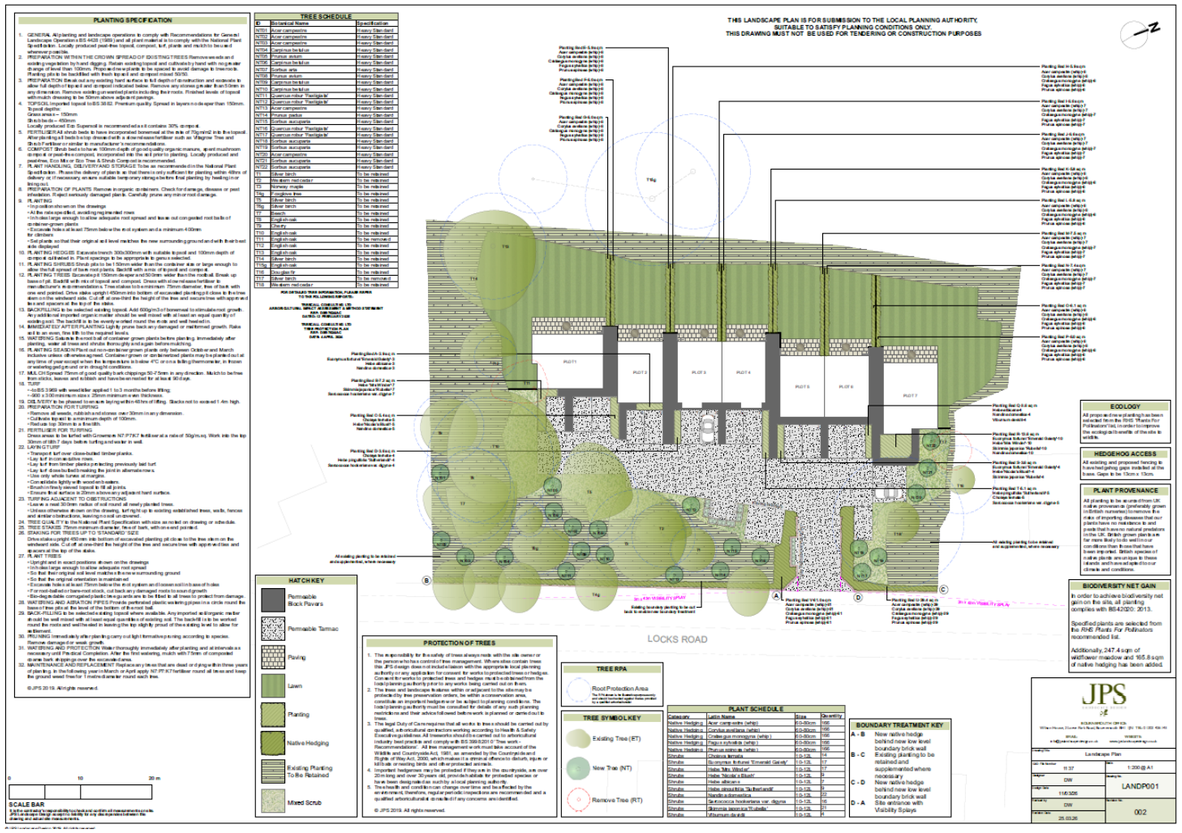
NATURAL ENGLAND

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	47 Locks Road
Date:	22/06/2026
Version:	1



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Client: Jason Osborne – Walcote Homes



walcotehomes

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Version Control

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

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
1	Final	J Slade 22/06/26	
2			

Document Details

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Authorship Details
Limitations This report has been prepared exclusively for the use of the above-named client or their agents. Site assessment and reports have been carried out for the client in accordance with written agreement and with the diligence and skills that are typical of an ecological consultant. The conclusions and subsequent recommendations contained in this report are partly based upon information provided by third parties. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by LHB Ecology. Any third-party usage of the report will require prior written agreement from LHB Ecology. Any assessments made are based upon current site condition with the assumption that the site will continue to be used for the current purpose without significant change prior to any development. Findings and recommendations within this report are based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced ecological consultants and do not constitute professional legal advice. © (2022) LHB Ecology. All rights reserved.

