



Hampshire
County Council

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP)

Luminous Oak SEMH School
Boorley Green

For
Hampshire County Council
Property Services

April 2025

Hampshire County Council Ecology Team

Hampshire County Council, Elizabeth II Court, 1st Floor West, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 8UD

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Report conditions

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<i>Report title</i>	Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) – Luminous Oak SEMH School, Boorley Green		
<i>Client</i>	Hampshire County Council Property Services		
<i>Report status</i>	Final		
<i>Written by</i>	Adam Eggesfield	<i>Date</i>	10 April 2025
<i>Approved by Client PM</i>	Katie Morgans	<i>Date</i>	14 April 2025

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1. Project introduction and background

Site Description

- 1.1. Hampshire County Council (HCC) proposes to construct a new two form entry (2FE) school for pupils with particular social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs on a cleared site. The main building will be L-shaped, and generally central within the site, with car park and public access areas to the south and east, and school playing field, play areas, a multi-use games area (MUGA) and landscaping to the north, west, and east

Pre-development

- 1.2. The site of the new school is approximately 2.0ha in area. At the time of the survey, the site was predominantly agriculturally improved grassland, although approximately 25% of the southern part of the site was in active use as a contractor's compound supporting the wider ongoing major development, as covered by the extant Outline planning permission. During the period of survey work over the spring and summer of 2023, the area of land covered by the compound and associated spoil storage areas extended to cover approximately 75% of the site.
- 1.3. A remnant of a relict hedgerow runs north-south through the eastern part of the site and a single mature Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* tree lies close to the eastern boundary within the school.
- 1.4. A line of mature Oak trees marking one of the original field boundaries ran close to the northern boundary of the site, but just outside the site's redline boundary, and a further belt of trees lay approximately 20m to the south of the site.

Post-development

- 1.5. With the exception of the existing Oak tree, the vegetation within the site will be permanently lost during the construction phase of the development, with the developed site being largely tarmac / hardstanding and grass sports pitches across the main school area. However, outside the main central part of the site, the development will also introduce swathes of more species-rich grassland around the edges of the site. Around the car park this will be a proprietary 'meadow mix' type planting of a range of flowering herbs together with a suitable

mix of grasses that will not out-compete the flowering plants. The seed mix for this area will be Emorsgate Seeds EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture.

- 1.6. Around the northern, eastern, and western edges of the school, conditions will be shadier due to the presence of the off-site mature tree line to the north, and the new tree belts east and west on-site. In these areas, the seed mix will lean towards species more tolerant of shade such as might be found in woodland edge and hedge base grasslands. The seed mix in these areas will be Emorsgate Seeds EH1 Hedgerow Mixture.
- 1.7. The eastern and western boundaries of the site will be planted up with blocks of native trees. In BNG terms, these would be considered 'individual trees' as they are in an urban setting and are not considered to be woodland. In total, there will be 32 individual trees planted within the main school areas around the car park and rear play area, and 52 trees across the two tree areas along the east and west boundaries.

Project information

Table 1 Site overview

Project type	On-site
Site Name and Address	Luminous Oak SEMH School, Boorley Green, Hampshire
Written by	Adam Egglesfield (Lead Ecologist (Projects) HCC Ecology Team)
Landowner	Legal site owner – Hampshire County Council
Land Management Organisation	Solent Academies Trust
Period covered by this management plan	Spring 2026 – Spring 2056
Planning Authority	Eastleigh Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	HCC/2024/0665
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A

Central OS grid reference	SU 50207 14894
Metric revision/title	22.1485 Luminous Oak Statutory BNG Metric rev4 2025-04-08 (BNG Metric version 1.0.3 23 July 2024)2.0472
Total Site Area	2.0472ha
Any Irreplaceable Habitats present on-site	☐ Yes ☒ No

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced
All on-site habitat except the semi-mature Oak tree will be removed. New habitats to be created include: – Extensive amenity grassland in main school areas – Wide margins of species-rich grassland to be sown around car park areas, and more shade tolerant species-rich grassland to the east, west, and north boundaries. – 84 new trees to be planted (mix of native and non-native). – Section of mixed native species scrub to northern part of site – Small areas of amenity shrub planting – Extensive new native species hedge planted around site boundaries.
Timescales for action
Construction of school to be complete: Preparation of areas for planting / sowing: Planting and sowing:
Monitoring requirements
First year monitoring under standard landscape contract. Thereafter, ecological monitoring of habitat condition in years 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 30.
Required Consents and Licences
None required for areas covered by HMMP and that form part of the BNG assessment. The site will be subject to a Dormouse mitigation licence; however, this HMMP does not include the section of new native species hedge required for Dormouse habitat compensation.
Funding
To be paid for by the Academy Trust.

Legal agreement

Statutory BNG Planning Condition that states:

The development granted by this notice must not begin unless: (a) a Biodiversity Gain Plan has been submitted to the planning authority, and (b) the planning authority has approved the plan, or (c) the development is exempt from the biodiversity gain condition.

Planning Condition 5:

Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved, a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority. The HMMP shall detail how the On-site Significant Gains detailed in the required Biodiversity Gain Plan will be retained, created, enhanced, managed, and monitored and reported to the County Planning Authority, for a period of 30 years following completion of the development. The HMMP shall be managed and maintained in accordance with the approved details for 30 years from the date of completion of the development. Completion of the development shall be considered to be when the required planting and seeding of the approved habitats has been implemented and notification provided to the County Planning Authority.

Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases?

☐ Yes

☒ No

N/A

Role and responsibilities

Table 2 Roles and Responsibilities of Ecologist or Other Professional responsible for HMMP

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP				
Name and role		Adam Egglesfield – Lead Ecologist (Projects)		
Organisation/department		Hampshire County Council Ecology Team		
Responsibility	Start date	Summer 2024	End date	Submission of condition
The HMMP has been produced following the detailed ecological survey and assessment work at the site carried out to support the original planning application. All survey work was carried out to accepted methods and standards.				

The HMMP was developed following appropriate ecological judgement regarding local ecological interests and opportunities, while working with the design team for the school to ensure the aspirations of the HMMP were consistent with the ongoing management and grounds maintenance of a school.

Unless otherwise stated elsewhere, the person and organisation responsible for producing the HMMP bears no responsibility of the implementation of the HMMP.

Statement of Competency

Adam Egglesfield has more than 20 years' experience as an ecologist, 15 of which have been with Hampshire County Council. Adam has worked on and led the ecology assessment work on a large number of development projects for the County Council including schools, care homes, and highways schemes.

