



Hampshire
County Council

Companion Document

Luminous Oak SEMH School
Boorley Green

For
Hampshire County Council
Property Services

March 2025

Hampshire County Council Ecology Team

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Report conditions

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Contents

1.	Baseline and Environmental Information	1
	Biological Records	1
	<i>Designated Sites.....</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Protected and Notable Species</i>	<i>2</i>
	Baseline Habitats Survey	5
	<i>Habitat degradation</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition</i>	<i>6</i>
	Land Tenure and Public Access	13
	<i>Relevant Land Tenure Information</i>	<i>13</i>
	Climate.....	15
	Geology and Topography	16
	<i>Geological Information.....</i>	<i>16</i>
	Agricultural Land	19
	Soils and Substrates	20
	Contaminated Land.....	22
	Hydrology and Drainage	24
	Flood Risk Zones	28
	Landscape Character and Designations	30
	Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	32
2.	Creation, Enhancement and Management Standard Tables.....	34
	Habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management Plan	34
	General specifications.....	36
	Grassland (Low Distinctiveness).....	39
	<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary.....</i>	<i>39</i>
	<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods</i>	<i>42</i>
	<i>Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) Species Lists.....</i>	<i>43</i>
	<i>Additional supporting information.....</i>	<i>43</i>
	<i>What success looks like.....</i>	<i>43</i>
	Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness).....	44
	<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary.....</i>	<i>44</i>
	<i>Additional Management Prescriptions</i>	<i>46</i>
	<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods</i>	<i>47</i>
	<i>Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) Species Lists</i>	<i>48</i>
	<i>Additional supporting information.....</i>	<i>49</i>
	<i>What success looks like.....</i>	<i>50</i>
	Scrub	51
	<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary.....</i>	<i>51</i>
	<i>Additional Management Prescriptions</i>	<i>53</i>
	<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods</i>	<i>54</i>
	<i>Scrub Species Lists</i>	<i>55</i>
	<i>Additional supporting information.....</i>	<i>55</i>
	<i>What success looks like.....</i>	<i>55</i>

Individual Trees.....	56
<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary</i>	56
<i>Additional Management Prescriptions</i>	58
<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods</i>	59
<i>Individual Trees Species Lists</i>	60
<i>Additional supporting information</i>	60
<i>What success looks like</i>	60
Hedgerow	61
<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary</i>	61
<i>Additional Management Prescriptions</i>	64
<i>Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods</i>	65
<i>Hedgerow Species Lists</i>	66
<i>Additional supporting information</i>	66
<i>What success looks like</i>	66
3. Monitoring report tables	67
Monitoring Plan	67
Grassland (low distinctiveness).....	68
<i>Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets</i>	68
<i>Photographs of Progress</i>	70
Grassland (medium, high, and very high distinctiveness)	71
<i>Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets</i>	71
<i>Photographs of Progress</i>	73
Scrub	74
<i>Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets</i>	74
<i>Photographs of Progress</i>	76
Individual Trees.....	77
<i>Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets</i>	77
<i>Photographs of Progress</i>	79
Hedgerow	80
<i>Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets</i>	80
<i>Photographs of Progress</i>	83

1. Baseline and Environmental Information

Biological Records

Designated Sites

Table 1 Impacts to Designated Sites

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Project Site	Potential Impact from Project
International Designations			
<i>The Solent and Southampton Water</i>	Special Protection Area (SPA)	2.6km	Negligible
<i>Solent Maritime</i>	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	2.6km	Negligible
National Designations			
Moorgreen Meadows	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1.4km	Negligible
Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods	SSSI	3.3km	Negligible
Local Designations			
<i>Botley Golf Course Woodland</i>	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	270m	Negligible
<i>Bottom Copse/Bushy Copse</i>	SINC	295m	Negligible
<i>Botley Park Wood</i>	SINC	530m	Negligible
<i>Alder Strip</i>	SINC	535m	Negligible
<i>Ford Lake Woodland</i>	SINC	680m	Negligible
<i>Ford Lake Meadow</i>	SINC	715m	Negligible

Briefly outline the details of those designated sites and features that will be relevant to the proposals in this HMMP.
None of the designated sites identified in the data search will be of relevance to the HMMP
Constraints and Opportunities for Project
None of the designated sites within the project search area present any constraints to the HMMP The HMMP does not present any opportunities for beneficial measures that would contribute to the conservation objectives or ecological value of the designated sites in the project search area

Protected and Notable Species

Table 2 Protected and Notable species located within 1.0km of the site identified during the data search

Species – Common name	Scientific name	Details	Distance and bearing from site
<i>Birds</i>			
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2018	500m S
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2018	525m S
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2012	700m NE
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	2012	700m NE
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2019	950m W
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2019	950m W
<i>Higher plants (flowering)</i>			
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	1998; Field record / observation	425m W
Dyer's Greenweed	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	1998; Field record / observation	425m W
		1999; Field record / observation	625m W
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	2012; None;	700m NE
		2018; Field record / observation;	725m NE
		2012; None;	775m NE
Corn Spurrey	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	2000; Field record / observation; 4128 -	775m NE
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	2005; None; DU 26/02/2008	800m N
Lesser Spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	2001; None;	850m NE

Species – Common name	Scientific name	Details	Distance and bearing from site
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	2019; Roadside hedge, Winchester Rd	950m N
Corn Spurrey	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	2020; Frequent throughout bare soil area.	975m SE
Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	2022; Occasional flowering plants noted.	975m SE
Invertebrates			
Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	2016 to 2021; Numerous records throughout search area.	
Terrestrial mammals (bats)			
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2018; Bat detector - frequency division record;. Dusk emergence survey. 2 passes.	200m SE
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2018; Bat detector - Dusk emergence survey. Numerous foraging / commuting records	200m SE
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2018; Bat detector - frequency division record;. Dusk emergence survey. 3 passes.	200m SE
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2018; Bat detector - Dusk emergence survey. Numerous foraging / commuting records	200m SE
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2021; bat detector;	250m E
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2021; bat detector;	250m E
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	2021; bat detector;	250m E
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	1994; Roost visit (droppings); Small number of fresh droppings	575m SE
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2016; Close visual inspection; Suburban. Died 8th December 2016. Injured by cat.	600m SE
Bats	Chiroptera	2009; Roost visit; Natural England Roost Visit	725m W
Long-eared Bat species	<i>Plecotus</i> sp.	2009; Roost visit (droppings);	800m SW
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2006 & 07 ; bat in hand; 2 records	825m SE
Bats	Chiroptera	1988; Roost visit (droppings);	850m N

Species – Common name	Scientific name	Details	Distance and bearing from site
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	1988; Roost visit (droppings);	850m N
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2003; Roost visit (droppings);	875m W
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2018; bat droppings. A few dozen scattered droppings.	925m SE
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2018; bat droppings with DNA analysis. Roost. Roof void. 100 + scattered droppings.	925m SE
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2020; bat in hand;	925m W
<i>Terrestrial mammals (non-bats)</i>			
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Numerous records throughout search area	375m SW
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	2017; 0; Source Living Record Download: 13.1513 active main sett	500m S

Summary of protected and notable species

Records returned in the data search are indicative of typical species assemblages found across most areas of Hampshire. The closest records are for various species of bat. The habitats at the site are of local value to bats, but these are generally associated with the off-site tree line to the northern boundary.

However, survey work and examination of historic work by third-party ecologists supporting the main wider development confirmed that the off-site tree-line adjacent to the northern site boundary identified that this is of value to bats as a foraging and commuting resource, and that Hazel Dormice are present in the surrounding hedge network, and therefore presumed present in the on-site hedge.

Constraints and Opportunities for Project

The biodiversity measures at the site present opportunities to enhance adjacent bat foraging and commuting habitat and to enhance the site for Hazel Dormouse.

Note: The HMMP and Biodiversity Gain Plan and final BNG Assessment explicitly does not include the sections of new hedge that are included in the Dormouse Mitigation Licence application for the project in order to separate the two planning conditions and remove the additional associated time constraint.

Baseline Habitats Survey

Table 3 Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys

Name or initials	Julie Trevellick
Organisation	HCC
Survey date	14 April 2023
Statement of competency	
The ecologist who undertook the baseline survey is an experienced ecologist. She has undergone regular training and maintains her CPD. She is experienced in carrying out habitat surveys of the type present at the project start.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
Weather conditions were mild, warm, and sunny, with a light breeze. There were no significant limitations to the baseline survey work.	

Habitat degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30 January 2020
When the baseline habitat survey was carried out in April 2023, the site compound was in place and a significant area already cleared. In early Spring 2023, approximately 25% of the area had been cleared, and by May, around 75% had been removed ¹ . By 2024, the cleared area had increased a small amount, but some areas of grassland remained. Therefore, the site has been subject to ongoing gradual clearance after the original Outline and relevant Reserved Matters permissions were issued. However, while these activities have been 'purposeful', they are <u>not unauthorised</u> .
If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for
Aerial photos were used to assess the changes in habitats at the site over recent years. A precautionary approach has been taken to avoid under-representing the remaining baseline habitats.

¹ <https://www2.getmapping.com/> gives the exact date of the aerial survey as 03 May 2023

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Table 4 Area-based habitats

Parcel reference	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
1 & 2	g3c other neutral grassland	No	No	The hedge across the site (see Table 5, below) was found to be fenced off with protective fencing, and as a result the grass strips either side were rank and overstood. While still species-poor, these fringes of grassland were considered to be reverting to an early transitional <i>gc3 other neutral grassland</i> habitat in poor condition.	Poor	0.0632ha
3 & 4	g4 modified grassland	No	No	Grassland dominated by Perennial Ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i> , with a range of other common agricultural grasses such as Cock's-foot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , and a low diversity of common herbs. The grassland was noted to be routinely mown during the course of the summer, as noted during the reptile and bat surveys. In view of its low species diversity and generally homogenous sward height, the modified grassland has been graded as being in poor condition	Poor	0.8075ha
5	u urban (general)	No	No	Main area of compacted gravel and hardstanding together with temporary buildings within the contractor's compound.	N/A	0.4057ha
6, 7 & 8	u1c artificial unvegetated unsealed surface	No	No	These parcels are the areas of cleared ground within the contractor's compound. They have been subject to much disturbance and regular soil / debris movements as well as being used to store various machinery and materials.	N/A	0.7545ha
n/a	Individual tree	No	No	A semi-mature pollarded Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i> was present near the southern end of the hedge. This was assessed as being in	Moderate	0.0163ha

Table 5 Hedgerows

Feature reference	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
H1	h2a	No	Yes	Native species hedge dominated by Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , with some Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and much Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. Poor condition due to damage by adjacent development activities and gappiness, and	Poor	0.0141

