

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Stockheath Common
Date:	29/05/2026
Version:	1

Author:



Client:

Portsmouth County
Council



Contents

1. Project Background..... 3

Summary of Management Plan 3

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01..... 4

Site Context Plan PB-F02..... 5

Phasing strategy..... 6

Roles and Responsibilities 6

Land Use Summary..... 7

Site Context Photos PB-F03..... 7

Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01 8

Baseline and Environmental Information 9

Baseline Habitats Survey..... 9

Habitat Degradation 9

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition 10

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)..... 11

Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04) 12

Land Tenure and Public Access 13

2. Planned Management Activities 14

Principles Informed by Design Stage 14

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01 15

Habitat Retention..... 17

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01 17

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions 18

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) 19

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01) 19

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) 21

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GL-T02) 21

Other Supporting Information 22

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) 23

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)..... 23

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) 25

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GH-T02)..... 25

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GH-T03)..... 26

Other Supporting Information 26

Scrub 28

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01) 28

Scrub 30

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (SC-T02)..... 30

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)..... 32

Other Supporting Information 33

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-F01)..... 33

Individual Trees 33

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)..... 33

Individual Trees 36

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (UT-T02) 36

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)..... 37

Other Supporting Information 37

Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02 38

3. Monitoring Schedule..... 39

Monitoring Strategy..... 39

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01 39

Monitoring Reports 40

Adaptive Management..... 41

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
1.0	Final for Planning	V Rusby 05/05/2026	Paula Richings 29/05/2026

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

Authorship Details

Enims Ltd

Unit 28
2 Venture Road
Southampton Science Park
Chilworth
Hampshire SO16 7NP

0845 6440196
info@enims.co.uk
www.enims.co.uk











This document is only valid for the named client and the project described. enims Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purpose for which it was commissioned

[DOCUMENT TITLE]

PAGE | 2

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN - HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Contents

Project Background

Planned Management Activities

Monitoring Schedule

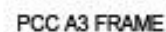
1. Project Background

Summarise the key aspects of your management plan in this section. Table PB-B01 can be extended to suit the specific needs of individual projects.

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Stockheath Common, Stockheath Road, Havant, PO9 2GB
BNG Project Name and Address	If different from the development
Author Organisation	Enims Ltd
Landowner	Portsmouth County Council
Land Manager	Portsmouth County Council
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Portsmouth County Council
Period covered by this management plan	30 years. Approximate start and end dates of HMMP 2026 – 2056
Planning authority	Hampshire
Planning reference (if applicable)	For any application relating to or permission granted for the BNG enhancement land
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SU 71301 07534
Metric revision/title	Version 1.0.4
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