Table 3 Roles and Responsibilities of Landowner

Landowner or Land Manager				
Name and role		Beth Hobbs, Estates Team Leader		
Organisation/department		Hampshire County Council		
Responsibility	Start date	Spring 2026	End date	Spring 2056
Hampshire County Council as landowner is responsible for ensuring that the Management Organisation accepts their responsibilities prior to signing the lease and contract for taking on the running of the school.				
Hampshire County Council as a large education authority has extensive experience in managing contracts of this nature and working with Academies to ensure schools on HCC land are leased and managed appropriately.				

Table 4 Roles and Responsibilities of HMMP Enforcer

Management Organisation Responsible for Implementing the HMMP				
Name and role		TBC		
Organisation/department		Solent Academies Trust		
Responsibility	Start date	Occupation	End date	Spring 2056
The Solent Academies Trust will be responsible for ensuring the maintenance of the site's landscaped areas comprising the species-rich grassland, trees, and hedges are managed appropriately.				
They will be responsible for ensuring that the appointed grounds maintenance contractors are aware of the specifications, measures, and interventions set out in the HMMP for the ongoing management of these habitat areas are properly understood and are followed.				

They will be responsible for ensuring that suitably qualified ecologists are employed at the identified intervals to undertake the monitoring of the habitat areas and for ensuring that any remedial measures are communicated to the grounds maintenance contractors. They will be responsible for ensuring that the grounds maintenance contractors implement any identified remedial actions.

Statement of competency

The Academy Trust is a body that is experienced in managing supplier contracts, including grounds maintenance contractors. The lease that is to be signed explicitly includes the implementation of the HMMP and the legal requirements for this.

Table 5 Roles and Responsibilities of LPA or HMMP Reviewing Body

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP				
Name and role		TBC		
Organisation/department		Hampshire County Council or subsequent bodies following local government reorganisation.		
Responsibility	Start date	Spring 2025	End date	Spring 2056
Initial review of HMMP for discharge of planning condition prior to commencement in Spring 2025. Then review of monitoring reports at identified intervals until the end of the 30-year monitoring period.				

