

NETLEY COURT CARE HOME, SOUTHAMPTON

HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Draft Document

January 2026

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NETLEY COURT CARE HOME, SOUTHAMPTON

HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background.....	1
1.2	The Site	1
1.3	Aims and Scope of Report.....	1
1.4	Site Proposals.....	1
2.0	SITE BASELINE ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	3
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	Habitats.....	3
2.3	Protected Species	3
2.3.1	<i>Birds</i>	3
2.3.2	<i>Reptiles</i>	3
2.3.3	<i>Invertebrates</i>	3
2.3.4	<i>Hedgehog</i>	4
3.0	GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	5
3.1	Introduction	5
3.2	Scope of Management Plan	5
3.3	Phasing Strategy	5
3.4	Funding.....	5
3.5	Legal Agreement	5
3.6	Roles & Responsibilities	5
3.7	Contractors	6
3.8	Herbicides	6
3.9	Review	6
4.0	GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	7
4.1	Introduction	7
4.2	Overview of Management Plan Aims	7
4.3	Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information.....	7
5.0	HABITAT-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRESCRIPTIONS	8
5.1	Introduction	8
5.2	Habitat Retention	8
5.3	Creation, Management Targets and Prescriptions.....	8
5.4	Enhancement of Other Woodland; Broadleaved.....	8
5.4.1	<i>Objectives for Other Woodland; Broadleaved</i>	8
5.4.2	<i>Habitat Enhancement</i>	9
5.5.1	<i>Management Prescriptions</i>	10
5.6	Creation of Other Woodland; Broadleaved	10
5.6.1	<i>Objectives of Other Woodland; Broadleaved</i>	10
5.6.2	<i>Habitat Creation</i>	11
5.6.3	<i>Management Prescriptions</i>	11
5.7	Creation of Rural Trees	11
5.7.1	<i>Objectives of Rural Trees</i>	11
5.7.2	<i>Habitat Creation</i>	11
5.7.3	<i>Management Prescriptions</i>	12
5.8	Enhancement of Existing Rural Trees	12
5.8.1	<i>Objectives for Rural Trees</i>	12
5.8.2	<i>Habitat Enhancement</i>	12
5.8.3	<i>Management Prescriptions</i>	13

5.9	Creation of Gorse Scrub	13
5.9.1	<i>Objectives for Gorse Scrub</i>	13
5.9.2	<i>Habitat Creation</i>	13
5.9.3	<i>Management Prescriptions</i>	13
6.0	MONITORING SCHEDULE	14
6.1	Monitoring Strategy	14
6.2	Monitoring Methods and Intervals	15
6.3	Monitoring Reporting	15
6.4	Adaptive Management	15
7.0	REFERENCES	17
Map 1	Site Location Plan	
Map 2	Post Development Habitat Plan	
Map 3	Ecological Enhancement Map	
Appendix 1	Site Proposals Plan	
Appendix 2	Target Conditions for Biodiversity Net Gain Purposes – Habitats to be created across the site	
Appendix 3	Timetable for Management Works	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecological Survey and Assessment Limited (ECOSA) have been appointed by Hartwood Care (3) Ltd to prepare a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) for the redevelopment of Netley Court Care Home, Victoria Road, Netley, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 5DR (hereafter referred to as the site).

The information within this document is based on previous work undertaken by ECOSA including an Ecological Impact Assessment (ECOSA, 2025a) and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (ECOSA, 2025b), both prepared in order to support the planning application.

1.2 The Site

The site is located in Netley, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 4552 0844.

The property consists of a care home with associated parking gardens and greenspace, backing onto the seafront. The site itself is limited to the seafront, including shingle, Mean High Water, and the sea wall and the bank adjoining it and the property gardens.

The site is located on the east seafront of Southampton Water, which connects to the River Itchen and the River Test in the north. East of the site consists of residential areas, with Netley recreational ground approximately 350 metres east of the site. Netley Abbey lies approximately 550 metres north of the site, with Royal Victoria Country Park located approximately 380 metres south of the site. Further east, the landscape is dominated by agricultural land, solar farms and woodland blocks.