Table 6 Watercourses

Parcel reference	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
N/A						

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats
There are no irreplaceable habitats within the project boundary. The on-site hedge is classed as a Priority Habitat. All hedgerows consisting predominantly (i.e. 80% or more cover) of at least one woody UK native species are Priority Habitats. The presence of the hedge is not a constraint or opportunity. It is not possible to retain it and construct the school therefore it will be removed. The final scheme includes extensive new native hedge planting

Baseline Habitats Plan

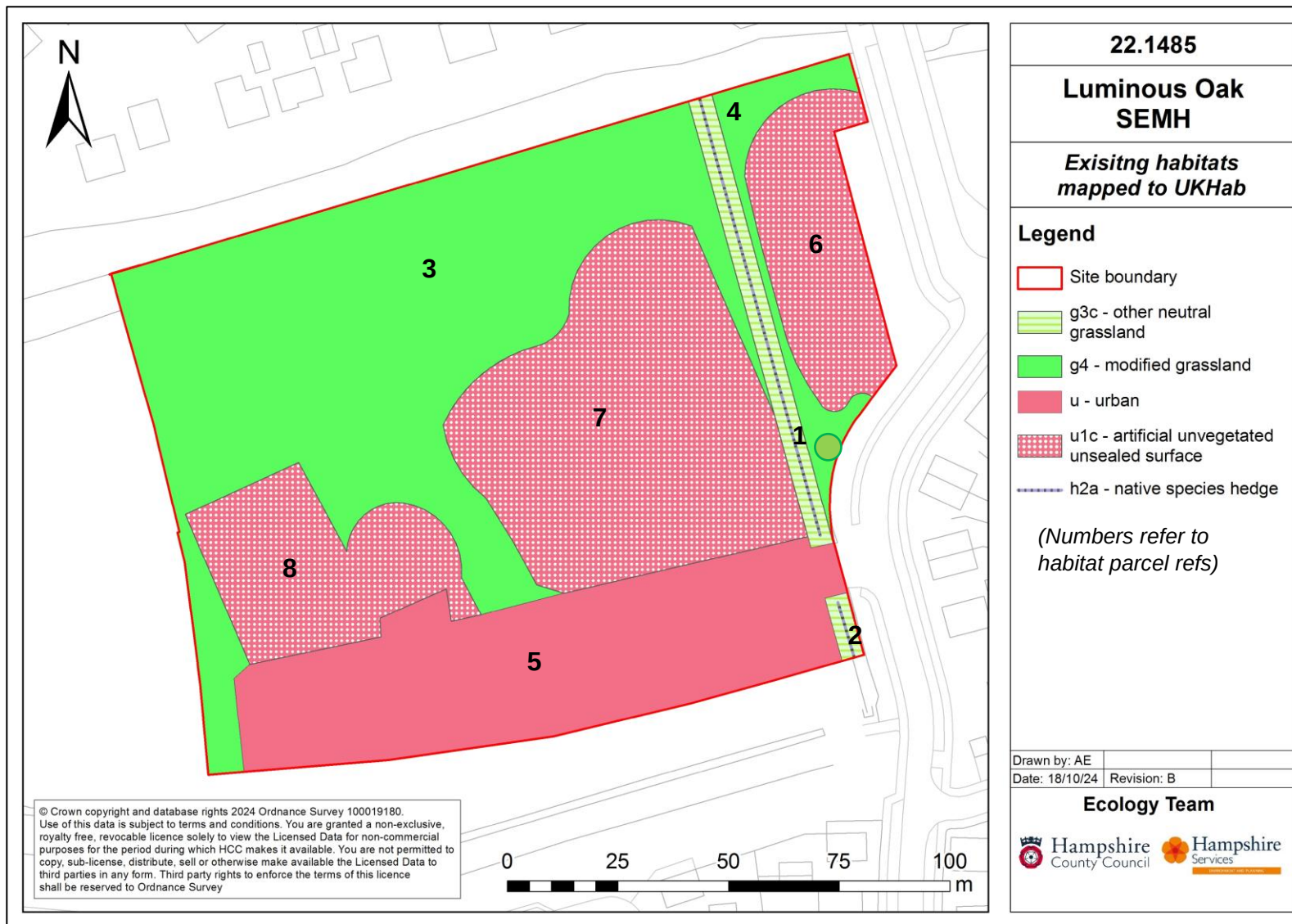


Figure 1 Baseline habitats

Baseline Distinctiveness and Condition Plan

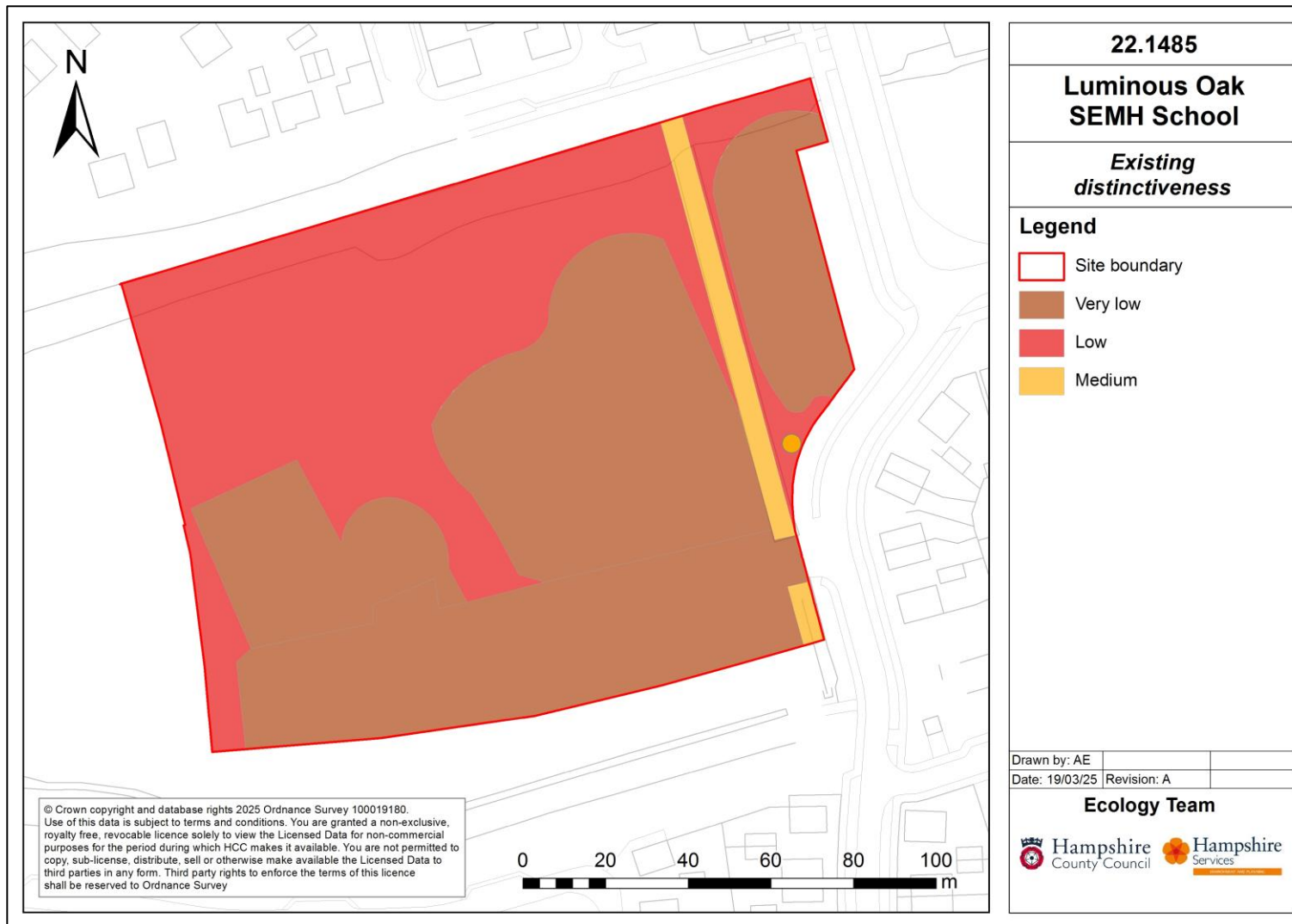


Figure 2 Baseline distinctiveness

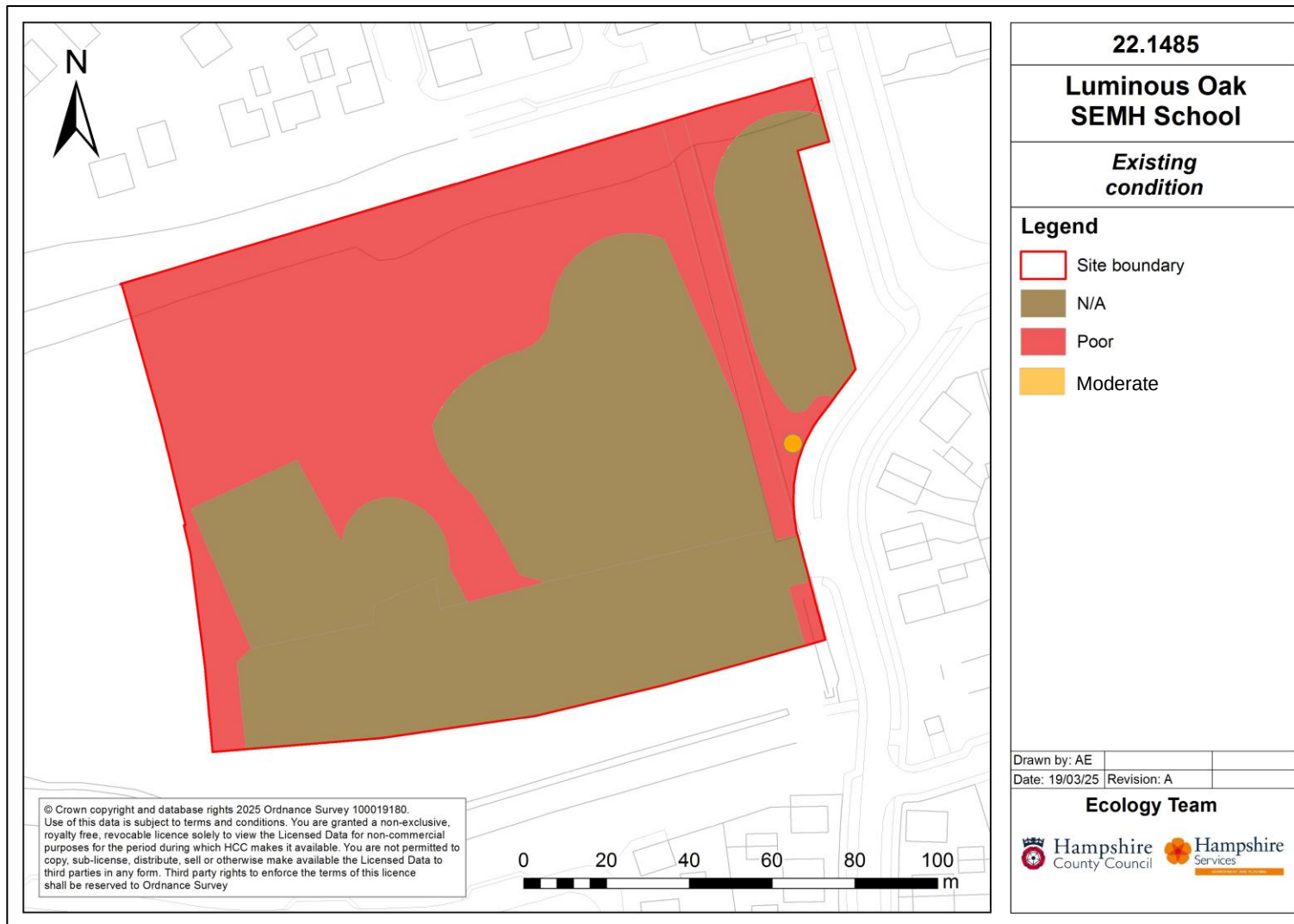


Figure 3 Baseline condition

Baseline Habitats Photos



Photo 1 *General view of site and compound (April 2023)*



Photo 2 *Grassland at site (2023)*



Photo 3 *General view of site grassland (April 2023)*



Photo 4 *Footpath and mature Oak trees outside N boundary*



Photo 5 Central hedge and fringe of species-poor neutral grassland (April 2023)



