Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Burnhouse Farm, Back Lane, Slaidburn, BB7 3EE.
Date:	25.03.26
Version:	01

Location Plan
Scale (1:2500)

Author: Julie Wickington

Client: F122 - 3 Mr S Hartley

Contents

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
Final Draft		JW 25/03/2026	JW 25/03/2026

Document Details

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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	On Site
Development Name and Address	Burnhouse Farm, Back Lane, Slaidburn, BB7 3EE. Proposed construction of No.3 camping lodges and a utility hut including associated hardstanding and landscaping.
BNG Project Name and Address	As above
Author Organisation	Fieldology Works Ltd
Landowner	Mr S Hartley
Land Manager	Mr S Hartley
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Mr S Hartley
Period covered by this management plan	Start 2026 - End 2056 1 yearly review - 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 5 Year Review - 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055/ 2056 NB: Assumption - development completed in 2026, Year 1 for HMMP commences 2026.
Planning authority	Ribble Valley Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	3/2025/0861
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SD 6808 5274
Metric revision/title	The_Statutory_Metric_Macro_Disabled_1.0.4 SH
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: X☐

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

	Habitat	*Area*	*Target Condition*
Habitats to be retained			
Habitats to be enhanced	Other Woodland Mixed	0.2704 ha	Moderate
Habitats to be created			
Watercourse to be retained	Culvert	0.012 km	N/A
Watercourse to be enhanced	Ditch	0.06 km	Moderate

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Summarise the key timescales for the actions covered by this HMMP.

Year 1 - Other Woodland Mixed and Ditch enhancements to commence.

Year 1 - 5 annual monitoring and adaptive management.

5 yearly reviews 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055/ 2056

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Summarise the monitoring requirements set out within this HMMP

The main monitoring requirements will be during the enhancement phase, during years 1 -5 This is to ensure that suitable establishment of the habitats occurs, and adaptive management strategies can be taken as necessary.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

List the relevant consents and licences required as part of this HMMP.

None as part of the works and client made aware of Wildlife and Countryside Act obligations via planning process.

Funding PB-B06

Provide an overview of how funding has been secured to deliver the HMMP.

Funding to be supplied by the developer/land owner.

Legal Agreement PB-B07

Provide an overview of any legal agreements that secure the delivery of the HMMP.

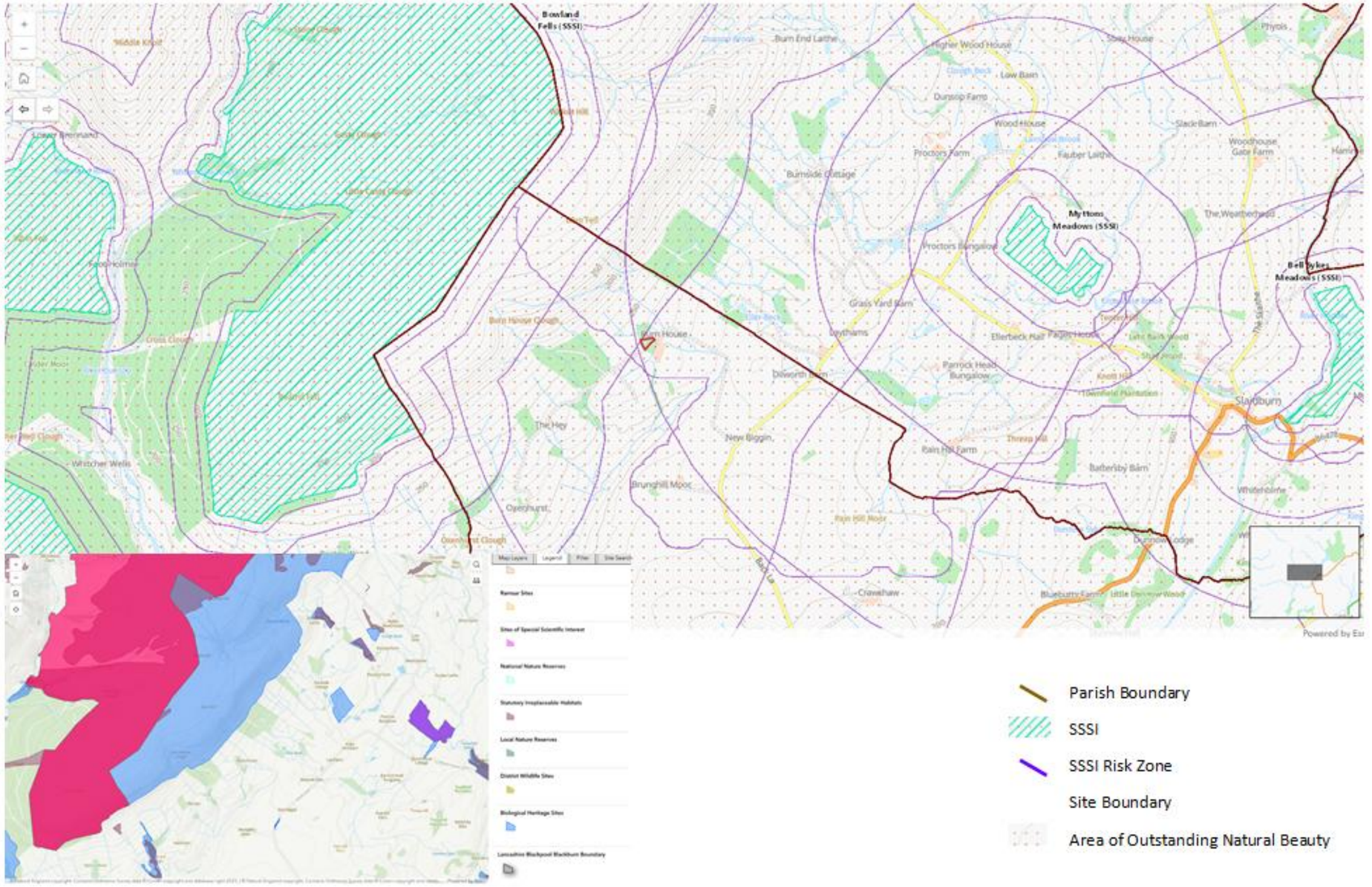
None required.

