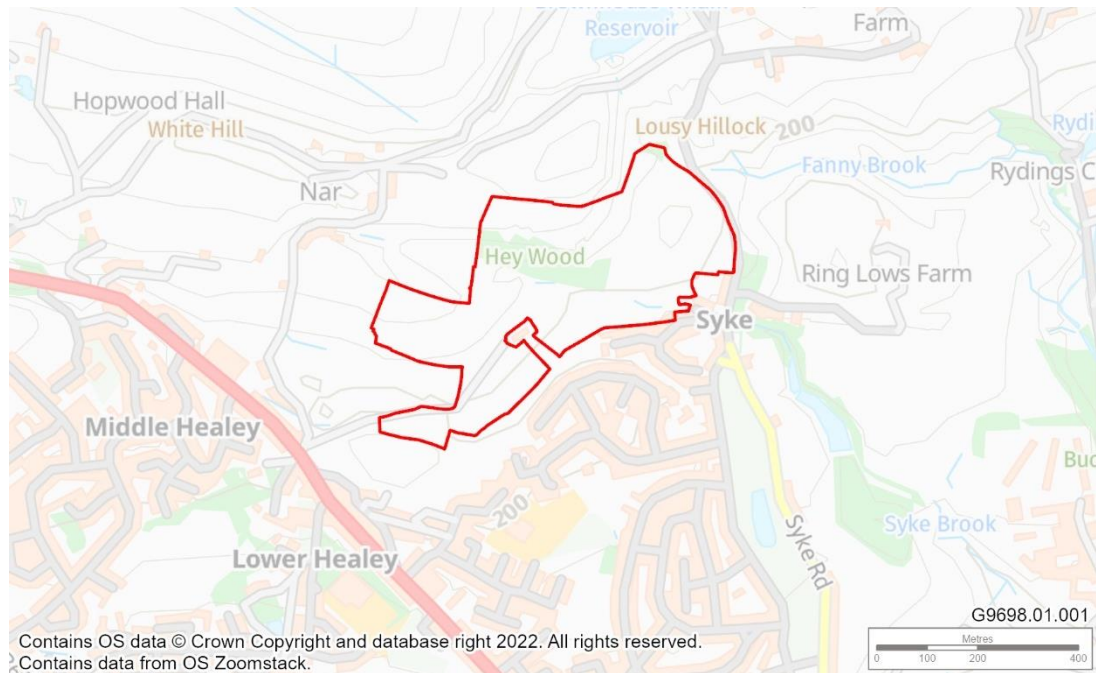


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Land use summary

- 2.2 **Error! Reference source not found.** summarises the wider baseline environmental information for the Site and HMMP.

Table 1: Summary of baseline environmental information

Baseline feature	Feature description relevant to HMMP
Baseline Habitat Survey	Baseline habitats are illustrated in the Baseline UK Habitats Drawing TEP ref: G9995.01.001
Ecological Surveys	A Phase 1 Habitat Survey was completed in November 2022 by TEP. The Phase 1 baseline information was converted into UK Habitat and condition assessment criteria to inform the statutory biodiversity metric calculation for the Site, the latest completed in October 2024 which informed this HMMP.

Baseline feature	Feature description relevant to HMMP																								
Environmental designations	An Ecological Desktop Assessment was completed in 2022 In line with current best practice (CIEEM, 2016, 2017). Information regarding designated sites and notable habitats within various Ecological Zones of Influence (ZOI) of the Site were collected using Magic Maps² and reviewed to inform the Biodiversity Baseline Assessment. Full details of statutory wildlife sites of international, national and regional/local significance are included in the updated Habitat Bank Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (TEP ref: 9995.01.001)																								
Landscape Character Designations	National Character Area 54 Manchester Pennine Fringe																								
Invasive Species	Japanese rose, Cotoneaster and Japanese knotweed are present within the Site. Management within this HMMP includes appropriate treatment methods.																								
Climate ³	Met Office annual climate data has been utilised to detail the sites climate averages, this is summarised below: <table> <tr> <td>Days of rain per year</td><td>17.05 mm</td></tr> <tr> <td>Average annual rainfall</td><td>1197.22 mm</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wettest month</td><td>December</td></tr> <tr> <td>(138.88 mm)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Driest month</td><td>May (65.67 mm)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Average annual temperature</td><td>9°C</td></tr> <tr> <td>Warmest month</td><td>July (20.01°C</td></tr> <tr> <td>average)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Coldest month</td><td>January (1.50°C</td></tr> <tr> <td>average)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Average annual hours of sunshine</td><td>1265.48 hrs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sunniest month and average hours of sunshine</td><td>May 175.45 hrs</td></tr> </table>	Days of rain per year	17.05 mm	Average annual rainfall	1197.22 mm	Wettest month	December	(138.88 mm)		Driest month	May (65.67 mm)	Average annual temperature	9°C	Warmest month	July (20.01°C	average)		Coldest month	January (1.50°C	average)		Average annual hours of sunshine	1265.48 hrs	Sunniest month and average hours of sunshine	May 175.45 hrs
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Geology and Topography	The Site is undulating in places, with fields generally sloping southwards. Target Notes are used to further describe habitats, and their condition and field codes have been used to identify individual areas on site and prescribe appropriate management prescriptions.																								
Agricultural Land Status	The Site is currently used for grazing (sheep).																								

² Magic Maps (2023) - [Magic Map Application \(defra.gov.uk\)](https://magicmap.defra.gov.uk/)

³ Rochdale - Climate Station (Greater Manchester) UK climate averages - Met Office

Baseline feature	Feature description relevant to HMMP
Soils and Substrates	The site is in Soilscape 17: Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils. ⁴
Contaminated Land	N/A
Hydrology and Drainage	There is a small artificial outflow pipe within the centre of the Site. Surface water flows from this pipe during heavy rain events and discharges at a point above field 20, subsequently this field has developed into a wet rush dominated grassland habitat
Flood Risk Zones	Site is not within a flood risk zone
Historic Environment and Land Use	N/A

Protected Species or habitats of Importance

- 2.3 The following species maybe present within the Site due to the existing habitats. Management actions will be undertaken to enhance habitat condition and provide long term management and maintenance of the habitats for the period 30 years. Management operations will be undertaken with appropriate regard to the expected presence of the species listed below.

Birds

- 2.4 All UK wild birds are protected while at the nest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). Effectively, this means that if removal of habitats (which can include buildings, trees, hedges, scrub and grassland) cannot be timed to avoid the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive), then a survey by a suitably experienced ecologist will be required to ensure no nesting birds will be affected. There is generally no process to gain a licence to disturb nesting birds; therefore, if active nests are present works will need to avoid the area of the nest until the young have fledged.

Bats

- 2.5 Bats and their roosts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

⁴ [LandIS - Land Information System - Soilscape soil types viewer](#)

Badger

- 2.6 Badgers and their setts are safeguarded under the Protection of Badgers Act (1991). Under this legislation it is illegal to interfere, damage or destroy a sett, obstruct access to a sett, or disturb a badger whilst it is occupying a sett.

Hedgehogs

- 2.7 Hedgehogs are S41 species of principal importance under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006).

3.0 Planning, Development and BNG Rationale

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

- 3.1 Developers are required to deliver a BNG minimum of 10% to ensure the natural environment is in a measurably better condition than it was pre-development.
- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2023), states that:
- "planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures".*
- 3.3 BNG is measured in BU. BU are allocated to each existing habitat present on a site based on their condition, distinctiveness, and strategic significance.
- 3.4 The Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs' (DEFRA) Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool is used to:
- Quantify and score the baseline BU's on site for each habitat;
 - Identify and score the BU's to be lost due to the proposed development; and
 - Identify and score the BU's to be retained, enhanced and created.

Habitat Banks

- 3.5 A Habitat Bank or a Supply Site is one that could become a Registered Off-site Biodiversity Gain Site (ROBGS), registered on the supply site register maintained by Natural England. Following registration, BU available within the ROBGS can be brought to the nature market and used as off-site provision for development that cannot achieve the mandatory biodiversity requirements on-site.
- 3.6 The Dewhurst Road Habitat Bank is being developed as a supply site for the purpose of initially offsetting the Smithy Bridge Road development being brought forward by Taylor Wimpy.
- 3.7 The development at Smithy Bridge does not meet the required 10% mandatory net gain and BU developed at the Dewhurst Road Habitat Bank will offset this shortfall.

Smithy Bridge Road Development Site

- 3.8 The Smithy Bridge Road development site covers an approximate area of 14ha and is located east of the town of Small Bridge, Rochdale approximate grid reference SD 920 153.

- 3.9 TEP has undertaken as BNG Assessment using the statutory metric of the proposed development at the Smithy Bridge Road site which calculated the biodiversity baseline at 108.14 Habitat units and 1.83 Hedgerow units.
- 3.10 The Smithy Bridge Road development requires an additional 10% BNG on the baseline of 108.14 area habitat units, meaning the minimum requirement for BU at the Smithy Bridge Road site is 118.95.
- 3.11 Analysis of the Smithy Bridge development biodiversity assessment calculator for on-site post intervention shows the available BU post development for area habitats within the Smithy Bridge Road development boundary at 66.91. Meaning the proposed development at Smithy Bridge Road results in a habitat net unit change of -38.12 and a total net percentage change of -41.22%.
- 3.12 Linear habitat units can be delivered within the Smithy Bridge Development boundary and will not require offsetting.
- 3.13 Figure 2 below shows the unit deficit for area habitats at the Smithy Bridge Road development.