Photo 6 Hedge in October 2024 becoming more re-grown



Photo 7 Oak tree in central hedge (April 2023)



Photo 8 Oak tree in central hedge (October 2024)



Photo 9 Reptile fencing around site



Photo 10 Site compound and reptile fencing

Land Tenure and Public Access

Relevant Land Tenure Information

Relevant Land Tenure Information
Site is owned by Hampshire County Council and will continue to be owned for the duration of the HMMP, barring unforeseen circumstances. The site has planning permission for use as a school. The site is to be leased to Solent Academies Trust and not managed by HCC.
Potential Impact to Scheme
The management of the site needs to be compatible with its primary use as a SEMH school, with the associated concerns of a) ensuring habitats are robust enough and appropriate for a school environment and b) ongoing management is not overly complex and expensive in comparison to 'standard' landscaping specifications and management prior to BNG requirements.
Public Access Information
The majority of the school site is secure and inaccessible to members of the public. However, the frontage areas comprising the main entrance, car park, and associated front landscaping areas (including the existing retained Oak tree) will be publicly accessible during school hours.
Potential Impact to Scheme
Habitat measures have been designed to be robust enough to resist wear and tear from the public in the frontage areas.

Land Tenure and Public Access Plan



Figure 4 Land ownership

Climate

Current Climate Information

There are no weather stations particularly near the site. The nearest is Fleetlands (Gosport), and as this is a coastal station, it will not be representative of more inland areas. The nearest inland weather stations are Alice Holt, Odiham, Linkenholt, and Amesbury.

The site is typical of a lowland Hampshire site and therefore Hampshire averages from [Hampshire, GB Climate Zone, Monthly Weather Averages and Historical Data](#) are presented below:

Annual high temperature	13.99°C (57.18°F)
Annual low temperature	7.06°C (44.71°F)
Average annual precipitation	74.15mm (2.92in)
Warmest month	July (21.44°C / 70.59°F)
Coldest Month	January (2.43°C / 36.37°F)
Wettest Month	October (99.96mm / 3.94in)
Driest Month	April (57.13mm / 2.25in)
Number of days with rainfall (≥ 1.0 mm)	144.1 days (39.48%)
Days with no rain	220.9 days (60.52%)
Humidity	82.93

Potential Impact to Scheme

The prevailing climactic conditions are typical of lowland inland Hampshire. They do not present any particular constraints and will readily support the habitats proposed within the HMMP.

Potential impact of climate change

No habitats or tree species are proposed that are particularly susceptible to climate change impacts beyond the substantial broad concerns for the UK in general.

Geology and Topography

Geological Information

Geological Information
The underlying geology is the clays of the Bracklesham group, specifically the Wittering Formation sub-unit. This comprises greyish brown laminated clay, sand interbedded with clay, and sparsely glauconitic sand. The site lies in the Soilscape 18 classification. This is slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. It has impeded drainage and moderate fertility. Areas in this soilscape are characterised by grassland, arable, and woodland landcover, with Seasonally wet pastures and woodlands being typical semi-natural habitats. When working the land, wet ground conditions should be avoided at the beginning and end of the growing season to avoid damage to soil structure. The land typically drains to the local watercourse network. The main risks to watercourse habitats are from compacted or poached fields. Organic slurry, dirty water, fertiliser, pathogens and fine sediment can all move in suspension or solution with overland flow or drain water.
Potential Impact to Scheme
The geology and associated soils are typical of large areas of Hampshire. They do not present any particular constraints and will readily support the habitats proposed within the HMMP. The HMMP does not include or require any calcareous habitats that would not be appropriate in the slightly acidic clay-loam soils at the site.
Topography
The site has a very slight fall from south-east to north-west. A small degree of land levelling will be required to construct the building and drainage systems. However, there is no land raising or cut-and-fill operation proposed in the proposed new habitat areas around the site perimeter.
Potential Impact to Scheme
The current and proposed topography have not presented any particular constraints or opportunities to the HMMP

Geology and Topography Plans

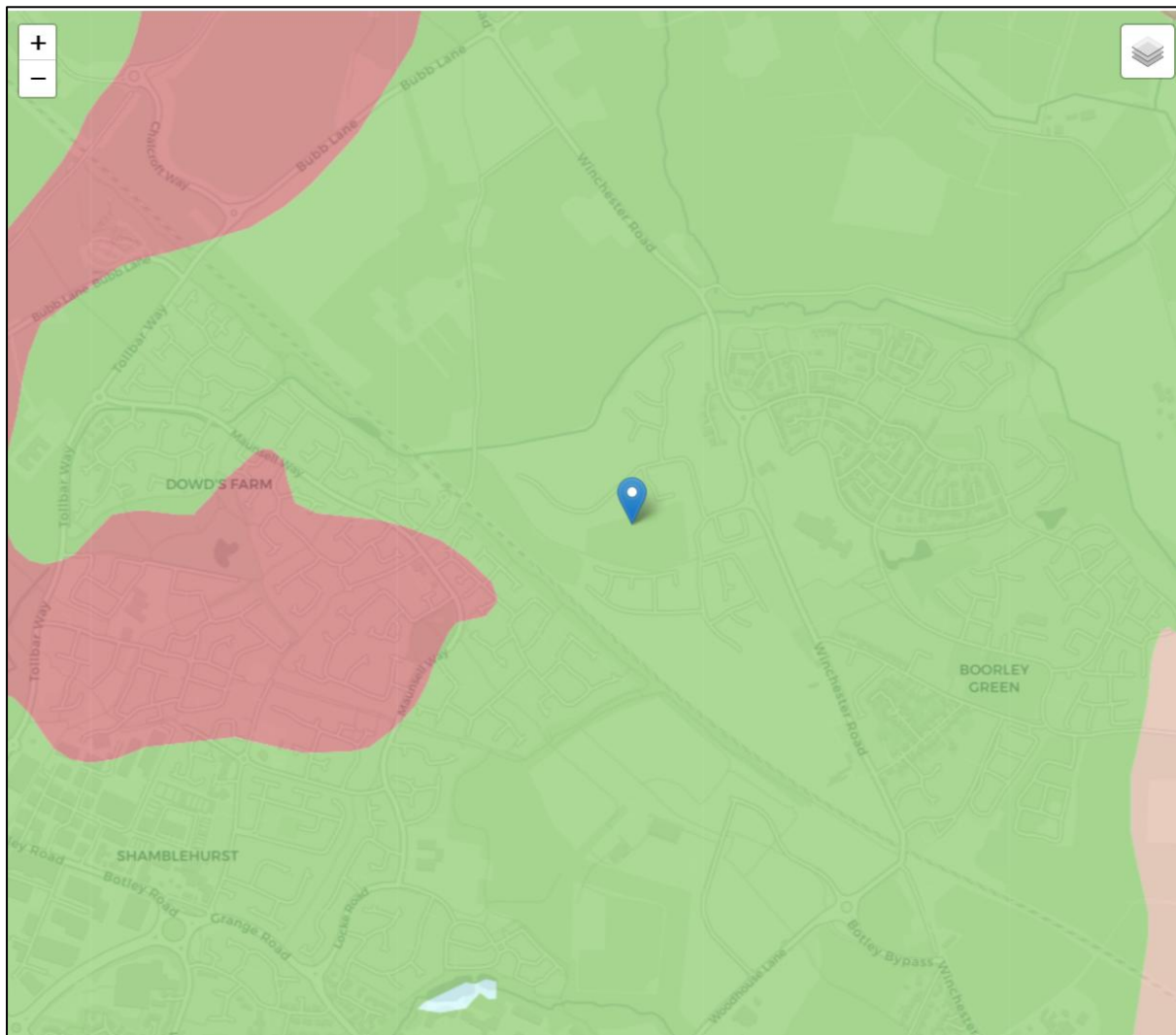


Figure 5 Soilscape screenshot (from [LandIS - Land Information System - Soilscales soil types viewer](#))