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01 – REFER TO APPENDIX 1: LOCATION PLAN

Location Plan
Scale (1:2500)

Site Context Plan PB-F02 REFER TO APPENDIX 2 SITE CONTEXT PLAN

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: X☐ No: ☐

Provide details of how the project and any habitat creation and enhancement works and their management will be phased. Include details of how this will be tracked and monitored to achieve BNG targets on the ground. State if this management plan covers a single phase or if it is a site wide management plan. If being provided for a single phase, provide a reference to a document that provides information on the overarching management plan for all phases.

This management plan covers the site wide management plan.

Once the building work is completed and the landscape phase undertaken. The phasing of the work will be as follows:

Phasing Strategy

- Other Woodland Mixed management commences in year 1 and occurs in phases from years 1 – 5.
- Ditch enhancement commences with the planting of aquatic, marginal vegetation. Pruning of trees to increase areas of open glades in woodland and to reduce shading of the ditch.

	Works						
	Protection	Creation	Establishment	Enhancement	Maintenance	Phase	Year from project start
Habitats to be created/enhanced							
Other Woodland Mixed							
G: Woodland regeneration				■		Ph 1	Yr 1 - 5
L: Amount of deadwood				■		Ph1	Yr 1 - 5
M: Woodland disturbance - reduced				■		Ph 1	Yr 1 - 5
					■	Ph 2	Yr 5 +
Ditch (r1 50 - 1)							
B: A range of emergenct, submerged and floating plants		■	■			Ph 1 + 2	Yr 1 - 5
G: Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded				■		Ph 1	Yr 1 - 2

Enhancement of the trees and ditch occurs in years 1 - 5, followed by maintenance with a review of establishment. with corrective action if required.

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		Julie Wickington		
Organisation		Fieldology Works Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	25.03.26	End Date:	25.03.57

Fieldology Works Responsibilities

Responsible for the production of the HMMP and subsequent monitoring reports

Statement of Competency

Julie has the following experience and qualifications

Farmer all her life and project manager in charitable and public sectors - 27 years

Facilitator for the East Lancashire Farming Group

Competent Ecologist delivering Biodiversity Net Gain Appraisals.

Qualifications

MSc Human Ecology

MA Countryside Management

Diploma in Business Studies

MA Town and Countryside Planning

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		Mr S Hartley		
Organisation		Burn House Farm		
Responsibility	Start Date:	25.03.26	End Date:	25.03.2057
Responsible for the overseeing of construction of the development.				
Statement of Competency				
Experienced land owner and land manager who will be able to oversee the work.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		Mr S Hartley		
Organisation		Burn House Farm		
Responsibility	Start Date:	25.03.26	End Date:	25.03.2057
Responsible for the overseeing the maintenance and management.				
Statement of Competency				
Experienced land owner and land manager who will be able to oversee the maintenance and management.				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		Ribble Valley Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	25.03.26	End Date:	25.03.2057
The review, auditing and, or, long-term of this HMMP.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

Contents | Project Background | Planned Management Activities | Monitoring Schedule

Overview of Baseline Habitat

Provide a concise overview of the current site use including a summary of the habitats present, any specific management operation currently in effect and any other land uses.