Figure 2: Showing unit deficit at Smithy Bridge Development

Unit Type	Target	Baseline Units	Units Required	Unit Deficit
Habitat units	10.00%	108.14	118.95	52.04
Hedgerow units	10.00%	1.83	2.01	0.00
Watercourse units	10.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00

- 3.14 A separate HMMP has been produced for the Smithy Bridge development which includes planning and site development context (TEP ref: 8776.011).

Securing BNG

- 3.15 The Smithy Bridge development requires the provision of offsite BU to meet the mandatory BNG requirements. BU will be delivered off-site at the Dewhirst Road Habitat Bank and will be secured via an appropriately worded Section 106 Agreement subject to planning approval of the Smithy Bridge Development. This HMMP supports the delivery of the Habitat Bank.

Dewhirst Road Habitat Bank

- 3.16 The total BU achievable within the Site have been calculated using the Statutory Metric as a land bank approach to understanding the biodiversity area units available for offsetting.
- 3.17 The on-site change through management and maintenance interventions outlined in this HMMP will provide a net change of +57.02 area units. Figure 3 shows the final results.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	57.02
	Hedgerow units	0.00
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	Habitat units	45.40%
	Hedgerow units	0.00%
	Watercourse units	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

Figure 3: Dewhirst Road Habitat Bank Final Results

Distinctiveness

- 3.18 The habitats within the Site should be of medium distinctiveness habitat to offset the Smithy Bridge development and will include Other Lowland Acid Grassland, Other neutral Grassland and Heathland and Scrub as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Dewhirst Road Cumulative BU change and habitat distinctiveness

Habitat Group (Medium distinctiveness)	Group	Project wide change
Other Neutral Grassland	Grassland	9.92
Upland Acid Grassland	Grassland	41.70
Heathland and Shrub	Mixed Scrub	0.54
Sub-total BU to be created to offset Smithy Bridge Development		52.16
Remaining Units		
Woodland and Forest	Other, Woodland Broadleaved	4.86
Total Habitat Bank Units		57.02

- 3.19 A total of 57.02 habitat units generated to off-set the Smithy Bridge Road, Rochdale development.

- 3.20 The remaining 4.98 surplus woodland units will be banked to off-set emerging development.
- 3.21 Enhancement actions and management of the woodland parcels has also been detailed within the HMMP to ensure target conditions are achieved by the appointed ManCo.

Delivering BNG

- 3.22 This HMMP is a key part of the delivery of the intended BU's. A monitoring and review strategy is included in Chapter 6.0, and BNG auditing schedule is in Appendix C. It requires a competent person to certify that:
- Existing habitats are improving in line with commitments relating to target condition; and
 - Any remedial measures are in place to address shortfalls in target condition.
- 3.23 This HMMP has been prepared to provide a mechanism to ensure off-site BU at the Site can be created and managed for a minimum period of 30 years.

4.0 Roles and Responsibilities

Long-Term management

- 4.1 A Management Company (ManCo) will be appointed by Taylor Wimpy. The ManCo will be responsible for undertaking the enhancement and long term management of the habitats within the Site.
- 4.2 The ManCo will require the necessary experience and certificates of competence to undertake landscape management operations on Site. Where practical, contractors appointed by the ManCo will have experience in biodiversity management will be sought and will ensure that management complies with the guidelines set out in this Plan.

Mechanism to Secure Delivery

- 4.3 The appointed ManCo will have a contractual responsibility to ensure the Site is maintained appropriately to deliver the BU's committed to.
- 4.4 The ManCo will liaise with the Local Planning Authority during the lifetime of this HMMP (30 years). It will ensure monitoring reports are undertaken and submitted, and that any amendments or changes to management and maintenance are agreed to in writing.

Health and Safety

- 4.5 Management of the Site must be in line with all legislation relating to health and safety and the environment. A review of the relevant legislation affecting site management is at Appendix B.
- 4.6 The ManCo will retain ultimate responsibility for the health and safety of the Site at point of transfer. The Site will be subject to informal inspections and a formal annual inspection. Whenever the Site is visited, any deficiencies in safety provision will be noted and acted upon.
- 4.7 Any maintenance contractors appointed by the ManCo will be responsible for complying with the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. All machinery and apparatus brought onto the Site shall be safe and maintained to a standard that will not breach provisions within the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 or any other statutory obligations.
- 4.8 Maintenance contractors shall be adequately trained and sufficiently competent to carry out maintenance operations without causing a Health and Safety risk to themselves or other uses of the Site.

- 4.9 All works shall be undertaken in accordance with the relevant codes of practice. Appropriate machinery shall be used inclusive of adequate personal protective equipment to avoid harm to themselves or any other persons.

Biosecurity

- 4.10 The ManCo and any appointed maintenance providers should have a sufficient awareness of new and ongoing biosecurity threats, and the necessary precautions to avoid their spread should be undertaken on sites where they are known or suspected.
- 4.11 New findings of suspected non-indigenous plant pests and diseases should be reported to the Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate or Forestry Commission - Forest Research Tree Health Diagnostic and Advisory Service or both.

Management Plan Reviews

Informal Review

- 4.12 The appointed ManCo will undertake an informal review of the maintenance operations annually to ensure that the maintenance operations are meeting the original management objectives and responding to the developing needs of the Site. The review will be undertaken alongside habitat monitoring and any changes or alterations required. The review should include any management issues such as access arrangements and boundary treatments.

Formal Review

- 4.13 A formal review will be undertaken at the end of the first 5 year period following the first years establishment or initial enhancement period and the transition into long term management. Subsequent formal reviews will be completed every 5 years unless there is the requirement to increase the monitoring frequency following the review process.
- 4.14 The formal review will include the key measures achieved, habitat condition assessments in line with the BNG audit program and will refer to any ecological reporting undertaken.
- 4.15 The formal review will also consider if any adaptations to existing landscape and habitat management activities are required to ensure habitats are on course to meet expected target conditions.
- 4.16 It is also recommended a cash-flow forecast as part of the formal review process to ensure sufficient funds are in place to deliver long term management of the Site.

BNG Monitoring

- 4.17 The management intentions and operations at Chapter 5.0 include target conditions for each habitat and the appropriate management operations required to achieve the expected target condition. Monitoring relating to specific BNG commitments should be undertaken in line with Chapter 6.0 and Appendix C.

5.0 Management Intentions and Operations

Management Objectives

5.1 The long term management objectives of this plan are:

- To establish the Site as a BNG Habitat Bank for the purpose of supplying BU;
- To maximise the BU's delivered by habitats on Site;
- To ensure habitats are successfully managed and maintained;
- To safeguard and enhance the biological and integrity of the Site; and
- To comply with legal obligations and constraints.

Landscape Elements

5.2 The Site will comprise the following landscape elements as shown on the Proposed Habitats Plan (TEP ref: G9995.01.003A).

5.3 The following habitats will deliver BU within the Habitat Bank:

- Heathland and Shrub - Mixed Scrub;
- Grassland - Upland Acid Grassland;
- Grassland - Other Neutral Grassland;
- Other Woodland. Broadleaved; and
- Inland Rock Outcrop and Scree Habitat.

5.4 This chapter details management intentions for each element listed above.

5.5 The current habitat condition and target condition of habitats associated with BNG are included alongside key issues which require addressing to achieve the target condition.

5.6 The condition of each habitat will be reviewed during the audit process to ensure they are on track to achieve the anticipated target condition and BU. Ongoing monitoring will ensure adaptive management can be undertaken in good time if required. BNG monitoring requirements are included in Chapter 6 and a monitoring schedule is included in Appendix C. A summary of habitat condition criteria for baseline and proposed habitats is included in Appendix D).

General Management Principals

Site Inspections

- 5.7 Regular inspections will ensure any health and safety hazards are identified and made safe.

Site Cleansing

- 5.8 The Site will be kept free from litter through regular cleansing. Regular yearly inspections will ensure any health and safety hazards are identified and made safe.

Chemical Use and Weeding

- 5.9 It should be recognised that plants considered as weeds can provide suitable habitat for invertebrates.
- 5.10 Weed control where feasible should be undertaken by hand pulling, however in certain instances herbicide may be the most effective measure to remove unwanted species. Where herbicide application is undertaken this should be in small, controlled areas and should only target the undesirable species. Herbicides should comply with the Control of Pesticides Regulations as amended (1997) and be on the current list of approved products.
- 5.11 Consideration would need to be given to the fact that chemicals can prevent growth of grasses and woody species in landscape schemes.

Heathland and Shrub - Mixed Scrub

Management Intentions

- 5.12 Two parcels of scrub have been identified on Site, a larger section within the north-east of the Site (S1) and a smaller section south of Hey wood (S2). Both scrub parcels contain several scrub species including hawthorn *Crataegus*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus agg.* and goat willow *Salix caprea* in an open arrangement with frequent nettle.
- 5.13 The overall condition of the scrub habitat is calculated by the number of criteria it passes:
- Good condition = Pass 5 criteria;
 - Moderate condition = Pass 3-4 criteria; and
 - Poor condition = Pass 2 or fewer criteria.
- 5.14 The current condition of existing scrub, and proposed enhancement is detailed within the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (TEP ref: x9995.01.002) and

included within the condition assessment summary (Appendix D). Both scrub parcels fail the same habitat criteria and will be enhanced from a baseline of poor condition to a target condition of moderate, the table below summarises the condition change and timeframe to achieve the target condition.