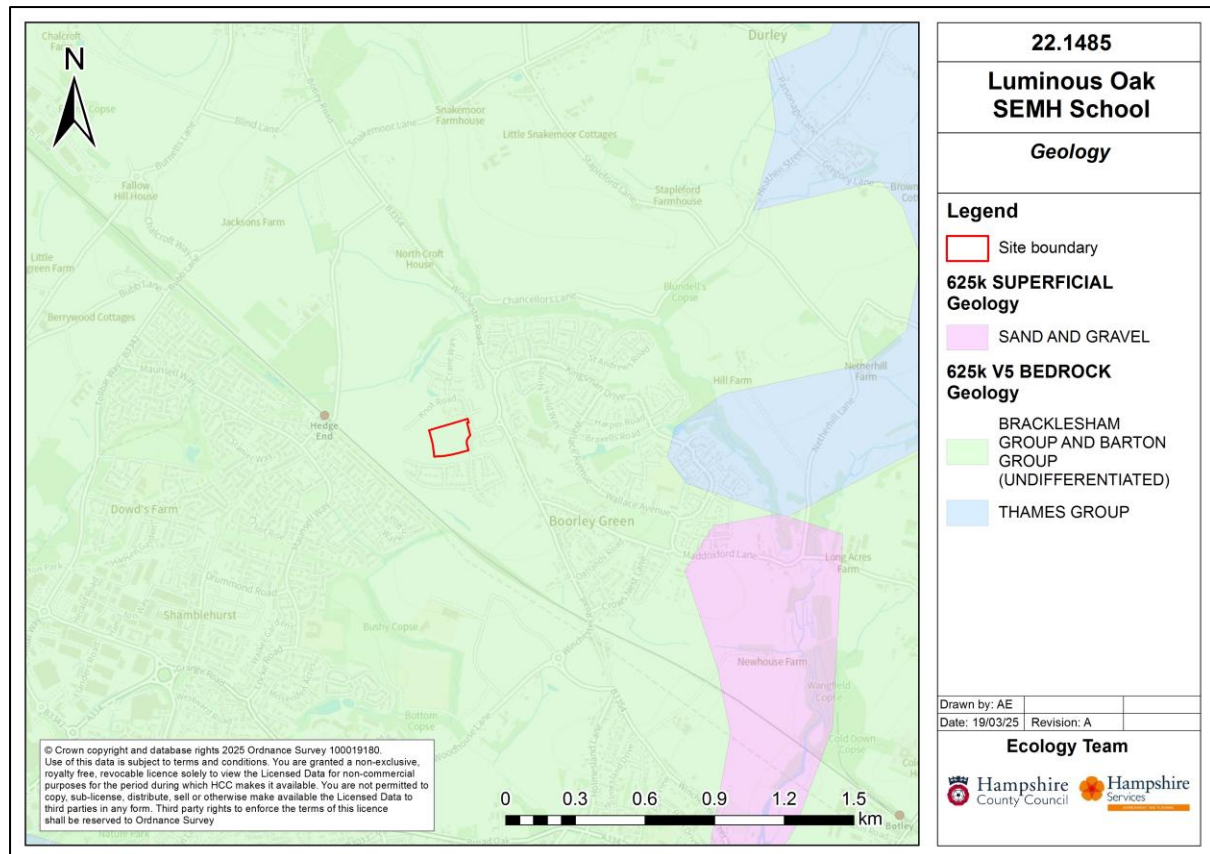


Figure 6 Geology

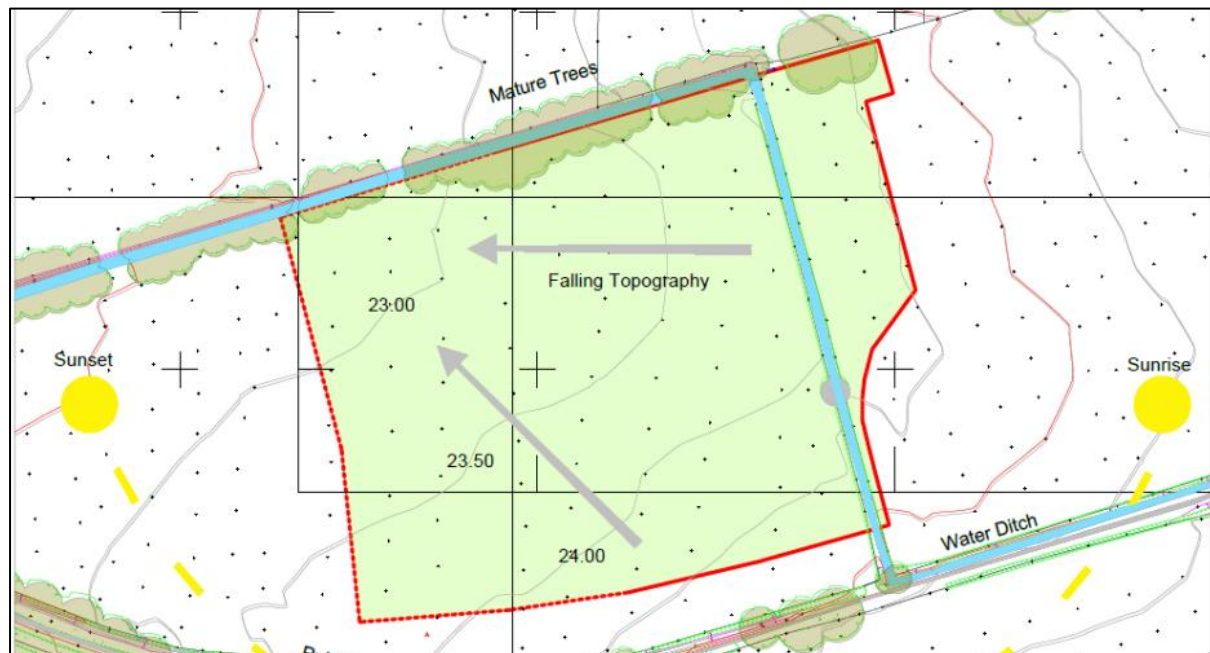


Figure 7 Topography (extracted from Terra Firma, March 2024 - Ground Investigation Report to support planning application.

Agricultural Land

Agricultural Land Status
The site lies in an area of Good to Moderate agricultural land (see Figure 8).
Potential Impact to Scheme
The site has been used as grass pasture / temporary grass ley in recent years, and prior to that was under intensive arable management. As discussed below, the topsoil has been stripped and stored on site, and this will be re-used, supplemented by imported material. The site's prior agricultural use does not present any specific opportunities for the HMMP; however, it is likely to mean that the soil has existing high levels of nutrients from various agricultural improvements such as inorganic fertiliser and organic fertiliser. This would present a constraint to the delivery of more sensitive high distinctiveness habitats in the HMMP but does not present a constraint to the habitats currently proposed.

Agricultural Land Status Plan



Figure 8 Agricultural Land Classification (from [10-111g London & South East Region 250k ALC.pdf](#))

Soils and Substrates

Soil analysis results
Soil analysis was carried out to support the planning application (Terra Firma, March 2024). The results of this testing can be seen in the original ground investigation report submitted as part of the planning application. They are not reproduced in this document. A summary is set out below, along with implications for the HMMP.
Summary of Soils Information
The ground conditions encountered comprised topsoil or made ground (locally deeper across stockpiles) to a depth of between 0.25m and 2.80m, which was underlain by the Wittering Formation comprising soft becoming stiff fissured interbedded mottled yellowish orangish bluish greyish brown sandy silty gravelly clay to the maximum investigated depth of 17.00m Hydrocarbon elevations were noted within the made ground deposits of WS102 where a potential former road was present and is considered a hotspot area where further investigation is recommended The soil has a pH of 7.6 and generally lower levels of potassium and phosphorus. However, nitrogen levels are on the higher side. Based on testing, the topsoil tested is compliant within the low fertility range per the British Standard BS 3882:2015 but is non-compliant for multipurpose, acidic, or calcareous planting schemes.
Potential Impact to Scheme
The low fertility of the soils shows that the existing topsoil is suitable for a range of habitats associated with more species-rich grasslands. There are therefore no constraints posed by the use of the existing soils on site from elevated nutrient levels

Soils and Substrate Plan

*** No soil and substrate plan provided ***

Contaminated Land

Summary of Soils Information
Please refer to the Terra Firma (March 2024) report for detailed soil testing results. In summary, no asbestos was detected in any of the samples, and all levels of chemicals tested for showed the site to be suitable for all public use levels. However, at one location, several contaminants were identified at concentrations above the Soil Guideline Value (SGV) for their respective screening criteria. These were identified at the assumed location of a former road (WS102 – see location in Figure 9, below). No other visual or olfactory contamination was noted within WS102 and the environmental sample returned no elevated concentrations of any contaminants. However, when undertaking WS102, a strong hydrocarbon odour was noted. Petroleum hydrocarbon elevations, although below guideline values, were noted at decreasing amount with depth.
Potential Impact to Scheme
The area of contamination at the site of the old road has already been removed and the site tested to confirm its removal. There are no constraints presented to the HMMP from on-site contamination.

Contaminated Land Plan

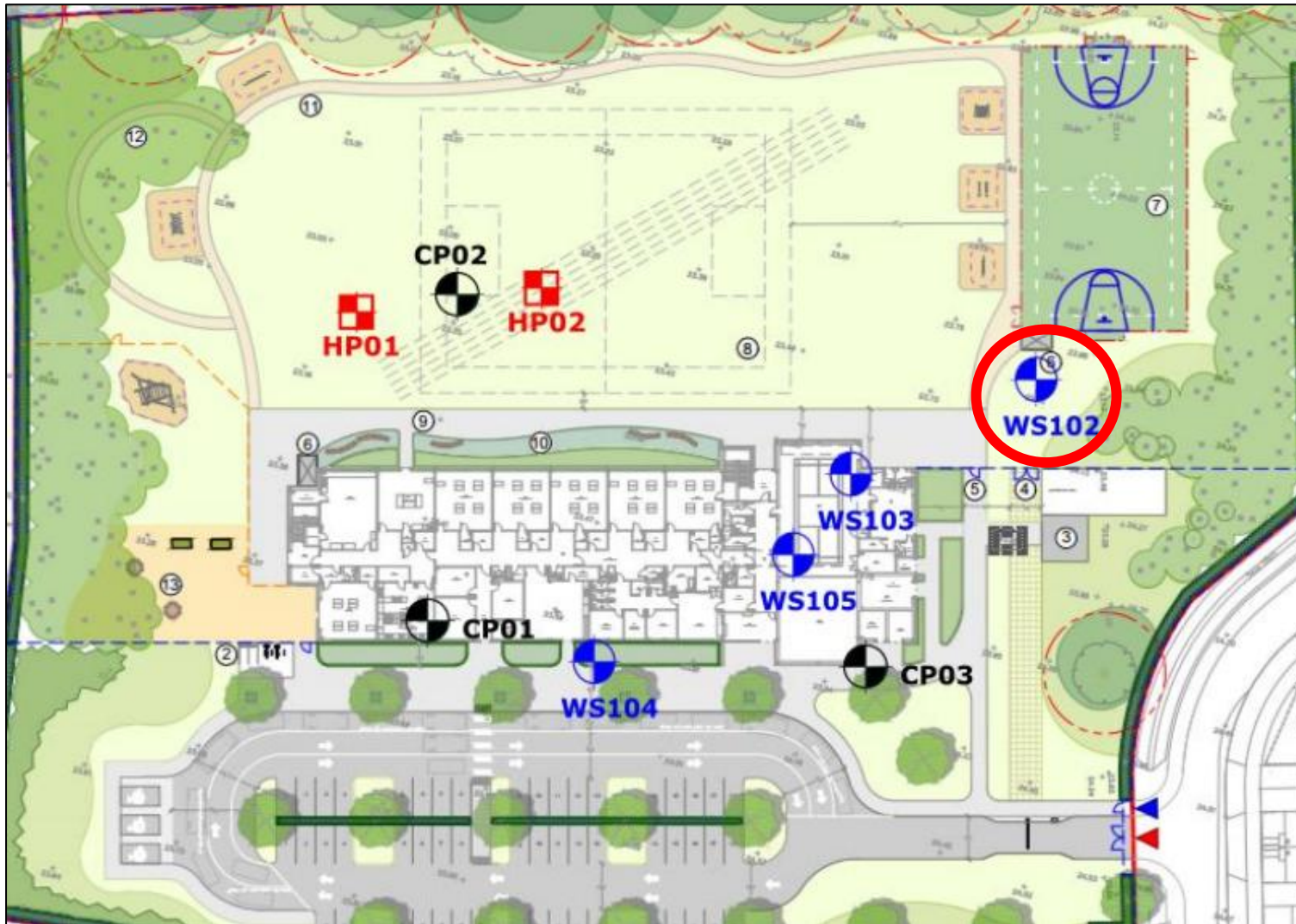


Figure 9 Location of soil testing – contamination found at WS102 (highlighted)

Hydrology and Drainage

Summary of Hydrological Information

Please refer to the Drainage Strategy and Flood Risk Statement for Planning report (Calcinotto, December 2024) that was submitted with the planning application for detailed drainage information.