Site boundary Plan

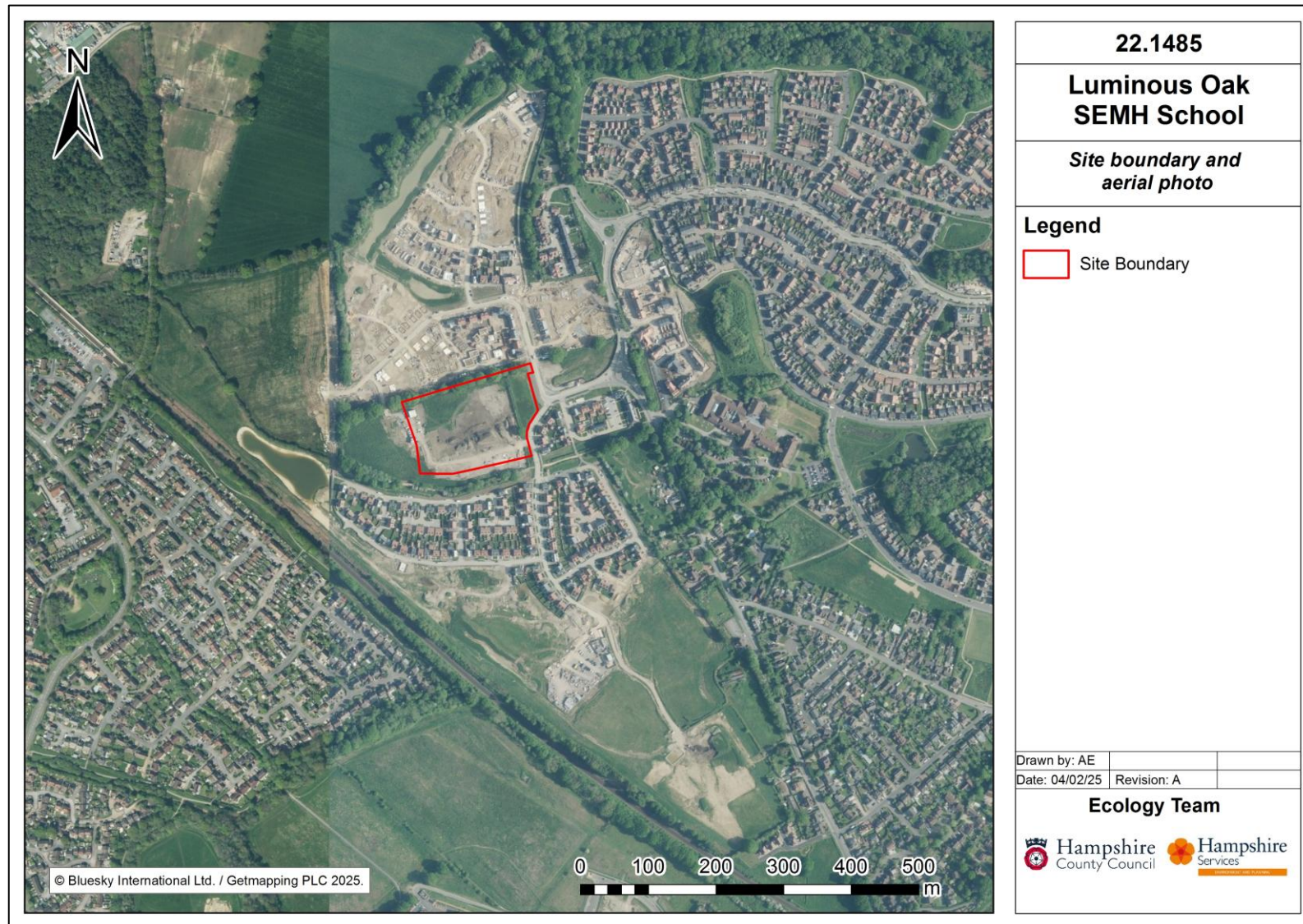


Figure 1.1 Aerial Photo

Site Context Plan

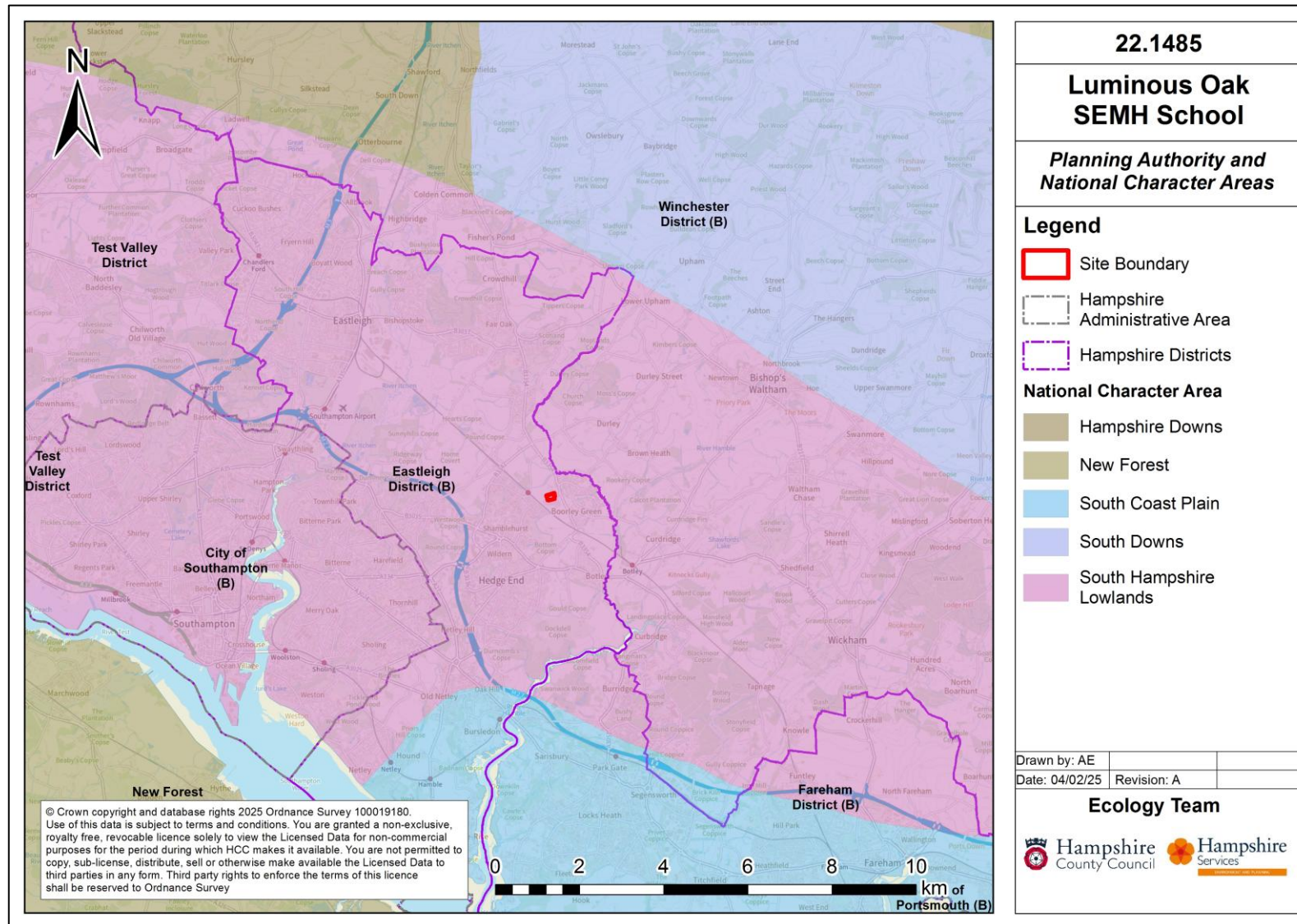


Figure 1.2 Site location

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use

- 1.8. The site lies in a large area of new and ongoing residential development between the village of Boorley Green to the east and the suburban area extending north from Hedge End to the west in Eastleigh Borough, Hampshire. Much of the surrounding land use, where not urban, is lowland agriculture, with a mix of pasture, arable, and some horticulture.
- 1.9. The site of the new school is approximately 2.0ha in area. At the time of the survey, the site was predominantly agriculturally improved grassland, although approximately 25% of the southern part of the site was in active use as a contractor's compound supporting the wider ongoing major development, as covered by the extant Outline planning permission. During the period of survey work over the spring and summer of 2023, the area of land covered by the compound and associated spoil storage areas extended to cover approximately 75% of the site.
- 1.10. A remnant of a relict hedgerow runs north-south through the eastern part of the site and a single mature Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* tree lies close to the eastern boundary within the school.
- 1.11. A line of mature Oak trees marking one of the original field boundaries ran close to the northern boundary of the site, but just outside the site's redline boundary, and a further belt of trees lay approximately 20m to the south of the site.

Overview of Proposed Site Use

- 1.12. Hampshire County Council (HCC) proposes to construct a new two form entry (2FE) school for pupils with particular social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs on a cleared site. The main building will be L-shaped, and generally central within the site, with car park and public access areas to the south and east, and school playing field, play areas, a multi-use games area (MUGA) and landscaping to the north, west, and east.
- 1.13. With the exception of the existing Oak tree, the vegetation within the site will be permanently lost during the construction phase of the development, with the

developed site being largely tarmac / hardstanding and grass sports pitches across the main school area. However, outside the main central part of the site, the development will also introduce swathes of more species-rich grassland around the edges of the site. Around the car park this will be a proprietary 'meadow mix' type planting of a range of flowering herbs together with a suitable mix of grasses that will not out-compete the flowering plants.

- 1.14. Around the northern, eastern, and western edges of the school, conditions will be shadier due to the presence of the off-site mature tree line to the north, and the new tree belts east and west on-site. In these areas, the seed mix will lean towards species more tolerant of shade such as might be found in woodland edge and hedge base grasslands.
- 1.15. The eastern and western boundaries of the site will be planted up with blocks of native trees. In BNG terms, these would be considered 'individual trees' as they are in an urban setting and are not considered to be woodland. In total, there will be 32 individual trees planted within the main school areas around the car park and rear play area, and approximately 52 trees across the two tree areas along the east and west boundaries.