Table 3: BNG Target Condition Criteria for Mixed Scrub (Parcels S1 and S2)

Scrub UKHab Community: Mixed Scrub		Current Condition: Poor	Target Condition: Moderate	Time to achieve target condition: 5 Years
Condition Assessment Criteria		Baseline	Proposed	Management Intentions
A	Scrub is good representation of habitat type	S1 - Fail S2 - Fail	All Pass	Increase species diversity by planting up with hazel
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs are all present	S1 - Fail S2 - Fail	All Pass	Removal/reduction of grazing will allow regeneration. Possible action, fence off scrub pockets to protect from poaching.
C	Absence of Invasive Non-native Species	S1 - Pass S2 - Pass	All Pass	Routine monitoring for INNS. If identified a treatment plan will be implemented.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub	S1 - Fail S2 - Fail	All Pass	Create good edge habitat with longer grassland and some scattered scrub at the interface between scrub and grassland.
E	There are clearings, glades and rides	S1 - Fail S2 - Fail	All Fail	Size of scrub parcel not large enough to create glades/rides so not able to achieve good condition.

- 5.15 Scrub habitat will achieve a moderate condition within the Site by targeting 4 out of the 5 criteria.

Maintenance Operations

Enhancement

- 5.16 The enhancement of scrub within S1 and S2 include the discontinuation of grazing to support regeneration and the creation of a well-developed grassy edge. Additional

planting of hazel will increase the species diversity within the scrub pockets. The areas of scrub are not large enough to create glades and rides and therefore will not be able to achieve good condition. The below enhancements will be implemented to achieve a target condition of moderate:

- Maintain appropriate species diversity so that mixed scrub is representative of UKHab description (No one species comprising 75% of the cover);
- Maintain and develop a good age range across the scrub, removal of current intensive grazing will support the natural regeneration of scrub and support age structure development;
- Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation - provide buffer areas along the scrub edges to form a well-developed edge.
- Introduce additional native shrub species to increase diversity and manage to establishment.

- 5.17 New hazel whips will be planted within the existing scrub areas to increase species diversity. New plants will be interspersed between the existing scrub species and will be protected from poaching with tubex tree shelters. Bark mulch will be applied to the base of the new whips to a depth of 65 mm to reduce competition from weed species during the first few years of establishment.

Maintenance Operations

Assessment of Scrub Encroachment

- 5.18 Scrub provides an array of habitat opportunities and as such it may be appropriate to allow weed species to develop within the scrub. Weeds provide a vital source of food for pollinators and intern foraging opportunities for birds and mammals.
- 5.19 An annual visual inspection in September will determine whether weeds are becoming too dominant, or scrub is encroaching onto neighbouring grassland.
- 5.20 Discontinuing of grazing will enable tall herbs and forb species to develop within the scrub and around the edge. Management will focus on maintaining a diverse herb and no one pant is becoming too dominant within the sward.

Reduction of Scrub

- 5.21 Where reduction of coverage is required, scrub growth will be controlled along its advancing face using brush cutters, arisings will be chipped and used sustainably on site for mulching. If required dominant weed species will be hand pulled.
- 5.22 Scrub cutting will be scheduled at a time when there is no risk of disturbing breeding or nesting birds or mammals and to enable berry-bearing scrub species to fruit for the benefit of foraging wildlife (e.g., between December and early February).

- 5.23 In the long term, consideration will be given to active management, e.g., cyclical cutting/coppicing of 5% every 3 years to create greater structural diversity; this is particularly relevant to the larger scrub pocket S1.

Grassland Areas

Management Intentions

- 5.24 The Site is predominantly grassland currently used as pasture for grazing sheep. Management intentions will focus on improving floristic diversity across each field and introduce micro-climates within the sward to improve habitat value for invertebrates and mammals through varying cutting heights on rotation.
- 5.25 Grassland areas across the Site have been parcelled according to location, grassland habitat and condition. The following paragraphs include baseline information on each of the habitats (identified by field numbering), proposed biodiversity enhancements and the management actions required to achieve the target condition.

Upland Acid Grassland

- 5.26 Field parcels F1-12, F16, F18, F21 have been identified as upland acid grassland under the UKHab criteria, current management of the grassland includes sheep grazing. Field parcels, target condition and area sizes are shown on the proposed UK habitat drawing (TEP ref: G9995.01.03).
- 5.27 Field parcel F16 and a grassland track will achieve a target condition of Moderate as detailed within table 4.
- 5.28 Field parcels F1-F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, F11, F12 and F18 identified as upland acid grassland will achieve good condition as detailed in table 5.
- 5.29 The target condition of upland acid grassland is detailed within the Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (TEP ref: x9995.01.002) and is included within the condition assessment summary (Appendix D). Table 4 and 5 summarise the Condition Change and Timeframe to achieve Target Condition.
- Good condition = Pass 5 criteria;
 - Moderate condition = Pass 3-4 criteria; and
 - Poor condition = Passes 2 or fewer criteria.

Table 4: BNG Target Condition Criteria for Upland Acid Grassland (F16)

Grassland Med UKHab Community: Upland Acid Grassland		Current Condition: Poor	Target Condition: Moderate	Time to achieve target condition: 10 Years
Condition Assessment Criteria		Baseline		Proposed
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description	F16 - Fail		All Pass
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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	F16 - Fail		All Pass
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas.	F16 - Pass		F6 and F9 – Fail F16 - Pass
D	Cover of bracken is less than 20% and scrub is less than 5%	F16 - Pass		All Pass
E	Combined cover of species is less than 20% and cover of scrub is less than 5%	F16 - Fail		F6 and F9 - Pass F16 – Fail

Enhancement

- 5.30 Upland acid grassland with a target condition of moderate will follow the detailed enhancement objectives listed below. These are bespoke for each field parcel dependant on the associated criteria which has either passed or failed:
- Develop a diverse sward where possible, removal of grazing will support species richness development. Use of green hay or over-seeding as required to develop species richness;
 - Sward height variation (at least 20% of sward is less than 7cm and at least 20% is more than 7cm) - rotational annual cuts of noted field boundaries will develop sward height variation;
 - Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens - use of green hay or over-seeding as required to

- reduce bare ground coverage and removal of intensive grazing regime; and
- INNS absence - removal of identified variegated yellow-archangel within F16 noted within the southern boundary.

Table 5: BNG Target Condition Criteria for Upland acid grassland (Moderate - Good)

Grassland Med UKHab Community: Grassland – Upland Acid Grassland		Current Condition: Poor and Moderate	Target Condition: Good	Time to achieve target condition: 10 Years (Moderate to good) and 15 Years (Poor to Good)
Condition Assessment Criteria		Baseline		Proposed
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description	F1-F6, F7, F8, F9 F10, F11, F12 and F18 - Fail		All Pass
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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	F1-F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, F11, F12 and F18 - Fail		All Pass
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas.	F1-F6, F7, F8, F9 F10, F11, F12 and F18 - Pass		All Pass
D	Cover of bracken is less than 20% and scrub is less than 5%	F1-F6, F7, F8, F9 F10, F11, F12 and F18 - Pass		All Pass
E	Combined cover of sub-optimal species is less than 5%. No INNS present within grassland	F1-F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, F11, F12 and F18 – Pass		All Pass

Enhancement

- 5.31 Upland acid grassland with a target condition of good will follow the detailed enhancement objectives listed below. These are bespoke for each field parcel dependant on the associated criteria which has either passed or failed:
- Produce a diverse and species rich grassland representative of UKHab description - Use of green hay and over-seeding as required to implement rich and diverse sward;

- Sward height variation (at least 20% of ward is less than 7cm and at least 20% is more than 7cm) - rotational annual cuts of noted field boundaries will develop sward height variation;
- Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens - use of green hay or over-seeding as required to reduce bare ground coverage and removal of intensive grazing regime; and
- Control of perennial weeds throughout, by hand pulling when flowering.

Other Neutral Grassland

Management intentions

- 5.32 Fields F13-F15 predominately comprise of other neutral grassland. Additional field parcels were identified as marshy grassland (F20) and amenity grassland (F17).
- 5.33 Fields F14, F17 and F20 have a target condition of moderate condition. Field parcels F13 and F15 have a target condition of good, further details are within the table below.
- 5.34 The target condition of Other Neutral Grassland is detailed within the Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool (TEP ref: x9995.01.002) and is included within the condition assessment summary (Appendix D).
- Good condition = Pass 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.
 - Moderate condition = Pass 3-5 criteria including essential criterion A; and
 - Poor condition = Passes 2 or fewer criteria OR passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.