1.3 Aims and Scope of Report

The aim of this document is to outline the habitat management and monitoring prescriptions required at the site, in order to retain and enhance the long-term ecological value. This plan covers a 30-year period with a review at a minimum interval every five years including a full review in Year 1 and monitoring every year between Year 1 and Year 5. The monitoring and review strategy is set out in Section 6.0.

1.4 Site Proposals

The proposal is for the existing sea defence retaining wall to be removed and replaced with a new wall to prevent erosion. The works will require the presence of some machinery at the bottom of the bank along the beach. No machinery will be used along the top of the bank. The works will require clearance of some of the vegetation and trees currently present along the existing wall.

The Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan is based on the proposal plans produced by BJC Planning (Drawing No. E/248/2025.04.29) (BJC Planning, 2025) (**Appendix 1**).

2.0 SITE BASELINE ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

2.1 Introduction

This section summarises the ecological baseline of the site drawn from the results of surveys carried out by ECOSA in 2025 in order to provide context to the management prescriptions. Further details of the ecological baseline conditions of the site are available in the accompanying Ecological Impact Assessment (ECOSA, 2025a) and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (ECOSA, 2025b).

2.2 Habitats

The baseline habitats present on site and as defined by the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab) methodology (UKHab Ltd, 2023), include:

- Estuarine rocky habitats;
- Gorse scrub;
- Other broadleaved woodland; and
- Rural trees.

2.3 Protected Species

2.3.1 Birds

The site offers opportunities for nesting birds in the form of woodland, rural trees and scrub. The estuarine rocky habitats on site also provides suitable habitat for wintering birds and breeding shore bird species.

To enhance the site for nesting birds, two nest boxes (WoodStone Alicante Bird Box or a bird box of similar design) will be installed onto existing trees within the woodland. Bird box locations can be found on **Map 3**.

2.3.2 Reptiles

The site offers opportunities for common reptile species in the form of scrub and woodland throughout the site.

To enhance the site for reptiles, the creation of a two hibernacula, comprising of log piles, should be placed within the boundary habitats one at the south-eastern corner of the site adjacent to existing gorse scrub and the other in the south-western corner of the site outside of the woodland habitat.

2.3.3 Invertebrates

The scrub and woodland habitats on site are likely to support a range of common and widespread invertebrate species.

There are opportunities to enhance the site for stag beetles through provision of two hibernacula on site as described in Paragraph 2.3.2 which will provide a food source for this species.

2.3.4 Hedgehog

The woodland and scrub habitats on site provide foraging opportunities for European hedgehog.

There are opportunities to enhance the site for hedgehogs through provision of two hibernacula on site as described in Paragraph 2.3.2 which will provide shelter and a food source for this species.

3.0 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

3.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the general management prescriptions for the site.

3.2 Scope of Management Plan

The management plan covers only those areas which are deemed to be significant enhancements in line with the requirements of national policy. A large proportion of the site will be retained in its current state, with only small amounts of habitat to be enhanced or created. Therefore, this plan focuses on medium or higher distinctiveness habitats only.

3.3 Phasing Strategy

The scheme is anticipated to be delivered in a single phase. Whilst the exact timelines for construction are currently unknown it is anticipated that the habitat creation and enhancement proposed within this document will take place within a year of the impacts from the scheme occurring.

3.4 Funding

Funding for the management will be the responsibility of Hartwood Care (3) Ltd or their successors in title.

3.5 Legal Agreement

The long-term management as set out within this document is anticipated to be secured by Section 106 agreement as part of the planning application.

3.6 Roles & Responsibilities

The responsibility for the implementation of the management plan will be Hartwood Care (3) Ltd or their successors in title who will manage both the construction phase and the operational phase. It will be the responsibility of Hartwood Care (3) Ltd or their successors in title to appoint appropriate contractors and specialists in order to undertake the management proposed within this document.

The HMMP has been prepared by Ecological Survey and Assessment Limited (ECOSA) who have been acting as the project ecologists since the planning application phase.

An ecologist will subsequently be appointed by Hartwood Care (3) Ltd to undertake the monitoring and review of the HMMP as the scheme progresses.