Provide the context for the management activities to assist the reviewer in understanding the changes proposed.

Habitat overview

Ditch (r1 – 50 – Described for context only.

A total of 0.052 km of man-made culverted ditch is present adjacent to the application site. r1, 50 Habitat Parcel 1 is positioned to the northern Site boundary: Habitat Parcel 1 supports steeply sloping banks, with bank gradient becoming more gradual towards the eastern extent. Banks are lined with old and intermediate trees; at ground level Gramineae spp. are dominant, with occasional Bryophyte spp. and Fern sp. (Polypodiopsida sp.). As Habitat Parcel 1 reaches the plot of (g1) Acid grassland to the east, its banks become dominated by Rush spp. (Juncus spp.).

r1,50 Habitat Parcel 2 is positioned to the south, outside the red-line boundary, but within proximity of proposed development: Habitat Parcel 2 supports shallow sloping banks along its entire length. It is flanked by young trees (self-set and planted) Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Oak (Quercus robur) to the north-western periphery, and by stock fencing to the south-eastern periphery. Banks are colonised with dominant Hard rush (Juncus inflexus) and Soft-rush (Juncus effusus). Occasional Gramineae spp., Bryophyte spp., Creeping buttercup (Ranunculus repens) and Common sorrel sp. (Rumex acetosa) are also colonised along the banksides. Notably, Habitat Parcel 2 becomes culverted at the (w1h6) Woodland entrance.

Both Habitat Parcels support a dense coverage of leaf/pine needle organic matter upon their banks, and within the water itself. Water is however, clear and there are no signs of pollution and/or eutrophication. Ditch r1,50 - 2 is in poor condition, passing 5 criteria.

OTHER MIXED WOODLAND w1h6

Other woodland; mainly Conifer (Pinophyta sp.), with understorey 12, 14, 503 scattered Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum), scattered Rushes (Juncus spp.) and wet.

The woodland is an artificial plantation, likely stood for several decades. Throughout, the woodland plot is wet and tree specimens are subject to squirrel damage.

Tree specimens include large, dominant Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), abundant Conifer sp. (Pinophyta sp.) and occasional Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus). Frequent intermediate tree specimens include Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Oak (Quercus robur). Young self-set trees are further colonised, to include Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Silver birch (Betula pendula), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elderberry (Sambucus nigra), Willow sp. (Salix sp.), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) and Oak (Quercus robur).

The woodland plot supports poorly developed ground flora due to dense canopy cover. Areas of open space support a ground layer of abundant Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) and Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum). Open areas also support occasional scattered Rushes (Juncus spp.), alongside areas of acid grassland to include: Tufted hair grass (Deschampsia cespitosa), Common sorrel (Rumex acetosa), Fern sp. (Polypodiopsida sp.), Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea), Chickweed (Stellaria media), Bryophyte spp. and abundant leaf/pine needle organic matter.

Standing dead wood Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) is present centrally within an exposed/open area, and fallen deadwood is scattered throughout.

Anthropogenic disturbance is evident. Abundant spread of Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) within open areas is also indicative of soil nutrient enrichment.

Notably, only 3 no. trees are proposed for removal during development: 2 no. Silver birch (Betula pendula) and 1 no. Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) – all very small, self-set specimens. Sections of Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) understorey will also be removed to permit development.

WOODLAND CONDITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – Current Management

A: Age distribution of trees - Large specimens including dominant Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), abundant Conifer sp. (Pinophyta sp.) and occasional Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) are present. Intermediate specimens including frequent Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Oak (Quercus robur) are also established. Young self set trees are further colonised, to include Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Silver birch (Betula pendula), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elderberry (Sambucus nigra), Willow sp. (Salix sp.), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) and Oak (Quercus robur). Collectively, such specimens account for age distribution of trees (Score: 3).

B: Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage - Although access for larger fauna is restricted by boundary stock fencing, some tree specimens are subject to squirrel damage - this is evident via bark stripping (Score: 2).

C: Invasive plant species - No invasive species (as listed in Table 1 of the EWBG Survey Method) are present within the woodland plot (Score: 3).

D: Number of native tree species - As per Table 2 of the EWBG Survey Method, at least five native tree or shrub species are colonised across the Habitat Parcel. Naturalised species Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) is also occasional (Score 3).

E: Cover of native tree and shrub species –such specimens are of similar growth stage and Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). There is thus an absence of classes (Score 1).

H: Tree health - Standing dead wood Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) is present centrally within an exposed/open area of the woodland plot (Score 2).

