

Received by Ashfield District Council

19.11.2025

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP)

For:	Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd
Site	Outwood Academy, Tennyson Street, Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG17 7DH
Report Date:	4 th November 2025
Planning reference:	V/2024/0463 – Ashfield District Council
Condition numbers:	n/a
Report Reference	SQ-3525



Outwood Academy
 Tennyson Street
 Kirkby in Ashfield
 Nottinghamshire
 NG17 7DH

Client:	Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd
Site Name:	Outwood Academy, Tennyson Street, Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG17 7DH
Grid Reference	SK 50589 55832
Report:	Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan
Assessing Ecologist:	Aimee McManus BSc (Hons)

Issue:	Revision:	Stage:	Date:	Prepared by:	Approved by:
1	-	Draft for review	2 nd November 2025	Aimee McManus BSc (Hons) - Estrada Ecology Ltd	Natasha Estrada MRes, MCIEEM- Estrada Ecology Ltd
2	n/a	FINAL	4 th November 2025	Aimee McManus BSc (Hons) - Estrada Ecology Ltd	Natasha Estrada MRes, MCIEEM- Estrada Ecology Ltd

Contents:

- 1 Introduction and Background to the Site**
 - 2 Roles and Responsibilities**
 - 3 Vision, Aims, and Objectives**
 - 4 Protect and Maintain Retained Habitats within the Site**
 - 5 Create Ecological Viable and Locally Appropriate Habitats, Ensuring New and Existing Habitats Establish and are Suitably Maintained for Long-term Biodiversity Gain**
 - 6 Provide a Framework for Management and Monitoring in the Long-term**
 - 7 Reviewing the Management Plan**
- References**
- Appendix**



1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The following Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) has been prepared by Estrada Ecology Ltd for the proposed development at Outwood Academy, Kirkby in Ashfield (hereon referred to as 'the site').

1.1.2 This document outlines mitigation methodologies for the benefit of ecology and the habitats on site during the development of the site. Furthermore, this report sets out the habitat creation, protection, and management approaches for the proposed development.

1.1.3 This document has been produced in conjunction with the following reports, plans, and consultation responses:

- Estrada Ecology Ltd – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal: Report Ref SQ-1431, dated April 2024.
- Estrada Ecology Ltd – Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Outwood Academy, Kirkby V9, dated 4th September 2025.
- ONE Environments – Whole Site Plan: Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0002.
- ONE Environments – Detailed Planting Plan (Sheet 1 of 4): Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0201
- ONE Environments – Detailed Planting Plan (Sheet 2 of 4): Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0202
- ONE Environments – Detailed Planting Plan (Sheet 3 of 4): Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0203
- ONE Environments – Detailed Planting Plan (Sheet 4 of 4): Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0204

1.1.4 This document has not been produced in response to any planning condition.

1.2 The Site, Location and Setting, and Proposal

1.2.1 The survey area is approximately 2.29 hectares in size and comprises multiple buildings and areas of carparking, footpaths and roads. amenity grassland, individual trees, and raised planters of introduced species are present across the site.

Outwood Academy
Tennyson Street
Kirkby in Ashfield
Nottinghamshire
NG17 7DH

- 1.2.2 The site is located in the centre of the town of Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire. The site is approximately 6.15 km southwest from Mansfield town centre. The survey site's central OS grid reference is SK 50589 55832.
- 1.2.3 Under current proposals, the current school buildings are proposed to be demolished and replaced by new school buildings, sports courts / pitches, and a habitat zone, subject to the necessary consents.

1.3 Legislation & Policy

- 1.3.1 The Environment Bill (2020) seeks to improve biodiversity through several means, including the introduction of a mandatory requirement for new developments to achieve a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain, which will be managed as such for a minimum of 30 years after the development has been completed (Environment Bank, 2021). Key parts of the Environment Bill which relate to biodiversity net gain and its delivery are Part 6 Nature and Biodiversity and the supporting Schedule 14, particularly sections 9(3), 13(2), 14(2) and 15.
- 1.3.2 All relevant EU and UK nature conservation law will be adhered to in relation to the protection of ecological features and ecological enhancement. This includes the protection afforded to nesting birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 1.3.3 There are no specific local policies regarding habitat management or monitoring regimes to support biodiversity net gain applications.



Figure 2: Habitat Classification Used within the Metric



2 Roles and Responsibilities

- 2.1 It is understood that Outwood Academy (*Lead principal: Andrew Scruby*) will act as the named land manager. The land manager will be responsible for the implementation of this HMMP, and the prescriptions included herein. The land manager will also have the responsibility to enact the included prescriptions over the 30-year management plan, which may result in an adaptation to the HMMP. If the named land manager is required to change, this HMMP shall be updated to reflect this.
- 2.2 The named land manager may choose to outsource the management / maintenance responsibility to suitably qualified landscapers (etc.). No such management organisation has been appointed at this stage. This HMMP should be amended to include reference to the acting management organisation(s) responsible for implementing the prescriptions outlined herein if other organisations are employed.
- 2.3 The LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP is the Ashfield District Council. This LPA / organisation will be contactable within the 30-year management period regarding approval of any significant changes to this HMMP document.
- 2.4 The management and maintenance schedule outlined in this HMMP will last 30-years and commence on the finalisation of the site development works and the proposed landscaping. This HMMP should be seen as a fluid document over its thirty-year period and subject to change dependent on the success or otherwise of the planting and management regime.

3 Vision, Aims, and Objectives

- 3.1 The landscape design strategy has been prepared in the context of a thorough and detailed understanding of the site landscape and its local context and within the framework of relevant policy and design guidance.
- 3.2 The recommendations regarding the landscape design are supported by a robust ecological survey and aim to provide suitable ecological and environmental enhancements functional for the site and the wider landscape.

3.3 The aims of this report are as follows:

- 3.3.1 Maintain and enhance biodiversity value within the site:
- **Objective 1:** Protect and maintain retained habitats within the site, as well as any protected species which may be using them.

- **Objective 2:** Create new, ecological viable, and locally appropriate habitats suitable for native species of local area.

3.3.2 Manage the site for biodiversity in the long-term.

- **Objective 3:** To ensure new and existing habitats establish and are suitably maintained to ensure long-term biodiversity gain (30 years).

3.3.3 Monitor the created habitats to ensure long-term success.

- **Objective 4:** Provide a framework of monitoring and outline review timeframes.