In summary, the existing site is 100% permeable ground comprising of vegetation and grass. There is an existing shallow ditch to the north of the site boundary, which currently collects overland flow runoff from the site area, with the site generally falling 2m from south-east to north-west. The GOV.UK flood mapping indicates the site is wholly within Flood Zone 1 i.e. Very Low Risk greater than a 0.01 (1 in 1000) chance / probability for Rivers and Sea and is in the same designation for surface water flooding.

Potential Impact to Scheme

Due to the presence of clays within the subsoil formation and a high water-table encountered during groundwater monitoring, it is considered that the use of infiltration features for this site is not a viable method of surface water discharge.

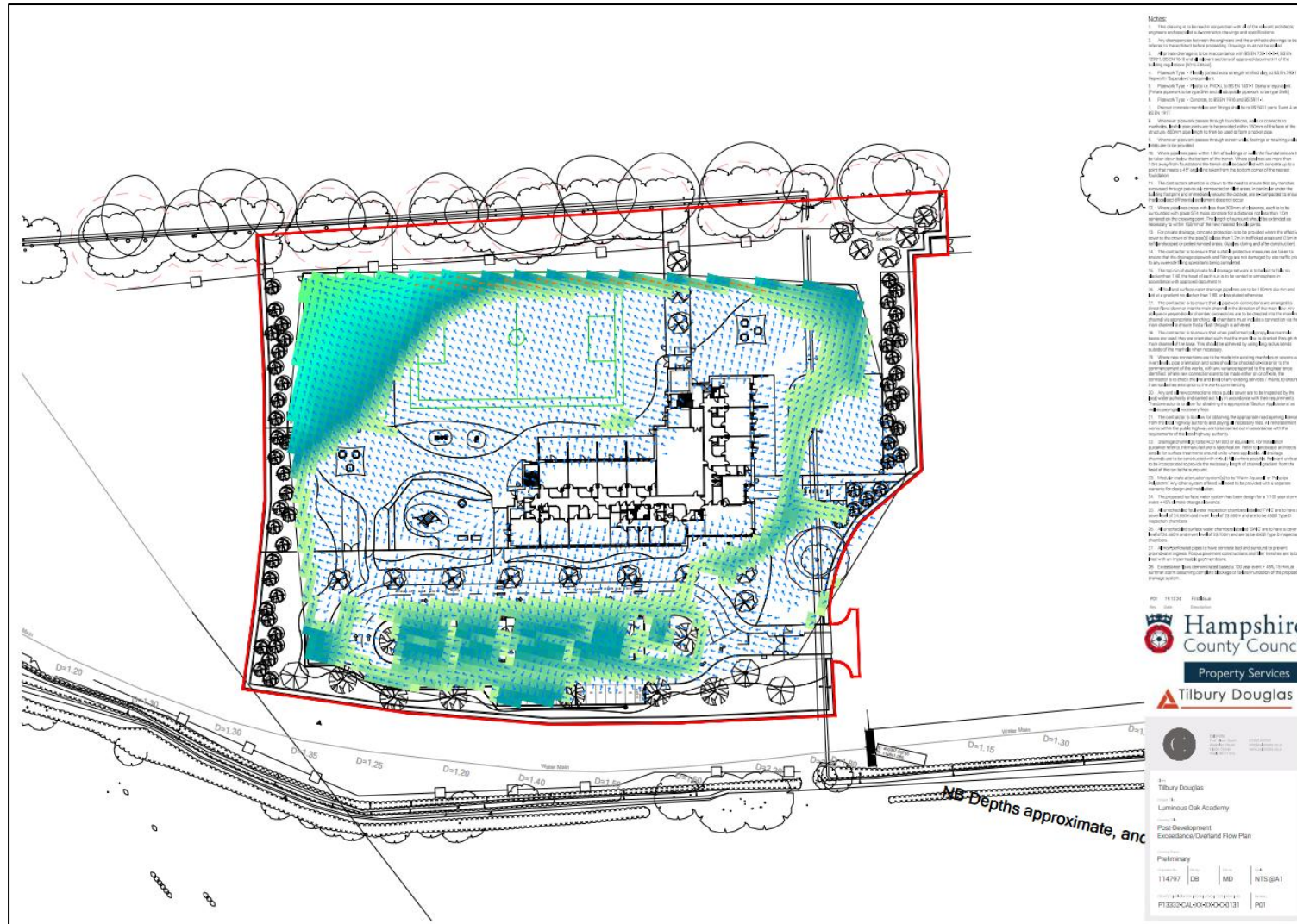
Therefore, there are no above-ground SuDS such as swales or infiltration basins proposed as part of the scheme, and thus no potential for the delivery of habitats typically associated with such features.

The post-development overland and exceedance flow plan (Figure 12, below) indicates that water will tend towards the north-west and to a lesser extent, north-east corners of the site, as well as the main car park area. This has been borne in mind when considering the potential implications on the habitats to be managed in these areas – particularly the northern corners.

[illegible]

Figure 10 Proposed surface water drainage strategy





Flood Risk Zones

Summary of Hydrological Information
Please refer to the Drainage Strategy and Flood Risk Statement for Planning report (Calcinotto, December 2024) that was submitted with the planning application for detailed flood risk information. Flood maps (Figure 13) show the site to be predominately at a “Very Low Risk” probability of surface water flooding which has by definition less than 0.1% annual probability of occurring. This presents little to no risk of surface water flooding, due to the siting of the building and communal areas within the ‘very low risk’ areas, along with the proposed measures to eliminate the areas of ‘low risk’ surface water flooding within the site There are however localised pockets of surface water ponding within the proposed playing fields and along the north and east boundary of the site. The surface water ponding shown within the playing fields will benefit from a suitably reprofiled and drained sports pitch area, which will provide a suitable outlet to the ditch along the north boundary.
Potential Impact to Scheme
No potential impacts to the HMMP.

Flood Risk Zone Plan

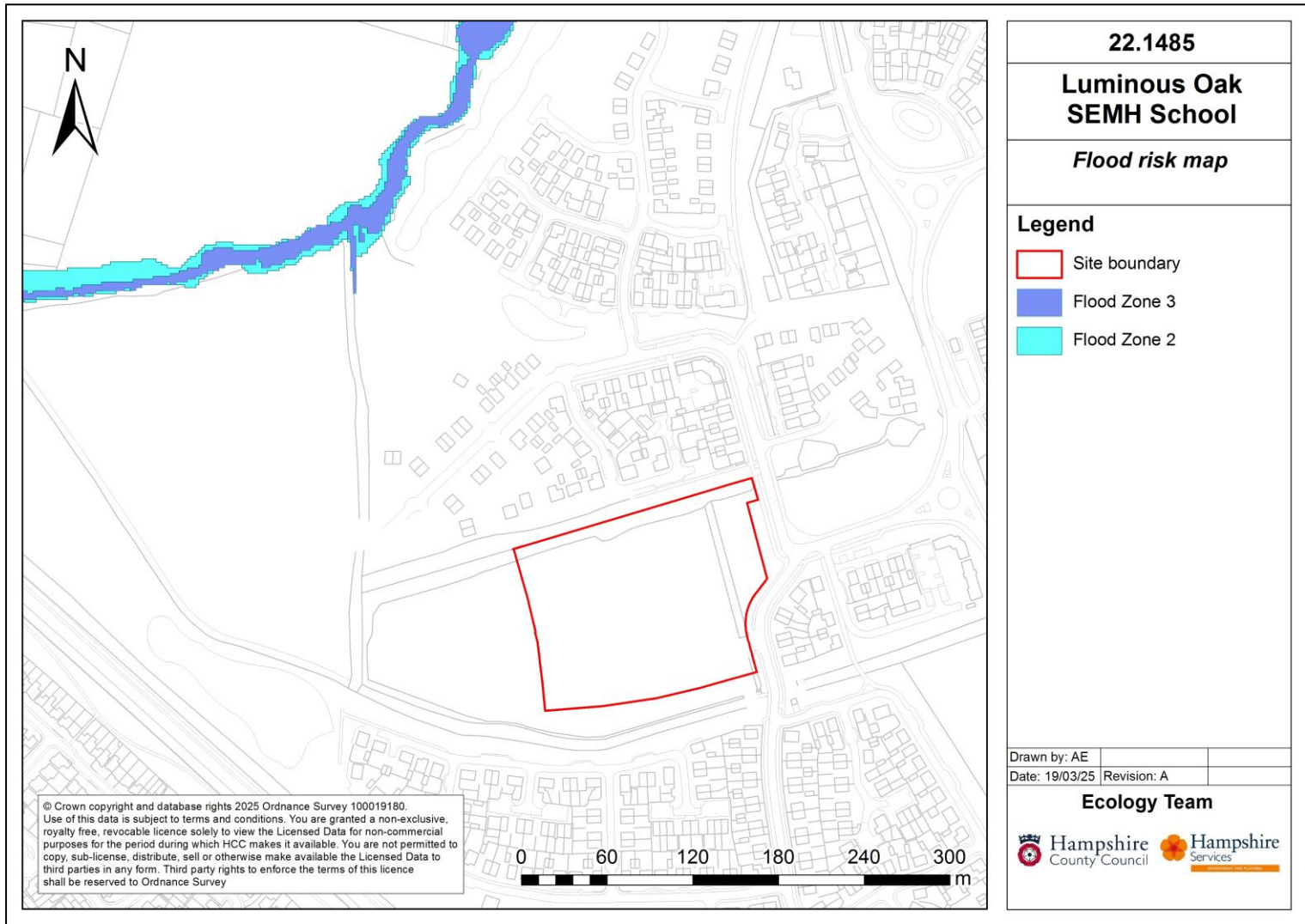


Figure 13 Flood map

Landscape Character and Designations

Summary Landscape Character and designations

The site lies within the Horton Heath Undulating Farmland character area as designated by Eastleigh Borough Council [area-9-horton-heath-undulating-farmland.pdf](#).