Site 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

Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist

Baseline and Environmental Information	<i>Prompts for when these may be relevant. Use professional judgement to determine which are required.</i>	<i>Check box if included</i>	<i>Document Reference or Reason if not included</i>
<i>Statutory/ Non-Statutory Designated Sites</i>	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☐	No
<i>Protected and Notable Species</i>	Does the presence or proximity of specific species on or near your site present any constraints or opportunities to project design or management?	☒	Treeline to northern boundary is locally important for bats. Confirmed presence of Hazel Dormice in hedges on and around site. Please see original ecology report that supported the main planning application.
<i>Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)</i>	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	None present
<i>Biological Records Plan – Sites and Species</i>	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or near the site present any constraints or opportunities to proposals?	☒	Yes (see above). However, the records of these were not obtained in the formal record search, which did not indicate the presence of these. Presence of the species confirmed during the survey and assessment work and from previous surveys by third party

			ecologists supporting the wider development.
<i>Baseline Habitats Survey</i>	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	Ecological Appraisal report submitted with planning application, available on HCC planning portal against planning application. Summarised below.
<i>Public Access</i>	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	Yes – site is proposed as a school; some areas to the frontage, car park, and reception entrance will be publicly accessible to a degree, and this has influenced management proposals.
<i>Climate</i>	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	No – see Companion Document
<i>Geology and Topography</i>	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	No – see Companion Document
<i>Agricultural Land Status</i>	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	Yes – it has historically been intensive arable and grass pasture. However, it has planning approval for a school in an area of new housing and thus its value as agricultural land is not relevant to this

			HMMP. See Companion Document for further details.
<i>Soils and Substrates</i>	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No – typical agricultural soils of lowland Hampshire.
<i>Contaminated Land</i>	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No. Contamination identified during ground investigations has been remediated.
<i>Hydrology and Drainage</i>	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No – see Companion Document
<i>Flood Risk Zones</i>	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	No – see Companion Document
<i>Landscape Character and Designations</i>	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No – see Companion Document
<i>Historic Land Use</i>	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No – see Companion Document
<i>Historic Environment and Earth Heritage</i>	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	No – see Companion Document
<i>Other – please specify</i>	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	N/A

Baseline and Environmental Information

Protected and Notable Species

Table 6 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
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
<i>Invertebrates</i>			
Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	2016 to 2021; Numerous records throughout search area.	

Species – Common name	Scientific name	Details	Distance and bearing from site
<i>Terrestrial mammals (bats)</i>			
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
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

Species – Common name	Scientific name	Details	Distance and bearing from site
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 Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Table 7 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	Low	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 condition	Moderate	0.0163ha