1. Project Background

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	Demolition Of The Existing Building And The Erection Of Seven New Dwellings With Associated Access, Parking And Landscaping
Development Name and Address	47 Locks Road, Parks Gate, Southampton, Hampshire SO31 6NS
BNG Project Name and Address	47 Locks Road, Parks Gate, Southampton, Hampshire SO31 6NS
Author Organisation	LHB Ecology
Landowner	Walcote Homes LR26 Ltd
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Walcote Homes LR26 Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	30 year management and monitoring
Planning authority	Fareham Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	P/25/0362/FP
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SU 5135 0693
Metric revision/title	The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Calculation_Tool_-_Macro_enabled_tool_Locks Road v1.1
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

Retained habitats:

- Individual trees totalling 0.2443 ha
- Vegetated garden totalling 0.2243 ha
- Other woodland, broadleaved totalling 0.0142

Created habitats:

- Vegetated garden totalling 0.026 ha
- Developed land, sealed surface (0.0458)
- Artificial unvegetated unsealed surface (0.068)
- Individual trees totalling 0.0896 ha
- Mixed scrub totalling 0.022ha
- Native hedge totalling 0.075 km

No habitats will be enhanced.

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Start date unknown. Management and monitoring to cover 30 years

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Monitoring visits at Years 1,3,5 and then every 5 years until 30 years has completed.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

N/A

Funding PB-B06

TBC

Legal Agreement PB-B07

TBC

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01



Site Context Plan PB-F02

Phasing strategy

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

Roles and Responsibilities

Provide details of the responsible persons and organisation(s) for delivering this management plan.

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09				
Name or Initials		Joe Slade		
Organisation		LHB Ecology		
Responsibility	Start Date:	N/A	End Date:	N/A
Production of HMMP. Monitoring visits to be organised by the landowner and are not the ecologist's responsibility to book.				
Statement of Competency				
Joe is an ecological consultant with over 10 years professional experience in ecology and conservation. Joe is the Principal Ecologist of LHB Ecology and has key experience undertaking BNG Assessments and recommending management.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		Jason Osborne		
Organisation		Walcote Homes		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
The landowner will ensure that the HMMP is implemented by the operational organisation responsible.				

Statement of Competency				
The landowner has good knowledge of the site and its current management style.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		TBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
The management organisation will be responsible for delivering all enhancements to the site and to deliver all maintenance for the 30 year period.				
Statement of Competency				
TBC				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		Fareham Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC
Monitoring reports and suggested actions will be provided for audit.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site consists of a dwelling and private garden with scattered trees, lawn, shrubs and adjacent woodland. Ornamental hedgerows are present within the garden and along the site boundary to the east. Woodland is located adjacent to the west of the site.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

Small residential development with seven dwellings and private gardens, scattered trees and areas of ornamental planting.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices

☒ Reference: Appendix 1





Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01

Consider the Baseline and Environmental Information listed below. These are likely to be appropriate factors informing your proposals and project design. They can provide the reviewer with important contextual information for the management prescriptions provided later in this document. Use your professional judgement to determine which factors are relevant to your specific project.

Please use the check box to indicate which are included in your plan. For any not included, provide brief reasons why the factor is not relevant to your project using your professional judgement. Where this information is provided elsewhere, you can reference existing reports and, or, plans that have informed your decisions. For the templates for each heading see pages 3-20 of the Companion Document.

Baseline and Environmental Information	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	☐	None present
Protected and Notable Species	☒	Protected species reports provided (reptile and badger)
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	yes	Ecological report provided
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	☒	Ecological report provided
Baseline Habitats Survey	☒	Ecological report provided
Public Access	☐	N/A
Climate	☐	N/A
Geology and Topography	☐	N/A
Agricultural Land Status	☐	N/A
Soils and Substrates	☐	N/A
Contaminated Land	☐	N/A
Hydrology and Drainage	☐	N/A
Flood Risk Zones	☐	N/A
Landscape Character and Designations	☐	N/A
Historic Land Use	☐	N/A
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	☐	N/A
Other – please specify	☐	N/A

Protected and Notable Species (BI-T02)

Species	Dates	Conservation Status	Distance of Closest Record	Potential Impact from Project
Badger	2025	Least concern	On-site	Negative
Slow worm	2025	Least concern	On-site	Negative
Serotine	1996	Vulnerable	100m	Neutral
House sparrow	2020	Red listed	100m	Positive

Summary of Protected and Notable Species (BI-B03)

Slow worms will be directly impacted by the proposed development.

Badgers will be directly impacted by the proposed development.

