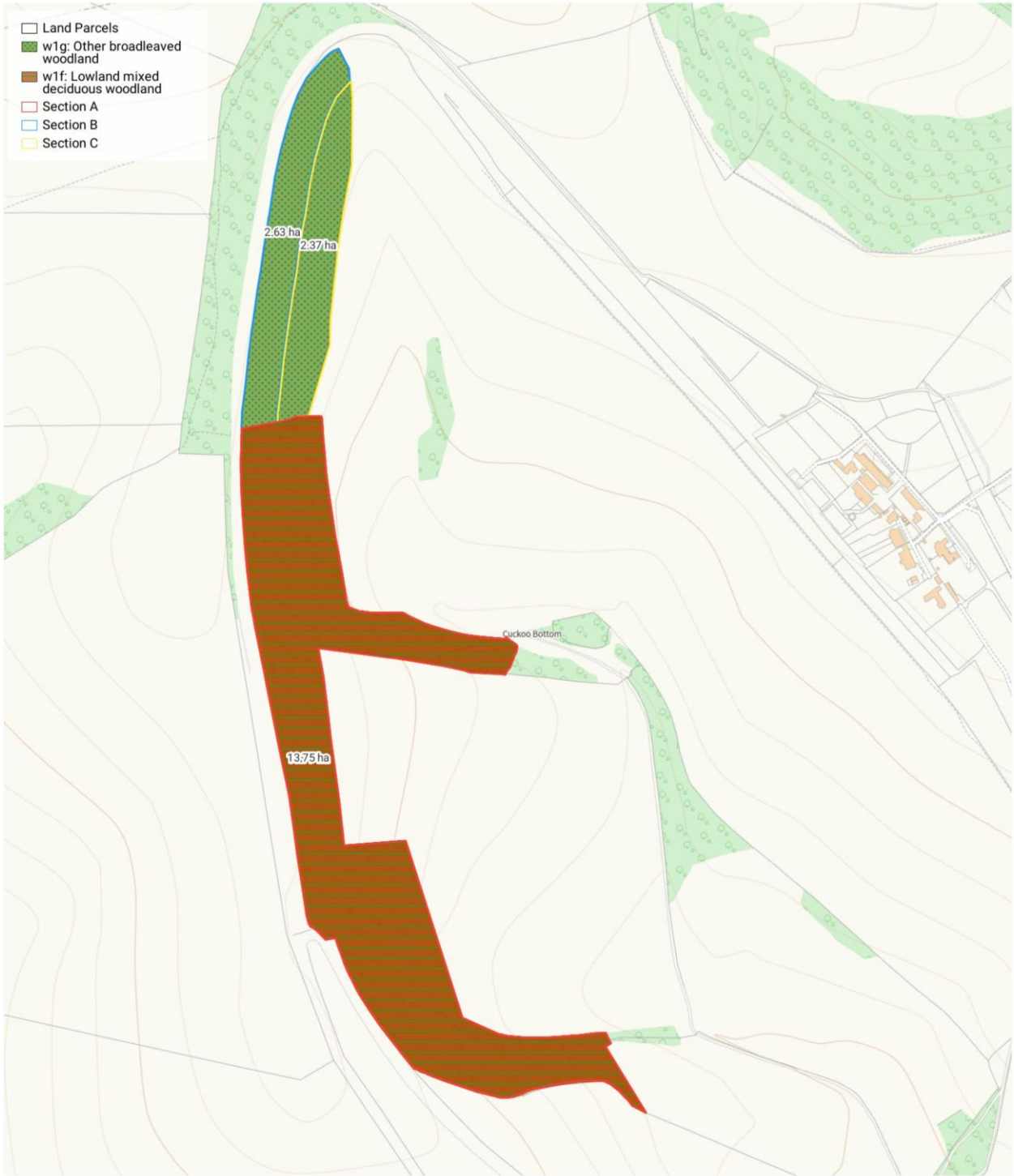




Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

BNG Habitat Monitoring Report

Site Name	Iford Estate
Planning Reference	N/A
Register Reference	BGS-101024005
Consent or Licence Reference	N/A
Site Owner	J & H Robinson Iford Estate
Author	NC & AM CLM
Date of Report	15/08/2025
Monitoring Year	1



Consultant: CLM



Client: J & H Robinson
Iford Estate



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Document Details

Authorship Details MR-B01

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Version Control MR-T01

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
V1	Draft for internal review	NC 06/08/2025	
	For issue to client	NC 15/08/2025	AM 15/08/2025