Table 8 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.	Poor	0.0141

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

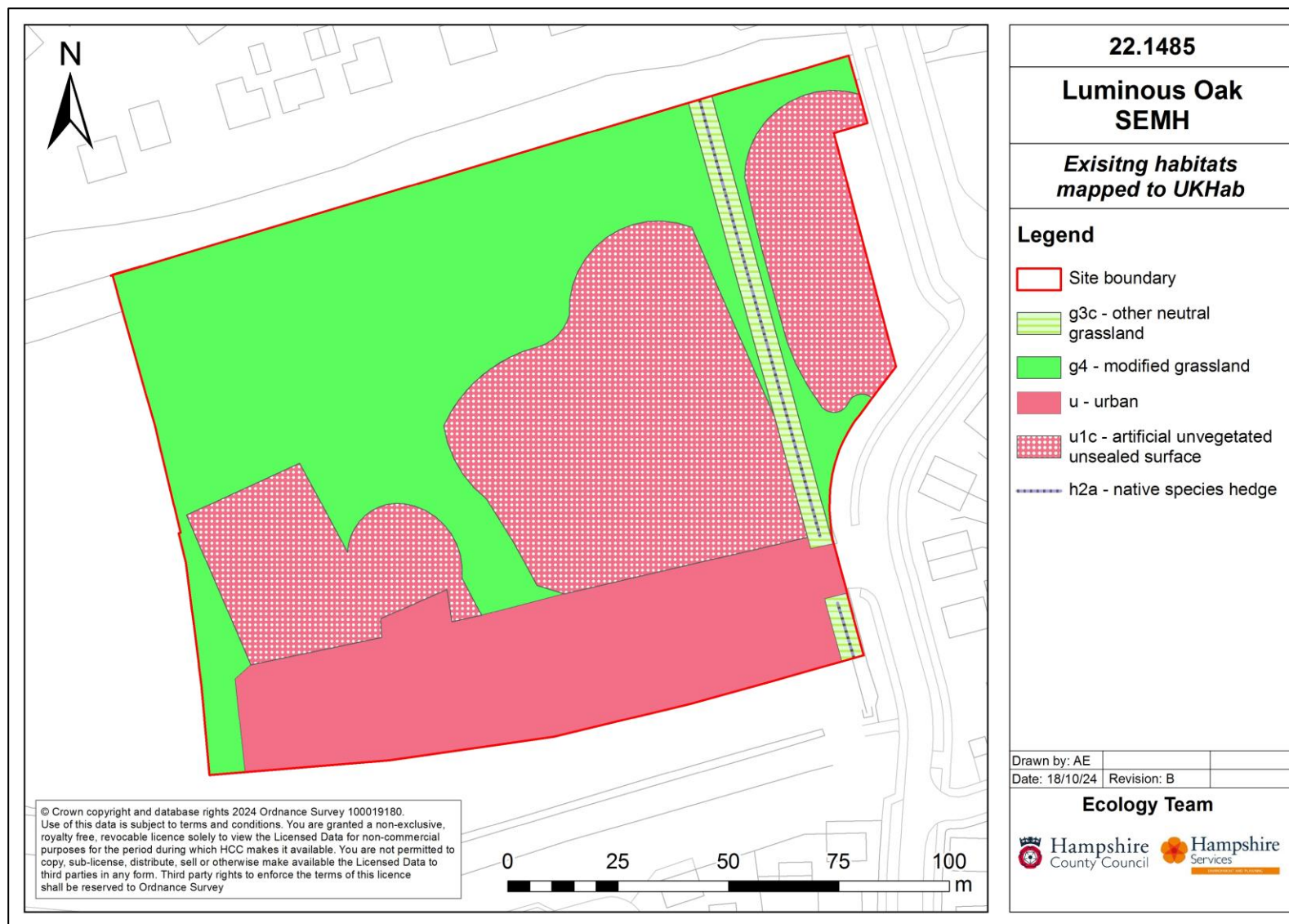


Figure 1 Baseline habitats

Baseline Distinctiveness and Condition Plan

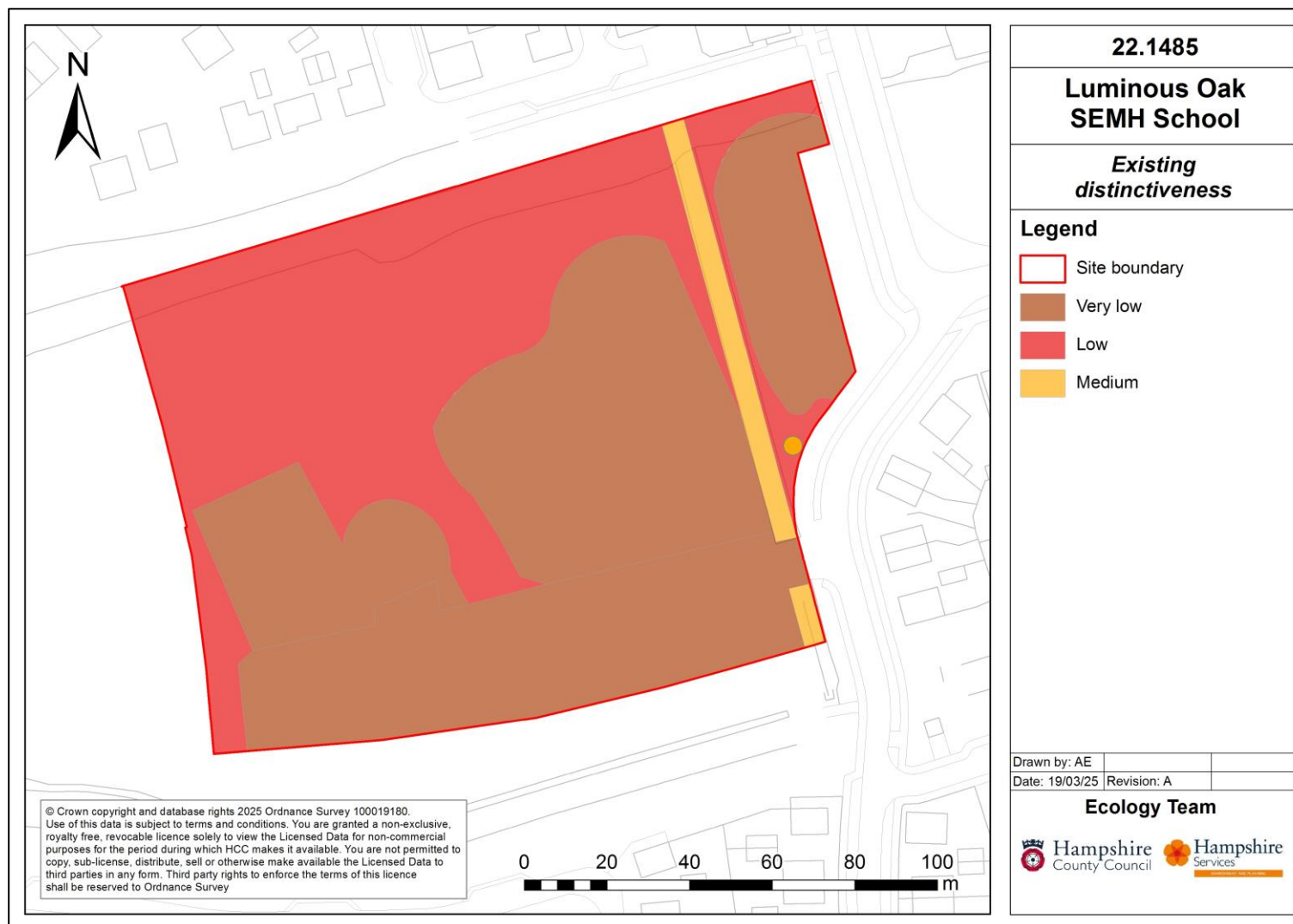


Figure 2 Baseline distinctiveness

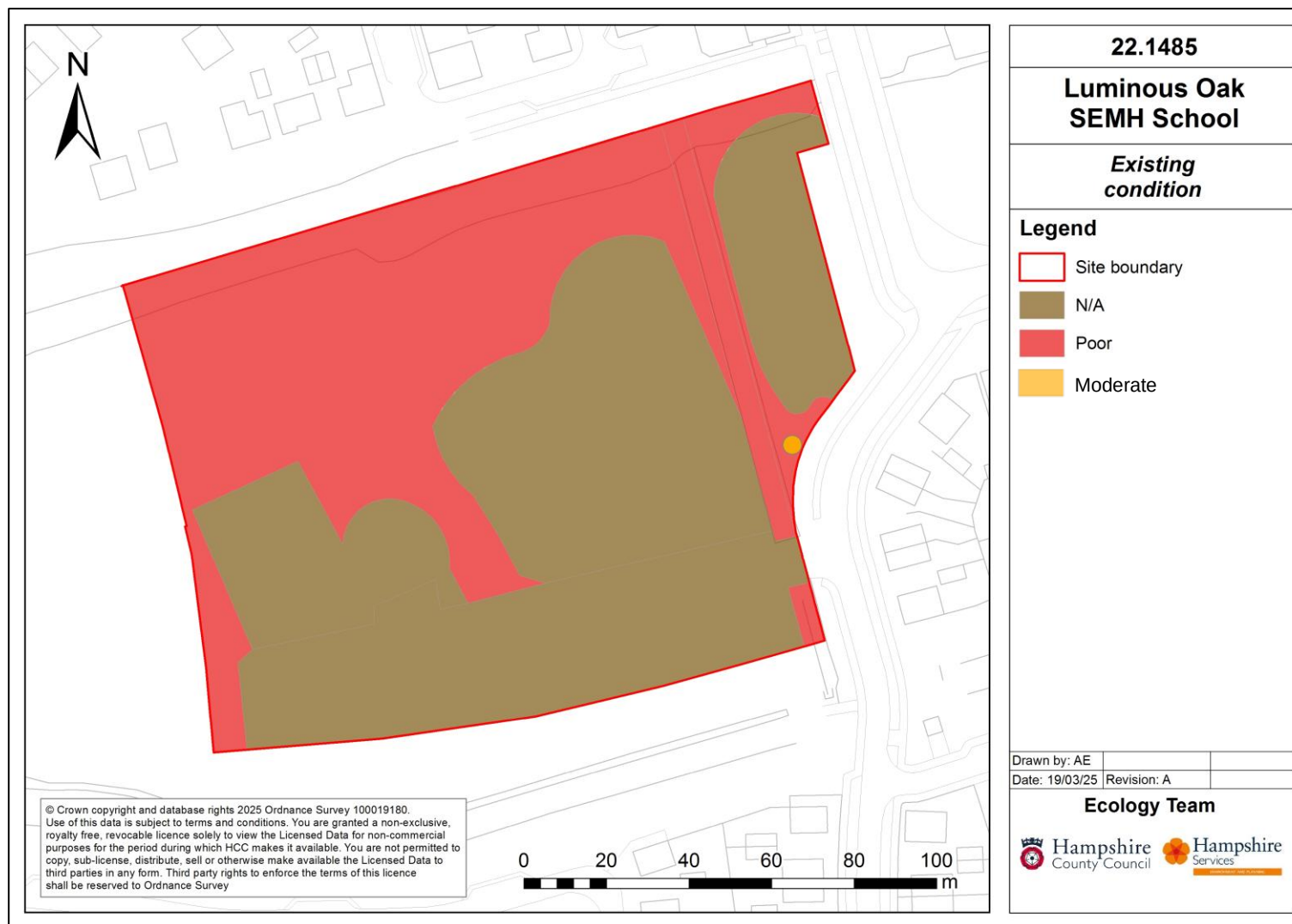


Figure 3 Baseline condition

2. Planned Management Activities

2.1. Overall, the site-wide aims and objectives are to:

- Provide a supportive, visually appealing, and wildlife-rich school environment for the pupils and staff at Luminous Oak School.
- Maintain the biodiversity value of the important Oak tree at the site.
- Deliver a net gain of 45% over the 30-year management period.