4 Protect and Maintain Retained Habitats within the Site

4.1 Where feasible, existing habitats will be retained on site within the development. All retained habitats, along with the species capable of utilising them, will be protected throughout the pre-construction and construction phases in accordance with best practice and relevant ecological guidance. Twenty-four trees recorded during the baseline survey are to be retained. In addition, small areas of amenity grassland will be preserved where possible.

4.2 Pre-Construction Mitigation Measures

4.2.1 The following measures will be implemented in advance of site works to reduce measurable impacts on retained habitats and any protected species which may be using them.

4.2.2 Multiple scattered trees within the site development boundary are proposed to be retained within the landscaping for the site. They should not be subject to regular management unless otherwise required for reasons of health and safety or to benefit the habitats for species diversity or nature conservation.

4.2.3 Prior to the onset of construction, tree root protection areas (RPA) will be calculated and implemented as per British Standards (BS5837:2012). These should be drafted pre-construction and be retained in situ throughout the construction phase.

4.2.4 The removal or management of trees on site should not, if possible, be undertaken within the recognised breeding bird season (March to September Inclusive). Should these timings not be feasible, a walkover survey in advance of site clearance is recommended to ensure no breeding bird activity. The timing of any required suitable habitat removal works should be considered prior to the onset of the site's development works.

- 4.2.5 Should birds be recorded breeding then a suitable buffer should be erected as advised by a suitably qualified ecologist. The buffer should be retained until breeding has ceased and the young have fledged.

4.3 Mid-Construction Mitigation Measures - Habitats

- 4.3.1 Root protection barriers will be retained around all trees within the zone of influence throughout the construction phase. Regular inspections should be undertaken between the enabling and constructive phases to ensure the integrity of the barriers is maintained throughout the project.
- 4.3.2 Should any trees require felling or management, then works should be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist to the relevant British Standard. Where feasible, any tree works should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season which typically runs March to September inclusive to minimise the risk of disturbance to breeding birds (see above).
- 4.3.3 All trees within the site boundary were subject to a preliminary bat roost assessment. One tree was identified as having a potential bat roost feature (PRF) and was scheduled for removal, as assessed by a licensed bat ecologist (Licence No. 2015-12213-CLS-CLS) during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Report Ref: SQ-1431). Following an endoscopic inspection, it was determined that the PRF did not form a cavity and provided negligible bat roosting potential, with no evidence of use by bats (Estrada Ecology Ltd, Environmental Statement, dated 29th November 2024).

4.4 Mid-Construction Mitigation Measures – Site Storage / Works

- 4.4.1 Any hydrocarbon materials should be stored suitably to avoid contamination of surrounding habitats inside and outside the site boundary. Where possible the use of non-toxic and other hazardous materials should be avoided. If such materials are to be used on the site, they should be stored appropriately following manufacturer's guidelines and a relevant COSHH risk assessment produced and stored on site.
- 4.4.2 The impact of vehicles and machinery on retained and proposed habitats on the site should be minimised, where feasible, with most of the works being undertaken from pre- designated areas and the retained / proposed habitats offered a suitable level of protection throughout the works on site.

4.5 Mid-Construction Mitigation Measures – Excavations

- 4.5.1 Any trenches dug on site should contain means for any trapped fauna to escape. A small wooden ramp should be placed within the trench each evening and left overnight as a means of escape.

4.5.2 Any trenches should be checked each morning to ensure no trapped fauna.

5 Create Ecological Viable and Locally Appropriate Habitats, Ensuring New and Existing Habitats Establish and are Suitably Maintained for Long-term Biodiversity Gain

5.1 General

5.1.1 In line with National planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024), the application should demonstrate biodiversity enhancements. The current landscaping proposal achieves a 10.82% net gain for habitat units and a net gain for linear (hedgerow) units (percentage change not calculable). Furthermore, the Trading Summaries for the development proposal are satisfied.

5.1.2 The developer will be responsible for ensuring that the measures listed are incorporated into the development process to meet any planning conditions set by Ashfield District Council.

5.1.3 The proposed planting scheme comprises the creation of:

- Individual Trees,
- Modified Grassland and Grasscrete (of both Poor and Good target condition),
- Tall Forbs,
- Mixed Scrub,
- Green Roof,
- Introduced Shrub, and
- Ornamental Hedgerows.

5.1.4 A landscaping planting schedule has been submitted for this application (Figure 1), which details the species composition of the habitats proposed. The habitats proposed have been assessed in the metric calculations as per Figure 2.

5.1.5 This assessment should be read in conjunction with Estrada Ecology Ltd – Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Outwood Academy, Kirkby V9, dated 4th September 2025.

5.1.6 The following outlines the specification and implementations of new plantings as well as including the management prescriptions for the proposed and retained habitats.

5.2 Individual Trees

5.2.1 Twenty-seven small and twenty-two medium sized trees are present on the baseline. Of these, nine medium-sized and fifteen small-sized trees are

proposed to be retained. One hundred and seventy-two small-sized trees are proposed to be created.

5.2.2 All trees pre- and post-development have been assessed at a Moderate condition (passing criteria A, B, and F, minimum). The retained trees are expected to be kept and maintained throughout the thirty-year period. No change in assessed condition is anticipated, and no enhancements are proposed.

Table 1: Retained / Proposed Habitat Conditions – Individual Trees

Condition Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	All created trees are proposed to be mixed native species.	Any trees requiring to be replaced shall be done like-for-like with native species.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up 5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion. Trees proposed not crowded.	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature)	No	Proposed trees not mature specimens	Maturity of existing / proposed trees not expected to change.
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height	No	All trees assessed to be subject to some level of disturbance / management given school setting.	

E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	Proposed trees not expected to present ecological niches.	Any ecological niches present on existing trees to remain unchanged, excluding for health and safety reasons.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath	Yes	Proposed and retained trees provided with >20% ground cover on average which is not expected to change over the course of the management period.	