Table 6: BNG Target Condition Criteria for Other Neutral Grassland (Poor – Moderate Condition)

Grassland Med UKHab Community: Other Neutral Grassland		Current Condition: Poor	Target Condition: Moderate	Time to achieve target condition: 10 Years
Condition Assessment Criteria			Baseline	Proposed
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description		F14 - Fail F17 - Fail	All Pass

Grassland Med UKHab Community: Other Neutral Grassland		Current Condition: Poor	Target Condition: Moderate	Time to achieve target condition: 10 Years
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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.		F14 - Pass F17 - Fail	All Pass
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas.		F14 - Pass F17 - Pass	All Pass
D	Cover of bracken is less than 20% and scrub is less than 5%		F14 - Fail F17 - Pass	All Pass
E	Combined cover of sub-optimal species is less than 5%. No INNS present within grassland		F14 - Fail F17 - Pass	All Pass
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.		F14 - Fail F17 - Pass	All Pass

Enhancement

5.35 Other neutral grassland with a target condition of moderate will follow the detailed enhancement objectives listed below. These are bespoke for each field parcel dependant on the associated criteria which has either passed or failed:

- Sward height variation (at least 20% of sward is less than 7cm and at least 20% is more than 7cm) - rotational annual cuts of noted field boundaries will develop sward height variation (F14 only);
- Bare ground between 1% and 5% - Reduce bare ground coverage via removal of grazing regimes and use of green hay as required;
- Coverage of bracken less than 20% - bracken will be treated with a herbicide spray (Asulox) to control and reduce the extent of bracken within F14;
- Absence of INNS - Removal of noted Japanese rose, cotoneaster and Japanese knotweed (F14);

- Species diversity and richness - Implement diverse sward with more than 9 species per metre squared - Removal of grazing and scarification of grassland will support the development of species diversity and richness, green hay from adjacent grassland will be considered if required.

Table 7: BNG Target Condition Criteria for Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate – Good Condition)

Grassland Med UKHab Community: Other Neutral Grassland		Current Condition: Moderate	Target Condition: Good	Time to achieve target condition: 10 Years
Condition Assessment Criteria		Baseline		Proposed
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description	F13 - Fail F15 - Pass		All Pass
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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	F13 - Pass F15 - Pass		All Pass
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas.	F13 - Pass F15 - Pass		All Pass
D	Cover of bracken is less than 20% and scrub is less than 5%	F13 - Pass F15 - Pass		All Pass
E	Combined cover of sub-optimal species is less than 5%. No INNS present within grassland	F13 - Pass F15 - Fail		All Pass
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.	F13 - Fail F15 - Fail		All Pass

Enhancement

- 5.36 Other neutral grassland with a target condition of good will follow the detailed enhancement objectives listed below. These are bespoke for each field parcel dependant on the associated criteria which has either passed or failed:
- Sward height variation (at least 20% of sward is less than 7cm and at least 20% is more than 7cm) - rotational annual cuts of noted field boundaries will develop sward height variation;
 - There is abundant creeping thistle located within habitat parcel F15. This will be cut low and scarified to reduce the vigour of dominant plant species or provide the opportunity for new species to develop. This can be encouraged through the spreading of green hay from the surrounding habitat parcels.
 - Bare ground between 1% and 5% - Reduce bare ground coverage via removal of grazing regimes and use of green hay as required;
 - Absence of INNS - Cotoneaster is located along the southern boundary of habitat parcel F15. Cotoneaster will be dug out and removed from site in year 1.
 - Species diversity and richness - Implement diverse sward with more than 10 species per metre squared - Removal of grazing and scarification of grassland will support the development of species diversity and richness, green hay from adjacent grassland will be considered if required.

Capital Works to all Grassland areas

- 5.37 Capital works are required to assist in developing the floristic diversity of grassland areas. Grazing animals will be removed to increase growth of herb species and wildflower diversity within grassland swards.
- 5.38 Grasslands will be topped in spring to a height of 7cm with all arisings removed from the field with the exception of habitat parcel F20. This parcel has dense rush plant species which will be thinned by up to 25% and removed from site.
- 5.39 A hay cut will be undertaken in late summer with arisings collected and removed from site to reduce nitrogen enrichment. In a good growing season it may be necessary to complete another cut in September/October, flailing the vegetation as low as possible with arisings collected and removed.
- 5.40 Following the cut and collect the grassland areas will be harrowed and scarified to break up the thatch and create areas of bare soil, providing the opportunity for herbs and forbs to develop within the perennial grasses.

Overseeding

- 5.41 The other upland acid grassland and other neutral grassland areas will be monitored for species diversity during the first 3 years following the removal of grazing animals.

If required, grassland areas will be overseeded with green hay from adjacent fields where species diversity is recorded as high (green hay is anticipated to be taken from habitat parcels F13 & F15, which should be close to achieving good condition).

Long term management of Grassland areas

Grass Cutting

- 5.42 Following year one of capital works maintenance of the grassland areas will consist of routine cut and collect of arisings.
- 5.43 A hay cut will be undertaken in late summer with arisings collected and removed from site. The sward will be allowed to flower and seed prior to cutting and collecting.
- 5.44 Management will focus on cutting the grassland at various heights on a rotational basis to develop microclimates within the sward, consideration will be given to retaining 15-20% of uncut grassland areas within each of the habitat parcels. The location of the uncut areas will be rotated each year to provide a mosaic of cutting heights and areas of long grass over the winter for insects and mammals.

Seeding

- 5.45 Failed seed or any bare ground will be cultivated and re-seeded as required. This will be carried out twice annually between March to May and August and October.

Weed Control

- 5.46 During the summer weed control will be undertaken across all grassland to remove all unwanted perennial weeds including docks and other injurious weeds such as ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, where possible weeds will be dug out and removed from Site.
- 5.47 Where resources allow weed control should be undertaken annually between April and September and where feasible should be undertaken by hand pulling and should remove all noxious weeds such as docks, thistles, nettles, ragwort and willowherb as they flower and before they set seed.
- 5.48 In certain instances, herbicide maybe the most effective measure to remove unwanted species. Where herbicide application is needed this should be in small, controlled areas and should only target the undesirable species. Shields should be used as appropriate to prevent drift into sensitive areas. Herbicides should comply with the Control of Pesticides Regulations as amended (1997) and be on the current list of approved products.

Fire Breaks

- 5.49 Fire breaks should be mown to a height of 35-50mm between surrounding soft landscaping and hard landscaping. These should be mown every 3-4 weeks from March to October.

Fertiliser Use

- 5.50 Fertiliser is prohibited within any of the wildflower areas to conserve the development of a diverse sward

Post establishment

- 5.51 Monitoring will review the success for the grassland and consider actions required to ensure the habitats are on track to reach their target condition.
- 5.52 The key factor for the grassland areas to meet their target condition is to increase the species diversity within the sward. If perennial grass species remain dominant in year 3 following the stopping up of grazing and initial year 1 capital works, scarifying and harrowing will be undertaken again in the autumn of year 3 and wildflower seed mix including yellow rattle on minimum 5% will be over sown.

Invasive Non-Native Species Management and Control

- 5.53 Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) were identified across the Site, including variegated yellow archangel within the southern boundary of F16 and Japanese rose and cotoneaster within F14 along the north, south and eastern boundaries.

Treatment - Variegated yellow archangel

- 5.54 Variegated yellow-archangel will be herbicide sprayed with a glyphosate chemical during the summer months prior to extensive growth in mid to late summer.
- 5.55 Treatment will continue until the seedbank is exhausted and no evidence of re-growth is evident. Approximately 2-5 years following the first treatment.

Treatment - Japanese rose and Cotoneaster

- 5.56 Japanese rose and cotoneaster will be dug out and removed from site in year one. The removed material will be transported to a licenced waste facility capable of receiving INNS.
- 5.57 The timeframe for eradication is immediate, however monitoring of the area during the following growing season will be undertaken to ensure no new growth is evident. If new growth is identified treatment will be undertaken as stated above.

Treatment - Japanese knotweed

- 5.58 Japanese knotweed will be injected with glyphosate based herbicide directly into the stem of the plant below bottom nodule. Return visits two weeks after initial treatment will be required to ensure any stems that have been missed are treated.
- 5.59 Following the two-year treatment period, an annual visit should be made to check if there are any signs of new growth. Any new growth identified will be treated as described above.

Woodland Areas

Management Intentions

- 5.60 A mature broad-leaved plantation woodland identified as Hey wood (W1) is situated within the centre of the Site and is dominated by sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), this woodland parcel is currently very open with current stock (Sheep) grazing throughout.
- 5.61 A smaller broad-leaved woodland parcel (W2) is within the northeastern corner of the Site and supports a similar assemblage of species.
- 5.62 Woodland parcels will be enhanced to a moderate condition through appropriate management operations. An arboriculturist will be consulted prior to undertaking any major tree works within the Site.
- 5.63 If INNS are encountered within the woodland, a species-specific method statement will be written detailing appropriate control and treatment measures.
- 5.64 Woodland has been given a score between 1 and 3 for each of the 13 condition assessment criteria as follows:
- Poor = 1 point;
 - Moderate = 2 points; and
 - Good = 3 points.
- 5.65 The points for each criteria are added together to determine the woodland's overall condition:
- Good condition = More than 32+ points
 - Moderate condition = 26-32 points; and
 - Poor condition = Less than 26 points.
- 5.66 The current condition of retained woodland, and proposed enhancements is detailed within the Biodiversity Metric Calculator 4.0 (TEP ref: x9995.01.002). The table below summarises the condition change and timeframe to achieve the target condition.