3.7 Contractors

The proposed habitat creation and management works will be undertaken by specialist contractors with suitable experience in the management measures proposed. Monitoring and review will be undertaken by and in conjunction with suitably qualified ecologists with other specialists, such as arboricultural consultants and landscape architects employed/consulted as necessary.

3.8 Herbicides

Wherever possible management regimes proposed within this document aim to be undertaken using the most environmentally and ecologically sensitive methods possible. For this reason, the use of herbicides will be prohibited as part of day-to-day management activities. The only exception would be if their use was deemed absolutely necessary for overall ecological benefit in the future and the necessity was reviewed and approved by a suitably qualified ecologist.

3.9 Review

As part of ongoing monitoring and review process, the management plan will be periodically reviewed in order to ensure that the objectives are being met. This plan covers a 30-year period with a review at a minimum interval of every five years, including a full review in Year 1, and monitoring every year between Year 1 and Year 5. The monitoring and review strategy is set out in **Table 1**.

4.0 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the objectives of the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan for the site.

4.2 Overview of Management Plan Aims

The overarching aim of the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan is to retain and enhance the long-term ecological value of the site. This will be achieved through the following measures:

- Creation of new, native species-rich and wildlife friendly habitats to enhance biodiversity at the site as a whole;
- Establishment of long-term management prescriptions for new and retained habitats to ensure the habitat diversity and suitability for wildlife is maintained; and
- To achieve target conditions set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment in order to achieve the Biodiversity Units assessed as part of the scheme (ECOSA, 2025b).

4.3 Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information

Existing medium distinctiveness habitats such as other woodland; broadleaved and rural trees will have their condition enhanced. Additionally, the creation of urban trees will achieve medium values of distinctiveness and will be managed to a moderate condition.

5.0 HABITAT-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section provides the habitat-specific management objectives and prescriptions for the site. It sets out the measures necessary to protect retained habitats within the site.

5.2 Habitat Retention

The majority of the habitats within the site are to be retained. These are:

- Estuarine rocky habitats (0.103 hectares);
- Developed land; sealed surface (0.003 hectares);
- Other woodland; broadleaved (0.0123 hectares)
- Gorse scrub (0.058 hectares); and
- Rural trees (four small, three medium and one large).

5.3 Creation, Management Targets and Prescriptions

The target conditions and associated criteria for each habitat have been provided in **Appendix 2**. These are then translated into the objectives and management prescriptions for the site. The objectives for each habitat are based on the condition assessment criteria set out in the Biodiversity Metric 4.0 Condition Assessment Sheets (DEFRA, 2023).

The habitat creation, management targets, prescriptions and specific actions are provided in **Table 2**. These specific actions will be updated each year as the project progresses and the next five years' worth of actions generated based on the management prescriptions provided in **Table 2**.

For the purposes of this document Year 0 is defined as being the first 12 months where site clearance and/or construction works commence, with Year 1 being the first year following the commencement on site, and the remaining years following on from that.

5.4 Enhancement of Other Woodland; Broadleaved

All of the existing other woodland; broadleaved on site (0.0123 hectares) will have its condition enhanced from 'poor' to 'moderate' through management. This will involve the removal of Rhododendron, an invasive non-native species, from the site.

5.4.1 Objectives for Other Woodland; Broadleaved

The specific objectives for the woodland following enhancement are:

- One age-class of tree will be present throughout the woodland;

- There will be no evidence of significant browsing damage throughout the woodland;
- No invasive species present in the woodland;
- Three to four native tree or shrub species found across the woodland parcel;
- More than 80% of canopy trees and understory shrubs are native;
- 0 to 20% of the woodland has areas of temporary open space;
- No evidence of woodland coppice or multiple classes of tree are required to be present;
- Tree mortality is 10% or less, with no pests, diseases or crown dieback;
- No recognisable woodland NVC plant community is required to be present at ground level.
- One storey of woodland vertical structure present across the woodland;
- No veteran trees are required to be present within the woodland;
- Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel are required to have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities. And;
- No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground is evident with the woodland.