- 5.2.3 The proposed trees have all been assessed as 'small sized' trees. To achieve a small size classification, all proposed trees will be expected to achieve between 75 mm to 300 mm diameter at breast height before the end of the thirty-year management period post-planting. The progress of the growth of these trees will be monitored and corrections to any under-performing trees will need to be addressed.
- 5.2.4 It is understood that all trees will be of native species, with the planting scheme including Small-leaved Lime (*Tilia cordata*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), English Oak (*Quercus robur*), Bird Cherry (*Prunus padus*), Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), and Field Maple (*Acer campestre*).
- 5.2.5 All existing retained and proposed trees have been assessed as having a high strategic significance as they are formally identified in EV8 - Trees and Woodland ASHFIELD LOCAL PLAN REVIEW (2002).
- 5.2.6 The one hundred and seventy-two small trees are a requirement as part of the development scheme's 10% biodiversity net gain. As such, if any tree fails in planting it must be replaced with priority. Any removed trees should be replaced like-for-like at the correct size deemed to achieve the target size during the thirty-year management period.

Table 2: Individual Trees Management Prescriptions

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
New Trees - Planting	Year 0	Newly planted trees should be acquired and planted at a suitable girth to allow time to establish. New specimens should be watered in, staked and tree guards applied.
		Planting of newly created habitats are recommended to be undertaken by a competent landscape contractor such as a member of The British Association of Landscape Industries (BALI).
		New trees should ideally be planted between October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost. Bare root deciduous planting shall not be carried out in waterlogged or frozen ground to prevent the trees failing.
New Trees – Early Management	Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or until end of establishment	No regular pruning of the trees should occur in years 1 to 5 to allow establishment. In periods of prolonged drought additional watering should be undertaken to prevent the specimens from failing during establishment.
		Suitable tree guards, support stakes, or shelters will be used to protect plants from damage until established. Tree guards will be removed once the planting is established. All stakes, tubes, and ties to be inspected and where required, replaced, or adjusted. Tree guards and ties can be removed once trees have become established. If trees are yet to establish, guards, ties and spacers should be adjusted to enable growth.
		Newly planted trees will be treated with mulch around stem to aid establishment and prevent growth of weeds. Mulch to be re-applied every spring until trees are suitably established. Water in and regularly water in periods of prolonged drought

General Management - Pruning	Throughout the thirty-year management period.	The canopies should not be habitually pruned / managed and be allowed to develop into the natural shape of the species selected and should be allowed to gain at least >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height (excluding for health and safety). Periodic inspections to check for pests, disease or damage should be conducted routinely outside the breeding bird season typically from end September to beginning of March. Any defects should be addressed immediately, and any treatments required to rectify the issues applied.
		Any deceased specimens should be removed immediately and disposed of accordingly and replaced like-for-like at a suitable size.
General Management - Health	Annually	Periodic inspections to check for pests, disease or damage should be conducted routinely outside the breeding bird season (end September to beginning of March). Any defects should be addressed immediately, and any treatments required to rectify the issues applied. Any deceased specimens should be removed immediately and disposed of accordingly, with the specimen replaced like-for-like or similar within the scope of the management plan.
Replacement	As and when required.	Any trees lost or predicted to not achieve the target size classification (Small, equivalent to >75mm diameter at breast height) by the end of the thirty-year management period will be required to be removed and replaced like-for-like at a planting size deemed able to achieve the target size.
		Any tree planted as part of the scheme, which is removed, severely damaged, or is found to be dying or seriously diseased within 30 years of planting shall be replaced within the next available planting season or earliest available opportunity.

5.3 Modified Grassland

- 5.3.1 Areas of both amenity grassland and species-rich grassland are proposed as part of this scheme.
- 5.3.2 The amenity grassland areas will primarily comprise verges and general open spaces accessible to staff and students. These areas have been assessed within the Biodiversity Metric with a target condition of Poor. This condition corresponds to failure to meet Criterion A of the Metric. The surface will be sown with E2 – Tough Turf (Barenbrug) or similar.
- 5.3.3 A small area of reinforced grasscrete is proposed to the southeast of the site to provide staff parking. While this surface will perform a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) role by promoting infiltration and reducing surface water runoff, it will be managed in line with amenity grassland practices rather than as a formal SuDS basin. The surface will be sown with the same E2 – Tough Turf (Barenbrug) seed mix used elsewhere on site or similar.
- 5.3.4 Due to regular vehicle use, compaction, and limited soil depth, the grasscrete surface is expected to support only a sparse, hard-wearing grass cover. This area will therefore remain in Poor condition, consistent with Modified Grassland (Poor Condition) under the Biodiversity Metric.
- 5.3.5 An area of species-rich grassland is proposed to the southeast of the site. This habitat is targeted to reach Good condition, meeting Criteria A, C, D, E, F, and G of the Biodiversity Metric.
- 5.3.6 The species-rich grassland will be sown with General Purpose – Classic Hay Meadow (Barenbrug) or similar. Access should be restricted or controlled to prevent trampling and soil compaction. A tailored management regime will include seasonal mowing (after flowering and seed set) with arisings removed to maintain nutrient balance and promote floristic diversity.

Table 3: Proposed Habitat Conditions – Modified Grassland (Poor)

Condition Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition	No	There is no expectation for the created grassland to achieve a species-rich composition.	No management to encourage / protect species rich composition required.

Outwood Academy
 Tennyson Street
 Kirkby in Ashfield
 Nottinghamshire
 NG17 7DH

B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm)	No	There is no expectation for the created grassland to demonstrate a mixed sward height	No management to encourage / protect mixed sward height required. The habitat currently fails to meet Core Criterion A; therefore, meeting subsequent condition criteria is not applicable.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub may be present)	No	Scrub species not proposed for created grassland	Dense parcels of scrub if recorded should be removed or thinned to not detrimentally impact the composition of the grassland on site. The habitat currently fails to meet Core Criterion A; therefore, meeting subsequent condition criteria is not applicable.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	Newly establishing grassland should be afforded some level of protection to avoid possible wear and damage which may affect the success of the habitat. (For grasscrete area, given likely compaction, bare ground is expected and therefore to likely fail this criteria)	Sowing with a general grass seed mix is recommended to recover from bare ground, if needed. If required, sowing should be conducted as per the instructions of the seed manufacturer. The habitat currently fails to meet Core Criterion A; therefore, meeting subsequent condition criteria is not applicable.
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas.	No		
F	Cover of bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) less than 20%.	No	Bracken species not proposed for created grassland	Dense parcels of bracken if recorded should be removed or thinned to not detrimentally impact the composition of the grassland on site. The

				habitat currently fails to meet Core Criterion A; therefore, meeting subsequent condition criteria is not applicable.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	No	Invasive species not proposed for created grassland	An annual inspection for the presence of non-native invasive flora should be undertaken and action taken should colonisation be recorded. A specialist contractor will be required to safely dispose of these species. The following guidance note can be referred to: Environment Agency (2023), Guidance Note RSP 178 - Treatment and disposal of invasive native plants. The habitat currently fails to meet Core Criterion A; therefore, meeting subsequent condition criteria is not applicable.