Management Plan Aims and Objectives

2.2. The broad objectives and operations of this management plan will be as follows:

- Maintain diversity of botanical species in the more species-rich grassland. The primary method for achieving this will be through the management of wildflower-seeded meadow area to encourage summer flowering plants (mid-autumn and early spring mowing regime).
- Pursue a management regime for the perimeter and low footfall area grasslands (e.g. around car park area) that result in a more diverse sward height, including staggered mowing within the mowing periods, and leaving the areas unmown between mid-spring and late summer.
- These areas will also not be mown over the winter to ensure these areas can provide habitats for overwintering invertebrates and small mammals.
- Monitoring and subsequent spot treatment of any establishing pernicious weeds, Bracken, or excessive scrub encroachment.
- Creation and maintaining a varied mosaic of habitats within these and using the other trees and shrubs planted as part of the soft landscaping as a focus for diversifying the overall structure of these habitats.
- Regular monitoring and remediation of the medium distinctiveness habitats – i.e. the perimeter grasslands and the new tree planting areas and hedges.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

2.3. At the outset, the aim of the project was to deliver the statutory 10% gain wholly on site. There was also a broad agreement that the habitat enhancements delivered on site would be strongly guided by linkages to adjacent habitats –

particularly the existing tree line outside the northern boundary – and the needs of any protected species present on the site.

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information

- 2.4. From the outset, it was recognised that the existing baseline habitats at the site were of low or negligible value, with the exception of the central hedge line and associated fringe of rough grassland, and the single semi-mature Oak tree on site.
- 2.5. Given the required site layout to deliver a functioning school, it was accepted early on that it was not practicable to retain the hedge. However, designs retained the Oak tree from their inception.
- 2.6. The presence of lower value habitats presented good opportunities for delivering a range of habitat types at the site without the need to be concerned about meeting trading rules.

Habitat and Condition Targets

2.7. Table 9, below, is set out in the same layout as the Natural England template. However, the template does not readily allow for the complexities of the site (and indeed many sites) where there is no direct boundary correlation between pre-and post-development parcels. Therefore Column 1 (baseline habitats) and Column 4 (baseline condition) have been removed from the template. This will have no bearing on the interventions as these habitats are all to be lost prior to construction commencing, rather than these parcels being subject to interventions focussed on creation rather than enhancement.

Table 9 Habitat and condition targets

Target Habitat Type	Parcel/ Feature Refs	Target Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets
Modified grassland	8-19	Poor	1	None
Other neutral grassland	1-7	Poor	2	C (bare ground cover); E (species indicating suboptimal condition)
Mixed scrub	27	Poor	1	A (species composition); C (invasive non-native plants)
Introduced shrub	20-26; 28, 29	n/a	1	n/a
Individual trees	-	Poor	10	<i>Non-native / cultivars</i> : B (canopy cover); D (health); F (oversailing vegetation).
Individual trees	-	Moderate	27	<i>Native species trees</i> : A (native species); B (canopy cover); D (health); F (oversailing vegetation).
Urban built habitats	31-45	n/a	n/a	n/a
Native species hedgerow	H1	Moderate	5	A1 (height); A2 (width); B1 (base gap); B2 (canopy gappiness); C1 (undisturbed adjacent ground vegetation); D1 (invasive species). NB while all criteria targeted – if achieved – would result in Good condition, it is anticipated that some of these may not be achievable and therefore a cautionary approach to likely future success has been adopted.
Non-native ornamental hedgerow	H2	Poor	1	No habitat condition criteria published. However, broadly speaking, the targets would be minimising gappiness / maximising cover and avoiding presence of invasive species.

Habitat Retention

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats

- 2.8. The only habitat to be retained on site will be the existing semi-mature Oak tree towards the eastern boundary of the site. This will be protected by standard tree protection fencing during the construction phase.
- 2.9. Landscaping planting / seeding will result in a species-rich grassland seed mix being oversown in the existing sward, which will be carefully prepared for this operation within the root protection area.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used

- 2.10. Tree protection fencing. See arboricultural report in main planning application.