I: Vegetation and ground flora - No recognisable woodland NVC community is colonised at ground level - the plot supports poorly developed ground flora due to dense canopy cover. Areas of open space support a ground layer of abundant Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) and Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum). Open areas also support occasional scattered Rushes (Juncus spp.), alongside areas of acid grassland to include: Tufted hair grass (Deschampsia cespitosa), Common sorrel (Rumex acetosa), Fern sp. (Polypodiopsida sp.), Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea), Chickweed (Stellaria media), Bryophyte spp. and abundant leaf/pine needle organic matter (Score 1).

J: Woodland vertical structure - No vertical structural complexity was recorded: Only one storey of vertical woody growth is present, comprising old specimens of dominant Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), abundant Conifer sp. (Pinophyta sp.) and occasional Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus). Open/exposed zones support either intermediate or young (self-set) specimens including: Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Silver birch (Betula pendula), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elderberry (Sambucus nigra), Willow sp. (Salix sp.), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) and Oak (Quercus robur) (Score 1).

K: Veteran trees - No veteran trees are present within the woodland plot - no trees support veteran features/attributes as listed in Indicator 12 of the EWBG Survey Method (Score 1).

L: Amount of deadwood - Some fallen dead wood is present at ground level, to include logs, dead branches and stumps. Standing dead wood Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) is also present centrally within an exposed/open area of the woodland plot. Though, collectively, deadwood attributes to less than 25% coverage within all survey plots (Score 1).

M: Woodland disturbance - Anthropogenic disturbance is present in the woodland. Abundant spread of Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) within open areas is also indicative of soil nutrient enrichment (Score 1).

The woodlands condition is assessed as ‘Poor’, with a result of 22 points.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

Summarise the site's anticipated uses, including proposed habitats, management regimes and intended land uses.

The footprint of the proposed camping pods and access will be cleared). This HMMP will provide an outline for Other Woodland Mixed and Ditch enhancement.

The main management prescriptions will be the enhancement of the Other Woodland will include:
G: Woodland Regeneration
L: Amount of Woodland increased; and,
M: Woodland disturbance decreased.

The ditch enhancements include:
B: A range of emergent, submerged and floating planted planted; and,
G: Less than 10% of the ditch heavily shaded.

The woodland and ditch enhancements will have a suitable methodology and then monitored, with pruning minimised to focus on increasing the level of shading at the ditch.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices ☐ **X Refer to Appendix 1 for additional photographs.**

Photograph 1 - Habitat Parcel 2: Central woodland zone

Photograph 2 - Habitat Parcel 3: Shelterbelt of trees to the Western Site boundary

Photograph 3 - Young planted trees to the south-western zone of the woodland plot

Photograph 4 - Ground flora of woodland understorey and open clearings (with proposed pod siting shown by white markers)

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 determine which are required for your HMMP	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 proposal will have a positive impact on the Site with the enhancement of the Other Woodland – mixed and the southern ditch.
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 management?	☐	
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are there any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	
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?	X☐	The proposed work is not perceived as a risk to any local designated sites or species in both directly or effecting supported habitat. See Appendix - Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species (BI-F01)
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document> If so, provide details on where it is located. .	X☐	See Appendices Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03), Habitats (BI-T04), Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02), Baseline Distinctiveness and Condition Plan (BI-F03), Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04).
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	X ☐	No.
Climate	Local climate conditions such as dry years and limited rain may impact on the establishment of the newly planted rural trees and species rich hedgerow.	☐	None of the proposed habitats are climate sensitive.
Geology and Topography		☐	No impact
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	No impact
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Contaminated Land	I**f there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?**	☐	None
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	None
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None

Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	There are no historic designations.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	None

Baseline and Environmental Information

Refer to Appendix 1 for the Baseline and Environmental Information.

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

Set out your site-wide principles and the overarching aims and objectives that guide this HMMP. Present these clearly and concisely to assist the reviewer with understanding the overall aims and objectives. This will also provide context to the detailed information presented later in this document.

Summarise how each aim and objective will be achieved within the appropriate timescale and maintained for at least 30 years.

Where relevant, provide details on the project's long-term vision, including the beyond the 30 years. This may be a vision statement or similar.

Project Aim

To enhance the habitats to support a wider range of biodiversity, increasing connectivity and niche availability for target species on site.

Objectives

1. To enhance the Other Woodland Mixed from poor condition to moderate condition; and,
2. To enhance the southern ditch from poor condition to moderate.