5.4.2 Habitat Enhancement

To achieve the objectives for the woodland, the existing Rhododendron will be cleared and removed from the site. This will be carried out in line with best practice as described by the Forestry Commission (Forestry Commission, 2006).

- 5.5** This will involve initially clearing bushes and top growth above ground level. Following this root balls will be excavated in order to prevent regrowth. After clearance it will be ensured that all cleared Rhododendron is removed from site to be disposed of. Any seedlings present should also be hand pulled from the ground. Care will be taken to ensure no fragments of the plant remain on site to re-establish. To prevent damage to the woodland and other habitats on site, the clearance will be undertaken using hand tools and not heavy machinery.

5.5.1 Management Prescriptions

Monitoring should take place, with visits in Years 1 to 5 and then every five years, to check for regrowth of the Rhododendron. If any regrowth is noted during these visits, it will be removed using the same procedure noted within Paragraph 5.4.2.

5.6 Creation of Other Woodland; Broadleaved

Where small amounts of woodland at its southern border will be cleared to facilitate the works, this area will be reestablished following the completion of the works

5.6.1 Objectives of Other Woodland; Broadleaved

The specific objectives for the woodland following enhancement are:

- One age-class of tree will be present throughout the woodland;
- There will be no evidence of significant browsing damage throughout the woodland;
- No invasive species present in the woodland;
- Three to four native tree or shrub species found across the woodland parcel;
- More than 80% of canopy trees and understory shrubs are native;
- 0 to 20% of the woodland has areas of temporary open space;
- No evidence of woodland coppice or multiple classes of tree are required to be present;
- Tree mortality is 10% or less, with no pests, diseases or crown dieback;
- No recognisable woodland NVC plant community is required to be present at ground level.
- One storey of woodland vertical structure present across the woodland;
- No veteran trees are required to be present within the woodland;
- Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel are required to have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities. And;
- No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground is evident with the woodland.

5.6.2 Habitat Creation

To replace lost trees further planting will be required. will be planted preferably between November and February and in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape (British Standards, 2014). Tree tube guards will be installed around newly planted whips to help prevent grazing damage while the trees are establishing. Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used, and any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size, usually at four to five years. Native species such as pedunculate oak, holly and goat willow.

5.6.3 Management Prescriptions

The trees will be well-watered during dry spells for the first two years (Years 1 and 2 in Section 6.0). Beyond this, the trees will require restocking of failures and selective thinning to be undertaken outside the nesting bird season (March to September, inclusive).

5.7 Creation of Rural Trees

A total of four urban trees will be planted with the site boundary, and an additional nine urban trees within the off-site area.

5.7.1 Objectives of Rural Trees

The specific objectives for the rural trees are to:

- Plant only native species (or at least 70% native species);
- Ensure that 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;
- Ensure there is little to no evidence of adverse impact on tree health by human activities, and no regular pruning regime, so trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height;
- Ensure more than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.

5.7.2 Habitat Creation

The rural trees will be planted preferably between November and February and in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape (British Standards, 2014). Tree tube guards will be installed around newly planted whips to help prevent grazing damage while the trees are establishing. Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used, and any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size, usually at four to five years.

5.7.3 Management Prescriptions

The trees will be well-watered during dry spells for the first two years (Years 1 and 2 in Section 6.0). Beyond this, the trees will require restocking of failures and selective thinning to be undertaken outside the nesting bird season (March to September, inclusive).

5.8 Enhancement of Existing Rural Trees

Four trees on site currently assessed at “moderate” condition will be enhanced to “good” condition through management.

5.8.1 Objectives for Rural Trees

The specific objectives for the existing rural trees following enhancement are to:

- Ensure that 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;
- Ensure there is little to no evidence of adverse impact on tree health by human activities, and no regular pruning regime, so trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height;
- Create natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark; and,
- Ensure more than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.

5.8.2 Habitat Enhancement

In order to improve the condition of the existing trees, ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates will need to be created within the trees. This shall be achieved by using ‘veteranisation’ techniques to create these features. This process will involve the deliberate damaging or wounding of the existing trees to accelerate the development of features which could be used by vertebrates and invertebrates (Sussex Wildlife Trust, 2026).