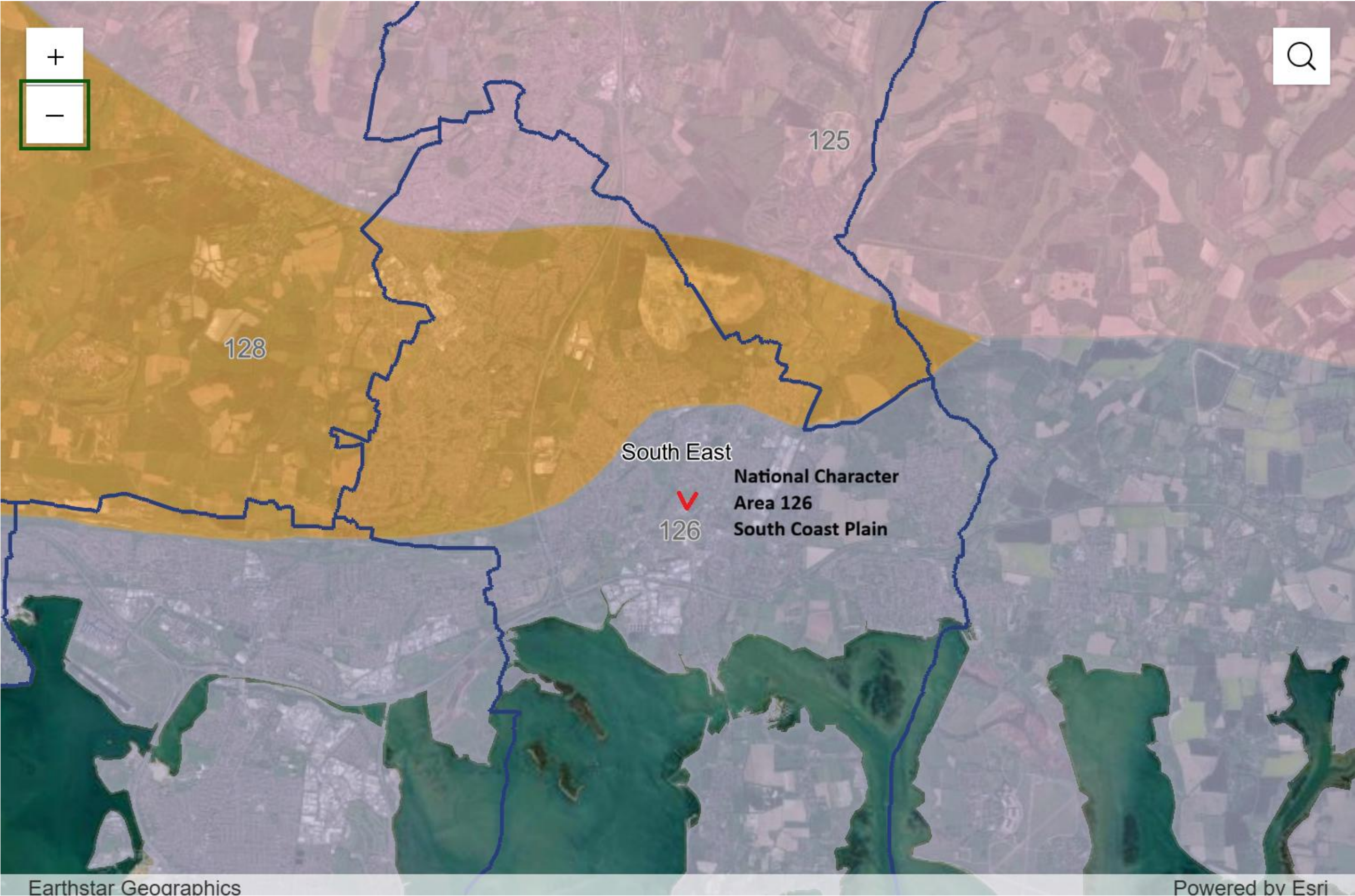
Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
Current proposals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Retaining two small trees post interventionEnhancement of modified grassland to other neutral grasslandRemoval and recreation of modified grassland – this is a temporary impactEnhancement of modified grassland to mixed scrub/shrub plantingEnhancement of modified grassland to include of 6no. small individual tree planting
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
Year 1 Tree and shrub planting Groundworks to create earth ‘mounds’ seeding with modified and other neutral grassland Year 1 to 10 Ensuring successful establishment Annual management of trees, shrubs and grassland Year 10 to 30 Annual management of trees, shrubs and grassland
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
The main monitoring requirements will be during establishment, Years 1 to 5, to ensure that these are successful by spotting any potential issues early and rectifying
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
Approval of this document by the council to discharge the biodiversity gain planning condition
Funding PB-B06
The owners of the site, Portsmouth County Council, will be responsible for funding the delivery of this HMMP
Legal Agreement PB-B07
None required as the applicant is also the landowner and all habitat management will take place on-site.



Site Context Plan PB-F02

This plan should show the location of the site, including the LPA, boundary, national character area, and any relevant landscape scale policy or guidance information.



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08					Yes: ☐ No: ☒				
A site-wide management plan will be in place									

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		VR		
Organisation		Enims Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	05 05 2026	End Date:	05 05 2026
Responsible for the production of this HMMP and any subsequent reviews/amendments as required.				
Statement of Competency				
Vicky Rusby is an Ecological Consultant and Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Vicky is a competent ecologist with over 8 years in the profession and has experience in habitat survey, condition assessments and the production of biodiversity management plans.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		Portsmouth County Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	May 2026	End Date:	May 2056
Responsible for overseeing the delivery of the HMMP				
Statement of Competency				
Oversees management of existing green space areas and habitats present on site.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		N/A		
Organisation				
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Statement of Competency				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		Hampshire Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	May 2026	End Date:	May 2056
Review and approval of HMMP to discharge biodiversity gain condition. Review of monitoring reports as required.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site comprises a mown grassland verge between a line of existing trees in the Common and the road edges (Riders Lane and Stockheath Lane).

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The proposed works involves the construction of Low mounds (600mm high max) along the length of verge adjacent to Riders Lane and Stockheath Lane and placement of Large Purbeck limestone boulders, and gate barriers at key locations to prevent unauthorized vehicle access to the common.