Table 4: Proposed Habitat Conditions – Modified Grassland (Good)

Condition Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition	Yes	Species-rich grass seed mix planted to create grassland of suitable composition to pass criterion.	Management to encourage / protect species rich composition required.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm)	No	There is no expectation for the created grassland to demonstrate a mixed sward height	No management to encourage / protect mixed sward height required.

C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub may be present)	Yes	Scrub species not proposed for created grassland	Dense parcels of scrub if recorded should be removed or thinned to not detrimentally impact the composition of the grassland on site
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	Yes	Newly establishing grassland should be afforded some level of protection to avoid possible wear and damage which may affect the success of the habitat.	Sowing with a general grass seed mix is recommended to recover from bare ground, if needed. If required, sowing should be conducted as per the instructions of the seed manufacturer.
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas.	Yes		
F	Cover of bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) less than 20%.	Yes	Bracken species not proposed for created grassland	Dense parcels of bracken if recorded should be removed or thinned to not detrimentally impact the composition of the grassland on site.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	Invasive species not proposed for created grassland	An annual inspection for the presence of non-native invasive flora should be undertaken and action taken should colonisation be recorded. A specialist contractor will be required to safely dispose of these species. The following guidance note can be referred to: Environment Agency (2023). Guidance Note RSP 178 - Treatment and disposal of invasive native plants

5.3.7 Areas sown with E2 – Tough Turf (Barenbrug), comprise 80% Perennial Ryegrass and 20% Slender Creeping Red Fescue. The species-rich grassland (General Purpose – Classic Hay Meadow, Barenbrug), composed as follows:

24% Slender Creeping Red Fescue, 24% Hard Fescue, 12.8% Crested Dogstail, 8% Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass, 4% Small-leaved Timothy, 4% Browntop Bent, 1.6% Sweet Vernal Grass, 1.6% Meadow Foxtail, 3.2% Meadow Buttercup, 4% Common Knapweed, 1% Oxeye Daisy, 1% Salad Burnet, 1.8% Red Campion, 1.6% Wild Carrot, 1.4% White Campion, 1% Lady's Bedstraw, 1.5% Selfheal, 0.5% Common Sorrel, 0.2% Ribwort Plantain, 0.3% Yarrow, and 2.5% Yellow Rattle.

5.3.8 All proposed grasslands should be installed and established in accordance with the manufacturer's directions provided by Barenbrug for the respective seed type.



Table 5: Modified Grassland (including grasscrete) Management Prescriptions

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
New grass – Installation	Year 0	Installation of the proposed areas with chosen seed mix as outlined by landscaping plan. Installation of grassland/wildflower seed mix done in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations or provided methods.
		Water as required during the first 2–4 weeks post-sowing to maintain soil moisture and support germination, then only during prolonged dry periods to aid establishment.
New Grass - Establishment	Year 1	During the first year of establishment, only mow as necessary to gradually reduce the sward height to the desired levels over winter. Any perennial weeds which colonise the area should be removed so they do not out compete the establishing grassland.
	Years 1 and 2	To aid the establishment of new hay meadow mix, areas of newly sown seed should be protected from public access. Measures to prevent trampling should be implemented to restrict pedestrian access until the grassland is well established. Amenity grassland and grasscrete areas will remain open for public access during this period.
		Any perennial weeds which colonise the area should be removed so they do not out compete the establishing grassland.
General Management - Mowing	As and when needed during thirty-year management period after establishment period.	Amenity grassland will be subject to regular mowing to maintain a short sward height (typically 25–75 mm). Grass cutting shall be reduced during prolonged dry periods and avoided in very wet conditions. No mechanical tools should be used around the base of trees; grass should be hand-cut to avoid damage to trunks. Grasscrete sections, where present, should be maintained similarly.
		Hay meadow areas should be cut once annually in late July to August, after flowering and seed set. The cut material should be removed from site to prevent nutrient enrichment. A light autumn cut may be undertaken if necessary to control regrowth.
General Management	Throughout the management period	Litter picks the area as and when required.
		Pesticide and herbicide applications should be avoided where practical. Where the need outweighs the risk, applications should be applied by a suitably qualified contractor.

Remediation of worn ground	As and when needed during thirty-year management period	Re-seed as necessary to infill any areas of bare ground and maintain the desired sward cover across the site. Re-seeding should utilise the same species mix as originally specified and be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and best practice guidance.
Invasive Species Management	Annually throughout thirty-year management period.	An annual inspection for the presence of nonnative invasive flora should be undertaken and action taken should colonisation. Site checks for invasive species should be done in the growing season (April to September inclusive).



5.4 Mixed Scrub / Tall Forbs

- 5.4.1 Areas of 'Native Scrub Planting' are proposed in the southeastern corner of the site, assessed as mixed scrub in Moderate condition (passing criteria A, C, and D; failing B and E.)
- 5.4.2 Areas of 'Native Scrub Planting' which are proposed in locations which are not ecologically viable to create scrub-type habitats (northwest) have been assessed in this metric calculation as 'Tall forbs' with a target condition of Poor (passing criterion C; failing criteria A and B).

Table 6: Proposed Habitat Conditions – Mixed Scrub

Condition Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its type (mixed scrub) based on its UKHabs definition. At least 80% of the scrub is native, there are at least three native woody species with no species comprising more than 75% of the composition.	Yes	Scrub created will comprise a mix of 4-5 native woody species.	Composition will be managed as specified to maintain native species mix at suitable levels of dominance.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs, and mature shrubs are all present.	No	Scrub composition not targeting variation in age of planting. No management for this criterion specified.	
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of a suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of the ground cover.	Yes	Invasive species not proposed for created scrub.	An annual inspection for the presence of non-native invasive flora should be undertaken and action taken should colonisation be recorded. A specialist contractor will be required to safely dispose of these species. The following guidance note can be referred to: Environment Agency

Outwood Academy
 Tennyson Street
 Kirkby in Ashfield
 Nottinghamshire
 NG17 7DH

				(2023). Guidance Note RSP 178 - Treatment and disposal of invasive native plants
D	The scrub has a developed edge with scattered scrub edge and tall grassland and forbs present between scrub and adjacent habitat	Yes	Area of scrub planted as per landscaping plan during creation.	Management of scrub and adjacent grassland subject to encourage transition.
E	There are clearings, glades, and rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	Scrub composition not targeting variation in structure. No management for this criterion specified.	