Habitat Retention Plan

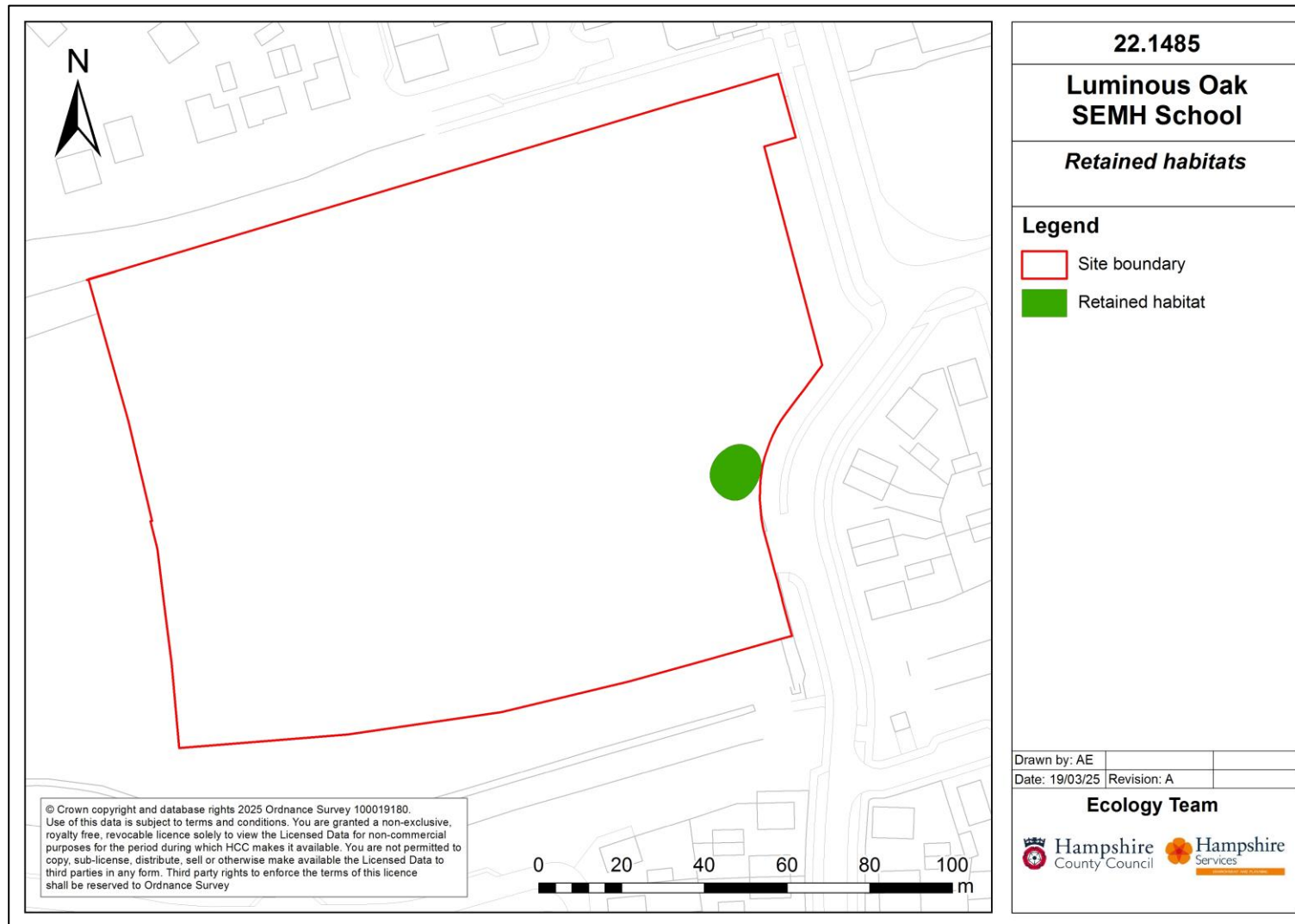


Figure 4 Retained habitat

Habitat Creation Plan

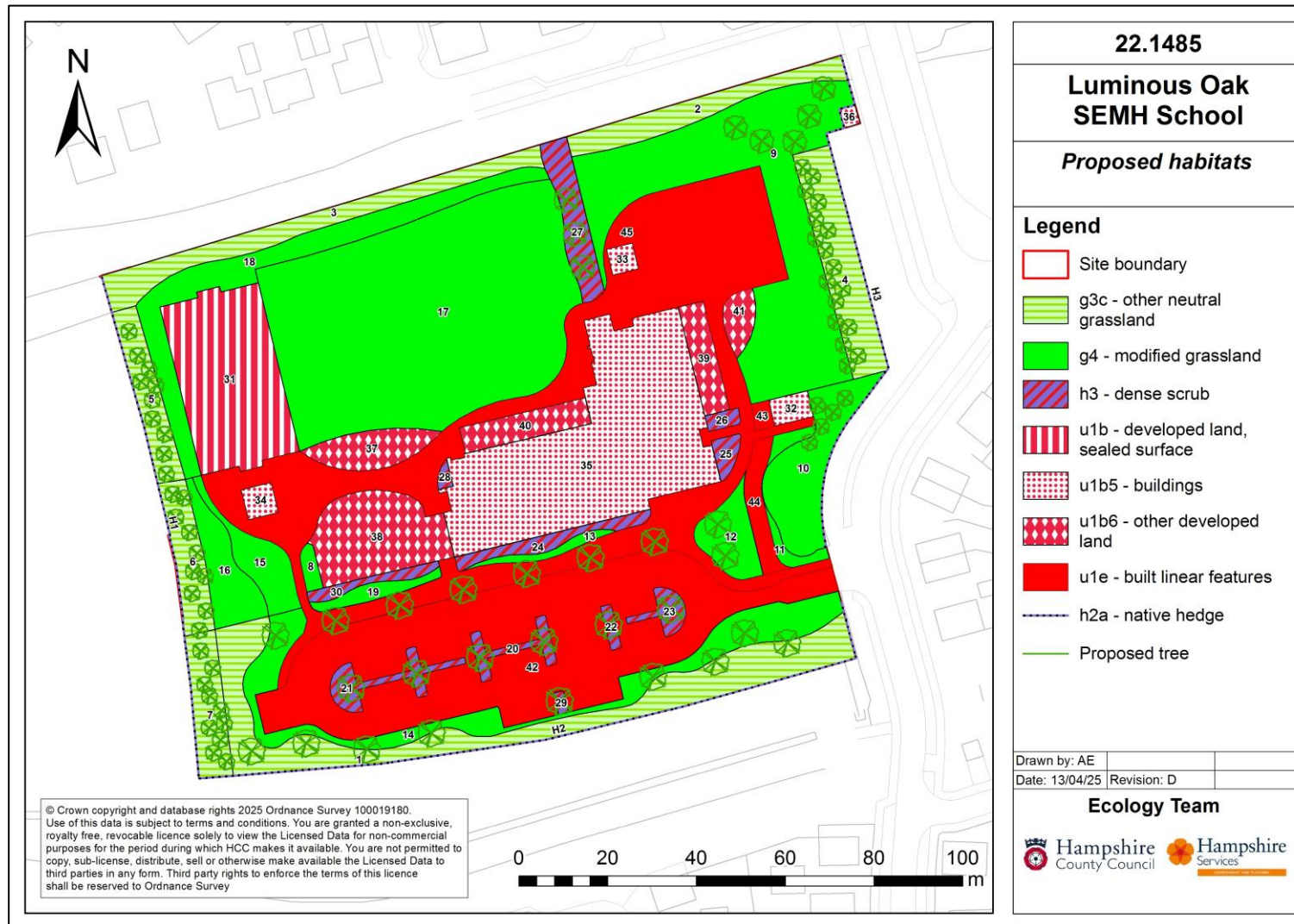


Figure 5 Habitat creation plan

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

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: <u>Topsoil sampling and testing</u> 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. <u>Topsoil (general)</u> 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:		<u>g4 modified grassland</u>				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement approach	Management approach
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.	No	8-19	As per standard amenity and grass pitch specifications in supporting Landscape Specification.	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	8-19	As per standard amenity and grass pitch	N/A – no enhancement proposed.	As standard for school amenity grassland areas. Regular mowing to

	creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.			specifications in supporting Landscape Specification.		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	8-19	As per standard amenity and grass pitch specifications in supporting Landscape Specification.	N/A – no enhancement proposed.	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	8-19	As per standard amenity and grass pitch specifications in supporting Landscape Specification.	N/A – no enhancement proposed.	Monitoring and reseedling as necessary
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	Yes	8-19	As per standard amenity and grass pitch specifications in supporting Landscape Specification.	N/A – no enhancement proposed.	Monitoring and reseedling as necessary

F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	8-19	As per standard amenity and grass pitch specifications in supporting Landscape Specification.	N/A – no enhancement proposed.	Regular mowing will discourage encroachment or establishment of bracken in areas of g4 modified grassland.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	8-19	As per standard amenity and grass pitch specifications in supporting Landscape Specification.	N/A – no enhancement proposed.	Regular mowing will discourage encroachment or establishment of invasive species in areas of g4 modified grassland. If identified, treat as necessary.