Table 8: Baseline and Target BNG Condition Criteria for Retained Woodland

Woodland UKHab Community: Other woodland broad- leaved		Current Condition: Poor	Target Condition: Moderate (29 Points)		Time to achieve target condition: 10 Years
Condition Assessment Criteria		Baseline	Proposed	Management Intentions	
A	Age distribution of trees	W1 - 1 W2 - 1	W1 - 2 W2 - 2	Develop at least two age classes via proposed tree planting and management of existing trees.	
B	Wild, domestic, and feral herbivore damage	W1 - 2 W2 - 2	W1 - 3 W2 - 3	Review damage where relevant and implement appropriate management interventions where applicable i.e. protective fencing, etc. Replacement of failed planting as required if damage is extensive.	
C	Invasive plant species	W1 - 3 W2 - 3	W1 - 3 W2 - 3	Remove identified INNS via an approved management plan. Long-term management will monitor the presence of INNS species to ensure control and removal as necessary.	
D	Number of native tree species	W1 - 1 W2 - 1	W1 - 3 W2 - 3	Implemented species mixes as detailed on whip planting mix below. Long term management will review species composition so that no one species form a monoculture.	
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	W1 - 2 W2 - 2	W1 - 3 W2 - 3	Implemented species mixes as detailed on whip planting mix below. Long term management will review species composition so that no one species form a monoculture.	
F	Open space within woodland	W1 - 1 W2 - 1	W1 - 2 W2 - 2	Review of woodland density will inform appropriate management interventions i.e. thinning of woodland, coppicing, etc.	

Woodland UKHab Community: Other woodland broad- leaved		Current Condition: Poor	Target Condition: Moderate (29 Points)		Time to achieve target condition: 10 Years
G	Woodland regeneration	W1 - 1 W2 - 1	W1 - 2 W2 - 2	Ensure that regeneration includes all three classes present in woodland. Trees 4-7cm diameter at breast height (dbh), saplings are present and good amount of coppiced growth is managed on a rotation	
H	Tree health	W1 - 3 W2 - 3	W1 - 3 W2 - 3	Remove any diseased trees, particularly of note is the management of ash dieback in woodland 1 and 2. Monitor woodland to ensure tree mortality is <10% with no pests disease or crown die back.	
I	Vegetation and ground flora	W1 - 1 W2 - 1	W1 - 2 W2 - 2	Increase seeding planting within all woodland compartments and manage tree density, opening areas up to encourage a more diverse ground flora or if possible, a recognisable National Vegetation Classification (NVC) plant community.	
J	Woodland vertical structure	W1 - 1 W2 - 1	W1 - 2 W2 - 2	Provide a more complex habitat by creating three of more stories where possible across all woodland compartments. Thinning and coppicing existing trees and allow natural regeneration.	
K	Veteran trees	W1 - 1 W1 - 1	W1 - 1 W1 - 1	n/a	
L	Amount of deadwood	W1 - 1 W2 - 1	W1 - 1 W2 - 1	n/a	

Woodland UKHab Community: Other woodland broad-leaved		Current Condition: Poor	Target Condition: Moderate (29 Points)		Time to achieve target condition: 10 Years
M	Woodland disturbance	W1 - 1 W1 - 1	W1 - 2 W1 - 2	Continuous disturbance effecting tree health will require appropriate intervention where required to ensure viable tree health, could include protective fencing as required.	

Enhancement

5.67 Areas of poor condition woodland could be expected to achieve moderate condition within the Site by targeting the following criteria within management actions:

- Age classification - develop at least two age classes.
- Woodland regeneration - ensure that regeneration includes all three classes present in woodland. Trees 4-7cm dbh, saplings are present and good amount of coppiced growth is managed on a rotation.
- Tree health - remove any diseased trees, particularly of note is the management of ash die back in woodland 1 and 2. Monitor woodland to ensure tree mortality is <10% with no pests disease or crown die back.
- Vegetation and ground flora - increase seeding and bulb planting within all the woodland compartments and manage tree density opening areas up to encourage a more diverse ground flora or if possible, a recognisable NVC plant community.
- Woodland vertical structure - provide a more complex habitat by creating three of more stories across all woodland compartments. Thinning and coppicing existing trees and allow natural regeneration.
- Amount of deadwood - promote deadwood habitat and facilitate approximately 25-50% in all compartments through habitat piles, standing deadwood and retaining dead branches and stumps.

Maintenance Operations

Additional Woodland Planting and Regeneration

5.68 Woodland at W1 and W2 will enhanced with whip planting. The current structure of woodland parcels are open due to grazing livestock. The cessation of the intensive grazing regime will reduce the direct impacts allowing natural regeneration of the ground and herb layer.

- 5.69 New tree planting will be subject to post planting maintenance to ensure successful establishment for the first five years. Thereafter woodland will be managed to encourage healthy development.
- 5.70 Target condition of the associated woodland enhancements is moderate condition, with a noted timeframe as identified by the Natural England Statutory Biodiversity Metric, as being 10 years. New planting will be subject to annual checks during the establishment period.

Deadwood strategy

- 5.71 Deadwood management will be low intervention, this means that any deadwood found will be left in situ. If leaving deadwood in situ represents a health and safety risk or hinders management access, it will be moved and stacked elsewhere in appropriate locations onsite to retain shelter and forage opportunities for wildlife.
- 5.72 A healthy woodland deadwood component should include a variety of aerial and terrestrial material, a range of sizes and species, and material at varied stages of decay.
- 5.73 The retention of standing and aerial deadwood habitats within areas of tree retention will be preserved where this does not present a safety risk.
- 5.74 Efforts should be made to preserve some degree of deadwood on the ground. This could be achieved via a combination of:
- Leaving fallen deadwood in-situ;
 - Designating no-forage areas of woodland; and
 - Designating no-forage wood piles.

Additional Planting

- 5.75 W1 and W2 will be underplanted with new whip planting to increase the provision and species diversity and more closely align to species composition found in upland oak woodlands. The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) states that only National Vegetation Classification (NVC) woodland type W11 is found within the Greater Manchester Area. Planting will be at a density of 2m x 2m in rows and protected from poaching by tubex tree shelters. Bark mulch will be applied to the base of the new trees to a depth of 50 mm to reduce competition from weed species

Table 9: Native tree species for new woodland planting

Whip	
Latin Name and percentage	Common Name
15% Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak
10% Betula pubescens	Downy Birch

Whip	
20% <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
20% <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
20% <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly

Field and shrub layer

- 5.76 Oak dominated stands of NVC Woodland type W11 characteristically have a tall, well grown high-woodland canopy which enables a diverse field and shrub layer to develop beneath. Field and shrub layer planting will be undertaken in the first year following stopping up of grazing activity. The plants will be well dispersed throughout both woodlands and will consist of the following species:

- Wavy hair-grass *Avenula flexuosa*;
- Wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*;
- Heather *Calluna vulgaris*;
- Bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*;
- Broad buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*;
- Great woodrush *Luzula sylvatica*; and
- Hard fern *Blechnum spicant*.

Weed Control

- 5.77 To reduce excessive competition, a weed free area will be retained around to a diameter of 0.5m around the base of new planting. Mulch will be replenished annually to a depth of 50mm.
- 5.78 Once trees have established successfully (Years 2-5), the maintenance of a weed free base can be discontinued.

Re-firming

- 5.79 Newly planted trees and shrubs will require re-firming as required.

Stakes and Ties

- 5.80 Where trees are staked/tubex, the stakes and ties (Tubex) will be checked annually. Any broken or damaged stakes or tubex guards will be replaced and ties re-fixed at a slightly lower position, allowing for growth since planting.
- 5.81 Remove stakes as necessary, when the tree is suitably established, approximately in Year 5.

- 5.82 Young single stem shrub (whips) planted during the dormant season will need little or no watering. This will allow the tree to naturally acclimatise to the location and will encourage roots to spread down in search of water.
- 5.83 The effect of animal browsing will be monitored, and adjustments made to their protection as necessary.

Replacement of Failed Planting

- 5.84 Failed planting will be removed and replaced with the same species between November and March.
- 5.85 If there is a continuous failure of a certain species, this will be reviewed and, if appropriate, an alternate appropriate species will be planted instead.

Post Establishment Maintenance

- 5.86 Following the establishment period, management will be reviewed and will focus on routine maintenance operations. A condition survey should be implemented which will inform a long-term cyclical maintenance programme for mature and established trees.

Inland rock outcrop and scree habitat

- 5.87 Several inland rock outcrop and scree habitats were identified across the Site as illustrated on the proposed UK Habitats Plan (TEP ref: G9995.010). These outcrops are rich with various acid grassland species and provide suitable foraging habitat for local wildlife.
- 5.88 Inland rock and scree habitat has been identified as good condition and will be maintained in good condition as part of wider upland acid grassland management. This will be achieved through minimal management due to the structure and nature of the outcrops.

6.0 Habitat Monitoring and Review Schedule

BNG Monitoring

- 6.1 British Standard 8683 2021 and BNG Good Practice Principles for Development, A Practical Guide⁵ include the requirement for a robust and detailed monitoring and review strategy to ensure that new and enhanced habitats associated with the BNG design are establishing as expected, and on-going management, and maintenance is being undertaken and that adjustments in management practices can be undertaken if required.
- 6.2 The BNG Good Practice Principles for Development, A Practical Guide requires the organisation responsible for management of the Site and delivering the BU's to 'communicate all net gain activities in a transparent and timely manner, sharing the learning with all stakeholders'. The monitoring report should include clear, timed and measurable objectives for BNG, a commitment to adaptive management (where this is required in response to monitoring) and a formal review process to review success against expectations.
- 6.3 To ensure the delivery of the predicted target conditions and the success of BNG the management organisation may need to employ an adaptive management strategy. If required this will be evidenced based through ecological monitoring and any required practical steps will be devised by an appropriately qualified and competent person and agreed with the local authority as part of its ongoing monitoring of the habitats within the Site.