The site use will remain unchanged and management regimes will continue as existing.



Dimensions:
7m wide verge between line of existing trees and road edge.

Proposal:
Break up verge into strips of access and protection measures using mowing regime and / or wildflower grass seeding to create a clear definition of protection area and walking areas.

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: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



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	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	No impact	☐	Small scale improvement works to existing green space.
Protected and Notable Species	No impact	☐	Small scale improvement works – temporary loss of mown grass from road verge of common.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	No impact	☐	Small scale improvement works – temporary loss of mown grass from road verge of common.
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	No impact	☐	None present
Baseline Habitats Survey	Yes	☒	Enims Ltd, Stockheath Common Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy April 2026
Public Access	Yes – public currently have access and this will remain unchanged. Habitats were considered likely to be accessed by public and Condition was assessed accordingly.	☒	Enims Ltd, Stockheath Common Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy April 2026
Climate	No impact on habitats or management	☐	
Geology and Topography	N/A	☐	
Agricultural Land Status	N/A	☐	
Soils and Substrates	N/A	☐	
Contaminated Land	No contaminated land present	☐	
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	None	☐	

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Fraser Gurney
Organisation	Enims Ltd
Survey Date	22 04 2026
Statement of Competency	
Fraser Gurney ACIEEM, a Senior Consultant Ecologist within enims Ltd. Fraser is experienced in undertaking habitat assessments and field survey techniques including biodiversity net gain condition assessments.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
None	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30 th January 2020? (BI-B05)
No - Google Earth historical imagery was used to check the site and no evidence of degradation of the site prior to the ecological survey was observed.
If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)
N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Use the following tables to provide details of the relevant baseline habitats information. Provide a concise overview of the justification for the condition chosen for each parcel(s) in the appropriate column.

Habitats (BI-T04)

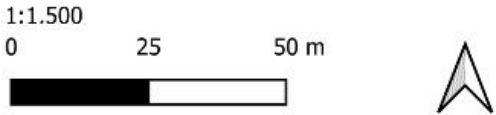
Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
SU 71345 07653	Modified Grassland	No	No	criteria A - fail - Species poor (<6 plant species per m ²) mown grassland. criteria B – fail – mown grassland criteria C – pass criteria D – pass criteria E – pass criteria F – pass criteria G - pass	Poor	0.87
T1, T2	Individual urban trees	No	No	criteria A - pass criteria B – pass criteria C – fail – both young trees criteria D – pass criteria E – fail – both trees without any ecological niches criteria F – pass	Moderate	0.07



Baseline Habitat Map

Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  g4 - Modified Grassland
-  Individual Trees



CLIENT:	Portsmouth City Council
PROJECT:	EC2487 - Stockheath Common
DATE:	23rd April 2026
VERSION:	1



Short mown modified grassland strip along road verge within site boundary. Tree line is outside the site boundary.

Area in north-east of site showing short mown modified grassland and two trees.



Land Tenure and Public Access

Relevant Land Tenure Information (EI-B01)
Currently owned and managed by Portsmouth County Council - no change post intervention
Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B02)
N/A
Public Access Information (EI-B03)
Currently accessible to public – no change post intervention
Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B04)
Public access will continue and habitat management allows for this. The 7m wide grassland verge will be divided into three strips, these are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1m wide mown grass verge adjacent to the road (modified grassland)○ 3m wide strip of wildflower seeded mounds (other neutral grassland)○ 3m wide strip of mown grass for public walking access (modified grassland)

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

Management will continue under the same regime as existing for modified grassland and individual trees.

The overall aim of this HMMP is to improve species diversity and habitat structure on site. This will be achieved through:

- Tree planting along the verge with 6 new native trees.
- 3m strip of Other Neutral Grassland on mounds.
- Creation of native scrub in northeast of site.

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

During the design process it was decided that a 10% net gain should be delivered on site as part of the development proposals, through enhancement. Possible enhancement areas were assessed during the initial site survey, with clear aspirations to improve the current short species-poor habitat in those areas.

Much of the changes were regarded as temporary impacts as the works will be completed within the 2-year temporary impact criteria and habitat will remain as grassland.

The Other Neutral Grassland, Native Scrub and six new Individual Trees were regarded as Significant Enhancements, requiring a HMMP.