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B04)

Badger Constraints

- Setts to be protected and works carried out under an appropriate licence
- Disturbance of badgers

Badger Opportunities:

- Habitat connectivity; foraging improvements

Reptile (slow worm) Constraints:

- Priority species (Section 41); protected from killing/injury
- Mortality during site clearance; habitat loss (modified grassland)
- phased vegetation clearance; supervised destructive search; habitat retention where feasible;

Reptile (slow worm) Opportunities:

- Creation of grassland, log/brash piles, long-term habitat management; connectivity corridors between retained habitats

Baseline and Environmental Information

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Joe Slade
Organisation	LHB Ecology
Survey Date	23/02/2024
Statement of Competency	
Joe is an ecological consultant with over 10 years professional experience in ecology and conservation. Joe is the Principal Ecologist of LHB Ecology and has key experience undertaking BNG Assessments and recommending management.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
The survey was completed during suitable weather conditions. There were no limitations to the survey.	

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020? (BI-B05)
N/A

Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
1	Developed land; sealed surface u1b	No	No	Tarmac driveway	n/a	0.0544
2	Urban, vegetated garden u1 828	No	No	Garden areas surrounding the dwelling. Includes areas of introduced shrubs and scattered trees	n/a	0.332

3	Other woodland, broadleaved w1g	No	Yes	**Condition Sheet: WOODLAND Habitat Type**					poor	0.0142
				Habitat Description						
				Deciduous woodland is located to the west of the site. The woodland consists of mature and semi-mature English oak Quercus robur, with holly Ilex aquifolium, cherry laurel Prunus laurocerasus and Rhododendron in the understory. The woodland canopy is closed creating shade with an absent ground layer.						
				Condition Assessment Criteria						
				Indicator		**Good (3 points)**	**Moderate (2 points)**	**Poor (1 point)**	**Score per indicator**	**Notes (such as justification)**
				A	**Age distribution of trees**	Three age-classes[1] present.	Two age-classes[1] present.	One age-class[1] present.	2	No young trees
				B	**Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage**	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in less than 40% of whole woodland[2].	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland[2].	3	
				C	**Invasive plant species**	No invasive species[3] present in woodland.	Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, and other invasive species[3] <10% cover.	Rhododendron or cherry laurel present, or other invasive species[3] ≥10% cover.	1	Rhododendron and cherry laurel present covering >10%
				D	**Number of native tree species**	Five or more native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Three to four native tree or shrub species[4] found across woodland parcel.	Two or less native tree or shrub species[4] across woodland parcel.	1	English oak and holly present
				E	**Cover of native tree and shrub species**	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	50 - 80% of canopy trees and 50 - 80% of understory shrubs are native[5].	<50% of canopy trees and <50% of understory shrubs are native[5].	1	understory is predominantly non-native

				F	**Open space within woodland**	10 - 20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. Unless woodland is <10ha, in which case 0 - 20% temporary open space is permitted[7].	21 - 40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6].	<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space[6]. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category[7].	1	No open space		
				G	**Woodland regeneration**	All three classes present in woodland[8]; trees 4 - 7 cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth.	One or two classes only present in woodland[8].	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland[8].	1			
				H	**Tree health**	Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback[9].	11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present[9].	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high-risk pest or disease present[9].	3			
				I	**Vegetation and ground flora**	Recognisable NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	Recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	No recognisable woodland NVC plant community[10] at ground layer present.	1			
				J	**Woodland vertical structure**	Three or more storeys across all survey plots, or a complex woodland[11].	Two storeys across all survey plots[11].	One or less storey across all survey plots[11].	2			
				K	**Veteran trees**	Two or more veteran trees[12] per hectare.	One veteran tree[12] per hectare.	No veteran trees[12] present in woodland.	2			

				L	**Amount of deadwood**	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, branch stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities[13].	1			
				M	**Woodland disturbance**	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident[14].	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area, and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	1 hectare or more of nutrient enrichment, and or 20% or more of woodland area has damaged ground[14].	3			
				Total Score (out of a possible 39)					22			
				Condition Assessment Result				**Condition Assessment Score**	**Result Achieved**			
				Total score >32 (33 to 39)				Good (3)	Poor			
				Total score 26 to 32				Moderate (2)				
				Total score <26 (13 to 25)				Poor (1)				
4	Urban tree u1 32	No	No	**Habitat Description**							Moderate	0.2606
				Scattered trees within the garden areas and site boundary trees see tree report for tree numbers. Small trees not included within private gardens								
				Limitations (if applicable)		**Habitat parcel reference**	T2	T3	4g	T5	T7	T10	T14	T18
						Grid reference								
				Condition Assessment Criteria										

						Criterion passed (Yes or No)										Notes (such as justification)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).		n	n	n	y	y	y	y	n		
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).		y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y		
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)[1].		y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y		
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n		
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.		y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y		
Number of criteria passed			3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3		
Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**										
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)											

				Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)		y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y				
				Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)													

2. Planned Management Activities

Provide the site-wide aims and objectives. These should consider the Project Background information section outlined above as well as the outcomes of the Metric.