HMMP - Habitat creation and maintenance timescales

	Works: Protection	Creation	Establishment	Enhancement	Maintenance	Phase	Year from project start
Habitats to be created/enhanced							
Other Woodland Mixed							
G: Woodland regeneration				■		Ph 1	Yr 1 - 5
L: Amount of deadwood				■		Ph1	Yr 1 - 5
M: Woodland disturbance - reduced				■		Ph 1	Yr 1 - 5
					■	Ph 2	Yr 5 +
Ditch (r1 50 - 1)							
B: A range of emergenct, submerged and floating plants		■	■			Ph 1 + 2	Yr 1 - 5
G: Less than 10% of the ditch is heavily shaded				■		Ph 1	Yr 1 - 2

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

Summarise how the site features and baseline information influenced the site's habitat retention, creation and enhancement aspirations during the early stages of the project design.

Where relevant, include details on how you reached a decision on the strategic significance of the habitat parcels present on site.

Design principles

- The type and condition of the habitats to be enhanced and maintained were identified through the initial condition assessment.
- The design of the scheme was based on creating sustainable and diverse habitats.
- Native species will be used which are typical to the site's environmental baseline.
- Greater connectivity will be created to provide opportunities for target species.
- Suitable foraging habitats will be created to support fauna.
- The design will provide an aesthetically pleasing design.

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
Other Woodland Mixed (w1h6)	Other Woodland Mixed (w1h6)	3	Poor	Moderate	10 years	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving the following: Woodland condition is enhanced with a total score of between 26 - 32	
Ditch r1, 50 – 2	Ditch r1, 50 – 2	2	Poor	Moderate	4 years	Passes 6 or 7 criteria	

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments
Use this section to provide further details relevant to achieving the habitat and condition targets set out above. Also, include any additional objectives that are relevant to the proposals but outside of the scope of the statutory biodiversity metric calculations.

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

Summarise the details of the habitats to be retained by the project. Use parcel references and clearly show these on the accompanying habitat retention plan.

Set out how protective measures will be implemented and maintained to protect all retained habitats throughout the project.

Set out any management measures that may be required to maintain or enhance their baseline condition.

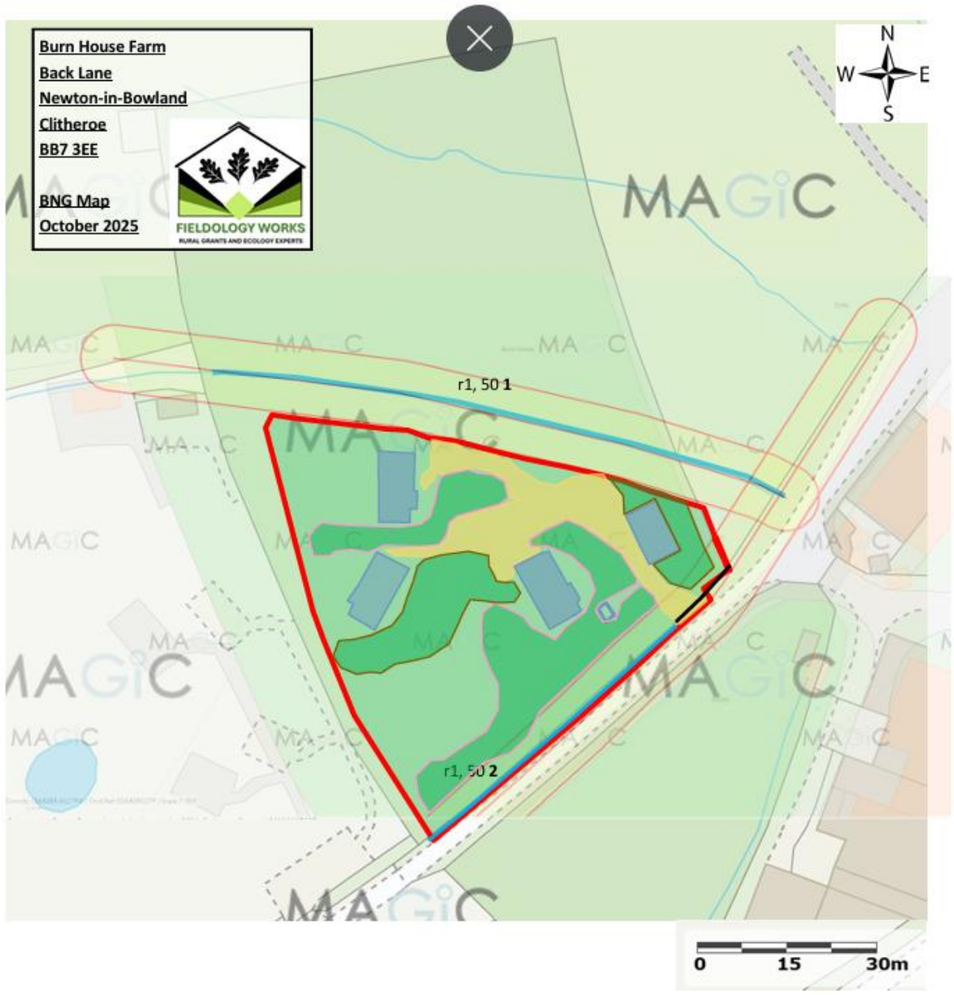
All of the woodland remaining in the red line boundary will be enhanced.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Use this section to provide detailed technical specifications of any protective measures (for example fencing) to be implemented.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