The unifying characteristics of this predominantly agricultural landscape are the gentle undulation of the landform and the pattern of medium-size fields, generally bounded by good hedges with mature hedgerow trees. Small blocks of woodland and copses are dispersed throughout the area. Water courses are scattered through the character area. The northeast boundary of the character area is delineated by the River Hamble and associated Alder Carr woodland. 4.130 There is a network of narrow lanes and small farms which appear to date from the enclosure of land in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Views from within the area are generally to low wooded horizons

Potential Impact to Scheme

No potential constraints to the HMMP.

The HMMP responds to the surrounding landscape through the use of numerous new tree planting areas, retention of the existing semi-mature Oak tree, and the creation of extensive new native hedges.

Landscape Character and Designations Plan

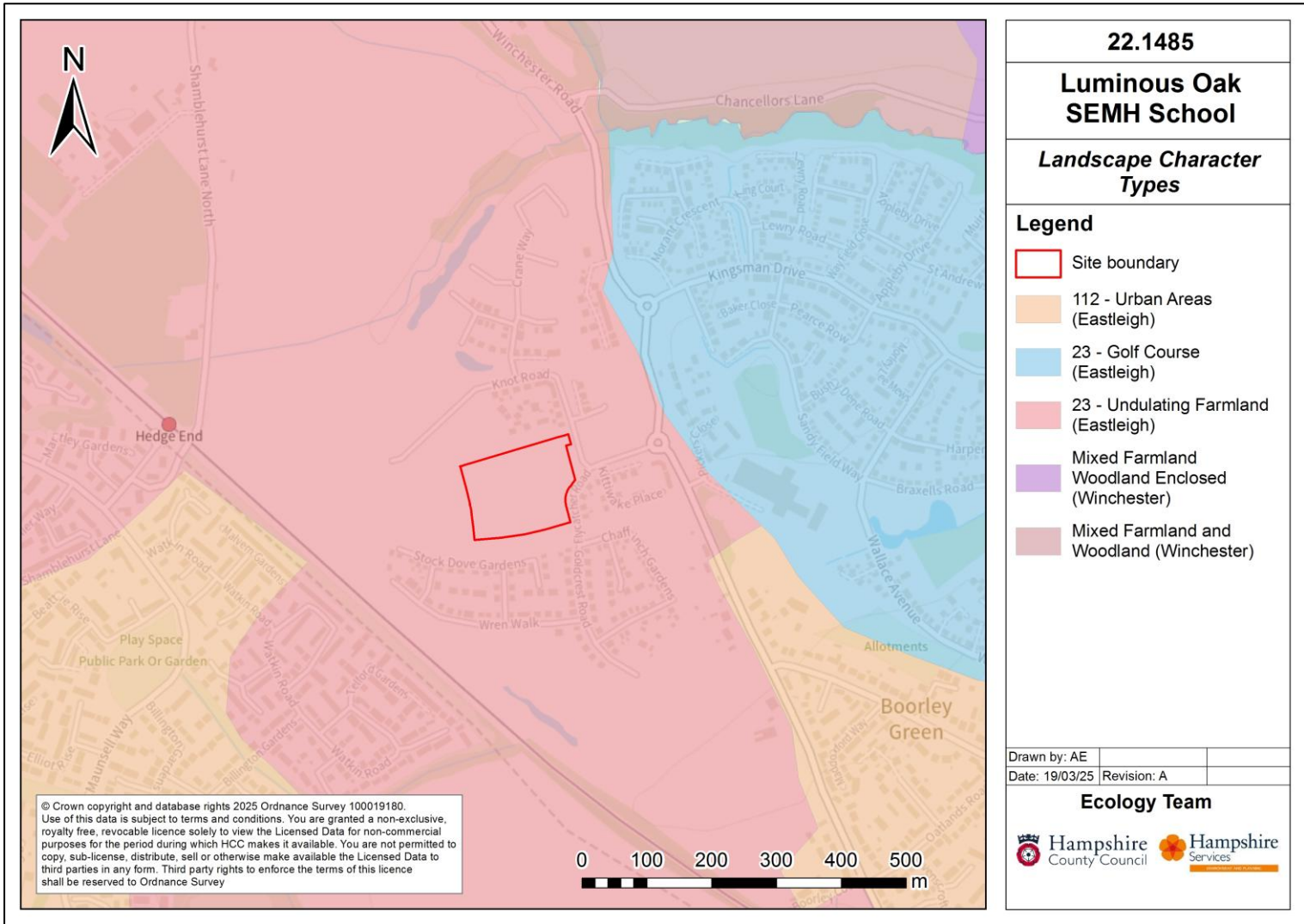


Figure 14 Landscape Character Types

Historic Environment and Earth Heritage

Summary of Historic Environment and Earth Heritage

As indicated in [area-9-horton-heath-undulating-farmland.pdf](#), there are several areas of land in the character area that are found on the Hampshire Historic Parks and Gardens register that influence the character of the area:

- Allington Manor (part) – 1870s Allington Farm, parkland with 2 fishponds; ponds remain although smaller; now a school.
- Holmesland – 1870s; c14ha small parkland with clumps; walled garden; now divided into 2 properties, part of walled garden remains.
- Lakesmere House School – Previously Fair Oak Lodge/Old Saviours Convent and Kings School. Dates from C16 additions 1842; reputed to have been a stop for Tudor monks travelling between Netley Abbey & Winchester; had avenue of trees along approach drive, parkland, ponds.
- The Croft, Winchester Road 1.6ha, detailed history not currently available.

In addition, there are a small number of listed buildings, a mixture of farmhouses and farm buildings, which form an integral part of the landscape and are indicative of the historic use of the land. They do not however, significantly influence landscape character.

There are no Scheduled Monuments in the nearby landscape.

Potential Impact to Scheme

No potential impacts to the HMMP.