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

Individual Urban Trees - Creation

Small urban trees will be planted across the Site with a condition aim of Moderate. The metric calculates it will take 27 years to reach the target condition. The trees selected for landscaping will be native such as oak, hazel or field maple. Planting of specimen fruit trees such as apple Malus pumila, pear Pyrus communis and cherry Prunus avium would also be suitable. These trees will be planted within shared spaces outside of private garden curtilage.

Mixed scrub – Creation

Mixed scrub areas will be created to increase biodiversity and support foraging animals such as birds and reptiles.

Other broadleaf woodland - Retained

The area of retained woodland that forms the eastern and north-east corner of the Site is too small to be enhanced and as such will be retained at a poor condition although non-native plant removal will still be undertaken in this area.

Vegetated garden – Retention and Creation

Borders of landscape planting are proposed around the new dwellings. Flowering plants should be made available for as long as possible through the year by planting a combination of plants which flower during spring, summer and late summer. Species such as lavenders, heathers and honeysuckles are good nectar sources for bumblebees and other insects, and honeysuckle can also be used by birds to forage and nest in. The landscape planting will not require monitoring and can be managed as and when required.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

The project's BNG target(s) should be set and documented early in the design process. Outline how background and baseline information influenced key design principles for the project from an early stage. This can provide useful context for the proposed retention, creation and enhancement measures.

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

Key boundary features were identified where their extension would be of significant benefit was identified. This included the retention and creation of trees.

The retention and protection of the existing woodland area within site is a core aim.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

This table presents a summary record of what you have agreed to deliver based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve. Include the relevant 'Area', 'Hedgerow', and 'Watercourse' types to be implemented and managed throughout the period of 30 years or more.

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Urban trees	Urban trees	4	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	Retained trees to be maintained for long-term tree health	
Vegetated garden	Mixed scrub	5	N/A	Moderate	5	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass on criteria A-D	
N/A – habitat to be created	Native hedge	1,2,3	Poor	Poor	1	Poor Condition will be targeted. No criteria required only to match habitat description.	
Vegetated garden	Vegetated garden	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	
Vegetated garden	Urban trees	4	N/A	Moderate	27	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, D and F. Criterion E and C will not be targeted.	
Ornamental hedgerow	Ornamental hedgerow	4	Poor	Poor	1	Poor Condition will be targeted. No criteria required only to match habitat description.	

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

Habitat Retention

Provide a concise description of the habitats that are to be retained in their baseline condition. Habitats being retained may still require ongoing measures to maintain their baseline condition.

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

The following habitats are to be retained and protected:

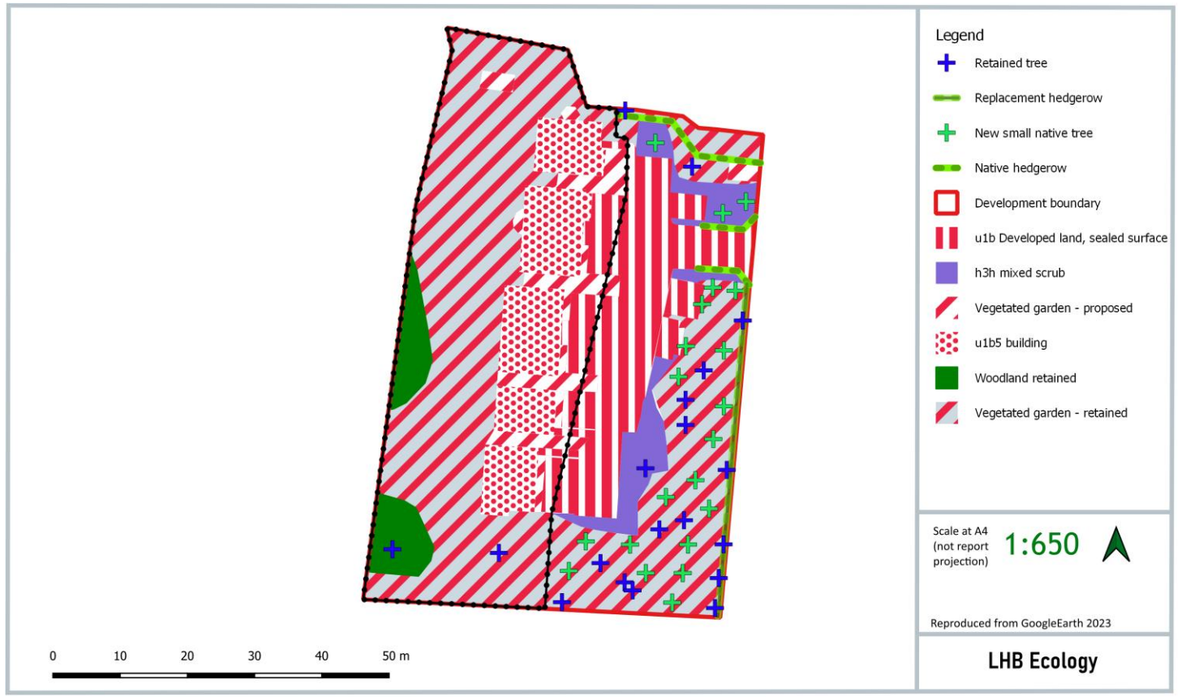
- Other Woodland; Broadleaved – retained in full totalling 0.0142 ha
- Individual, Urban Trees equating to 0.2443 ha on the BNG calculator.
- Vegetated garden – 0.2243 ha retained