Provide a plan with the locations of habitats to be retained (including whether to be protected and, or, enhanced) and those to be created under this HMMP. Include parcel references if needed. Tick box if any additional plans are provided in the Appendices ☐ . Reference: Appendix 3: Proposals Plan



Key

- w1h6 - Other woodland mixed, mainly Conifer (*Pinophyta sp.*)
  12, 14, 503 - scattered Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum), scattered Rushes (Juncus spp.) and wet
- Culvert
- r1, 50 Ditch (Habitat Parcels 1-2)
- Red-line (proposed development) boundary
- U1b6 Other developed land
- Proposed new native shrub planting

NOTE: 5m Ditch Riparian zones overlaid onto the proposals plans to illustrate context.

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Refer to:

Appendix 4: Other Woodland Mixed

Appendix 5: Ditch

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
Years 2 - 5	Scrub Woodland	Newly planted shrubs failing to establish - shrubs can be monitored and condition assessed. Trigger will be declining features such as signs of drought stress Initial planting phase should include a mulch to help retain water and then watering as needed through drier seasons during years 1-5 as they establish. If there is a failure to establish, this can be replaced.	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead during years 1-10. Planting failures exceeding 10% in any habitat during a single year, or repeated restocking failures within the first five years of establishment.	Plant a larger number of trees initially as contingency against some losses in the early years. Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis Investigate the reasons behind planting failures and implement suitable remedial actions based on the identified causes, such as installing deer fencing, adjusting the species mix, or changing the planting stock supplier.
Years 2 - 5	Ditch	Growth of filamentous algae and or ducked in ditch	Growth more than 10%	Regular removal of excess algae and duckweed; Address sources of eutrophication.

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)
Provide details of methods that will be used to compare the baseline habitat with the proposed retention, creation or enhancement measures. For example, this may include before-and-after photos, before-and-after surveys and species lists, etc. Before and after photos taken. First photos will be taken during creation phase, then annual phots taken in July from years 1-5. Annual targeted survey work will be taken on the grassland as described below to ensure that the moderate standard is achieved, primarily focusing on the targets listed, especially the number of species present. Year 1 will provide the baseline.

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
Example: Other neutral grassland	To be undertaken on parcels 1, 3, 5 and 8.2 Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m^2. Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Woodland	To be undertaken on all woodland parcels. Monitor management against prescriptions detailed within this HMMP.	1 year after the works are completed, with subsequent visits in years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30.
Ditches	To be undertaken on all ditches. Undertake a UKHab walkover survey to identify the habitat type that is establishing. Collect a botanical species list across to check against target species list.	1 year after the works are completed, with subsequent visits in years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30. Surveys to be completed during the optimum survey period (May to September).

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
Fieldology Works	**Ribble Borough Council**

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	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y2	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y3	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y4	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y5	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y10	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y15	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y20	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y25	September	September or October	Report on habitats
Y30	September	September or October	Report on habitats

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Use this box to summarise how you plan to incorporate adaptive management. Consider the risks in section PM-T02 above. The aim is to have a feedback loop between monitoring, then reporting, and how any proposed changes are subsequently reflected in this plan.

Adaptive management is a systematic approach to natural resource management that involves monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of management actions then adjusting as necessary to improve outcomes over time. It is an iterative process in which management actions are followed by targeted monitoring outcomes. These, in turn, inform the ongoing management.

Monitoring results inform necessary management changes to promote achieving BNG targets stated in the statutory biodiversity metric and HMMP. The monitoring can pick up any unexpected, external influences. Some examples are dealing with a new plant disease, an invasive species that is thriving due to climate change, or changes to site access due to site flooding.

Observations and notes from day-to-day management are important for delivering adaptive management. Consider how this information will be captured and fed into changes in management prescriptions, then through to subsequent monitoring reports.

Regular robust monitoring, and reporting to the responsible authority, should identify issues early on. Then you can make conscious decisions to implement effective actions. If the BNG objectives are affected by external factors, it is important to agree decisions on changes to the management prescriptions and targets with the responsible authority. Following the review, record any changes in this management plan and schedule.

