

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Ridge Farm
Date:	20/11/2025
Version:	1



Author: LC Ecological Client: Derrick

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Version Control

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

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
1	Draft	BW 20.11.25	

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

Authorship Details
LC Ecological Services, The Old Squash Court Rempstone Corfe Castle BH20 5JQ

1. Project Background

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

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	Biodiversity Net Gain. On-site
Development Name and Address	Ridge Farm, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 8GD
BNG Project Name and Address	Ridge Farm, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 8GD
Author Organisation	LC Ecological Services Limited
Landowner	Derrick Townsend
Land Manager	Derrick Townsend
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Derrick Townsend
Period covered by this management plan	Start: November 2025
	Five-year update: November 2030
	End: November 2055
Planning authority	Eastleigh Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	N/A
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SU 46738 09586
Metric revision/title	Statutory biodiversity metric, February 2024
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
0.762 hectares of developed land; sealed surface with be retained. 0.13 hectares of artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface will be retained. 1.214 hectares of poor condition modified grassland will be retained. 0.052 hectares of poor condition other neutral grassland will be retained. 0.033 hectares of bramble scrub will be retained. 0.024429 hectares of rural trees will be retained. 0.317 kilometres of non-native and ornamental hedgerow will be retained.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
5 years from scheme start with reduced management inputs expected after 5 years.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Annually for the first 5 years and then on request of Eastleigh Borough Council thereafter.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
The management of the site to ensure delivery of Biodiversity Units as specified in this document will be secured through a S106 Agreement between Mr Derrick Townsend and Eastleigh Borough Council.
Funding PB-B06
The Scheme is funded and administered by Mr Derrick Townsend (owner of the land and application area).
Legal Agreement PB-B07
This HMMP is secured through a S106 Agreement between Mr Derrick Townsend and Eastleigh Borough Council.

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01



Site Context Plan PB-F02

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



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08

Yes: ☐ No: ☐

No. Phasing is not relevant.

Roles and Responsibilities

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

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09

Name or Initials		Ben Willers		
Organisation		LC Ecological Services Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	On-going

Assessed the site for and coordination of BNG reporting

Statement of Competency

Responsibilities: Overseeing BNG condition assessments, calculations and creation of the HMMP document.

Ben Willers BSc (Hons): Creation of the HMMP document, review of BNG calculations and condition assessments.

David Caplin BSc (Hons), MSc: Data entry, BNG calculations, GIS map production, creation of HMMP document.

Ben Willers BSc (Hons) has worked as an ecologist for seven years. Ben is a Senior Ecologist at LC Ecological Services Limited and has knowledge in habitat surveys and identifying the best BNG strategy for a site. Ben has undertaken numerous field and IT based training courses on BNG practices, habitat and species identification.

David Caplin BSc (Hons) MSc is a GIS Specialist at LC Ecological Services, specialising in Biodiversity Net Gain. He has delivered multiple internal and external trainings to Ecologists and Developers in Biodiversity Net Gain and Best Practice. He is certified under the MoRPH River Condition Assessment (RCA) Methodology.

The team closely follows developing BNG practice, participates in relevant CPD to maintain competency, and maintains an open dialogue with other active practitioners to ensure that all relevant experience and insights are shared.

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10

Name or Initials		Derrick Townsend		
Organisation		Landowner		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	2055

Derrick Townsend will be responsible for managing the BNG measures on the land at Ridge Farm.

Statement of Competency

The owner has been living on site and managing the land.

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11

Name or Initials		N/A		
Organisation		N/A		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	2055

N/A

Statement of Competency

Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and, or, experience to manage the habitats to achieve the BNG requirements, through relevant training, qualifications, experience, or combination of these.				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		Eastleigh Borough Council		
Organisation		Eastleigh Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	2055
Eastleigh Borough Council is the local authority within which the development and BNG measures will be taking place. The Council will be responsible for the receipt of site monitoring reports, checking adequacy and requesting additional supporting data as the Council considers necessary. The Council is also responsible for enforcement in the instance that any failures are identified.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13
Much of the site comprises modified grassland mown regularly and has a short sward. A patch of bramble scrub is adjacent to the northern boundary in the west of the site. A medium sized ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) tree and two small sized ash trees are located in the north-west of the site adjacent to the northern boundary. A hedge comprising Leyland cypress (<i>Cypress leylandii</i>) is adjacent to the southern half of the eastern boundary. Part of a hedge comprising Leyland cypress is located in the north-west of the site. A hedge comprising Leyland cypress is located in the south-west of the site. A cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) hedge is located in the south of the site adjacent to the western boundary. A hedge comprising dominant Leyland cypress, a rare amount of holly (two instances), and locally rare amounts of hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) (one instance) is present in the south of the site. A gravel carpark is located near the centre of the site. Several gravel tracks are present within the southern half of the site. The majority of the southern half of the site comprises tarmac areas. A small patio area is located directly south of the bungalow in the west of the site. Multiple industrial units and shipping containers are present within the southern half of the site. A bungalow is also present and is located near the west of the site.
Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14
Site use will not change. However, 0.236ha of additional gravel car park has been added to the site. In addition, 0.2ha of modified grassland will be enhanced to moderate condition other neutral grassland and 0.07 kilometres of native hedgerow will be planted. The creation and enhancement of these habitats will result in a net gain of +0.37 habitat units which equates to +10.72%.