Table 7: Proposed Habitat Conditions – Tall Forbs

Condition Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat, and breed. A single Structure habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	No	No structure / compositional variation proposed on creation or to be maintained.	
B	The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar for a range of invertebrates at different times of the year.	No	No ecologically beneficial species planting proposed on creation or to be maintained.	
C	Invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others	Yes	Invasive species not proposed for	An annual inspection for the presence of non-native invasive flora should be undertaken

Outwood Academy
 Tennyson Street
 Kirkby in Ashfield
 Nottinghamshire
 NG17 7DH

	<p>which are to the detriment of native wildlife cover less than 5% of total vegetated area.</p>		<p>created forbs area.</p>	<p>and action taken should colonisation be recorded. A specialist contractor will be required to safely dispose of these species. The following guidance note can be referred to: Environment Agency (2023). Guidance Note RSP 178 - Treatment and disposal of invasive native plants</p>
--	--	--	----------------------------	---

5.4.3 The native scrub, as indicated in the landscape plans, is considered to include:

- Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*)
- Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*)
- English Yew (*Taxus baccata*)
- Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)
- Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*)
- Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
- Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*)
- Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
- Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
- Common Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*)

5.4.4 Management of this area will aim to promote a moderate understory of vegetation whilst ensuring that no single scrub species dominates the composition.

Table 8: Mixed Scrub (including tall forbs) Management Prescriptions

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Installation	Year 0	Remove perennial weeds from proposed scrub areas before planting. If planting in areas currently grass-dominated, strip small planting patches to reduce competition. Lightly loosen compacted soil if needed. Avoid fertilisers.
		It is recommended that the scrub plantings are set in late autumn (November and December) or early spring (February and March) while dormant, avoiding any periods of ground frost.
		Plant mixed scrub and tall forbs areas with a mix of 5-7 species. For the main scrub planting area in the south, a planting density of 2-3 plants per m ² is recommended, mixing heights and species composition. Plant in clumps, not rows, spacing smaller species closer together and spacing larger species further apart.
Establishment	Year 1	During the first year of establishment, check twice yearly. Clear grass, nettles, or brambles from around bases of plantings.
	Years 1 and 2	To aid the establishment of planting areas, it is recommended that such scrub / forb plantings are protected from public, such as with simple fencing. Measures to avoid damage or degradation by public to such areas until successful establishment.
Long-term maintenance	Year 5 onwards	Management of scrub / forb areas avoided to be done all at once, varying the timing of trimming of sections to vary the composition and structure. As a general rule of thumb, 10%-20% of the scrub should be subject to a yearly cutting, changing which areas are cut annually. Any cutting / cropping should ideally be done in the winter, avoiding the breeding bird season.
		If unwanted self-set trees appear (oak, sycamore, ash, etc). Remove them or keep them trimmed to not overshadow intended scrub planting.
		Specific to the scrub planting in the south of the site, keep the adjacent grassland long and allow for low-level scattered scrub planting to form a transitional edge to the scrub parcel.

		Any specimens which have failed to establish or have died during the management period should be replaced on a like-for-like basis to maintain a full and diverse habitat.
General Management	Throughout the management period	Litter picks the area as and when required.
		Pesticide and herbicide applications should be avoided where practical. Where the need outweighs the risk, a suitably qualified contractor should apply applications.
		Regularly inspect for signs of pests or disease and counter any afflictions as soon as noted. Inspect after first winter and following summer and replant any gaps.
		Any perennial weeds which colonise the area should be removed so they do not out compete the establishing native species.
Invasive Species Management	Annually throughout thirty-year management period.	An annual inspection for the presence of non-native invasive flora should be undertaken and action taken should colonisation. Site checks for invasive species should be done in the growing season (April to September inclusive).

5.5 Other Green Roof

- 5.5.1 Approximately 50% of the proposed building's roof is designed as a 'Biosolar Roof', being best fit to the description of 'Other green roof' within the Biodiversity Metric. The roof will include either a biodiverse wildflower mix or a pre-established Sedum blanket, supported by a lightweight substrate and appropriate drainage, protection, and edge systems.
- 5.5.2 Under the Biodiversity Metric, it is not applicable for condition assessment at this stage, and therefore no formal target condition is proposed. The following general guidance should be applied to ensure successful establishment and long-term biodiversity benefits. Detailed maintenance and management responsibilities will rest with the green roof manufacturer and installer, in accordance with their specifications:



Table 9: Other Green Roof Management Prescriptions

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Installation	Year 0	Prepare roof surface (clear debris, inspect waterproof membrane, ensuring no contamination).
		Installation of moisture retention mat, drainage layer, filter membrane, and growing medium.
		Lay vegetation: Sedum blankets installed within 48 hours; wildflower seeds sown in Spring or Autumn.
		Ensure outlets are clear and edge/retaining profiles are correctly installed.
Establishment	Years 1 and 2	Monitor the vegetation growth and irrigation (initial 8-12 weeks or during dry spells).
		Remove invasive species, saplings and unwanted vegetation. Replace any dead or failed vegetation to maintain full and even coverage across the roof.
		Maintain drainage and inspect outlets regularly to ensure free flow.
Long-term maintenance	Year 5 onwards	Trim vegetation over 250-300mm down to 75-100mm; remove and dispose of cuttings off-site.
		Continue periodic checks on drainage, edges, access and substrate condition.
		Maintain fire breaks and prevent encroachment on walkways or drainage outlets.
General Management	Throughout the management period	Minimise disturbance to microhabitats.
		Remove leaf litter, dead vegetation, and excessive biomass.
		Ensure safe access for inspections and maintenance.

		Replace any vegetation lost through natural die-back, disturbance, or maintenance to sustain intended species composition.
Invasive Species Management	Annually throughout thirty-year management period.	An annual inspection for the presence of non-native invasive flora should be undertaken and action taken should colonisation. Site checks for invasive species should be done in the growing season (April to September inclusive).