Responsibility

- 6.4 The appointed managing organisation will be responsible for undertaking the informal and formal reviews of this HMMP and updating management and maintenance operations to ensure the long-term success of the habitats and compliance with BNG commitments.
- 6.5 Monitoring reports will be submitted to the local authority at appropriate intervals to demonstrate the management organisations success in delivering the required BNG or if habitats are not achieving the predicted target conditions, reasoning as to why and details of appropriate management actions required to amend management and maintenance operations.

⁵ [Biodiversity net gain. Good practice principles for development. A practical guide \(cieem.net\)](https://www.cieem.net/biodiversity-net-gain-good-practice-principles-for-development-a-practical-guide)

Habitats

- 6.6 Habitats which contribute to BNG on site will require monitoring by a suitably qualified and competent person at the required intervals derived from the UK Habitat Condition Assessment Criteria in accordance with the UK Habitat Definitions.
- 6.7 Monitoring will be conducted via a walkover survey and/or ecological assessment for each habitat type at the frequency as detailed in the BNG monitoring program included in the table below and detailed in Appendix C.

Table 10: Key Measures for Monitoring Habitat Features: Mixed Scrub

Baseline Habitat Condition	Target Habitat Condition	Monitoring Interval	Anticipated timeframe to achieve BNG
Mixed Scrub	Moderate	1,2,3 & 5	5 Years
Key Measures Ensure that newly planted hazel whips are establishing well and increase planting if required. Monitor age range and consider coppicing and thinning areas of scrub to increase height and age class. Following stopping up of grazing monitor diversity of scrub edge and ensure a diverse herb layer and forbs are developing within the sward to create a gradation of habitat and ecotone between the scrub and grassland habitats.			

Table 11: Key Measures for Monitoring Habitat Features: Grassland

Baseline Habitat Condition	Target Habitat Condition	Monitoring Interval	Anticipated timeframe to achieve BNG	
Upland Acid Grassland: Poor	Upland Acid Grassland: Good	1,2,5&10	10 Years	10.57 Units
Upland Acid Grassland: Moderate	Upland Acid Grassland: Good	1,2,5&10	10 Years	26.42 Units
Other Neutral Grassland: Poor	Other Neutral Grassland: Moderate	1,2,5&10	10 Years	4.13 Units
Other Neutral Grassland: Moderate	Other Neutral Grassland: Good	1,2,5 & 10	10 Years	5.79 Units
Key Measures				

Baseline Habitat Condition	Target Habitat Condition	Monitoring Interval	Anticipated timeframe to achieve BNG
Proposed Inspection of the grassland habitats is to ensure botanical diversity, weeds kept to a minimum, and no scrub encroachment. Monitor species diversity is increasing in year 3 following stopping of grazing animals and overseed with appropriate species if required, consideration should be given to the use of green hay from within the site if a particular grassland parcel has a high density or desirable floral species. Monitor the control of bracken within habitat parcel F14 and increase spraying glyphosate if required. Consideration of rolling the bracken could also be undertaken to prevent the vigour of the bracken within the grassland which could be completed prior to herbicide spray which may increase treatment success. Monitor rush species in habitat parcel F20 and if required reduce the rush species through thinning and cutting. Following treatment of Invasive species continue annual inspection to ensure initial treatment has eradicated the INNS or that spread of the infestation is under control and treatment is on course.			

Table 12: Key Measures for Monitoring Habitat Features: Other woodland; broadleaved

Baseline Habitat Condition	Target Habitat Condition	Monitoring Interval	Anticipated timeframe to achieve BNG
Other woodland; broadleaved	Moderate	1,2,5 & 10	10 Years
Key Measures Ensure new tree planting is establishing, and stakes and ties are being adjusted as required. Any failed tree planting is to be replaced during the following winter. Monitor ground flora in the first few years following removal of grazing animals and if required introduce ground flora species representative of NVC type woodland 11 communities as detailed in the enhancement actions of this plan. Monitor deadwood provision within each of the woodland parcels and ensure there is sufficient deadwood being retained within the trees and in habitat piles. Monitor the development of the vertical structure as the newly planted trees establish. Longer term management should consider the requirement of coppicing understory trees to increase the shrub layer of the woodland and age class. Review arboriculture assessment for recommendations on thinning and tree works.			

6.8 Refer to table 2 which details the BU utilised to offset the Smithy Bridge development and the remaining BU associated with the Dewhirst Road Habitat Bank.

Site Wide Monitoring

- 6.9 Monitoring of the site will be undertaken to ensure that public access and use is not impeding the development of the habitat bank. If areas of grassland are being damaged through access the Management Company will take proactive steps to educate site visitors through signage. If this fails consideration will need to be given to reducing or restricting access to ensure the habitats are safeguarded.

Appendix A: Landscape Maintenance Schedules

*Bird breeding and nesting season (March to August inclusive) no works that may have an impact on nesting birds are to be undertaken

NOTE Glyphosate formulations containing the surfactant Polyethoxylated tallow amine (POEA) should not be used within close proximity to waterbodies or other wetland habitats as it can cause high amphibian larvae mortality.

Appendix B: Legislation Context

Summary of Relevant Legislation

The following legal obligations, among others must be considered in carrying out any management operations:

Legislation	Obligations
Health and Safety Legislation	
The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974)	All operations carried out on the Site must only be undertaken by trained personnel, using methods and equipment approved by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).
Occupiers Liability Act (1984)	Management organisation must ensure that every reasonable care is taken to remove any risks to both legitimate visitors and to any trespassers. In compliance it will be necessary: • To make sure that all footpaths and any other structures are safe; • To remove any hazardous objects; and • To conduct an annual safety audit in order to identify any further hazards.
Environmental Legislation	
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	The Habitat Regulations for England and Wales assign a greater level of protection to a variety of native species of animals and plants listed. The 2017 Regulations have been amended by the 2019 EU Exit Regulations.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	There is an obligation to comply with legislation for UK species protected (including amphibians, reptiles and bats) under this Act.
Environmental Protection Act (1990)	There is an obligation to keep the Site free from litter and refuse.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	Imposes a new right of access on foot to registered common land and other areas of 'open countryside' which under certain circumstances allows access without being confined to footpaths.



Appendix C: BNG Monitoring Schedule

Habitat Condition Assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist

Habitat Condition Target *

Monitoring

[illegible][illegible]

Habitat Condition Monitoring							
Landscape Feature	UKHab Metric 4.0 Condition assessment criteria	Target Condition			Baseline Condition	Monitoring interval	Anticipated Timeframe to achieve BNG target
Date of Assessment:	Condition assessment summary:						
	Progress towards UKHab and Condition:						

Appendix D: Statutory Condition Assessment Summary Sheet (TEP ref: X9995.01.001)

Site Name: Dewhirst Road Habitat Bank
Metric Version: Statutory Metric
Date of Survey:
Surveyor:

Habitats			Criteria											
Habitat Reference	UK Habitat Classification	Condition	A	B	C	D	E	Total	Essential Criteria	Enhancement Options	Target Condition	Baseline Units	Uplift	BU gained
F1	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock and bramble B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	4.80	6.48	1.68
F2	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, marsh thistle, broad-leaved dock and bramble. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	10.32	13.93	3.61
F3	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, marsh thistle, broad-leaved dock, nettle and bramble. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	9.28	12.53	3.25
F4	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, marsh thistle, broad-leaved dock and bramble. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	2.96	4.00	1.04
F5	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, marsh thistle, broad-leaved dock and bramble. Creeping buttercup and white clover are abundant in the sward here - cover could be monitored and managed if needed. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing	Good	2.00	2.70	0.70
F6	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Poor	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	2	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage bramble. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing. C: Reduce cover of bare ground - this may occur once grazing is removed, monitor and reseed using green hay from the field if required. Achieving all of the above will enable two levels of enhancement to good condition which is considered achievable.	Good	1.48	3.21	1.73
F7	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, marsh thistle. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	5.68	7.67	1.99
F8	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, marsh thistle. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	1.76	2.38	0.62

F9	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Poor	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	2	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage bramble. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing. C: Reduce cover of bare ground - this may occur once grazing is removed, monitor and reseed using green hay from the field if required. Achieving all of the above will enable two levels of enhancement to good condition which is considered achievable.	Good	8.52	18.51	9.99
F10	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage broad-leaved dock and bramble. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	3.68	4.97	1.29
F11	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle. White clover is abundant in the sward here - cover could be monitored and managed if needed. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	8.80	11.88	3.08
F12	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, reduce scrub cover (hawthorn) to <5%, retaining some to increase structural diversity and niches for fauna to use. White clover is abundant in the sward here - cover could be monitored and managed if needed. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing. Remove Japanese knotweed from western boundary.	Good	21.36	28.84	7.48
F13	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Moderate	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	3	Fails criterion F for Good condition	Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing. D: Reduce scrub cover (hawthorn) to <5%, retaining some to increase structural diversity and niches for fauna to use. F: White clover is abundant in the sward here - cover could be monitored and managed if needed. F: It is likely species diversity will increase once grazing is removed/reduced, monitor and if further increase required, seed with forb species only mix and include yellow rattle.	Good	4.64	6.26	1.62