Additional management prescriptions

There are no additional management prescriptions.

The amenity grassland areas are not specifically targeted to deliver biodiversity gains beyond the intrinsic 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

2.11. N/A

What success looks like

2.12. N/A

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

2.13. 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

2.14. 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	Year 1	As above
Sowing		Year 1	As above
First- and second-year management		Year 1 and 2	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		Subsequent years	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

2.15. 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

2.16. 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	27	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	27	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	27	N/A – not targeted.	N/A – new habitat	
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	27	N/A – not targeted.	N/A – new habitat	

Additional Management Prescriptions

2.17. 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

2.18. N/A

What success looks like

2.19. N/A

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

2.20. 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

2.21. 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 P13332-TER-XX-00-D-L-3001.			

Additional supporting information

2.22. N/A

What success looks like

2.23. Healthy trees growing where they have been planted.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary

2.24. 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

2.25. **PLEASE NOTE:** H1 is not included as part of this HMMP. The development site will also be subject to a Hazel Dormouse Mitigation Licence. In order to avoid Natural England raising concerns over the discharge of relevant conditions prior to granting the licence and the resultant time delays this would cause, H1 is to be used to support the necessary Dormouse compensation habitat and not be included in the HMMP. Nevertheless, all of the native hedges H1, H2, and H3 will be created and managed in the same way.

Additional Management Prescriptions

2.26. 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 in the winter months will be done carefully to ensure there is no disturbance to the hedge base, in order to avoid harm or disturbance to hibernating Dormice. 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

2.27. N/A

What success looks like

2.28. N/A

Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures

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
11-04-25	Modified grassland	Failing to gain sufficient grass cover	>5% of area is damaged / bare ground	Reseeding
11-04-25	Other neutral grassland	Fails to establish	>5% cover fails to establish	Reseeding
11-04-25		Failing to gain sufficient grass cover	>5% of area is damaged / bare ground	Reseeding
11-04-25		Insufficient species diversity (not specifically targeted but if diversity falls significantly, habitat is likely to fall in distinctiveness)	Meets fewer than three of the following criteria: ▪ <20% cover of herbs / sedges ▪ <8 species per m² ▪ >2 grass species present that are agricultural / amenity grassland species e.g. Perennial Ryegrass ▪ >30% cover of ryegrass and White Clover	Reseeding, plug planting, wildflower turf, dependent on ecologist's recommendations.

11-04-25		Excessive burden of undesirable plants (thistles, dock etc.)	>20% cover or obvious denser patches present.	Spot treatment and / or hand-pulling as necessary
11-04-25	Mixed scrub	Over-dominance by single species	>75% cover of one species	Removal and replanting of other species plants.
11-04-25	Individual trees	Establishment failure	Dead, dying, or diseased trees within first two years	Replace
11-04-25		Tree health decline	Significant health defects, either through tree health or damage from animals or humans	Replace
11-04-25	Hedgerow	Hedge shrub plant failure	Dead, dying, or diseased trees within first two years	Replace
		Hedge plant health decline	Significant health defects, either through tree health or damage from animals or humans	Replace
		Poor structure to hedge base	Gap between ground and base of canopy is >0.5m for >10% of length	Review management of adjacent grassland areas; Adapt as necessary e.g. to address possible mower damage. Consider additional planting of hedgerow shrubs or tall herbs typical of hedgerow habitats.

3. Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring Strategy

Details of the monitoring strategy

3.1. Monitoring will take place on all significant habitats to:

- Assess the habitat parcels against the UKHab definitions to ensure the habitat type is being delivered
- Assess the condition of the habitats against the target conditions set out in this HMMP, which themselves are set out to be consistent with the condition assessment sheets that support the BNG Metric.
- The results of the monitoring will be input into the BNG Metric to assess whether the overall net gain target is either being met or, where the 'time to target condition' has not yet been reached, if is still likely to be met within the expected timescale.

3.2. After the first-year establishment and any time in the landscaping contract for such work, monitoring will take place at years 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 30

Monitoring Methods and Intervals

Details of the monitoring methods of the management plan targets

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Modified grassland	Assessment against UKHab habitat definition	Years 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 30
Other neutral grassland	Assessment against UKHab habitat definition	Years 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 30
Mixed scrub	Assessment against UKHab habitat definition	Years 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 30
Individual trees	Assessment against UKHab habitat definition	Years 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 30
Hedgerow	Assessment against UKHab habitat definition	Years 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 30

Monitoring Reports

Monitoring Report Schedule

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.

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.

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports:			Solent Academies Trust
Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports:			Hampshire County Council
Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be Reviewed	Comments
1	September	September or October	Report on results of initial grassland, scrub, tree, and hedge creation measures.
3	September	September or October	Report of current habitat type and condition together with any actions taken and recommendations / actions to be taken forward to subsequent years.
5	September	September or October	Report of current habitat type and condition together with any actions taken and recommendations / actions to be taken forward to subsequent years.
7	September	September or October	Report of current habitat type and condition together with any actions taken and recommendations / actions to be taken forward to subsequent years.
10	September	September or October	Report of current habitat type and condition together with any actions taken and recommendations / actions

			to be taken forward to subsequent years.
15	September	September or October	Report of current habitat type and condition together with any actions taken and recommendations / actions to be taken forward to subsequent years.
20	September	September or October	Report of current habitat type and condition together with any actions taken and recommendations / actions to be taken forward to subsequent years.
30	September	September or October	Report of current habitat type and condition together with any actions taken and recommendations / actions to be taken forward to subsequent years.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches

- 3.3. The Academy and their nominated grounds maintenance contractor will keep a record of any concerns over the habitat development during routine management operations. These concerns will be discussed with their nominated ecologist. If necessary, decisions will be taken on any necessary remedial action or changes to the management plan to achieve the desired outcomes.
- 3.4. Review meetings will take place between the Academy Trust and their nominated ecologist following each monitoring report to discuss any issues that might need considering. The HMMP and habitat management prescriptions will be updated as necessary, and the reports forwarded to the LPA for review as required.