This will involve:

- Intentionally tearing, cutting or breaking branches to imitate storm damage;
- Damaging the bark/trunk to simulate animal damage; and
- Creating woodpecker-like holes, or holes similar to other wood-boring insects.

Care will be taken to ensure that damage to the trees is not extensive and threatening to the life of the tree. For the three trees classed as “medium” sized, only one feature will

be created, for the tree classed as “large” two features will be created. These should be created by a qualified tree surgeon to improve their success and reduce the risk of excessive damage to the trees.

5.8.3 Management Prescriptions

The created features will be checked on visits in Years 1 to 5 and then every five years to ensure that they have established correctly. If the features have not established, then further management will be required to develop them.

5.9 Creation of Gorse Scrub

Where small areas of gorse scrub are to be cleared to allow for the works to proceed, these areas will be re-established.

5.9.1 Objectives for Gorse Scrub

The specific objectives for gorse scrub are:

- 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,
- The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.
- There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.

5.9.2 Habitat Creation

Due to the current presence of the gorse scrub in these areas with more areas of this habitat immediately adjacent, it is expected that this habitat will naturally establish if left. If no evidence of reestablishment is noted during visits in Years 1 and 3, then replanting will take place to ensure the establishment of the scrub. This replanting should consist of native species such as gorse and goat willow in order to maintain species diversity.

5.9.3 Management Prescriptions

The shrubs will be well-watered during dry spells for the first two years (Years 1 and 2 in Section 6.0). Beyond this, shrubs may require *ad hoc* remedial works as necessary. These should be undertaken outside the nesting bird season.

6.0 MONITORING SCHEDULE

6.1 Monitoring Strategy

An ecologist will be appointed on the project throughout the habitat creation process to advise on the measures set out within this document and keep the success of these measures under review. The timescales for management and monitoring are show in detail in **Appendix 3**

A review of the habitat creation measures implemented will be undertaken by the responsible ecologist following the completion of the habitat creation measures in Year 1. Following the implementation of the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, any necessary revisions to the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan will be made accordingly by the ecologist. Should any significant deviations, which would affect the ability of the scheme to deliver the habitat specific objectives, be noted then this document may require significant revisions and the timeline for delivery adjusted accordingly.

The habitat measures implemented will be subject to a period of monitoring based on the details contained within this section. The results of the monitoring will primarily be used to track progress and success of habitat creation measures, trends in biodiversity at the site and to identify any changes which need to be made to the management prescriptions. In addition to the formal monitoring measures set out it is also anticipated that regular walkovers will be undertaken by the managing agents to identify any obvious deviations or faults.

There will be a formal review in Year 1, Year 2, Year 3 and Year 5 and every subsequent five years. This will enable issues to be identified and resolved where required. This will include the following information:

- Details of extent, timing and outcome of all works undertaken since the previous review;
- Managing agent's and ecologist's assessment of effectiveness of works undertaken and the HMMP as a whole;
- Updates to the management prescriptions; and
- A re-assessment of the BNG of the site may be necessary following five years of the implementation of the proposed habitat management measures in order to ensure that the proposed habitat management prescriptions have been delivered in terms of condition.

6.2 Monitoring Methods and Intervals

The monitoring methods to be implemented at the site will primarily be updating UKHab survey and Condition Assessment to ensure that habitats are establishing in accordance with the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment undertaken for the site. The schedule for this is set out in **Table 2**.

6.3 Monitoring Reporting

Formal monitoring reports will be submitted to Eastleigh Borough Council at the intervals set out in **Table 1**. An ecologist will subsequently be appointed by Hartwood Care (3) Ltd to undertake the monitoring and review of the HMMP as the scheme progresses. The appointed management company for the site will be responsible for submitting the reports to Eastleigh Borough Council (to be appointed).