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
Modified grassland	Modified grassland		Poor	Poor	1	criteria A - fail - Species poor (<6 plant species per m^2) mown grassland. criteria B – fail – mown grassland criteria C – pass criteria D – pass criteria E – pass criteria F – pass criteria G – pass	Reinstatement of amenity grassland following mound construction – either side of mound. Considered likely to be the same as existing
Modified grassland	Other neutral grassland		Poor	Moderate	2	criteria A - pass criteria B – pass criteria C – pass criteria D – pass criteria E – pass criteria F – fail – unlikely to be 10 or more vascular plants present per sqm	New mound seeded with wildflower grass mix. Relaxed mowing regime.
Modified grassland	Mixed scrub		Poor	Poor	1	criteria A - pass – mixed native scrub criteria B – fail – scrub will all be of same age as planted at the same time criteria C – pass criteria D – fail – edge will be managed to keep the scrub in a contained area, therefore a poor edge habitat is anticipated criteria E – fail – no glades or clearings	
Modified grassland	Urban tree		Poor	Moderate	27	criteria A - pass – native species to be planted criteria B – pass - automatic pass	Condition likely to be the same as existing retained

						criteria C – fail – all young trees criteria D – pass – existing trees pass this criteria and therefore new trees are anticipated to do so criteria E – fail – all trees without any ecological niches criteria F – pass	trees. Will not reach maturity in 30 years
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

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

Two Individual trees (T1, T2) in Moderate condition to be retained.

Root protection area (RPA) of T1 & T2 and adjacent trees are to be protected during the works

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

The RPA of T1 and T2 will be protected during the groundworks by use of fencing – such as heras fencing around RPA

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: Location of T1 and T2 shown by green circles on map below. These trees will be retained and protected during the works





Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)
Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-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 5. Grassland Low

Target Habitat:		Modified grassland				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² , please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	No		Sow with amenity grassland mix following groundworks completion		As existing, regular mowing to maintain a short sward for public walking
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No				As existing, regular mowing to maintain a short sward for public walking
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes				As existing, regular mowing to maintain a short sward for public walking will prevent scrub encroachment
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Yes				As existing, regular mowing to maintain a short sward for public walking

E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	Yes				As existing, regular mowing to maintain a short sward for public walking
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes				No bracken currently and not anticipated to colonise
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes				No INNS currently and not anticipated to colonise

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)

During maintenance visits any litter will be collected up and disposed of appropriately.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Sowing modified grassland (amenity)		Prior to the end of the construction phase (before Year 1) - Spring or Autumn.	Re-seeding any damaged retained modified grassland within the verges with a suitable hard wearing amenity grass seed mix. The required ground shall be levelled and a seed bed created by harrowing. Once a seed bed is prepared the seed shall be surface sown and broadcast by hand/machine (do not drill). The seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but rolled to firm and obtain good soil/seed contact. Sowing rates shall follow the supplier's recommendation.
Establishment of amenity modified grassland		Year 1 and Year 2, if required – April to August.	Once seedling grasses are established, (typically in good growing conditions about three to four weeks after sowing), lightly roll or tread to firm and level the soil around the grass roots ready for the first cut – this to be done in dry conditions when ground is not saturated with water. A few days later undertake first cut – cut above 50mm. Following first cut, cut as required and gradually reduce to desired height.
Maintenance of amenity modified grassland		Years 2 to 30	Continue with current management. Mow as required to maintain desired short sward.

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)

An amenity grassland seed mix will be sown

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-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 6. Grassland Med High and V. High.

Target Habitat			Other neutral grassland			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes		Sow with wildflower and grass mix. Mix to include at least 10 wildflower species and at least 4 grass species.		Low intensity cutting/mowing and removal of arisings to prevent nutrient encroachment.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes				Relaxed management regime. No cutting between April and September. Cut to 100mm. Remove arisings.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes				Avoiding cutting vegetation when ground conditions are unsuitable. Remediation of any damaged areas.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes				Bracken not present and unlikely to colonise. Mowing/cutting will prevent scrub encroachment exceeding threshold.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes				INNS not present and unlikely to colonise. Remediation of any damaged areas.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.	No				

	Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.					
--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