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Fencing to be installed to protect retained habitats.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

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



Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 19. Scrub.

Target Habitat:			Mixed scrub			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana,* common juniper *Juniperus communis,* sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens,* which can be up to 100% cover).	**Yes**	**All**	**A range of scrub species including but not limited to hazel, and blackthorn will be planted to create the mixed scrub habitat with no single species comprising more than 75%.** **Approximately 2 plants should be planted per m2.**	**N/A**	**Annual rotational sensitive thinning of the scrub to retain the habitat.**
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	**Yes**	**All**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**Rotational coppicing every 3-5 years.**
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	**Yes**	**All**	**Appropriate non-native invasive species control measures should be adopted during construction including:** **• • Learn to identify invasive species.** **• • Survey the construction site and/or roadside for invasives "prior" to breaking ground or maintaining.** **• • If found, mark & treat the site with herbicides two weeks prior to breaking ground or mowing.** **• • Excavate the "seed-bank" and bury "deep" in a designated spoil zone.**	**N/A**	**Annual checks for invasive non-native species and removal by a suitably qualified contractor using industry best practice methods.**

				• • Clean equipment “power wash” prior to moving onto and off from each construction site – to prevent the import and export of plant materials & seeds. • Never mow through invasive plants – it will only serve to “spread” viable plant fragments and seeds		
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No	All	N/A	N/A	N/A
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	All	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Thinning	Year 0 and then annual in late summer. Autumn cut can also be undertaken if required. Check for nesting birds will be required.	Thinning using hand tools or strimmers, avoiding hitting the ground where animals may be sheltering. No more than 10% scrub cleared in any one year. Rotational clearance to maintain varied structure and species diversity.
Planting	Year 0 and then as required determined by monitoring visits	Planting mixed scrub species at a density of 2 plants per m2. Not all gaps need to be filled, creating openings and clearings is also beneficial.
Check for presence of non-native invasive species.	Once a year minimum in late summer. Autumn cut can also be undertaken if required. Check for nesting birds will be required.	Removal of invasive species by hand/ with strimmers as required by certified contractor.

Scrub

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

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

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Thinning	All	Year 0 and then annual in late summer. Autumn cut can also be undertaken if required. Check for nesting birds will be required.	Thinning using hand tools or strimmers, avoiding hitting the ground where animals may be sheltering. No more than 10% scrub cleared in any one year. Rotational clearance to maintain varied structure and species diversity.
Planting	All	Year 0 and then as required determined by monitoring visits	Planting mixed scrub species at a density of 2 plants per m2. Not all gaps need to be filled, creating openings and clearings is also beneficial.
Check for presence of non-native invasive species.	All	Once a year minimum in late summer. Autumn cut can also be undertaken if required. Check for nesting birds will be required.	Removal of invasive species by hand/ with strimmers as required by certified contractor.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

Native Scrub Mix

Abbreviation	Species	Density	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Mix %	Number
ACECAM	Acer campestre	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant :Seed Raised	5%	47
BET PEN	Betula pendula	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant :Seed Raised	5%	47
CORSA	Cornus sanguinea	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant :Seed Raised	5%	47
CORAV	Corylus avellana	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant :Seed Raised	5%	47
C mon	Crataegus monogyna	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant :Seed Raised	60%	578
PRUAV	Prunus avium	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant :Seed Raised	5%	47
P sp	Prunus spinosa	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant :Seed Raised	5%	47
ROSCA	Rosa canina	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+0 :Seedling	5%	47
V op	Viburnum opulus	1/m²	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant :Seed Raised	5%	47