F14	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Poor	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	2	Fails criterion A and F for Moderate/Good condition	A: Currently ungrazed; cut and scarify to encourage new growth. B: Create diverse sward height through targeted mowing. D: Reduce scrub cover (hawthorn) to <5%, retaining some to increase structural diversity and niches for fauna to use. E: Remove/manage creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, curled dock. Remove Japanese rose and Cotoneaster sp. from north, south and eastern boundaries. F: It is likely species diversity will increase once the sward is opened up, monitor and if further increase required, seed with forb species only mix and include yellow rattle. It is anticipated that criteria A, D and E can be passed relatively easily in order to achieve Moderate condition.	Moderate	2.36	4.01	1.65
F15	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	2	Fails criterion F for Good condition	B: Create diverse sward height through targeted mowing. E: Currently ungrazed with abundant creeping thistle; cut and scarify to encourage new growth. Remove/manage creeping thistle, marsh thistle, nettle, great willowherb, curled dock, broad-leaved dock . F: It is likely species diversity will increase once the sward is opened up, monitor and if further increase required, seed with forb species only mix and include yellow rattle.	Good	11.92	16.09	4.17
F16	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Poor	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	2	n/a	A: Remove grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock. In order to be clearly identified as acid grassland, green hay from one of the other field parcels can be strewn to help develop recognisable species assemblage. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing. E: Remove variegated archangel from southern boundary. One level of enhancement to moderate condition is targeted, but monitoring could determine if good condition can be achieved in the future for all the above.	Moderate	4.72	8.03	3.31
F17	Grassland - Modified grassland	Poor	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	5	Fails essential criterion A for Moderate/Good condition	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage broad-leaved dock and ragwort, B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing. A and F: It is likely species diversity will increase once grazing is stopped, in addition in order to further increase grass and forb diversity, scarify and seed with wildflower meadow seed mix which includes yellow rattle. Targeted to enhance to 'other neutral grassland' in moderate condition.	Other neutral grassland - Moderate	1.18	3.66	2.48

TN7	F18	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Moderate	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	n/a	A: Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock. In this parcel, in order to be clearly identified as acid grassland, green hay from one of the other field parcels can be strewn to help develop recognisable species assemblage. B: create diverse sward height through targeted mowing.	Good	4.80	6.48	1.68
	F20	Grassland - Other neutral grassland	Moderate	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	3	Fails criterion F for Good condition	This parcel falls within F16. Remove/reduce grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), mowing may not be appropriate because comprises dense rushes, although consider thinning out so other species can establish and increase diversity. It is unlikely however, that criterion F could be met for this small area of marshy grassland and therefore it will remain at moderate condition.	Moderate	1.04		
	W1	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Poor	1	2	3	1	2	19	n/a	A - planting of saplings/whips will increase age classes (score 2) B - remove grazing pressure (score 3) C - (score remains 3) D - introduce at least five native species (score 3) E - increased native species cover with native species planting (score 3) F - planting and regeneration will reduce open space (score 2) G - removal of grazing will allow regeneration - monitor for deer/rabbit grazing (score 2) H - (score remains 3) I - plant with woodland indicators suitable for soil conditions e.g. bluebell, wood sorrel, wavy hair-grass, great wood-rush. (score 2) J - plant a shrub layer will increase to two storeys e.g. with hazel, rowan (score 2) K - no veteran trees (score remains 1) L - unlikely to change deadwood levels (score remains 1) M - removal of grazing will reduce disturbance and nutrient enrichment (score 2) Total score for enhancement: 29	Moderate	6.58	11.18	4.60

TN5	W2	Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved	Poor	1	2	3	1	2	19	n/a	A - planting of saplings/whips will increase age classes (score 2) B - remove grazing pressure (score 3) C - (score remains 3) D - introduce at least five native species (score 3) E - increased native species cover with native species planting (score 3) F - planting and regeneration will reduce open space (score 2) G - removal of grazing will allow regeneration - monitor for deer/rabbit grazing (score 2) H - (score remains 3) I - plant with woodland indicators suitable for soil conditions e.g. bluebell, wood sorrel, wavy hair-grass, great wood-rush. (score 2) J - plant a shrub layer will increase to two storeys e.g. with hazel, rowan (score 2) K - no veteran trees (score remains 1) L - unlikely to change deadwood levels (score remains 1) M - removal of grazing will reduce disturbance and nutrient enrichment (score 2) Total score for enhancement: 29	Moderate	0.37	0.63	0.26
TN3	S1	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Poor	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	1	n/a	A: increase species diversity by planting up with hazel B: Removal/reduction of grazing will allow regeneration - monitor for deer/rabbit grazing; D: create good edge habitat with longer grassland and some scattered scrub (keep <5% for the grassland). E: Size of scrub parcel not large enough to create glades/rides so not able to achieve good condition.	Moderate	0.52	0.96	0.44
TN3	S2	Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub	Poor	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	1	n/a	A: increase species diversity by planting up with hazel B: Removal/reduction of grazing will allow regeneration - monitor for deer/rabbit grazing; D: create good edge habitat with longer grassland and some scattered scrub (keep <5% for the grassland). E: Size of scrub parcel not large enough to create glades/rides so not able to achieve good condition.	Moderate	0.12	0.22	0.10
	F21	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Good	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass			To be managed so that good condition is retained.	Good	2.04		
	n/a	Sparsely vegetated land - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats	Good	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass				To be monitored and interventions used so that good condition is retained.	Good	4.32		
	Track	Grassland - Upland acid grassland	Poor	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail			A: Remove grazing (will also reduce nutrient load), remove/manage creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock. In order to be clearly identified as acid grassland, green hay from one of the other field parcels can be strewn to help develop recognisable species assemblage. C: Seeding and reduced usage by machinery will reduce percentage of bare ground E: Reduction in machinery use will reduce physical damage. One level of enhancement to moderate condition is targeted, but monitoring could determine if good condition can be achieved in the future for all the above.	Moderate	0.36	0.60	0.24
												Total BU	125.61	175.22	57.01

Totals	
Upland Acid Grassland (Poor - Moderate)	15.27
Upland Acid Grassland (Moderate - Good)	26.42
Other Neutral Grassland (Poor - Moderate)	4.13
Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate - Good)	5.79
Mixed Scrub	0.54
woodland	4.86
Total - Habitat Bank	57.01
Total Without Woodland	52.15

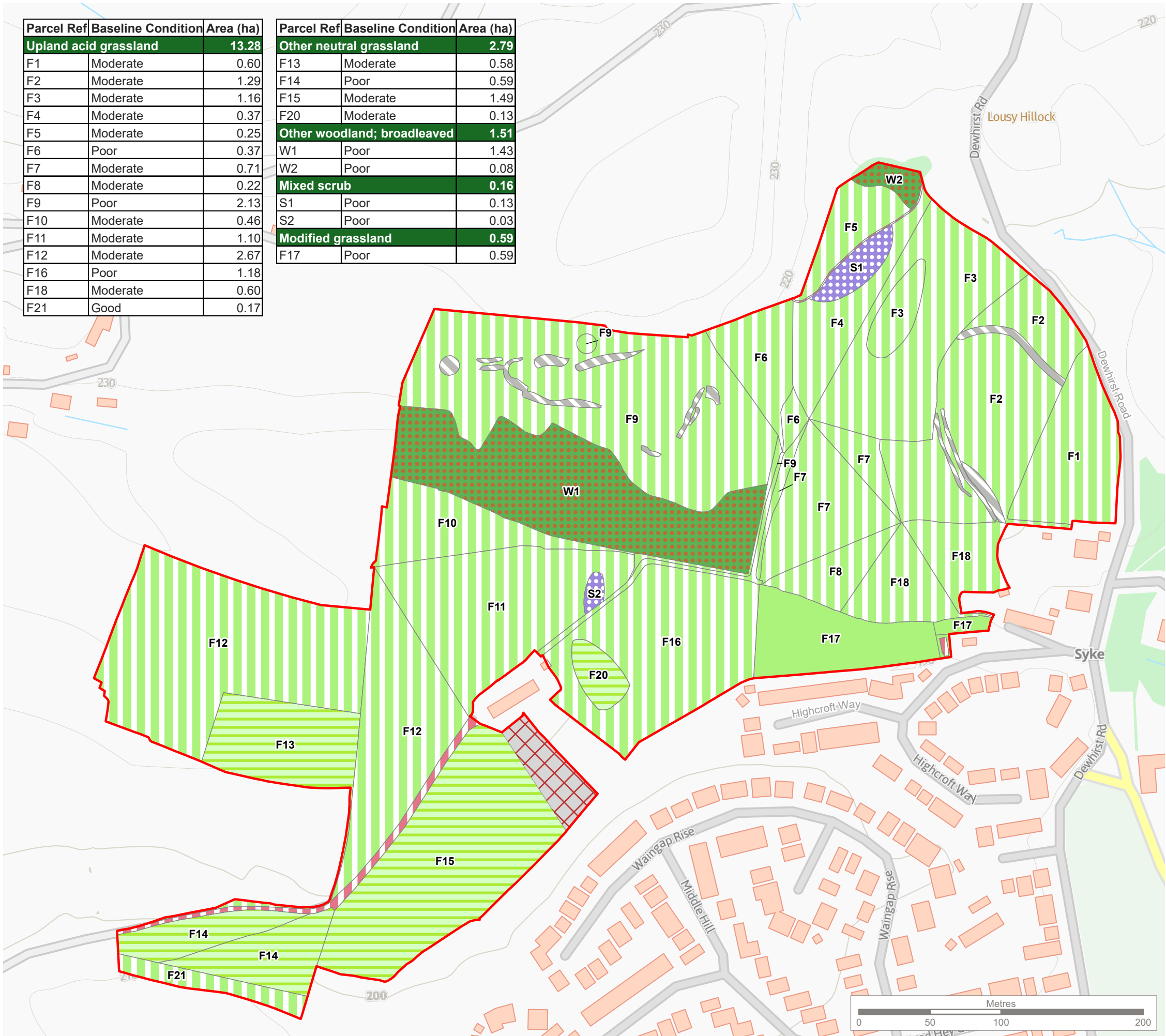
Drawings

Drawing 1: Baseline UK Habitats (TEP ref: G9995.01.001)