During maintenance visits any litter will be collected up and disposed of appropriately.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Sow wildflower seed		At the completion of the creation of the groundwork mounds - Autumn or spring.	Sow wildflower seed mix across area. Sowing density of 4 or 5g per m ² – seed mixed with sand to aid with a more even spread of seed. Broadcast seed by hand. The seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but lightly rolled or trampled by foot to obtain good soil/seed contact. Do not apply fertiliser.
Establishment of species-rich grassland		Year 1	Allow seedlings to develop and allow any cornfield annuals in the seed mix, such as poppies or yellow rattle, to go to flower. Hand pull or dig out or spot weed kill any undesirable species such as nettles, docks or ragwort. After flowering in August take a ‘hay cut’: cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the ‘hay’ to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed. Remove all arisings from the area.
Maintenance of species-rich grassland		Years 2 to 30 – July/August	The grassland strip on the mound will not be cut from spring through to late summer to allow species to flower and shed seed. Long term mowing operations of neutral grasslands shall comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Two annual cuts shall be undertaken, one in March and one in September/October;Cutting bar shall be set to a height of approximately 100mm above ground level;Litter and debris shall be removed prior to each cut;Arisings shall be removed from site or located within an appropriate area as a habitat pile. The removal of arisings following each cut shall be treated as a primary management objective, where access for equipment allows (this measure prevents nutrient enrichment of the sward and the dominance of weeds and aggressive grasses). Mowing shall be undertaken across all neutral grassland areas, to ensure the continuity of good management and minimise the encroachment of scrub, bracken, undesirable weeds and invasive plant species. Mowing shall not be undertaken when the ground is overly wet or boggy, to prevent damage to the sward. Cutting will take place after wildflowers have seeded. If required, further cuts over winter to March will take place. Cutting will take place using a scythe, strimmer or mower.
Control of undesirable weeds.		Years 1-30 (April to August)	Undesirable weeds shall be treated with an approved herbicide (a non-Glyphosate based herbicide) applied through a “weed wiper” or “weed wand” or other similar and approved technique for ensuring that the herbicide affects only the target species. Scope and targets for the control of undesirable weeds shall be informed following each monitoring period.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GH-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	2.00%	Species list from EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota	1.00%	
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	1.50%	
Lady’s Bedstraw	Galium verum	0.30%	
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	1.50%	
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	1.50%	
Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	0.20%	
Salad Burnet	Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba	1.00%	
Red Campion	Silene dioica	0.50%	
Cowslip	Primula veris	0.50%	
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	9.00%	
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	Poa pratensis	18.00%	
Crested Dogtail	Cynosurus cristatus	31.50%	
Smaller Cat’s-tail	Phleum bertolonii	4.50%	
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	27.00%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)

Example seed mixes:

- EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture [EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture - Emorsgate Seeds](#)
- N1 General Purpose Meadow Mixture [N1 General Purpose Meadow Mixture | Naturescape Wildflower Farm](#)

Seed mixes to be native species and of UK provenance.

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	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- At least 80% of scrub is native,- There are at least three native woody species,- No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>, sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>, which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes		<p>Minimum of three native shrub species to be planted.</p> <p>No shrub single species shall comprise more than 75% of the cover</p>		<p>Replacement of failed specimens with native species.</p> <p>No single species to comprise more than 75% of the cover.</p>
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	No				
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				Pulling and/or chemical control of invasive plant species, as needed.
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				
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No				

Additional Management Prescriptions (SC-B01)

During maintenance visits, litter shall be removed from scrub patches and disposed offsite.

Mixed scrub management works shall not be undertaken during the bird nesting season (generally recognised as March to August inclusive).