Site Context Photos PB-F03



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

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

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

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☐	The closest statutory designated site is Westwood Woodland Park which is located 660 metres west of the site. The next closest statutory designated sites are Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar SPA, Solent Maritime SAC, and Lincegrove and Hackett’s Marshes SSSI which are all located 1.64 kilometres south-east at their closest point. Due to the nature of the proposals and the intervening distances of these sites, direct and indirect impacts are not anticipated.
Protected and Notable Species	Does the presence or proximity of specific species on or near your site present any constraints or opportunities to project design or	☐	No notable species were recorded on site.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		None present.
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or near the site present any constraints or opportunities to proposals?	☐	No constraints.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	The baseline survey is detailed in the BNG report for the site (LCES, 2025)
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	The land is privately owned and no public access is available.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	There are no exceptional local climate conditions likely to impact the scheme.
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	No. The site is level.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	No.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	No. The proposed habitats are unlikely to be impacted by the underlying soil type of the site.
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No contaminated land is present.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	The soil is freely draining
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	No.
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	As the proposals are very minor, these will not impact any potential sites within the area.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	No.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management	☐	N/A

1. Baseline and Environmental Information

Biological Records

Designated Sites (BI-T01)

Provide a concise summary of the designated features within the designated sites that could be affected by the project. Categorise any potential impacts from the project, whether positive, negative, or negligible, as determined by your professional judgement.

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Project Site	Potential Impact from Project
	Statutory		
Westwood Woodland Park	Local Nature Reserve	0.66 km	Negligible
Lee-on-The Solent to Itchen Estuary	Site of Special Scientific Interest	1.63 km	
Hackets Marsh	Local Nature Reserve	1.64 km	
Lincegrove and Hackett's Marshes	Site of Special Scientific Interest	1.64 km	
Solent and Southampton Water	Ramsar, Special Protection Area	1.64 km	
Solent Maritime	Special Area of Conservation	1.64 km	
Millers Pond	Local Nature Reserve	1.80 km	
Netley Common	Local Nature Reserve	2.11 km	
Mercury Marshes	Local Nature Reserve	2.37 km	
Manor Farm	Local Nature Reserve	2.50 km	
Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods	Site of Special Scientific Interest	2.75 km	Negligible

Hook with Warsash	Local Nature Reserve	2.77 km	Negligible
Holly Hill Woodland Park	Local Nature Reserve	3.20 km	
Peartree Green	Local Nature Reserve	3.30 km	
Hythe to Calshot Marshes	Site of Special Scientific Interest	3.43 km	
Wildern	Local Nature Reserve	3.57 km	
Chessel Bay	Local Nature Reserve	3.77 km	
Dibden Bay	Site of Special Scientific Interest	4.60 km	
Warsash Common	Local Nature Reserve	4.66 km	
Moorgreen Meadows	Site of Special Scientific Interest	4.95 km	Negligible

Summary of Designated Sites (BI-B01)
None of the identified designated sites will be adversely impacted, either directly or indirectly, as a result of the proposed development.
Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B02)
N/A

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Ben Willers
Organisation	LC Ecological Service Ltd
Survey Date	4 th of April 2025
Statement of Competency	
Ben Willers BSc (Hons) has worked as an ecologist for seven years. Ben is a Senior Ecologist at LC Ecological Services Limited and has a good knowledge in habitat surveys and species identification. Ben has undertaken numerous field and IT based training courses on surveying habitats, and species identification.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
Weather was cloudy with light breeze. The temperature 12 degrees Celsius. There were no limitations to survey.	

Habitat Degradation

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

No. The planning application is retrospective. Therefore, the gravel parking area had already been installed at the time of the survey.