5.6 Introduced Shrubs

5.6.1 Areas within the site are comprised of introduced shrubs and bulbs. These introduced species are considered to be of low ecological value and are not applicable for condition assessment. No specific ecological target is proposed for these areas during the thirty-year management period.

5.6.2 Species proposed include, but are not limited to:

- Tête-à-Tête Daffodil (*Narcissus cyclamineus*)
- Heartleaf Bergenia (*Bergenia cordifolia*)
- Panicle Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata* 'Limelight')
- Hidcote Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia* 'Hidcote')
- Desdemona Rose (*Rosa* 'Desdemona')
- David Viburnum (*Viburnum davidii*)

5.6.3 These species are typically ornamental, low-maintenance plants, contributing to aesthetic value and site landscaping, but are not managed for biodiversity targets.



Table 10: Introduced Shrubs Management Prescriptions

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Installation	Year 0	Prepare planting areas by removing perennial weeds and lightly cultivating soil. Install plants in accordance with the landscape plan and supplier's recommendations. Plant in appropriate density for species and bed size, ensuring taller species are placed towards the back of beds. Apply a 75 mm depth of ornamental mulch immediately after planting, keeping mulch clear of stems. Water in thoroughly.
Establishment	Years 1-2	Water regularly during dry spells, ensuring soil is moist but not waterlogged. Top up mulch in spring to maintain weed suppression and moisture retention. Replace any failed specimens with like-for-like species in the next planting season.
Pruning	Annually or as required throughout the management period	Light pruning to maintain desired shape permitted, removing dead / diseased / damaged shrub materials as required. Pruning recommended to be undertaken late winter / early spring appropriate for the species. Where shrub beds form dense thickets, breeding bird checks may be required to avoid disturbance towards nesting birds (March / September inclusive).
General Management	Throughout the management period	Litter picks the area as and when required.
		Pesticide and herbicide applications should be avoided where practical. Where the need outweighs the risk, a suitably qualified contractor should apply applications.
		Regularly inspect for signs of pests or disease and counter any afflictions as soon as noted. Inspect after first winter and following summer and replant any gaps. Deadwood should be removed due to health and safety.
		Any perennial weeds which colonise the area should be removed so they do not out compete the establishing species.

5.7 Ornamental Hedgerows

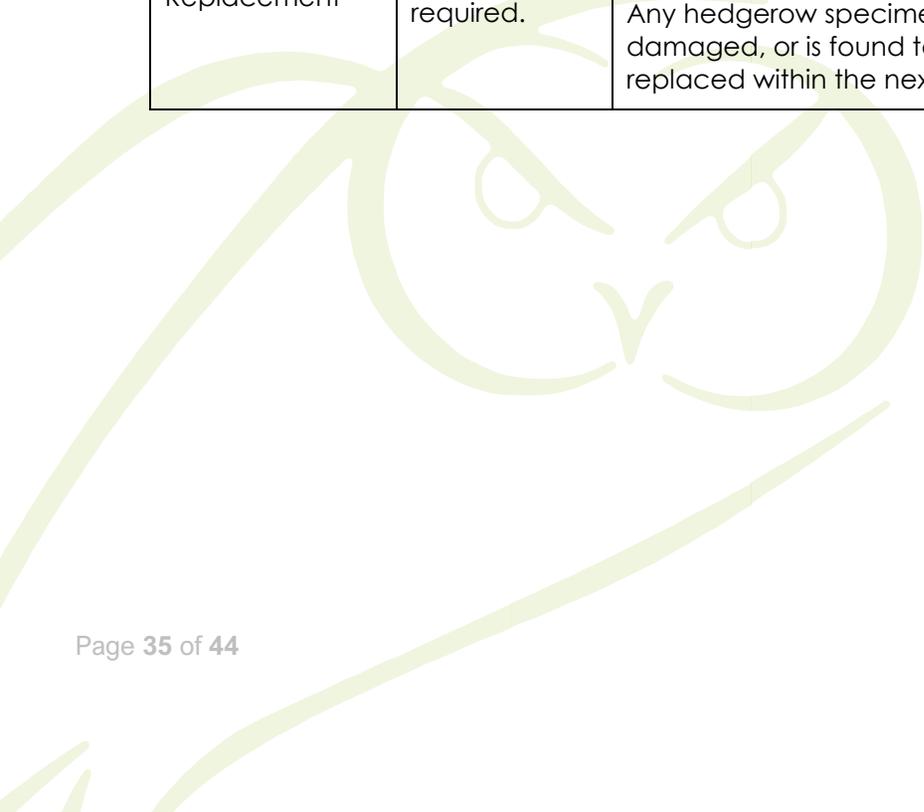
- 5.7.1 According to the landscape plans, a small ornamental hedgerow is proposed to the north of the site, comprising six common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) planted as Extra Heavy Standard, root-balled or 40L container-grown specimens. The hedgerow has no specific ecological target during the thirty-year management period.



Table 11: Ornamental Hedgerow Management Prescriptions

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
New Hedge – Installation	Year 0	Specimens should ideally be planted between October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost. Bare root deciduous planting shall not be carried out in waterlogged or frozen ground to prevent the trees failing.
New Hedge - Establishment	Year 1, 2, 3 (or until full establishment)	Formative pruning should be employed to focus on ensuring the hedges grow uniformly. Pruning in the second year can help encourage branching and a denser, fuller hedge.
		To aid the establishment of the proposed hedgerow, establishing hedging should be protected from public disturbance. Measures to avoid damage of newly planted hedgerows to be implemented to restrict pedestrian impacts until successful establishment.
		The hedgerow should be protected from damage using root protection areas (RPA's) in accordance with the relevant British Standard (Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction). The above will further prevent soil compaction within the zone of influence.
		All stakes, tubes, and ties to be inspected, if used, and where required these should be replaced or adjusted. Hedge guards and ties can be removed once hedgerows have become established.
General Management - Trimming	As and when needed during thirty-year management period after establishment period.	The proposed hedgerow shall be regularly managed by trimming to keep the ornamental shape desired. Regular pruning should take place once or twice annually and be conducted ideally in late spring / summer after the main growing season. A prune in late winter is permitted prior to the beginning of the next growing season, if required.