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

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

Target Habitat:			Urban trees – moderate condition			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Features**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	All	Select native species of trees to be incorporated into the development.	No trees to be enhanced.	No management required to achieve this criterion.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no	Yes	All	N/A – Individual Trees automatically pass this criterion.	No trees to be enhanced.	N/A – Individual Trees automatically pass this criterion.

	individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).					
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	All	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	All	N/A	No trees to be enhanced.	No current pruning regime and none to be implemented through management
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	All	N/A	No trees to be enhanced.	N/A
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	All	N/A	No trees to be enhanced.	N/A

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
General Tree Maintenance	All	Annual from Year 0	Check all trees for firmness and stability in the ground. Check and adjust tree ties, replacing if necessary. Top up bark mulch levels where necessary around the base of new trees, using the same or similar product to that previously supplied to maintain an approximate depth of 50mm to reduce competition from weeds and retain soil moisture. Where trees are in grass areas, remove weed growth by hand and retain a circle of bark mulch (approximate radius of 500 mm) to aid mowing and prevent damage to the main stem. Prune back any diseased or rotten wood (including the removal of main stems and limbs) back to sound wood as required. Remove all cut material from site.
Tree Watering	All	Apply water at a frequency of once per fortnight from April to the end of September (to a maximum of 15 visits). Increase watering frequency during any continuous hot weather lasting more than 7 days	Water trees during dry periods (being any period without substantial rainfall for 14 days or more), until trees are successfully established. Apply water at a frequency of once per fortnight from April to the end of September (to a maximum of 15 visits). Increase watering frequency during any continuous hot weather lasting more than 7 days. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be entirely responsible for varying the frequency of these visits according to climatic conditions and for contacting the landowner and agreeing the timing of any additional watering visits if required and where restrictions are placed on the use of water, sources and costs of obtaining second class water. The Landscape Management Contractor shall be responsible for any tree failures or excessive die back from drought stress during the management contract.

Checking and removal of tree stakes and ties		Remove stakes between 4 to 6 years after planting. Review stakes annually from Year 0.	Review the need for tree stakes and ties annually for up to 6 years. Remove stakes and ties between 4 to 6 years after planting, but be sure trees are firm and stable. Stakes and ties removed shall be cut at ground level, below lowest grass height (to prevent snagging mower blades) or pulled from the ground and the post holes filled with suitable topsoil. If the tree is found to be weak or unstable after the stakes have been removed, then check the base of the tree for signs of rot. If rotten or unlikely to stabilise, remove the tree and replace. If the tree is free from rot or other cause of its instability, then re-instate a tree support, using 100 mm diameter chestnut stake and single tie. The stake should be pushed into the ground with a post rammer, to a depth of 600 mm and cut to one third the height of the tree. Fix the tree stem with a rubber tie and spacing device attached to at a point no more than 25-35 mm below the top of the post, in order to prevent chafing against the post in high winds. Remove old posts, ties and arisings and dispose of off-site.
Long-term tree surgery works		After 10-20 years of maintenance (or earlier if required).	After 10-20 years of maintenance (or earlier if required), newly planted trees will reach semi-maturity and at this time may be in need of corrective surgery. Trees should become subject to the annual Arboricultural Assessment.
Tree replacement and enhancement of tree cover		Annual from Year 0.	Any tree that dies or is necessarily felled, but which is not removed as part of a programme of tree removals, shall be replaced with a tree of appropriate species and stock size. Such replacement shall be with a tree of either the same or similar species as those existing. The option for replacing with a different species is to allow some flexibility avoiding problems encountered with 'Same Species Disease' and to ensure sustainable tree cover in the interests of visual amenity. Possible damage to drainage/services and adjoining building foundations must be considered before choosing a replacement tree species and location. Where alternative species are being considered, then the species should be suitable to the character of the location and adjoining trees. Once annually the site shall be considered for the need for any strategic replacement or enhancement planting, to broaden the age class of trees and tree groups, in the interests of the long-term sustainability of strategically important vegetation. Trees should be a minimum stock of standards (10-12 cm girth) and implemented and maintained in accordance with good horticultural practice. Replacement and enhancement planting is best undertaken during the planting season (November through to March, inclusive).