Drawing 2: Proposed UK Habitats (TEP ref: G9995.01.003A)

Parcel Ref	Baseline Condition	Area (ha)
Upland acid grassland		13.28
F1	Moderate	0.60
F2	Moderate	1.29
F3	Moderate	1.16
F4	Moderate	0.37
F5	Moderate	0.25
F6	Poor	0.37
F7	Moderate	0.71
F8	Moderate	0.22
F9	Poor	2.13
F10	Moderate	0.46
F11	Moderate	1.10
F12	Moderate	2.67
F16	Poor	1.18
F18	Moderate	0.60
F21	Good	0.17

Parcel Ref	Baseline Condition	Area (ha)
Other neutral grassland		2.79
F13	Moderate	0.58
F14	Poor	0.59
F15	Moderate	1.49
F20	Moderate	0.13
Other woodland; broadleaved		1.51
W1	Poor	1.43
W2	Poor	0.08
Mixed scrub		0.16
S1	Poor	0.13
S2	Poor	0.03
Modified grassland		0.59
F17	Poor	0.59



KEY

Site boundary

Areas out of scope

Grassland

Modified grassland

Other neutral grassland

Upland acid grassland

Heathland and Shrub

Mixed scrub

Sparsely Vegetated Land

Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats

Woodland and Forest

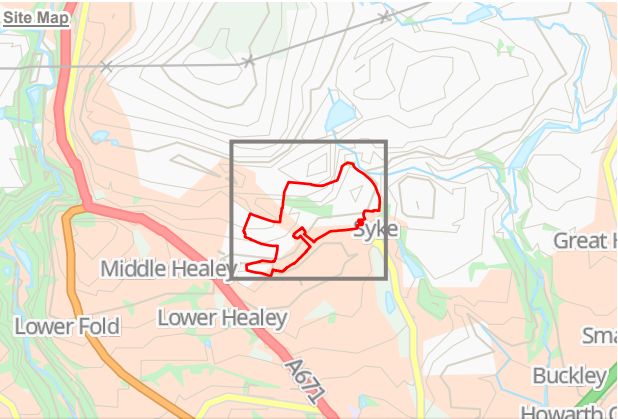
Other woodland, broadleaved

Urban

Developed land, sealed surface

Note:
The locations of habitats and habitat features are indicative.
Proposed UK habitats from drawing G9995.008.

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Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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Project
Dewhurst Road BNG Updates

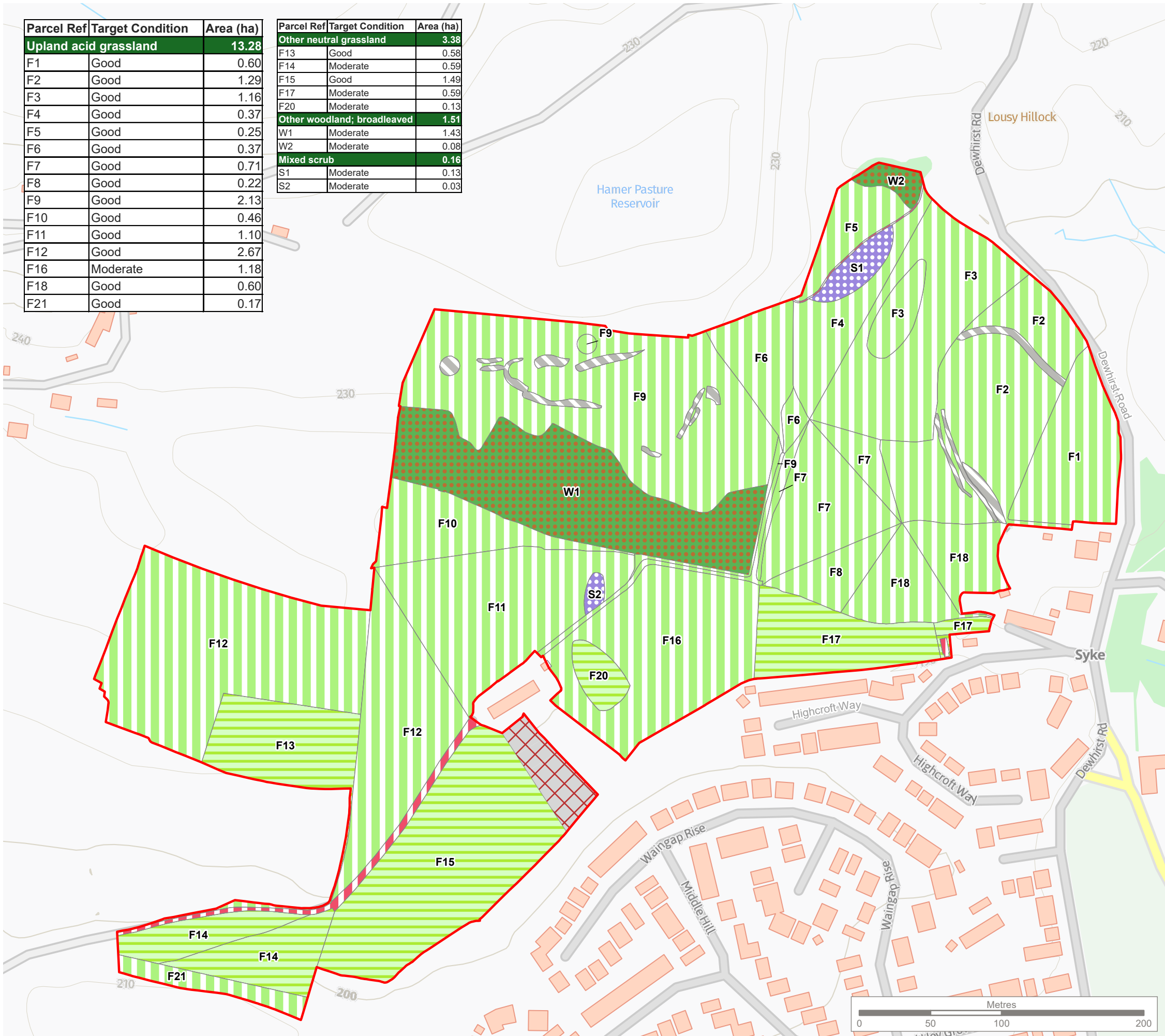
Title
Baseline UK Habitats

Drawing Number
G9995.01.001

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
BJ	CW	RT	1:2,750 @ A3	14/10/2024

Parcel Ref	Target Condition	Area (ha)
Upland acid grassland		13.28
F1	Good	0.60
F2	Good	1.29
F3	Good	1.16
F4	Good	0.37
F5	Good	0.25
F6	Good	0.37
F7	Good	0.71
F8	Good	0.22
F9	Good	2.13
F10	Good	0.46
F11	Good	1.10
F12	Good	2.67
F16	Moderate	1.18
F18	Good	0.60
F21	Good	0.17

Parcel Ref	Target Condition	Area (ha)
Other neutral grassland		3.38
F13	Good	0.58
F14	Moderate	0.59
F15	Good	1.49
F17	Moderate	0.59
F20	Moderate	0.13
Other woodland; broadleaved		1.51
W1	Moderate	1.43
W2	Moderate	0.08
Mixed scrub		0.16
S1	Moderate	0.13
S2	Moderate	0.03

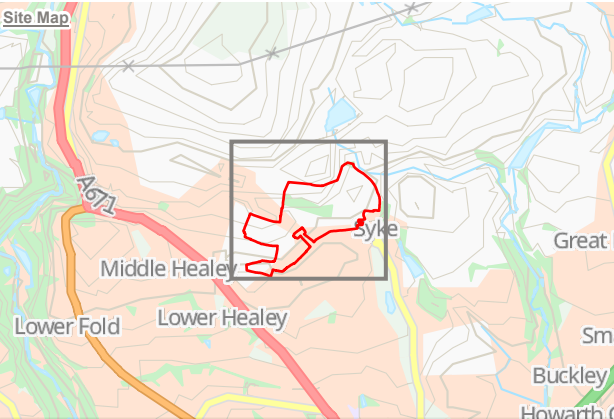


KEY

- Site boundary
- Areas out of scope
- Grassland**
 - Other neutral grassland
 - Upland acid grassland
- Heathland and Shrub**
 - Mixed scrub
- Sparsely Vegetated Land**
 - Inland rock outcrop and scree habitats
- Woodland and Forest**
 - Other woodland, broadleaved
- Urban**
 - Developed land, sealed surface

Note:
The locations of habitats and habitat features are indicative.
Proposed UK habitats from drawing G9995.010.

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A	Change to F6 and F9 habitat condition	BT	AP	19/06/2025
Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

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Project
Dewhurst Road BNG Updates

Title
Proposed UK Habitats

Drawing Number
G9995.01.003A

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
BJ	CW	RT	1:2,750 @ A3	19/06/2025



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