<p>General Management – Ongoing care</p>	<p>As and when needed during thirty-year management period.</p>	<p>Water at base of hedge when required, particularly during dry spells. Should periods of extreme drought occur, hedging which have yet to establish should be watered if signs of stress intolerances are visible.</p>
<p>General Management - Health</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Periodic inspections to check for pests, disease or damage should be conducted routinely outside the breeding bird season (end September to beginning of March). Any defects should be addressed immediately, and any treatments required to rectify the issues applied. Any deceased specimens should be removed immediately and disposed of accordingly, with the specimen replaced like-for-like or similar within the scope of the management plan.</p>
<p>Replacement</p>	<p>As and when required.</p>	<p>Any length of hedgerow lost during the thirty-year management period will be required to be replaced like-for-like to demonstrate no net-loss of hedgerow.</p>
		<p>Any hedgerow specimen planted as part of the scheme, which is removed, severely damaged, or is found to be dying or seriously diseased within 30 years of planting shall be replaced within the next available planting season or earliest available opportunity.</p>



5.8 General Maintenance

- 5.8.1 Planting and maintenance of retained and newly created habitats should be undertaken by a competent landscape contractor such as a member of The British Association of Landscape Industries (BALI).
- 5.8.2 Any works affecting Protected Species should be undertaken by a suitable qualified ecologist and said ecologist should be on call during the onset of site works to ensure any protected species issues that may arise are dealt with in a competent manner and act as an ecological clerk of works.
- 5.8.3 An annual inspection for the presence of non-native invasive flora should be undertaken and action taken should colonisation be recorded.

6 Provide a Framework for Management and Monitoring in the Long-term

- 6.1 All habitats on the site following the implementation of the agreed upon landscaping scheme will be monitored by a suitably qualified person to assess the establishment and success or otherwise of the habitats proposed.
- 6.2 **The monitoring should be undertaken in years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 30 following habitat creation.** These reports should be sent to an Ecologist from the acting LPA (Ashfield District Council) for assessment and review if the monitoring survey was not conducted by the LPA or an LPA representative. Monitoring reports shall be submitted to the LPA on the 1st of November of each monitoring year after habitat creation. Any DEFRA Metric produced for this site after the habitat creation which is referenced within a monitoring report should be supplied along with the report. The data recorded shall be provided in standardised format to allow use of data in district-wide biodiversity network database.
- 6.3 The content of these reports should include a description of the state and condition of the habitats on site as well as relevant photos of assessed habitats. Details of all issues identified for any habitats (e.g. loss or degradation of proposed habitats) shall also be outlined. The reports shall also include any reported / recorded issues which are present or have been resolved in the interim between reports.
- 6.4 Reports will be compiled which outline the habitats and their condition as recorded on the survey. These should be based on a robust ecological assessment of the site and condition of the habitats and species in line with condition assessments outlined within the DEFRA Metric. Where problems with establishment and growth of habitats are identified, it should be documented such that measures can be implemented to remediate any failure, as well as allowing the management strategy and the management plan be adapted.

Outwood Academy
 Tennyson Street
 Kirkby in Ashfield
 Nottinghamshire
 NG17 7DH

- 6.5 Monitoring survey of the site should be conducted within the growing season (typically April to September inclusive) such that an accurate ecological assessment of the habitats can be conducted. The below table outlines any specific monitoring methods which may need to be used to assess each proposed habitat.
- 6.6 At this stage, it is not yet confirmed whether the green roof provider will carry out ongoing maintenance under a contract or if responsibility will fall to an appointed contractor or facilities management; however, maintenance requirements have been considered and are expected to follow best practice guidance.

Table 12: Monitoring Methods

Habitats	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
All Habitats	Ensure the habitats as assessed within the BNG report have not been removed or replaced by other habitats. Visual inspection and reporting of any issues recorded.	During every monitoring survey, years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 30.
New proposed Trees	Checks to be undertaken on the proposed trees' establishment and the integrity of the protective measures in place. Checks should also be done to report any pruning or management during the establishment period. Visual inspection and reporting of any issues recorded.	Annually from years 1-5 (establishment).
	Checks to be undertaken on the proposed trees' growth during the monitoring period after establishment. Measure and log sizes of all proposed trees to allow for assessment of whether trees are predicted to achieve the target size class. Physical measurement, monitoring report, and reporting of any issues recorded	At Ten-year intervals after establishment period (years 10, 20, and 30).
All Trees	Inspections of all trees on site to assess health. Visual inspection, monitoring report, and reporting of any issues recorded.	Years 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30.

All grassland	Check for extent of bare ground, scrub cover, ruderal ephemeral / tall forbs cover which is indicative of improper management or degradation of habitat. Visual inspection and reporting of any issues recorded.	During early monitoring survey: years 1, 2, 5 (establishment), then years 10, 20, 25 and 30. Surveys to be completed during the growing season (April to September inclusive)
	Check to monitor correct establishment and report any failure or dominance of inhibiting vegetation such as ruderal ephemeral / tall forbs. Visual inspection and reporting of any issues recorded.	During every monitoring survey, years 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 30. Surveys to be completed during the growing season (April to September inclusive)
Mixed Scrub	Assessment of species composition and report findings, highlighting when not meeting compositional requirements. Visual inspection and documentation of composition, reporting of any issues recorded.	During every monitoring survey, years 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 30.
Green Roof	Inspect for vegetation establishment, uniformity of coverage, and presence of bare or eroded areas. Check for invasive or undesirable species, drainage issues, and substrate exposure. Record any areas of die-back or poor establishment and recommend re-seeding or replacement as necessary to maintain intended cover and species composition. Ensure drainage outlets, retaining edges, and vegetation mats remain functional and intact. Visual inspection and reporting of any issues recorded.	During every monitoring survey (Years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 30). Additional inspections may be required during the first growing season following installation and after periods of extreme weather (e.g. prolonged drought or heavy rainfall).

6.7 Risks Register and Remedial Measures

The proposed landscaping plan is expected to be implemented as described and as assessed within the BNG assessment for the whole of the thirty-year period following its creation on site. Any significant deviation to the proposed habitats will likely result in a change in the calculated net gain value of the project proposal. It is important to maintain the habitats proposed to ensure the calculated percentage net gain value for the scheme remains.

- 6.7.1 The following is a risk register outlining some (not exhaustive) risks regarding the implementation, establishment, enhancement, and maintenance of the proposed and retained habitats, as applicable to the provided scheme.