In addition, the HMMP will be subject to formal review at regular intervals. These are also provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Monitoring Report and HMMP Review Schedule

Year	Reporting/Review	Comments
Year 1	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	To assess the success of the habitat creation measures undertaken at the start of the project and adapt HMMP as necessary
Year 2	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	HMMP review only undertaken if significant deviations noted
Year 3	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	HMMP review only undertaken if significant deviations noted
Year 4	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	HMMP review only undertaken if significant deviations noted
Year 5	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	Five-year management and monitoring review
Year 10	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	Five-year management and monitoring review
Year 15	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	Five-year management and monitoring review
Year 20	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	Five-year management and monitoring review
Year 25	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	Five-year management and monitoring review
Year 30	Monitoring Report and HMMP Review	Five-year management and monitoring review

6.4 Adaptive Management

Ad-hoc monitoring of habitats will be carried out during the monitoring surveys in respect of the prescribed management measures and protected species.

Table

2: Monitoring Methods and Intervals

Habitat	Responsible party	Monitoring methods	Rationale	Seasonality	Years	Frequency
Other Woodland; Broadleaved	Ecologist appointed by Hartwood Care (3) Ltd	UK Hab Survey and Condition Assessment	To ensure habitat is in line with target condition and Rhododendron has not re-established.	Spring/Summer	Year 1 to Year 30	Yearly for Year 1 to Year 5 and then every five years after that.
Rural Trees			To ensure condition of retained trees is maintained and that the new trees are established and in line with target condition. As well as to ensure that veteranisation features have been successfully established.			
Gorse Scrub			To ensure that gorse scrub has re- established.			

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Map 1 Site Location Plan



**NETLEY COURT CARE HOME,
VICTORIA ROAD, NETLEY,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE**

**HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND
MONITORING PLAN**

Map 1 - Site Location Plan

Client:	Hartwood Care
Date:	January 2026
Status:	Draft

KEY

Site Boundary



Prepared by: KM	Date: 230625
Last amended by: LCC	Date: 220126



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Map 2 Post Development Habitat Plan



**NETLEY COURT CARE HOME,
VICTORIA ROAD, NETLEY,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE**

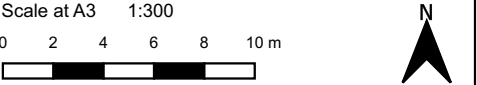
**HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING
PLAN**

Map 2 - Post-development Habitats

Client:	Hartwood Care
Date:	January 2026
Status:	Draft

KEY

-  Site Boundary
- Habitats**
-  Developed land; sealed surface
-  Features of littoral rock
-  Gorse scrub
-  Other woodland; broadleaved
- Individual Trees**
-  Proposed Large Rural Tree
-  Proposed Medium Rural Tree
-  Proposed Small Rural Tree



Prepared by: KM	Date: 230625
Last amended by: LCC	Date: 220126

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Map 3 Ecological Enhancement Map



NETLEY COURT CARE HOME,
VICTORIA ROAD, NETLEY,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE

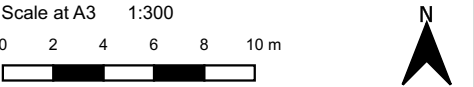
HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING
PLAN

Map 3 - Ecological Enhancements

Client:	Hartwood Care
Date:	January 2026
Status:	Draft

KEY

-  Site Boundary
- Habitats**
-  Developed land; sealed surface
-  Features of littoral rock
-  Gorse scrub
-  Other woodland; broadleaved
(enhanced from poor to moderate condition)
- Individual Trees**
-  Proposed Large Rural Tree
(enhanced from moderate to good condition)
-  Proposed Medium Rural Tree
(enhanced from moderate to good condition)
-  Proposed Small Rural Tree
- Mitigation Measures**
-  Bird Box
-  Hibernacula



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Appendix 1 Site Proposals Plan