If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)

N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

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

Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
Area 1	Modified grassland (g4)	No	No	Species recorded within this habitat are typical of modified grassland. There were fewer than 6 vascular plant species per metre squared. Sward height was uniform throughout this habitat and was short due to regular mowing. No scrub was recorded within this habitat. Less than 5% of the total grassland area showed signs of physical damage. Cover of bare ground was less than 1%. No bracken was recorded within this habitat. No invasive non-native species were recorded within this habitat.	Poor	1.45
Area 2	Other neutral grassland (g3c)	No	No	Species recorded within this habitat are typical of other neutral grassland. Sward height was predominantly uniform throughout this habitat. Cover of bare ground was between 1% and 5%. No bracken or scrub was recorded within this habitat. Combined species cover was indicative of suboptimal condition and much of this habitat was used to store boat making equipment. There were less than 10 vascular plant species per metre squared.	Poor	0.052

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
Hedge 2	Non-native ornamental hedgerow (h2b)	No	No	A hedge comprising Leyland cypress (<i>Cypress leylandii</i>) is adjacent to the southern half of the eastern boundary	N/A	82

Watercourses (BI-T06)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and condition justification
	N/A			

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)
N/A
Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)
N/A

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



Geology and Topography

Geological Information (EI-B07)
The site is composed of deep stoneless well drained silty soils affected by groundwater, over gravel locally.
Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B08)
The proposed habitats are unlikely to be impacted by the underlying geology or soil type of the site.
Topography (EI-B09)
The topography of the site is not proposed to be significantly altered under the proposals.
Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B10)
The topography on site is unlikely to impact the habitat proposals.

Geology and Topography Plan (EI-F02)



Flood Risk Zones

Summary of Flood Risk Information (EI-B19)
The site is not located within a flood risk zone.
Potential Impact on Project (EI-B20)
There is no significant flood risk to the site, and so no impact on the proposed habitats.

Flood Risk Zone Plan (EI-F07)



2. Planned Management Activities

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

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01
The aim of the management plan is to enhance an area of poor condition modified grassland to moderate condition other neutral grassland; and to create a native hedgerow in poor condition. One aim of the management set out in this HMMP document is to enhance the condition of the modified grassland throughout the lifecycle of the scheme. This will be achieved through annual cutting and removal of the arisings, as well as monitoring to ensure the grassland remains at target condition and habitat. An area measuring 0.2 hectares of the poor condition modified grassland will be managed by scarifying the existing sward, overseeding with a wildflower seed mix of local provenance. The mowing regime will consist of two cuts per year with the first cut taking place in late spring, and the second cut taking place in September. The cuts will be undertaken in a way that ensures sward height is varied. This will allow the increase in condition to good with a varied sward height that should provide at least 20% of the grassland with a sward of less than seven centimetres and at least 20% of the sward greater than seven centimetres. This will allow this field to pass five of the criteria to result in a good condition. Another aim of the management set out in this HMMP document is to create poor condition native hedgerow. This will be done by planting two staggered rows of hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) whips. The whips will be protected with tree guards which will be maintained for the duration of the establishment phase. Any plants that die during the course of the establishment phase shall be replaced. At the end of the establishment phase, the tree guards will be removed if the trees have become successfully established to withstand deer browsing. Once established, the new hedgerow will be managed on a two-year rotational basis using best-practice techniques, with cutting undertaken in mid to late winter (January - February inclusive) to avoid nesting birds.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

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

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02
The grassland areas will develop into ecologically desirable habitats under the proposed management. The annual cutting and removing of arisings will promote the development of a diverse sward, and increase the microbiomes present within the habitats. The created native hedgerow will provide valuable shelter and foraging habitat for wildlife. Management of the hedgerow will be minimal, allowing it to establish naturally and develop structural diversity that supports invertebrates, birds, and small mammals. The created habitats will promote ecological enrichment of the area and provide further habitats for notable and protected species.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

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

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Modified grassland	Other neutral grassland	1	Poor	Moderate	10	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C, D, and E.	
no prior linear habitat	Native hedgerow	2	Poor	Poor	1	Poor condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A1, A2, B2, B3, C2, D1, D2	

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

The following will be implemented to enhance on-site poor condition modified grassland to moderate condition other neutral grassland:

- Scarification of existing sward
- Overseeding of a wildflower seed mix of local provenance, potentially with the addition of a hemi parasitic species such as yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) to aid in reducing soil nutrient levels.
- Ongoing management of the grassland, including cutting and taking off, after seed setting.