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
Scrub planting		Year 1 (November to February)	<p>Works shall be carried out at the appropriate season and only in appropriate weather conditions.</p> <p>Species shall be planted in groups of three and five plants. Plant each shrub upright within a slit, carefully replacing any backfill and heel well in. Add a minimum of 2kg of compost (well-rotted horse manure) to the backfill material for each shrub during planting and mix well into backfill. Water to field capacity. Stake whips and protect with rabbit guards. Mulch planted lines to 75mm depth.</p>
Establishment period		Years 1-5	<p>A minimum of two maintenance visits shall be made annually during each establishment year in spring and autumn.</p> <p>Any failures in planting shall be rectified. Failed shrubs shall be replaced with the equivalent plants after completion; replacements to either match the size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match the original specification.</p> <p>All failures must be made good during the planting season/or the next planting season.</p> <p>Precautions: Ensure that shrubs are not damaged using mowers, strimmers and similar powered tools during maintenance activities of adjacent grass.</p> <p>The following works shall be undertaken to shrubs during the establishment period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Top up total cover of mulch to specified depth annually in March;• Water all new shrubs in the growing season during April to September as necessary to ensure effective establishment and growth;• Replace failed shrubs to specified requirements during November to February.• Maintain a weed free area around each shrub during the growing season April to September - diameter (minimum): the larger of 0.5m or the surface of original planting pit;• Gently firm loosened soil around shrubs, straighten leaning shrubs;• Shrub accessories: Check the condition of canes and rabbit guards. Replace broken or missing items. Re-firm loose canes in the ground or replace as necessary to provide support to the shrub. If bark damage has occurred cut back neatly with sharp knife and adjust to prevent further damage. Canes and rabbit guards to be removed when the shrubs are fully established (at Year 5);• If necessary, prune to promote healthy growth and natural shape; removing dead, dying, diseased wood and suckers during the spring or autumn during the establishment period;• Firm in and straighten any shrubs loosened and prune out dead, leggy and broken branches, without damage to natural habit of the plant;
Control of invasive plant species (including non-native trees and shrubs).		Years 1-30 (April to September)	<p>Where invasive plant species are identified, a bespoke remedial strategy for the eradication or control of the specific invasive plant species in question.</p>
Cutting		Years 1-30 (November to February)	<p>Trimming shrubs as required to maintain dense mixed shrub feature and prevent encroachment onto grass habitat.</p> <p>Rotational cut so that no more than 50% is cut in any one year.</p> <p>All work shall be undertaken only in the winter months only (November to February) to avoid potential impacts on nesting birds.</p>

			Brash produced during coppicing works shall be placed as a habitat pile within the scrub or elsewhere across the Common.
Replacement of failed trees and shrubs		Years 6-30 (November to February)	Failed shrubs shall be replaced with native species to specification to maintain the ecological condition and integrity of these habitats, informed by monitoring inspections.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Field Maple	Acer campestre	12%	
Red Twig Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	12%	
Hazel	Corylus avellana	12%	
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	15%	
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	5%	
Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	5%	
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	10%	
Dog Rose	Rosa canina	5%	
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	5%	
Elder	Sambucus nigra	7%	
Alder Buckthorn	Frangula alnus	7%	
Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus	7%	
Standard Trees – 10–12cm girth			
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	2no.	
Birch	Betula pendula	2no.	
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	2no.	
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	2no.	
Oak	Quercus robur	2no.	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)

Planting guards to protect against rabbit and deer – 1.8m height.

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-F01)

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:

Individual Trees

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		Planting of native, broadleaved tree species		
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes		Planting of native, broadleaved tree species		
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No				
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				
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No				
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes				

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

During maintenance visits any litter will be collected up and disposed of appropriately.

Tree pruning shall not be undertaken during the bird nesting season (generally recognised as March to August inclusive).

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
Planting		Year 1 - November to February.	<p>Preparation and planting will only take place while soil and weather conditions are suitable and when soil is not so wet that to work it would result in a loss of structure. Planting will not take place during periods of heavy frost or strong winds.</p> <p>Prior to planting, remove all debris and stones over 50mm diameter within the planting area.</p> <p>Hand pull/ dig out undesirable ‘weed species’ such as nettles, docks and ragwort from around the planting area.</p> <p>Trees to be planted at least 3m apart, species distributed evenly throughout grassland.</p> <p>X6 trees to be 80-100cm bare-root whips.</p> <p>Plant in pits at least 300mm wider and 75mm deeper than the root system when fully spread. Backfill mixed with peat-free compost and firmed down. Watered. Stakes and guards installed around each plant for protection. Mulch to 75mm depth.</p>
Establishment		Years 1 to 10	<p>Ensure trees are well watered during the growing season.</p> <p>Hand pull / dig out undesirable species and ensure grasses do not smother shrubs. Radius of 1m around trees to be kept weed free.</p> <p>Gently firm loosened soil and straighten any leaning plants. Top up mulch as required.</p> <p>If necessary, prune to promote healthy growth and natural shape; removing dead, dying, diseased wood and suckers during the autumn.</p> <p>Replace any damaged or failed planting like-for-like – planting between November and February.</p> <p>Year 5/6 – removal of non-biodegradable plastic spiral guards if these were used.</p>
General maintenance		Years 11 to 30 – September to February	<p>Manage so that trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.</p> <p>Annual check in autumn on condition of habitat and manage as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prune where necessary in autumn- Replace failed trees with native species between November and February <p>Species mix may require adjustment, dependant on the outcome of monitoring inspections.</p> <p>All cutting activities to take care not to impact trees with equipment.</p>

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Field maple	Acer campestre	33%	
Oak	Quercus robur	33%	
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	33%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)

Planting guards to protect against rabbit and deer – 1.8m height.