Historic Environment and Earth Heritage Plan

*** No Historic Environment and Earth Heritage Plan ***

2. Creation, Enhancement and Management Standard Tables

Habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management Plan

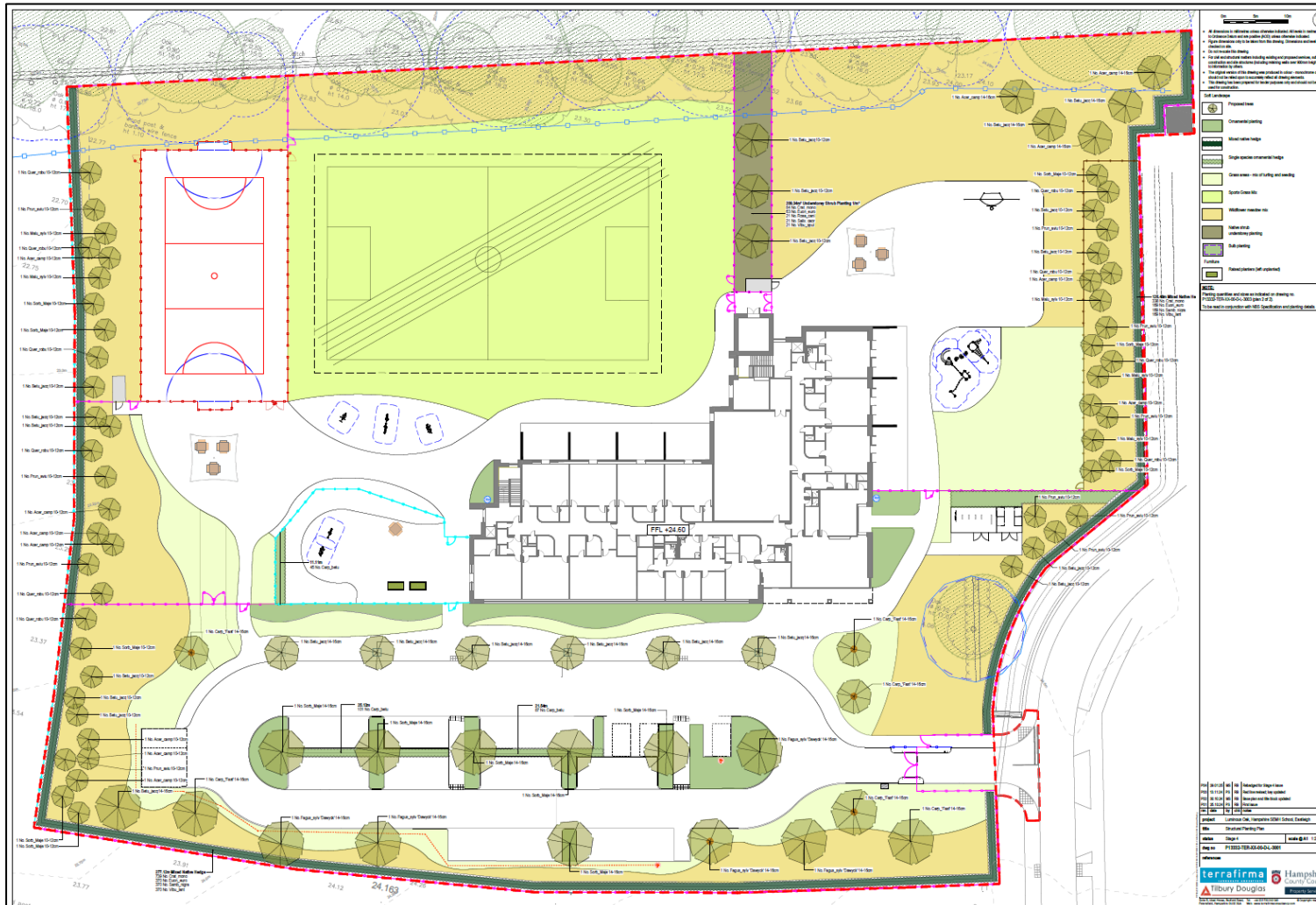


Figure 15 Proposed structural planting plan

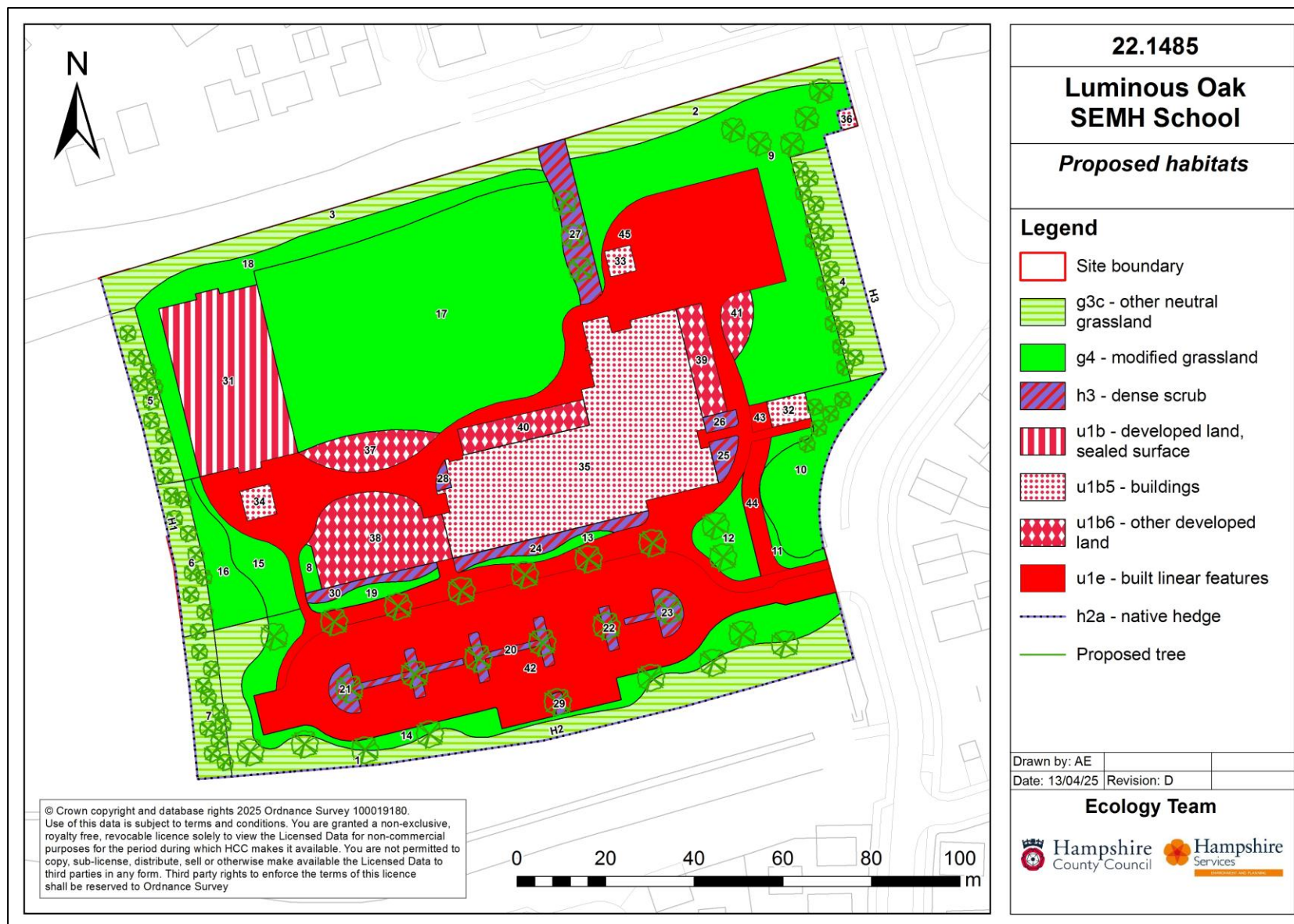


Figure 16 Proposed habitats mapped to UKHab

General specifications

Specifications

The information to support the following tables is taken from the Terra Firma 'Luminous Oak, SEMH School, Eastleigh Landscape Specification' document (February 2025). This document is provided separately.

Reference will be made to this where relevant in the subsequent sections.

General specifications relevant to entire site:

Topsoil sampling and testing

Topsoil for general landscapes, sample of site-won and/or imported topsoil to be sent for testing to check compliance with parameters below and to inform any necessary amelioration. Samples sent to Soil analyst: Tim O'Hare Associates, Howbery Park, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 8BA, Tel: 01491 822653, Email: info@toha.co.uk, www.toha.co.uk or equivalent approved.

5kg samples collected in accordance with BS 3882, clause 6 and Table 1. Additional analysis: Chemical analysis and contaminants, maximum stone content, stone size and pH value, organic matter, clay, silt and sand proportions.

Topsoil (general)

Existing topsoil to be stripped and re-used, provided soil is within agreed parameters when analysed. Imported topsoil to be good quality sandy loam or manufactured topsoil (from approved source, meeting agreed parameters). Topsoil (site-won or imported) is to be tested to determine suitability for proposed use and should be free from commonly tested contaminants, including asbestos; test report to be submitted to Landscape Architect for approval and to enable amelioration recommendations to be made:

- Purity: Soils shall be free from roots, stolons, rhizomes, propagules of perennial or invasive weeds couch grass, bindweed, docks, Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and horsetail/marestail.

- Foreign matter: On visual inspection, free from non-soil material, brick and other building materials and wastes, sharps, and any other foreign matter or material or substance that would render the soil or soil ameliorant unsuitable for use.
- Contamination: Do not use topsoil, subsoil, sand or compost contaminated with rubbish or other materials that are:
 - Corrosive, explosive or flammable.
 - Hazardous to human or animal life.
 - Detrimental to healthy plant growth.
- Give notice if any evidence or symptoms of soil contamination are discovered on the site or in topsoil, subsoil, sand or compost or other planting media to be used.
- Management of soils to be in accordance with the Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites
- Topsoil and subsoil to be handled (i.e. excavated and/or imported, stored, spread, cultivated) in accordance with method agreed in writing by Landscape Architect prior to work commencing. All topsoil and subsoil areas shall be thoroughly cultivated by hand or suitable machinery to the full depth of the topsoil layer, incorporating ameliorants as required. If compaction is suspected in subgrade, subsoil or topsoil surfaces, these should be decompacted, using a suitable method for the soil conditions, as necessary and ensure adequate drainage.
- Hand cultivations shall be carried out to achieve the required finish on areas where machine cultivation is impossible ie adjacent to kerbs, manholes and footpath junctions, around retained trees etc. Surplus plant matter, rubbish and surface stones having any dimension greater than 25 mm (or as specified below) shall be collected and removed from the site.

Subsoil preparation for all planting and grassed areas

To be carried out in accordance with BS 3882. Excavate and/ or place fill to required profiles and levels, followed by loosening to specified depth when ground conditions are sufficiently dry to allow breaking up of soils. Immediately before spreading topsoil, stones larger than 25 mm will be removed. All arisings, contaminants, rubble and debris will be removed from site.

Topsoil preparation to all planted and grassed areas

In accordance with BS 3882. Soil will be tipped and graded to approximate levels in one operation with minimum of trafficking by plant. Following tipping, it will be spread in layers, with each layer no more than 150mm. Each layer will be gently firmed before the next layer is spread. The desired depth after firming and settlement is 300mm for shrub beds and 150mm for grassed areas. The soil will not be compacted, and a friable texture of separate visible crumbs will be preserved wherever possible.

Any ameliorants identified by the soil analysis will be applied prior to cultivation at a rate to suit soil report recommendations and in accordance to manufacturer's recommendations

Note re 'significant' habitats for inclusion in the HMMP.

The following habitats are considered 'significant' in that they are either habitats of medium or high distinctiveness ,or – if low distinctiveness – contribute significantly to the achievement of the net gain.

- Modified grassland: Low distinctiveness, but large area therefore contributes significantly.
- Other neutral grassland, mixed scrub, individual trees: Medium distinctiveness habitats.

Urban habitats including 'introduced shrub' and the non-native hedge sections within the main part of the site are not included in the HMMP as these habitat patches do not contribute significantly to the achievement of the site's net gain commitment.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

Target Habitat:			g4 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	8-19	As per standard amenity and grass pitch specifications in supporting Landscape Specification.	N/A – no enhancement proposed. N/A – no enhancement proposed.	As standard for school amenity grassland areas. Regular mowing to maintain height
	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)	No				As standard for school amenity grassland areas. Regular mowing to

	creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.					maintain height. Maintaining a diverse sward height is inappropriate for these areas of the active school site.
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				Regular mowing will discourage encroachment or establishment of scrub in areas of g4 modified grassland.
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				
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	Yes				

F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes				
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes				

Additional management prescriptions

There are no additional management prescriptions.

The amenity grassland areas are not specifically targeted to deliver biodiversity gains beyond the intrinsic low value that such habitats within a school would deliver.

These areas are only expected to achieve Poor condition.

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
None			

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) Species Lists

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance	Comments/further details
Standard amenity grass mix for schools. No current details.			

Additional supporting information

2.1. N/A

What success looks like

2.2. N/A

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

2.3. 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:		<u>g3c other neutral grassland</u>				
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.	No	1-7	Emorsgate Seed EM2 'General Purpose Meadow' seed mix in Parcel 1, and EH1 'Hedgerow Mix' in Parcels 2-7, To be sown at 4 grams per sqm (equating to approx.. 4000 seeds per sqm) Prepare a weed free seed bed with a medium/fine firm tilth. Firm the surface to give good seed/soil contact, but do not cover the seeds.	N/A – new habitat	Annual cut and collect in late August. Mowing periodically September – March.
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	No	1-7	N/A – not targeted.	N/A – new habitat	N/A

	opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.					
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	1-7	Re-seeding to take place as above if any significant areas of damage are identified.	N/A – new habitat	Regular monitoring followed by remedial measures as necessary.
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	No	1-7	N/A – not targeted.	N/A – new habitat	N/A
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	1-7	Re-seeding to take place as above if any significant areas of damage are identified. Removal / treatment of invasive species if any are identified.	N/A – new habitat	Regular monitoring followed by remedial measures as necessary.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No	1-7	N/A – not targeted.	N/A – new habitat	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions

2.4. None

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Seed bed preparation	1-7		
Sowing			
First- and second-year management			Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings and will die before the year is out. Cutting of the annual weeds will not be done until mid to late summer, Cut and collect in early August This will be kept short by mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.
All subsequent management			Cut and collect in early August This will be kept short by mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) Species Lists

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance	Comments/further details
<u>EM2 General Purpose Meadow Mixture – Parcel 1</u>			
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.75%	
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	2.25%	
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	1.20%	
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	0.30%	
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	0.60%	
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.95%	
Musk Mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>	0.75%	
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	2.25%	
Salad Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba</i>	1.50%	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	0.45%	
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	1.50%	
Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	0.75%	
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	0.75%	
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	8.50%	
Crested Dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	29.75%	
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	25.50%	
Smaller Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	4.25%	
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	17.00%	
<u>EH1 Hedgerow Mixture – Parcels 2-7</u>			
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	0.50%	
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	1.00%	
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	0.50%	
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	1.00%	
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	2.00%	
Rough Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	0.40%	
Crosswort	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	0.80%	
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.80%	
Wild Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	1.50%	