Woodland and ditch monitoring will feed into management to ensure a moderate level of habitats enhanced. Establishment – monitoring needed to ensure suitable establishment – feedback into management plan in year 1-2, where additional seeding will occur if triggered.

Management – ongoing surveys through year 1 – 5 will monitor management strategy. If species diversity drops, cutting timing can be changed to suit species present or additional species such as yellow rattle can be added.

APPENDIX 1

Biological Records

Protected and Notable Species (BI-T02) **NOT APPLICABLE NONE ON SITE**

Provide a concise summary of the notable species records within the zone of influence of the project and any potential impacts from the project.

Species	Dates	Conservation Status	Distance of Closest Record	Potential Impact from Project
				Positive

Summary of Protected and Notable Species (BI-B03)

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B04)

Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species (BI-F01)

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Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Julie Wickington Qualifying member of CIEEM
Organisation	Fieldology Works
Survey Date	6th October 2025

Statement of Competency

Julie Wickington - Qualifying member of CIEEM

Consultant Ecologist with 2 years of professional training and experience.

BSc (Human Ecology), MSc (Countryside Management) and MA (Town and Country Planning).

Attended several CIEEM training courses to complete the Statutory Metric and UK Hab Habitat Condition Assessment and BNG Habitat Condition Assessment.

Undertaken a range of BNG Metric Habitat Condition Assessments and produce BNG Metric reports - 2024 Statutory Metric.

Survey conditions and limitations

Survey conditions for the habitat and condition assessment surveys.

BNG Assessment Limitations – time of year

Whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation could ensure the complete characterisation and prediction of the natural environment. The conclusions and recommendations detailed in this report are based upon the site redline and blueline boundaries (as appropriate) and the development proposals as outlined by the client at the time of writing. Should there be any changes to the site red line boundary or development proposals at a later stage, this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether any amendments or additional survey work is required.

Habitat areas (predevelopment) have been measured using online mapping, and therefore will not be completely accurate.

The Site Layout Plan used for post development areas is indicative in nature and does not constitute a detailed landscape plan.

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020? (BI-B05)
No Degradation
If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)

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) **Also see Appendix 6 for the BNG Habitat Condition Assessment**

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
3	Other Woodland Mixed w1h6	No	No	w1h6 - Other woodland; mainly Conifer (Pinophyta sp.), with understorey 12, 14, 503 scattered Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum), scattered Rushes (Juncus spp.) and wet. The woodland is an artificial plantation, likely stood for several decades. Throughout, the woodland plot is wet and tree specimens are subject to squirrel damage. Tree specimens include large, dominant Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), abundant Conifer sp. (Pinophyta sp.) and occasional Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus). Frequent intermediate tree specimens include Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Oak (Quercus robur). Young self-set trees are further colonised, to include Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Silver birch (Betula pendula), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elderberry (Sambucus nigra), Willow sp. (Salix sp.), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) and Oak (Quercus robur). The woodland plot supports poorly developed ground flora due to dense canopy cover. Areas of open space support a ground layer of abundant Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) and Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum). Open areas also support occasional scattered Rushes (Juncus spp.), alongside areas of acid grassland to include: Tufted hair grass (Deschampsia cespitosa), Common sorrel (Rumex acetosa), Fern sp. (Polypodiopsida sp.), Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea), Chickweed (Stellaria media), Bryophyte spp. and abundant leaf/pine needle organic matter. Standing dead wood Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) is present centrally within an exposed/open area, and fallen deadwood is scattered throughout. Anthropogenic disturbance is evident as a result of surrounding landscape development. Some trees have been historically felled and some areas of ground display deep ruts, indicative of historic mechanical activity. Abundant spread of Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) within open areas is also indicative of soil nutrient enrichment. Notably, only 3 no. trees are proposed for removal during development: 2 no. Silver birch (Betula pendula) and 1 no. Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) – all very small, self-set specimens. Sections of Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) understorey will also be removed to permit development.	Poor	02704