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
Year 2	Modified grassland Other neutral grassland	Failure for seed to germinate Physical damage cover greater than 5% of total grassland areas. Bare ground (including concentrations of rabbit warrens) cover greater than 10% of total grassland areas.	Over 10% of the ground cover does not germinate during year 1-2.	Undertake a second round of seeding/re-seed, focusing on the bare areas, with preparation of soil, localised to the areas, as needed.
All Years	Modified grassland Other neutral grassland	Increasing cover of undesirable weed species (i.e. docks, thistles, ragwort, nettles).	Professional judgement to be utilised following monitoring visits. Approx. trigger: undesirable weeds cover greater than 10% of total grassland areas.	Increase weed control as per the management specifications. Review effectiveness of arisings removal. Changes to cutting frequencies and timings.
Year 5	Mixed shrub	Newly planted shrubs failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead or with declining features, such as signs of drought stress or disease, during years 1-5.	Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.
Year 5, Year 10	Mixed scrub Individual trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead or with declining features, such as signs of drought stress or disease, during years 1-10.	Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.
Year 5	Other neutral grassland	Loss of species diversity	Less than 6 species per m ²	Confirm specific cutting regime is understood and being followed by ground team. Undertake a second round of seeding if necessary.
All Years	All Habitats	Presence of invasive non-native species.	Professional judgement to be utilised following monitoring visits depending on invasive non-native species and potential to adversely affect individual habitats.	Control of invasive non-native species as per the management specifications.

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 to be carried out by an ecologist.

Methods of monitoring will include collating species lists and quantitative assessments (including area and cover estimates) to check against prescribed condition criteria. Photographs will be taken during each monitoring visit to document the development of habitats.

Monitoring to be undertaken in Years 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30. This is considered proportionate for soft landscaping and habitats created and maintained within a relatively small development.

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
Other neutral grassland	Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m ² . Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover.	Monitoring will be conducted in Year 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Modified grassland	Visual check to ensure any re-seeding of amenity grass has taken successfully.	Monitoring will be conducted in Year 2, and Year 5 if required. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Mixed scrub	List number of native shrub species and distribution throughout habitat Estimate the percentage of failed shrubs (to species, where possible). Observations on shrub age classes (seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs) and presence of non-native invasive species.	Monitoring will be conducted in Year 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Individual trees	Visual check for signs of stress, decline or other health issues. Estimate percentage of health leaf cover and record any damage on bark, deadwood or fungi.	Monitoring will be conducted in Year 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30. 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
Portsmouth County Council	Hampshire 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
Y2	October	November / December	Report on early establishment of modified grassland, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and tree planting.
Y5	October	November / December	Report on establishment of modified grassland, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and tree planting.
Y10	October	November / December	Report on establishment of tree planting and the management of modified grassland, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and individual trees
Y20	October	November / December	Report on the management of modified grassland, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and individual trees

Y30	October	November / December	Final report on the management of modified grassland, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and individual trees
-----	---------	---------------------	---

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Portsmouth County Council shall employ an ecologist to undertake the monitoring strategy as set out within this HMMP.

The ecologist shall produce the Monitoring Reports following each monitoring visit as prescribed within this HMMP. They shall ensure a consistent approach to monitoring and recording is followed so that even if the ecologist changes, the data set is comparable year-on and thereby the development of habitats to prescribed target conditions can be robustly monitored.

Portsmouth County Council and the ground team responsible for implementing the day-to-day management set out within this HMMP shall be familiarised with the management targets for each habitat and will report to the ecologist any constraints, challenges or issues there are in meeting the targets. This will allow for iterative changes to the management approach as well as to inform Monitoring Reports.

Where significant changes to the management approach have been identified by the ecologist (i.e. complete planting failure) these will be discussed directly with Portsmouth County Council and Hampshire Council. Appropriate remedial measures will then be devised prior to issuing the Monitoring Report. Where necessary and proportionate, site visits will be undertaken between all parties.

Where changes to existing management prescriptions have been identified following monitoring visits and/or comment from the responsible authority, the ecologist shall update the HMMP to reflect the agreed changes to the management approach and targets.