On-site poor condition native hedgerow will be created by implementing the following:

- Planting two staggered rows of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) whips.
- Any weed growth will be removed.
- All tree guards will be maintained for the duration of the establishment phase.
- Any plants that die during the course of the establishment phase shall be replaced.
- At the end of the establishment phase, the tree guards will be removed if the trees have become successfully established to withstand deer browsing.
- Once established, the new hedgerow will be managed on a two-year rotational basis using best-practice techniques, with cutting undertaken in mid to late winter (January - February inclusive) to avoid nesting birds.

Habitat Retention

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

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

Modified grassland: A total of 1.45 ha of poor condition modified grassland is present on site. A large area of modified grassland dominated by perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) with a short sward due to regular mowing is located in the north of the site. A smaller parcel of modified grassland is located adjacent to the eastern boundary, aligned approximately midway between the northern and southern boundaries. The majority of this area is used to store boat making equipment. The sward here is also short. Two small areas of modified grassland dominated by perennial ryegrass are located in the east of the site. The sward here is also short. 1.214 ha of this habitat will be retained.

Other neutral grassland: 0.21 ha of poor condition other neutral grassland is present on site including a bund adjacent to the northern boundary which has been colonised by abundant amounts of perennial rye-grass, annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*), and Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*), locally abundant amounts of ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), frequent amounts of ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), occasional amounts of scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomilla*), bristly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), and spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and a rare amount of red dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*). All of this habitat will be retained.

Bramble scrub: A patch of bramble scrub is adjacent to the northern boundary in the west of the site.

Individual rural trees: A medium sized ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) tree and two small sized ash trees are located in the north-west of the site adjacent to the northern boundary. These trees will be retained.

Non-native and ornamental hedgerow: A hedge comprising Leyland cypress (*Cypress leylandii*) is adjacent to the southern half of the eastern boundary. Part of a hedge comprising Leyland cypress is located in the north-west of the site. A hedge comprising Leyland cypress is located in the south-west of the site. A cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) hedge is located in the south of the site adjacent to the western boundary. A hedge comprising dominant Leyland cypress, a rare amount of holly (two instances), and locally rare amounts of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) (one instance) is present in the south of the site. 0.317 km of this habitat will be retained.

These habitats will be managed in the same manner as they currently are and will be maintained at their existing condition score. No additional measures are required as these habitats will effectively remain unchanged.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

N/A

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01



Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

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

Target Hedgerow Type:		Created native hedgerow				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Hedge 1	Whips will be planted at an initial height of approximately 0.8 m. Tree guards will be used and will be maintained throughout the establishment phase. The tree guards will be removed if the trees have become successfully established to withstand deer browsing by the end of the establishment phase.	N/A	Following successful growth of the hedgerow, the hedgerow will be maintained to a height of approximately 1.8 – 2 metres through the management plan.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Hedge 1	The hedgerow will be planted in two staggered rows spaced approximately 40 cm apart, with individual whips planted at 40–45 cm intervals to allow the hedge to establish and ultimately achieve a width of around 1.6 m.	N/A	Following successful growth of the hedgerow, the hedgerow will be maintained to a width of approximately 1.6 metres through the management plan.
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	Hedge 1	N/A	N/A	Management of the hedge should achieve a dense overall canopy structure to near ground level.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	Hedge 1	N/A	N/A	No hedgerow gaps will be expected if the planting is successful. Where any severely diseased or dead specimens are identified in the hedgerow, these will be replaced with new native planting at the earliest opportunity to ensure no gaps develop.
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	>1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and - is present on one side of the hedge (at least)					
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Yes	Hedge 1	N/A	N/A	Not expected to be an issue. The field and ground layer of the hedgerow will be regularly maintained via weeding and mowing.
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	Hedge 1	N/A	N/A	Any self-sown non-native or invasive plant species will be appropriately removed from the hedgerow during management.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	Hedge 1	N/A	N/A	Not expected to be an issue. The hedgerow will be regularly maintained. Where any damage is identified, this will be remediated at the earliest opportunity.
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	Yes	Hedge 1	N/A	N/A	N/A
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	N/A	Hedge 1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