TREE SCHEDULE		
ID	Botanical Name	Specification
NT01	Acer campestre	Heavy Standard
NT02	Acer campestre	Heavy Standard
NT03	Acer campestre	Heavy Standard
NT04	Carpinus betulus	Heavy Standard
NT05	Prunus avium	Heavy Standard
NT06	Carpinus betulus	Heavy Standard
NT07	Sorbus aria	Heavy Standard
NT08	Prunus avium	Heavy Standard
NT09	Carpinus betulus	Heavy Standard
NT10	Carpinus betulus	Heavy Standard
NT11	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Heavy Standard
NT12	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Heavy Standard
NT13	Acer campestre	Heavy Standard
NT14	Prunus padus	Heavy Standard
NT15	Sorbus aucuparia	Heavy Standard
NT16	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Heavy Standard
NT17	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'	Heavy Standard
NT18	Sorbus aucuparia	Heavy Standard
NT19	Sorbus aucuparia	Heavy Standard
NT20	Acer campestre	Heavy Standard
NT21	Sorbus aucuparia	Heavy Standard
NT22	Sorbus aucuparia	Heavy Standard
T1	Silver birch	To be retained
T2	Western red cedar	To be retained
T3	Norway maple	To be retained
T4g	Foxglove tree	To be retained
T5	Silver birch	To be retained
T6g	Silver birch	To be retained
T7	Beech	To be retained
T8	English oak	To be retained
T9	Cherry	To be retained
T10	English oak	To be retained
T11	English oak	To be removed
T12	English oak	To be retained
T13	English oak	To be retained
T14	Silver birch	To be retained
T15g	English oak	To be retained
T16	Douglas fir	To be retained
T17	Silver birch	To be removed
T18	Western red cedar	To be retained

FOR DETAILED TREE INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE FOLLOWING REPORTS:

TREECALL CONSULTING LTD
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT
REF: CB/97624/AC
DATED: 12 FEBRUARY 2025

TREECALL CONSULTING LTD
TREE PROTECTION PLAN
REF: CB/97624/AC
DATE: 4 APRIL 2024

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and hedgerow type. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 8. Hedgerow

Target Hedgerow Type:		Native hedgerow – poor condition			
Condition Assessment Criteria	**Targeted?**	**Relevant Features**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**

A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	All	Planting whips and managing to ensure average height along length.	N/A	Where sections of hedgerow become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	No	All	n/a	n/a	n/a
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	All	n/a	n/a	Management to target this and undertake cutting/ re-laying where required.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	All	Planting whips to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre will ensure that the hedgerow is not gappy.	Where sections of hedgerow become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to.	Where sections of hedgerow become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to.
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: • measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and • is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	No	All	n/a	n/a	n/a
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation	No	All	n/a	n/a	n/a

	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.					
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	All	n/a	n/a	Maintain free from invasive species. Monitoring checks to identify any invasive species.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No	All	n/a	n/a	n/a
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Gapping up	All	Year 0 and then as required determined by monitoring visits.	Where sections of hedgerow have become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to
Rotational cutting	All	Year 3 and then every 2 years in a rotational manner.	In accordance with guidance from HedgeLink: "*Cutting every two or preferably three years allows the hedgerow to develop the second- and third-year growth necessary for shrubs to flower and fruit. Combined with incrementally raising the cutting height, such rotational cutting will avoid putting undue stress on the hedgerow and keep it healthy.* *A practical and flexible alternative to the flail is the circular saw blade (top left) which can cut cleanly through much larger material (middle left) than the flail (bottom left). It is especially useful to re-shape overgrown hedgerows which have not been cut for many years, or to manage hedgerows on a much longer cutting* rotation than is possible with flail mowers."
Weeding and general maintenance.	All	Annual from Year 0	Remove any undesirable weeds by hand at the base of the hedgerow.
Removal of any non-native invasive species.	All	Annual from Year 0	Removal to be undertaken by a certified contractor in accordance with industry best practice guidance.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

PLANT SCHEDULE			
Category	**Latin Name**	**Size**	**Quantity**
Native Hedging	Acer campestre (whip)	60-80cm	166
Native Hedging	Corylus avellana (whip)	60-80cm	166
Native Hedging	Crataegus monogyna (whip)	60-80cm	166
Native Hedging	Fagus sylvatica (whip)	60-80cm	166
Native Hedging	Prunus spinosa (whip)	60-80cm	166

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

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

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
	Individual 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
	Individual trees	Pests/ disease	10% or over of trees present showing signs of pests/ disease	Consult with arborist.
	Scrub	Presence of Invasive Species	Any invasive species identified during monitoring visits.	Removal of invasive species by certified contractor using industry best practice guidance.
	Scrub	Poaching into other habitats (i.e. grassland)	More than 5% scrub encroachment into other habitats.	Sensitive scrub clearance using hand tools/ strimmers (being mindful of breeding bird season).
	Hedgerow	Newly planted whips/trees failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted whips/trees found to be dead during years 1-10.	Plant a larger number of whips 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
	Hedgerow	Overshading of canopy	More than 25% of understorey is bare/ failing to establish.	Rotational canopy thinning.
	Hedgerow	Over browsing from wildlife	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead during years 1-10.	Consider re-introducing stakes/ tree guards. Planting additional trees.
	Hedgerow	Pests/ disease	10% of over of trees present within woodland showing signs of pests/ disease	Consult with arborist.