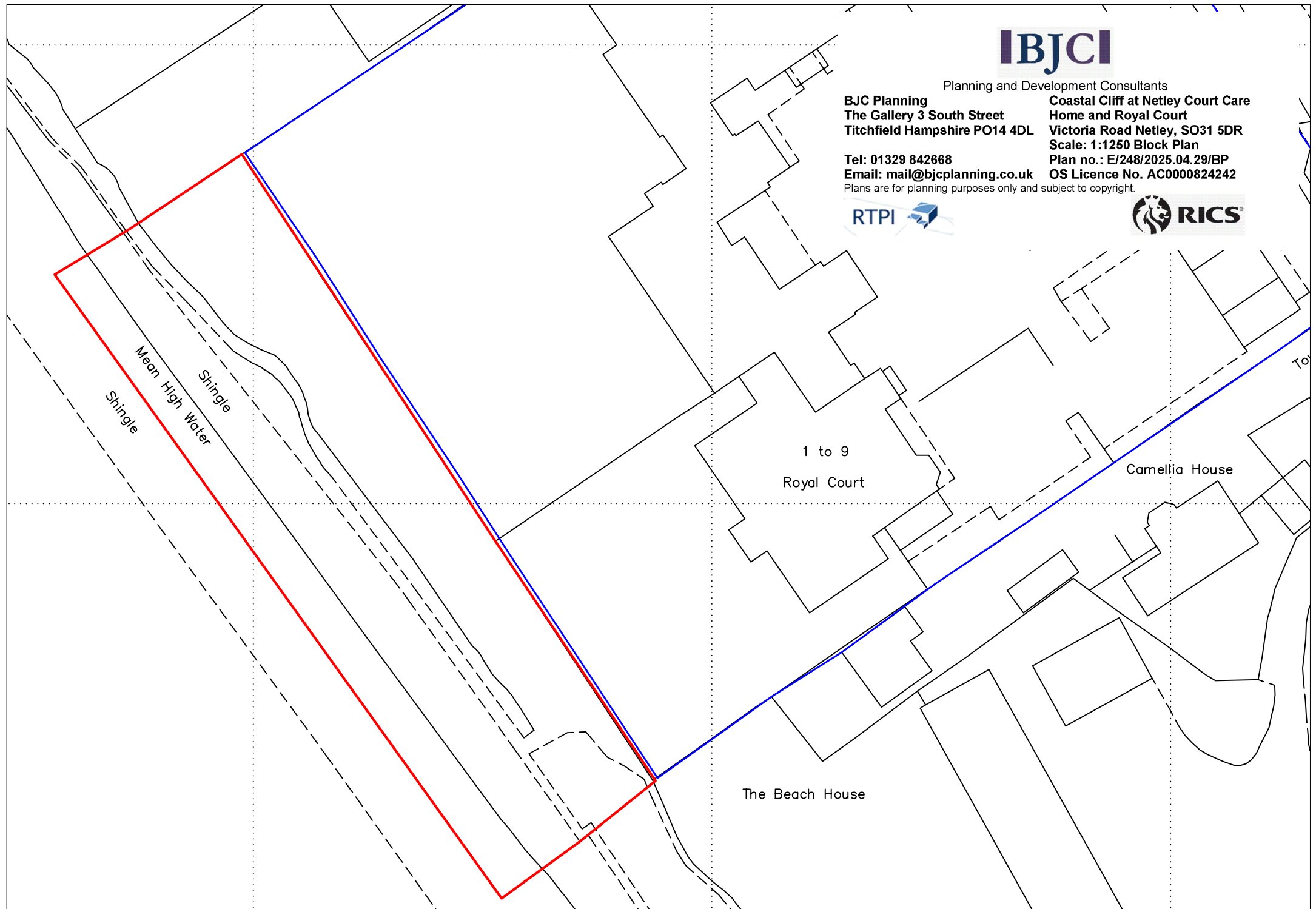


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Coastal Cliff at Netley Court Care
Home and Royal Court
Victoria Road Netley, SO31 5DR
Scale: 1:1250 Block Plan
Plan no.: E/248/2025.04.29/BP
OS Licence No. AC0000824242



Appendix 2 Target Conditions for Biodiversity Net Gain Purposes – Habitats to be created across the site

