

Hedgerow - Native Hedgerow (h2a)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01) Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat.

Target Habitat:		Native Hedgerow (Good condition - New hedgerow)				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A 1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	1	Planting whips and managing to ensure average height along length.	Rotational cutting to ensure height remains constant.	Where sections of hedgerow become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to.
A 2	Width >1.5m average along its length.	Yes	1	Planting of native species such as blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>), guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>), common dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), common hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), and dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>).	Rotational cutting to ensure width remains constant.	Where sections of hedgerow become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to.

B 1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	1	N/A	N/A	Management to target this and undertake cutting/ re-laying where required.
B 2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	1	Planting whips to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre will ensure that the hedgerow is not gappy.	Where sections of hedgerow become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to.	Where sections of hedgerow become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to.
C 1	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	1	N/A	N/A	Ensure at least 1>m at the base of each side of the hedgerow (except if immediately adjacent to the highway) is left undisturbed, by machinery, application of fertilisers or pesticides.

C 2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Yes	1	N/A	N/A	Annual cutting is promoted to ensure ground and perennial vegetation doesn't become weeded, over enriched.
D 1	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	1			Maintain free from invasive species. Monitoring checks to identify any invasive species.
D 2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	1			Ensure that the hedgerow is not damaged by human activities and at least 1>m at the base is not damaged.

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

Please use this space to detail any additional management measures to be conducted along with the above measures. These may for example include (but are not limited to) measures specifically relating to the presence of protected species or may be additional measures that are in support of local nature recovery targets and, or, planning policy.

Monitor the condition of the individual trees and implement necessary action.

Hedgerow

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Gapping up	1	November - March Year 0 and then as required determined by monitoring visits.	Where sections of hedgerow have become thin or fail, gap up hedgerows with an appropriate mix of species to an approximate density of 6 plants/linear metre, planted in a double staggered row during the planting season (November through to mid-March inclusive). Gap up areas of less dense growth with additional plants as required to achieve a continuous hedge line taking due allowance for natural growth and regeneration of cut material. All plants should match those that the infill section will relate to.
Rotational cutting	1	November - March Year 3 and then every 2 years in a rotational manner.	In accordance with guidance from HedgeLink: "Cutting every two or preferably three years allows the hedgerow to develop the second- and third-year growth necessary for shrubs to flower and fruit. Combined with incrementally raising the cutting height, such rotational cutting will avoid putting undue stress on the hedgerow and keep it healthy. A practical and flexible alternative to the flail is the circular saw blade (top left) which can cut cleanly through much larger material (middle left) than the flail (bottom left). It is especially useful to re-shape overgrown hedgerows which have not been cut for many years, or to manage hedgerows on a much longer cutting rotation than is possible with flail mowers."
Weeding and general maintenance.	1	Annual from Year 0	Remove any undesirable weeds by hand at the base of the hedgerow.
Removal of any non-native invasive species.	1	Annual from Year 0	Removal to be undertaken by a certified contractor in accordance with industry best practice guidance.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Native Hedge						
Abbreviation	Species	Density	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Mix %
A ca	Acer campestre	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant - Seed Raised	5%
CORSA	Cornus sanguinea	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant - Seed Raised	5%
CORAV	Corylus avellana	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant - Seed Raised	5%
C mon	Crataegus monogyna	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant - Seed Raised	65%
P sp	Prunus spinosa	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	40-60cm	(BR)	1+1 :Transplant - Seed Raised	15%
Rca	Rosa canina	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	40-60cm	(BR)	1+0 :Seedling	5%

What Does Success Look Like? (HD-F01)