3. Monitoring Schedule

To deliver BNG, a robust strategy is critical to monitor successes and challenges. Routine monitoring informs progress and facilitates the required management plan updates at set intervals.

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)
Monitoring visits should be conducted by a Suitably Experienced and Qualified Ecologist who has experience undertaking Condition Assessments for Biodiversity Net Gain. The monitoring visits should be undertaken in Years 1, 3, 5, and then every 5 years until the 30-year period is concluded. Monitoring visits will be undertaken on all habitats and all parcels in the above time period to assess the condition assessments using the methods listed in the table below.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Individual Trees	Identify any failed trees. Identify any pests/ diseases present. Undertake assessment as to maturity. Estimate % of canopy oversailing vegetation underneath.	Years 1,3,5 then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Mixed scrub	Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m2. Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble, and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across habitat. Check for invasive- non-native species.	Years 1,3,5 then every 5 years.
Hedgerow	To be undertaken on all parcels. Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m2. Estimate % of gaps Identify any invasive species present. Identify any browsing damage evident. Identify if any pests/ diseases are evident.	Years 1,3,5 then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August

Monitoring Reports

Following completion of habitat creation and initial enhancement works, prepare for your monitoring report for the Local Planning Authority or Responsible Body. You should monitor each habitat type comprising the BNG project. Provide sufficient detail for the reviewing authority to assess the progress. The 'Monitoring Report Template' can help you do this. The requirements and regularity with which the monitoring reports are required are at the discretion of the LPA or Responsible Body. Prepare the monitoring requirements below.

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Provide details of the person or organisation that will be responsible for submitting the monitoring reports. Also state the responsible organisation for receiving and reviewing the reports.

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Walcote Homes Ltd	Fareham Borough Council

Provide details of when the monitoring surveys and reports will be undertaken and submitted. You can extend the table and adjust according to your required schedule.

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	November	September - October	Yearly Site Walkover and Reporting Walkover: A site walkover will be conducted, accompanied by a progress report. Reporting Schedule: During the establishment phase, reports will be submitted to the Responsible Body by January of the following year. Report on results of initial habitat creation measures, start of iterative *Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02* table for monitoring.
Y3	November	September - October	Report on progress of habitat creation and early remedial measures required for creation. Update *PM-T02*
Y5	November	September - October	Report on progress of habitat creation and remedial measures required for creation/management. Update *PM-T02*
Y10	November	September - October	Report on progress of habitat creation and remedial measures required for management. Update *PM-T02*
Y15	November	September - October	Report on progress of habitat creation and remedial measures required for management. Update *PM-T02*
Y20	November	September - October	Report on progress of habitat creation and remedial measures required for management. Update *PM-T02*
Y25	November	September - October	Report on progress of habitat creation and remedial measures required for management. Update *PM-T02*
Y30	November	September - October	Final report. Update *PM-T02*

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)
A monitoring report is to be created for the 30 years that the habitat has to be maintained for in each targeted monitoring year, with survey and remedial actions to meet the management aims outlined per parcel per monitoring year. • The BNG monitoring report shall be produced by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist and shall include the following: • Credentials of the ecologist undertaking the monitoring (an appointed appropriately experienced ecologist). • Assessment of habitats against the objectives defined in the management plan • Any presence recorded of target species • Date stamped photos accompanied by detailed site notes on extent of growth and condition using indicators in the management plan with any other notes of interest • If the target species /habitat is not present, provide detailed site notes on factors that are / could hinder growth or establishment • Detailed specific recommendations (where appropriate) on management actions to promote growth /establishment of target species / habitats including timescales for undertaking actions and marked site plans to show the actions • Photographs from the fixed monitoring points detailed in the management plan using high quality images. • Each report will include evidence of source-identification for any local plants as necessary. • Include and update the *Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02* table from the companion document with any remedial measures. The aim is to have a feedback loop between monitoring, then reporting, and how any proposed changes are subsequently reflected in this plan. The management plan for the site will be updated every 5 years, with any remedial actions to meet the targeted habitat/conditions included.

Appendix 1: Site Photos