Habitat Reference	Target Habitat Type	Habitat Condition Sheet	Target Condition	Criteria Targeted
Gorse Scrub (created)	Gorse Scrub	Medium distinctiveness	Moderate	- 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 comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>, sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (only in its restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>, which can be up to 100% 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
Rural trees (enhanced)	Rural trees	Medium distinctiveness	Good	- A - The tree is a native species (or at least 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). - 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.
Rural trees (created)	Rural trees	Medium distinctiveness	Moderate	- A - The tree is a native species (or at least 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). - 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, - F - More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.
Other Woodland; Broadleaved (enhanced)	Other Woodland; Broadleaved	Medium distinctiveness	Moderate	- A (1) - One age-class of tree will be present throughout the woodland; - B (3) - There will be no evidence of significant browsing damage throughout the woodland; - C (3) - No invasive species present in the woodland; - D (2) - Three to four native tree or shrub species found across the woodland parcel; - E (3)- More than 80% of canopy trees and understory shrubs are native;

Habitat Reference	Target Habitat Type	Habitat Condition Sheet	Target Condition	Criteria Targeted
				▪ F (3) - to 20% of the woodland has areas of temporary open space; ▪ G (1) - No evidence of woodland coppice or multiple classes of tree are required to be present; ▪ H (3) - Tree mortality is 10% or less, with no pests, diseases or crown dieback; ▪ I (1) - No recognisable woodland NVC plant community is required to be present at ground level. ▪ J (1) - One storey of woodland vertical structure present across the woodland; ▪ K (1)- No veteran trees are required to be present within the woodland; ▪ L (1) - Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel are required to have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities. And; ▪ M (3) - No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground is evident with the woodland.
Other Woodland; Broadleaved (created)	Other Woodland; Broadleaved	Medium distinctiveness	Moderate	▪ A (1) - One age-class of tree will be present throughout the woodland; ▪ B (3) - There will be no evidence of significant browsing damage throughout the woodland; ▪ C (3) - No invasive species present in the woodland; ▪ D (2) - Three to four native tree or shrub species found across the woodland parcel; ▪ E (3)- More than 80% of canopy trees and understory shrubs are native; ▪ F (3) - to 20% of the woodland has areas of temporary open space; ▪ G (1) - No evidence of woodland coppice or multiple classes of tree are required to be present; ▪ H (3) - Tree mortality is 10% or less, with no pests, diseases or crown dieback; ▪ I (1) - No recognisable woodland NVC plant community is required to be present at ground level. ▪ J (1) - One storey of woodland vertical structure present across the woodland; ▪ K (1)- No veteran trees are required to be present within the woodland; ▪ L (1) - Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel are required to have deadwood, such as standing and fallen deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities. And; ▪ M (3) - No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground is evident with the woodland.

Appendix 3 Timetable for Management Works

Habitat	Responsible party	Management Prescription	Rationale	Timing
Other Woodland; Broadleaved	Hartwood Care (3) Ltd	Clearance of <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> and excavation of roots.	Removal of invasive non-native species to improve the condition of the woodland.	Year 1
		Installation of bird boxes	Improve nesting opportunities for birds on site	Year 1
		Checks for any regrowth of <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , and carrying out further clearance if necessary.	Prevent re-establishment of invasive species	March / April depending on water levels March / April depending on water levels Spring/ Summer September / October
Rural trees	Hartwood Care (3) Ltd	Rural tree planting	N/A	Year 1- November-February (with a preference for November)
		Existing rural tree veteranisation	To improve existing tree condition	Year 1
		Rural trees will be well- watered during dry spells for the first two years. Beyond this, the trees will require restocking of failures and selective thinning as necessary to be undertaken outside the nesting bird season.	To ensure that planting is well established	Year round

Habitat	Responsible party	Management Prescription	Rationale	Timing
		Any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size, usually at 4-5 years.	In order to ensure that trees are not constricted by tree guards being left on unnecessarily.	Year 4 or Year 5
Gorse scrub	Hartwood Care (3) Ltd	Scrub planting (if reestablishment does not occur without intervention)	N/A	Year 3
		Watering during dry spells	To ensure introduced shrubs do not fail to become established	Years 1-2

Following the five year management plan review the yearly prescriptions for the following five years will be generated based on the information provided in Table 2 and the success of the prescriptions over the previous five year period.