Table 13: Risk Register for Landscaping Scheme

Habitat	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Trees -Newly proposed	<p>Failure to establish</p> <p>Low risk, Moderate severity, Low likelihood</p>	Any of the trees proposed failing to establish after planting.	Trees that have failed to establish should be removed and replaced like-for-like with a replacement specimen which is expected to meet expectations of the planting (e.g. correct size and target condition).
	<p>Failure to achieve target size</p> <p>Moderate risk, Moderate severity, Moderate likelihood</p>	Any of the proposed trees failing to achieve the target size class at the end of the thirty-year management period or predicted to fail the target size class as identified during the thirty-year monitoring period.	Trees which during the monitoring portion of the management plan which are predicted to likely not achieve the target size classification (small size above 75mm diameter at breast height) should be removed and replaced with a similar specimen which is expected to meet size and condition expectations of the planting.
Trees – Newly proposed and retained (all trees)	<p>Loss</p> <p>Moderate risk, Moderate severity, Low likelihood</p>	Loss or predicted loss of the retained / proposed trees due to unexpected or unavoidable causes, as identified via the monitoring during the thirty-year monitoring period.	<p>Any of the proposed trees that are lost or are required to be replaced should be replaced like-for-like with a similar specimen which is expected to meet expectations of the planting (e.g. correct size and target condition).</p> <p>The retained trees if lost should be replaced like-for-like with a replacement specimen which is of the same size class (small or moderate) and target condition (Moderate).</p>
	<p>Damage causing health and safety risk</p> <p>Low risk, Low severity, Low likelihood.</p>	Natural damage to present trees which produces a health and safety risk (e.g. branches which may fall following high winds etc.).	Safe felling / management by a qualified arborist. If whole tree lost, see above

Grassland	Failure to establish Low risk, Low severity, Low likelihood	Failure to establish grassland or SuDS plantings.	If the area of wear is extensive, the habitat should be fenced off from the cause of the wear, and remediation methods should commence to aid the reinstatement of the grassland cover. Seeding grass cover should be done as per manufacture instructions.
	Degradation Low risk, Low severity, Low likelihood	Excessive wear degrades habitat to bare ground / mud.	
Green Roof	Failure to establish Low risk, Moderate severity, Moderate likelihood	Areas of bare substrate, die-back, or poor establishment observed during inspection or monitoring period.	Re-seed or replace failed areas using the same seed mix or sedum blanket, following manufacturer's recommendations. Ensure adequate irrigation and protection from disturbance during establishment.
	Drainage failure or substrate erosion Low risk, High severity, Low likelihood	Ponding, waterlogging, or evidence of substrate loss or erosion.	Inspect and clear drainage outlets. Reinstatate growing medium and vegetation where erosion has occurred. Implement maintenance checks to ensure drainage remains functional.
Introduced Shrubs	Failure or Loss Low risk, Low severity, Low likelihood	Failure or loss of habitat / failure of proposed species to establish.	Any area of introduced shrubs that have failed to establish should be removed and replaced like-for-like.
Ornamental Hedgerows	Failure to establish Low risk, Moderate severity, Low likelihood	Any of the hedgerows proposed failing to establish after planting.	Lengths of hedgerow that have failed to establish should be removed and replaced like-for-like.

	Failure or Loss Low risk, Low severity, Low likelihood	Any length of hedgerow which has failed or is predicted to fail (e.g., due to disease or human disturbance.)	
--	---	--	--



7 Reviewing the Management Plan

- 7.1 Results of the monitoring reports will inform the ongoing management strategy. The strategy should be seen as a fluid document over its 30-year period and subject to change dependent on the success or otherwise of the planting and management regime. The management plan will run for a period of 30 years with monitoring years outlined in section 6.
- 7.2 Where problems with establishment and/or growth of habitats is identified, measures should be implemented to remediate any failure and the management strategy, and the management plan be adapted. Results of the monitoring will inform the management strategy.
- 7.3 The results of the site surveys will be fed back to the land manager within one month of the report being written. This monitoring report will be passed onto the land manager to inform the required habitat maintenance measures, if they have changed from the standard as outlined in this report. If land manager(s) identify any adaptations required to the site management, this will also be recorded within this document. Any significant changes to the habitat management plan will be reported to the responsible authority before being undertaken. Monitoring will identify any damage or deterioration of assessed habitats, and any issues will be addressed by replacement / reinstatement of these lost or deteriorated habitats. The goal of the management and monitoring of the site should be to maintain and be compliant with the habitats proposed on the accepted landscaping plan referenced in this report, at their assessed conditions.
- 7.4 It is the responsibility of the appointed land manager to uphold the implemented management / maintenance programme as outlined within this report. Any third parties must be informed of the details of this management / maintenance programme as to fully comply with the details outlined in this report. Likewise, it is the applicant's responsibility to inform any construction / development companies involved in the development of the site such that they can inform their workers to comply with the outlined requirements for development-stage responsibilities regarding habitats and protected species.



Outwood Academy
Tennyson Street
Kirkby in Ashfield
Nottinghamshire
NG17 7DH

References:

Environment Bank (2015) *Biodiversity Impact Calculator – Guidance for Use*.

Environment Bank.

Environment Bank (2016) *Biodiversity Accounting – An introduction*. Environment Bank.

Environment Bank (2021) *The Environment Bill and Biodiversity Net Gain Delivery*. Available online at: [<https://www.environmentbank.com/blog/theenvironment-bill-and-biodiversity-net-gain-delivery-what-planning-authoritiesneed-to-know/>] (Accessed December 2024)

Estrada Ecology Ltd (2024). Environmental Statement – Outwood Academy Tree. Dated 29 November 2024.

Estrada Ecology Ltd (2024). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal: Report Ref SQ-1431.

Estrada Ecology Ltd (2025). Statutory Biodiversity Metric: Outwood Academy, Kirkby V9.

Natural England (2024). Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide

ONE Environments (2025). Detailed Planting Plan (Sheet 1 of 4): Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0201

ONE Environments (2025). Detailed Planting Plan (Sheet 2 of 4): Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0202

ONE Environments (2025). Detailed Planting Plan (Sheet 3 of 4): Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0203

ONE Environments (2025). Detailed Planting Plan (Sheet 4 of 4): Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0204

ONE Environments (2025). Whole Site Plan: Drawing number SRP1067-ONE-ZZ-ZZ-D-L-0002.

UK HABS (2023) *The UK Habitat Classification: Habitat Definitions*. Version 2.0

References accessed November 2025.