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance	Comments/further details
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	0.40%	
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>	1.50%	
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	0.40%	
<i>Meadow Crane's-bill</i>	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	0.30%	
Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	1.00%	
Moon Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.20%	
Musk Mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>	1.00%	
Wild Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	0.30%	
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.80%	
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	0.60%	
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	0.40%	
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	2.00%	
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	0.80%	
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	0.80%	
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	2.40%	
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	1.60%	
False Brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	0.80%	
Crested Dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	48.00%	
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	1.60%	
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	19.20%	
Wood Meadow-grass	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	6.40%	

Additional supporting information

2.5. N/A

What success looks like



Figure 16 EM2 (from [EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture - Emorsgate Seeds](#))



Figure 17 EH1 (from [EH1 Hedgerow Mixture - Emorsgate Seeds](#))

Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

2.6. 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:		<u>h3h 522 mixed scrub, native</u>				
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 <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	27	Planting 210 native species shrubs (Hawthorn, Guelder Rose, Dog Rose, Spindle, and Goat Willow) in a linear group. Groups of 3-5 plants of any one species pit planted at 1.0m centres, with species mixed randomly in planting area. Planted into 300mm topsoil, mulched with bark.	N/A – new habitat	Non
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	No		N/A – not targeted.	N/A – new habitat	

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		Removal / treatment of invasive species if any are identified.	N/A – new habitat	
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		N/A – not targeted.	N/A – new habitat	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No		N/A – not targeted.	N/A – new habitat	

Additional Management Prescriptions

2.7. N/A

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting new scrub	27	Year 1	Scrub plants of a native species mix, appropriate to the landscape. See above.
Weeding around base of new scrub	27	Year 2	Weeding and mulching around the base of the scrub to reduce competition and improve growth of scrub parcel.
Management of scrub	27	Ongoing	Once established, any scrub trimming will be done during the winter in order to avoid the nesting bird season. The surrounding vegetation 1m either side of the scrub parcel will not be disturbed through management. Management will promote a dense bushy structure Management will be reviewed and adapted if required to achieve condition.
Replacement of any failed plants	27	Ongoing	After the first summer, some plants may have failed. These will be replaced the following autumn - winter to maintain continuous canopy.

Scrub Species Lists

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance	Comments/further details
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	84 plants	
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	63 plants	
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	21 plants	
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	21 plants	
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	21 plants	

Additional supporting information

2.8. N/A

What success looks like

2.9. N/A

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

2.10. 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:						
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement approach	Management approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	4-7	Predominantly native species in these blocks	N/A – new habitat	Monitoring; replacement of dead, dying, or diseased trees. Any replacement trees to match size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match original specification, whichever is the greater
		No	Generally, around site	Cultivars planted		
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	As above	Area planted as individual trees.	N/A – new habitat	Monitoring; replacement of dead, dying, or diseased trees.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	As above	N/A – not targeted	N/A – new habitat	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	As above		N/A – new habitat	Monitoring; replacement of dead, dying, or diseased trees.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	As above	N/A – not targeted	N/A – new habitat	N/A
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	No	13 & 29	6x trees planted in pits in hardstanding car park / general circulation areas will not oversail adjacent vegetation.	N/A – new habitat	N/A – criteria cannot be managed unless deliberate reduction of canopy over hardstanding to ensure >20% s over vegetation.
		Yes	All other areas of planting	Planted in areas of other ground-level vegetation – either grassland, mixed scrub, or introduced shrubs.		

Additional Management Prescriptions

2.11. N/A

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting	As above	Year 1	To be planted in tree pits 75 mm wider than the root spread all round, and same depth as the rootball. Pits to be square with base undisturbed unless drainage / compaction problems known. Pits will be excavated with slightly raised centre. The base of the pits will not be disturbed unless there are drainage issues apparent or sides are smeared during excavation. Trees planted at a depth where the root flare is clearly visible at the soil surface. Where trees have been supplied with the root flare too deep excess soil or fibrous root growth will be removed before planting. Trees will be watered-in heavily after planting and mulch surface, ensuring mulch is not in contact with trunk of tree. Tree pits will be fitted with irrigation tubes and trees will be staked.
Weeding around base of new trees	As above	Ongoing	
Management	As above	Ongoing	
Replacement of any failed plants	As above	Ongoing	Any dead, dying, or diseased trees will be replaced the following autumn - winter

Individual Trees Species Lists

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance	Comments/further details
Please see planting plan.			

Additional supporting information

2.12. N/A

What success looks like

2.13. Healthy trees growing where they have been planted.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

2.14. 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 8. Hedgerow

Target Habitat:						
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement approach	Management approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H2 & H3	Plants to be planted that will grow to be taller than 1.5m	N/A – new habitat	Monitoring; replacement of dead, dying, or diseased trees. Any replacement trees to match size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match original specification, whichever is the greater
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H2 & H3	Width of planted hedge to be greater than 1.5m	N/A – new habitat	Monitoring; replacement of dead, dying, or diseased trees. Any replacement trees to match size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match original specification, whichever is the greater

B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	H2 & H3	N/A – achieved through management	N/A – new habitat	Monitoring; replacement of dead, dying, or diseased trees. Any replacement trees to match size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match original specification, whichever is the greater
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	H2 & H3	N/A – achieved through management	N/A – new habitat	Monitoring; replacement of dead, dying, or diseased trees. Any replacement trees to match size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match original specification, whichever is the greater
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	Yes	H2 & H3	N/A – achieved through management	N/A – new habitat	Appropriate management of adjacent grassland areas – please refer to mowing regime for other neutral grassland.

C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No	H2 & H3	N/A – not targeted	N/A – new habitat	N/A
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	H2 & H3	N/A – achieved through management	N/A – new habitat	Removal of identified invasive species.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No	H2 & H3	N/A – achieved through management	N/A – new habitat	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions

2.15. N/A

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting new hedgerows	H2 and H3	Year 1	Ground preparation to include strimming approximately a 1.5m line and clearing weeds in gaps along hedgerow. Hedge plants of a native species mix, will be planted in a double row approximately 50cm apart, with spacing plants on each row between 20-30cm. This equates to approx. six plants per 1m of hedge. Whips will be 60-90cm. (Note – H1 will also be subject to these management measures, but H1 is not part of the HMMP)
Weeding around base of new hedge	H2 and H3	Year 2	Weeding and mulching around the base of the hedge to reduce competition and improve growth of hedges.
Management of hedge	H2 and H3	Ongoing	Hard prune during the first winter to approx. 45-60cm to encourage plants to bush out. Once established, hedgerow to be trimmed / cut during the winter in order to avoid the nesting bird season. The surrounding vegetation 1m either side of the hedgerow will not be disturbed through management. Management will promote a dense bushy structure and allow the hedges to develop to at least 1.5m in height and width. Management will be reviewed and adapted if required to achieve condition.
Replacement of any failed plants	H2 and H3	Ongoing	After the first summer, some plants may have failed. These should be replaced the following autumn - winter to maintain continuous canopy.

Hedgerow Species Lists

Common name	Scientific name	Abundance	Comments/further details
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	40%	
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	20%	
Blackthorn	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	20%	
Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	20%	

Additional supporting information

2.16. N/A

What success looks like

2.17. N/A

3. Monitoring report tables

Monitoring Plan

- 3.1. Use this plan to present the results of monitoring surveys if required. This can be presented as a single, side wite masterplan or can be copied into each of the habitat sheets below to provide a separate plan showing the locations of the specific habitat to be delivered onsite.
- 3.2. THE FOLLOWING TABLES AND SECTIONS WILL BE USED DURING THE MONITORING PERIOD AND ARE NOT FOR COMPLETION AT THE STAGE OF DISCHARGING THE HMMP PLANNING CONDITION.

Grassland (low distinctiveness)

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant parcels	Year:	Provide the monitoring year that this table is relevant to.
				Target met?	Management Activity Updates
Target Habitat:		N/A		Yes/No	Provide details of the actions relevant to this habitat or condition criteria that must be implemented from this monitoring period onwards. What, if any, adaptive management changes will be implemented to continue delivering targets.
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² 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 m², 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.				
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.				
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). <u>Note</u> - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.				
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.				
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)				
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.				
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).				

Comments on progress towards project goals
Provide an overview of the specific progress to the targets relevant to this habitat
Actions required in next management period
Provide a list of detailed actions for the person responsible for delivering the management plan to implement from this monitoring period onwards.

Photographs of Progress

Grassland (medium, high, and very high distinctiveness)

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant parcels	Year:	Provide the monitoring year that this table is relevant to.
				Target met?	Management Activity Updates
Target Habitat:		N/A		Yes/No	Provide details of the actions relevant to this habitat or condition criteria that must be implemented from this monitoring period onwards. What, if any, adaptive management changes will be implemented to continue delivering targets.
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving <u>Moderate or Good condition</u>. 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 m², 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.				
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.				
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.				
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.				
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)				

Comments on progress towards project goals
Provide an overview of the specific progress to the targets relevant to this habitat
Actions required in next management period
Provide a list of detailed actions for the person responsible for delivering the management plan to implement from this monitoring period onwards.

Photographs of Progress

Scrub

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant parcels	Year:	Provide the monitoring year that this table is relevant to.
				Target met?	Management Activity Updates
Target Habitat:	e.g. Mixed Scrub - Dense scrub comprising a mixture of species without a single species dominant - Patches of shrubs less than 5 metres tall with continuous (>90%) cover.	N/A		Yes/No	Provide details of the actions relevant to this habitat or condition criteria that must be implemented from this monitoring period onwards. What, if any, adaptive management changes will be implemented to continue delivering targets.
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). At least 80% of scrub is native, There are at least three native woody species,				

	No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).				
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.				
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.				
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.				
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.				

Comments on progress towards project goals
Provide an overview of the specific progress to the targets relevant to this habitat
Actions required in next management period
Provide a list of detailed actions for the person responsible for delivering the management plan to implement from this monitoring period onwards.

Photographs of Progress

Individual Trees

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant parcels	Year:	Provide the monitoring year that this table is relevant to.
				Target met?	Management Activity Updates
Target Habitat:		N/A		Yes/No	Provide details of the actions relevant to this habitat or condition criteria that must be implemented from this monitoring period onwards. What, if any, adaptive management changes will be implemented to continue delivering targets.
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native 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).				

C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).				
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.				
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.				
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.				

Comments on progress towards project goals
Provide an overview of the specific progress to the targets relevant to this habitat
Actions required in next management period
Provide a list of detailed actions for the person responsible for delivering the management plan to implement from this monitoring period onwards.

Photographs of Progress

Hedgerow

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant parcels	Year:	Provide the monitoring year that this table is relevant to.
				Target met?	Management Activity Updates
Target Habitat:		N/A		Yes/No	Provide details of the actions relevant to this habitat or condition criteria that must be implemented from this monitoring period onwards. What, if any, adaptive management changes will be implemented to continue delivering targets.
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.				
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.				
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.				

B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.				
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)				
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation 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.				
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.				
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.				

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.				
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Photographs of Progress