The criteria that have been targeted in table HD-T01 will continue to be targeted and managed through the two-yearly rotation highlighted in Table HD-T02. All criteria should continue to be met through this management prescription, however, where localised issues may arise, targeted management will be applied to remedy those issues.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Native planting		Year 1	The hedge will be planted using hawthorn whips. Planting will take place during the dormant season (typically between November and March), using double-staggered rows with plants spaced approximately 30–45 cm apart. The area will be prepared in advance by removing competing vegetation and ensuring good soil contact for the roots. Newly planted hedging will be protected with guards and stakes to prevent browsing damage and will be watered during dry periods in the first three growing seasons. Any plants that die during the course of the establishment phase shall be replaced.
Hedge trimming		Two-year rotation After successful regrowth / planting establishment	A low-intensity management regime will be subsequently implemented on the native hedgerow to maintain its condition and structure. This management will consist of biannual trimming and pruning using hand tools only, with the hedgerow being sculpted into a rounded A-shape during the cut. Trimming must not be too deep/severe and should maintain the hedgerow at an average height of 1.8-2 metres, and average width of 1.6 metres. The management regime will be implemented on the hedgerow once it has become successfully established after some years and grown up to an average height of approximately 1.8-2 metres. The planted whips are not expected to be in a suitable condition and growth stage to begin a trimming management regime until at least 8-10 years. The coppiced regrowth and planting will receive appropriate horticultural aftercare and monitoring to ensure that it reaches a suitable growth stage for subsequent trimming management. The hedgerow is not to be left untrimmed for more than 2 years as woody growth may become too thick to allow the hedgerows to be cleanly trimmed with hand tools. Any hedge trimming is to be undertaken outside of the bird-nesting season, between September and February (inclusive).

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	100%	N/A

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)
The hedgerow is to be managed by Mr Derrick Townsend to achieve its targeted condition, under advice given by LC Ecological Services Limited.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 6. Grassland Med High and V. High.

Target Habitat			Other neutral grassland			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	Field 1		The existing grassland will be scarified and seeded with a wildflower seed mix of local provenance. The seed mix will be EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture which is suitable to establish and meet the BNG standards for UKHab Other Neutral Grassland.	

B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	Field 1		Once established, a cut in height variation will be done on this habitat to provide microclimates	
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	Field 1		Any areas of bare ground will be overseeded to allow the bare patches to be colonised.	
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	Field 1			If any bracken arises, manual removal will be applied.
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.	No	Field 1			
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	Field 1			

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)						
N/a						

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Current mowing regime will cease	Field 1	Winter 2025	N/A
Scarification of area of grassland to be enhanced	Field 1	Spring 2026	Scarify area of modified grassland to be enhanced. This will prepare the area to receive the new seeds.
Overseeding	Field 1	Spring 2026	Overseeding area of modified grassland to be enhanced a rate of 3g/m2 with EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture. The total area to be enhanced will be overseeded.
Weed control	Field 1	Summer to October 2026	Any weeds will be removed such as common nettle or broad-leaved dock, by the use of hand tools
Checking that the seeds have establish	Field 1	Summer to October 2026	Checking that the seeds have established and any bare ground has been colonised by grassland. If no, reseed the area.
Annual cut and take off	Field 1	From 2027, Late spring and September each year	The grassland is to be cut twice a year at a varied height, from the second year after seeding, and the arisings removed to further deplete the nutrient levels in the soil. The first cut will take place in late spring, and the second cut will take place in September. Cutting twice a year will control unwanted weed growth such as common nettle and dock species.

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

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	1%	
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	1%	
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	1%	
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1%	
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1.5%	
Salad Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> ssp <i>sanguisorba</i>	0.8%	
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.5%	

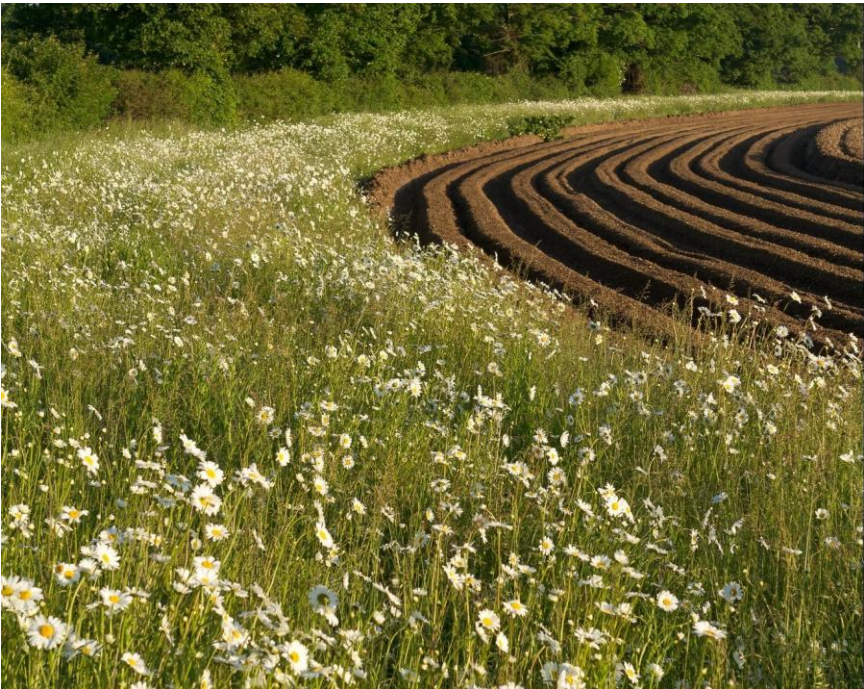
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	1%	
Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	0.2%	
Red Campion	Silene dioica	0.5%	
Common Bent	Agrostis capillaris	9%	
Crested Dogstail	Cynosurus cristatus	31.5%	
Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	27%	
Smaller Cat's-tail	Phleum bertolonii	4.5%	
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	Poa pratensis	18%	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)

Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Ridge Farm produced by LCES in June 2025

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)



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

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

This is a pre-emptive list. The list of potential risks should be as comprehensive as possible to provide confidence in the delivery of the management plan objectives. Complete each habitat's management targets and prescriptions first, then consider the likelihood of the risk occurring and what impacts it may have if it was to occur. Consider how these may feed back into monitoring requirements.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
	Grassland	Failure of growth	Large areas of bare ground, die-off of target plant species, local dominance of undesirable species	Re-seed target species, local treatment of undesirable weed species with herbicide or mowing/topping.
	Grassland	Drought – causing die off of target species Fire – resulting in loss of target species	Locally significant drought causing greater than 10% mortality to the target plant species	Complete survey following extreme weather conditions to ensure health of habitat. Replant or reseed any areas of significant habitat loss from extreme weather event
	Grassland	Weeds and invasive, non-native species establishing local dominance	Local dominance of weed species, or presence of any invasive, non-native species	Control by herbicide
	Grassland	Owner departs / sells	Owner departs / sells	Land secured with Section 106 agreement, so any future land owners would be obligated to continue the management prescriptions laid out in the HMMP.

	Hedgerow	Drought – Causing die off of whips Fire – Resulting in loss of hedge	Locally significant drought causing greater than 10% mortality to the target plant species	Undertake a condition check following drought; replace dead or failing whips during the next dormant season and apply mulch to retain soil moisture around bases.
	Hedgerow	Browsing or grazing damage from deer/rabbits	Evidence of browsing of whips or damaged/missing guards.	Reinstate or upgrade protective measures (fencing) and replace any damaged or lost whips during the next planting season.
	Hedgerow	Competition from weeds or grasses	Weeds/grasses colonising the planting area or suppressing hedge growth.	Implement targeted weeding around each whip; apply mulch or weed mats to suppress regrowth.

3. Monitoring Schedule

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

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)
Monitoring will comprise a photographic record, survey and audit of the management undertaken against the requirement of this HMMP. Annual reports will be provided to the Eastleigh Borough Council for the first 5 years of the scheme and on request thereafter.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

Monitoring methods and frequency need to be considered according to habitat type. The text below is only for illustrative purposes. Plan according to your own project and habitat requirements.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Enhanced other neutral grassland	Undertake quadrat sampling to identify habitat type that is established and number of species per m² Collect a botanical species list across the grassland to check against target species list. Estimate percentage cover of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover.	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be conducted at optimal time of year between May and July.
	Record establishment success by measuring percentage survival of planted whips along the hedgerow length. Identify and record species present, comparing against the target native species list. Assess average height, width, and structural development of the hedgerow. Determine percentage cover of gaps, competitive weeds and any invasive species.	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be conducted at optimal time of year between mid-April and October

Monitoring Reports

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

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

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

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports

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

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	December	December	Report on results of initial grassland enhancement and hedge creation measures.
Y2	December	December	Report on grassland and hedge development
Y3	December	December	Report on grassland and hedge development
Y4	December	December	Report on grassland and hedge development
Y5	December	December	Report on grassland and hedge development
Y6 onwards	December	December	Report on grassland and hedge development

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

The annual reporting will be used to analyse the survey findings and how they match up to the anticipated development of the site. The analysis will be used to identify any areas of concern, threats to the on-going development of the site and any tweaks to management that can be used to address issues identified.