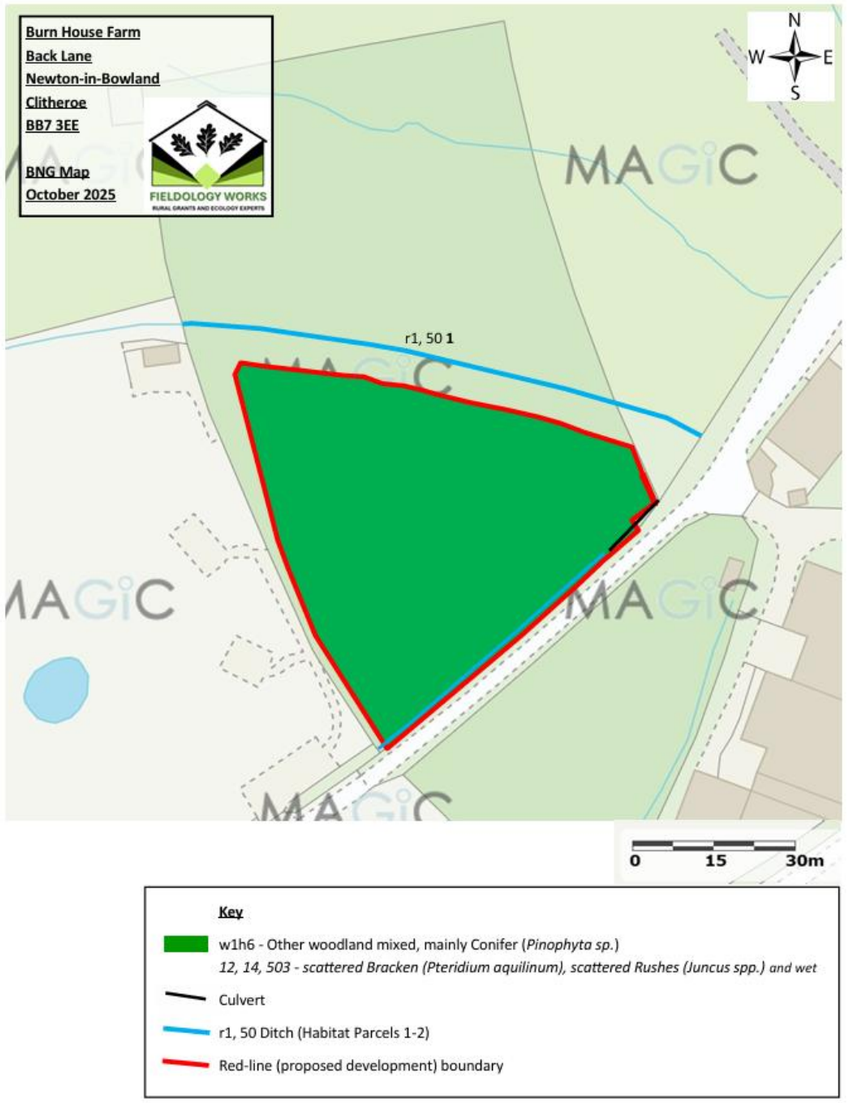
Watercourses Water C 2	Ditches r1,50	No	No	r1, 50 Habitat Parcel 1 is positioned to the northern Site boundary: Habitat Parcel 1 supports steeply sloping banks, with bank gradient becoming more gradual towards the eastern extent. Banks are lined with old and intermediate trees; at ground level Gramineae spp. are dominant, with occasional Bryophyte spp. and Fern sp. (Polypodiopsida sp.). As Habitat Parcel 1 reaches the plot of (g1) Acid grassland to the east, its banks become dominated by Rush spp. (Juncus spp.). r1,50 Habitat Parcel 2 is positioned to the south, outside the red-line boundary, but within proximity of proposed development: Habitat Parcel 2 supports shallow sloping banks along its entire length. It is flanked by young trees (self-set and planted) Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Oak (Quercus robur) to the north-western periphery, and by stock fencing to the south-eastern periphery. Banks are colonised with dominant Hard rush (Juncus inflexus) and Soft-rush (Juncus effusus). Occasional Gramineae spp., Bryophyte spp., Creeping buttercup (Ranunculus repens) and Common sorrel sp. (Rumex acetosa) are also colonised along the banksides. Notably, Habitat Parcel 2 becomes culverted at the (w1h6) Woodland entrance. Both Habitat Parcels support a dense coverage of leaf/pine needle organic matter upon their banks, and within the water itself. Water is however, clear and there are no signs of pollution and/or eutrophication.	Poor	0.06 km

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)
None on site

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



Baseline Distinctiveness and Condition Plan (BI-F03)

W1h6 – Poor

R2 – Poor

Refer to Appendix 7 Baseline Map

Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)

Provide a range of photographs representative of the baseline. Add additional pages for photos as required. **Please refer to Figures above**

Photograph 5 - Dominant Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.) with Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) and scattered Rushes (Juncus spp.)

Photograph 6 - Standing dead wood Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) present centrally within a clearing area of the woodland plot

Photograph 7 - Acid grassland Habitat Parcel 1

Photograph 8 - Acid Grassland Habitat Parcel 2

Photograph 9 - Acid grassland Habitat Parcel 3

Photograph 10 - Acid grassland Habitat Parcel 3.

Photograph 13 - Ditch Habitat Parcel 1; within acid grassland and banks dominated by Rush

Photograph 14 - Ditch Habitat Parcel 2