1.Introduction

Survey Details

Organisation Responsible for Monitoring Surveys MR-T02	
Name or Initials	AM & NC
Organisation	CLM
Survey date(s)	22/ 07/ 2025
Statement of competency	
AM : - MCIEEM qualified - A competent person as defined by the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Guidance - Director at CLM Ltd conducting Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, Phase 1 Habitat Surveys, UKHabs Baseline Habitat Surveys, Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture), all utilising skills and knowledge relating to habitat identification and botanical surveys. As well as creating Habitat Management and Monitoring Plans and BNG Post Management proposals for Schemes and Projects. Demonstrated level of competence as defines by BSI BS 8683:2021 ‘Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain – Specification’. NC: - ACIEEM qualified - A competent person as defined by the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Guidance - Farm and Environment Consultant at CLM Ltd conducting Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, Phase 1 Habitat Surveys, UKHabs Baseline Habitat Surveys, Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture), all utilising skills and knowledge relating to habitat identification and botanical surveys. As well as creating Habitat Management and Monitoring Plans and BNG Post Management proposals for Schemes and Projects. Demonstrated level of competence as defines by BSI BS 8683:2021 ‘Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain – Specification’.	
Surveys completed	
All Habitats identified were classified using UKHabs V2 framework.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
The Site was visited on the 22nd of July by Alex Macdonald MCIEEM, and Neve Clatworthy ACIEEM of CLM Ltd. Habitats were classified based on the UKHab Version 2 definitions, species recorded within each quadrat surveyed were given a DOMIN score. In addition, condition scores were given to habitats surveyed using the Statutory Condition Assessment Sheets. Habitats were mapped using the UK Hab survey methodology. A minimum mapping unit (MMU) of 400m² for habitat polygons and 20m for linear habitats was used when surveying and mapping for broad habitat types, with smaller MMU utilised where a clear distinction in broad habitat type was observed.	

Progress Summary

Summary of Progress Made Since Implementation Period MR-B02

In the winter bare root whips were planted at the Northern end of the site at Houndean. Whips were surrounded with a circle of mulch and a cane and guard to suppress competition from grass species and protect whips from herbivore damage.

During the first year of the enhancement of the area of w1f Lowland deciduous woodland on site at the Houndean investment site two, woodland management works began in the form of selective thinning and managing diseased trees along the ride which runs from north to south through the existing woodland.

As the project is still in its infancy with created habitats not yet fully established and habitats being enhanced at very early stages, all habitats should continue to be managed according to the practices outlined within the HMMP.

Site Wide Successes and Challenges

Successes MR-B03

The areas of w1g other woodland broadleaved and w1f lowland mixed deciduous woodland are progressing as intended. Whip mortality at the time of survey was less than 20%, this is considered to be a success as much of the year has seen extraordinarily hot temperatures and low rainfall.

Pheasant pens have been removed within the existing w1f Lowland mixed deciduous woodland, and active management has begun in the form of thinning and clearing diseased trees surrounding the existing woodland ride.

Challenges MR-B04

Project challenges include ensuring that the area of newly planted w1g other woodland broadleaved does not face competition from dominant grass species and controlling herbivore damage. At the time of survey the mulch surrounding the bottom of the whips was doing a good job of suppressing grass species.

Herbivore damage was found to be affecting the newly planted whips despite the presence of tree guards, as the trees had begun to grow out of the top of the guards deer had browsed along the tops of the majority of tree guards. When completing the monitoring survey 8 Fallow bucks were seen on site. Herbivore damage was also evident within the existing woodland, from the lack of age classes and woodland floor species present.

General Site Photographs MR-F01



2. Progress Towards Habitat Condition Targets

Methodology

Survey Methodology Equipment:

- Map of the site showing the area to be monitored
- UK Habs V2 condition assessment forms suitable for the site
- Weather writer
- Pencil / pen
- ID books and hand lens
- GPS // What three words

Methodology:

On entering the site, go to the area that has been identified for survey using the prepared map. A quick walk-over of the part of the site you want to survey would suffice so that you can find your bearings and locate 'representative' samples of vegetation.

The choice of where to place each 2x2m (for grassland) 2X2m, (for scrub), 10x10 (for woodland) quadrat is subjective. It should be placed in what you consider to be a uniform stand of vegetation – that is an area that is representative of the overall site.

The selection of location for the quadrat should not be swayed by trying to get a particularly rich composition of species or particular structure, such as concentrating in areas with a finer sward compared to those with a coarser sward. This would alter the results. There will always be some variation in sward across a site, and obvious boundaries between different types of grassland should be avoided. However, boundaries between grassland are usually more gradual, and can be hard to avoid.

After identifying the similar areas of vegetation composition and structure at the site, you will need to undertake 3-5 quadrats within each similar stand of vegetation. At the top of the record sheet enter an 8-figure or 10-figure grid reference/ What 3 words location of the quadrat. All plants should be recorded from each quadrat and a coverage scale estimating the percentage coverage of a species. The species identified should then be listed according to their abundance using the DOMIN scale.

Other useful information to record includes general information about site management, such as animals grazing, burning etc.

The condition of each habitat present will be recorded using the BNG Statutory Metric Habitat Condition Assessment Sheets. Photographs should be taken to record the current state of each habitat; these are to be included within the monitoring report. The habitat management methods used during the lead up to and at the time of survey should be recorded (eg. Cattle grazing, recently topped etc) to assess how successful the management techniques are at achieving desired habitat types and conditions.

Following the field survey, data collected will be collated and reported within the Annual Monitoring Plan.

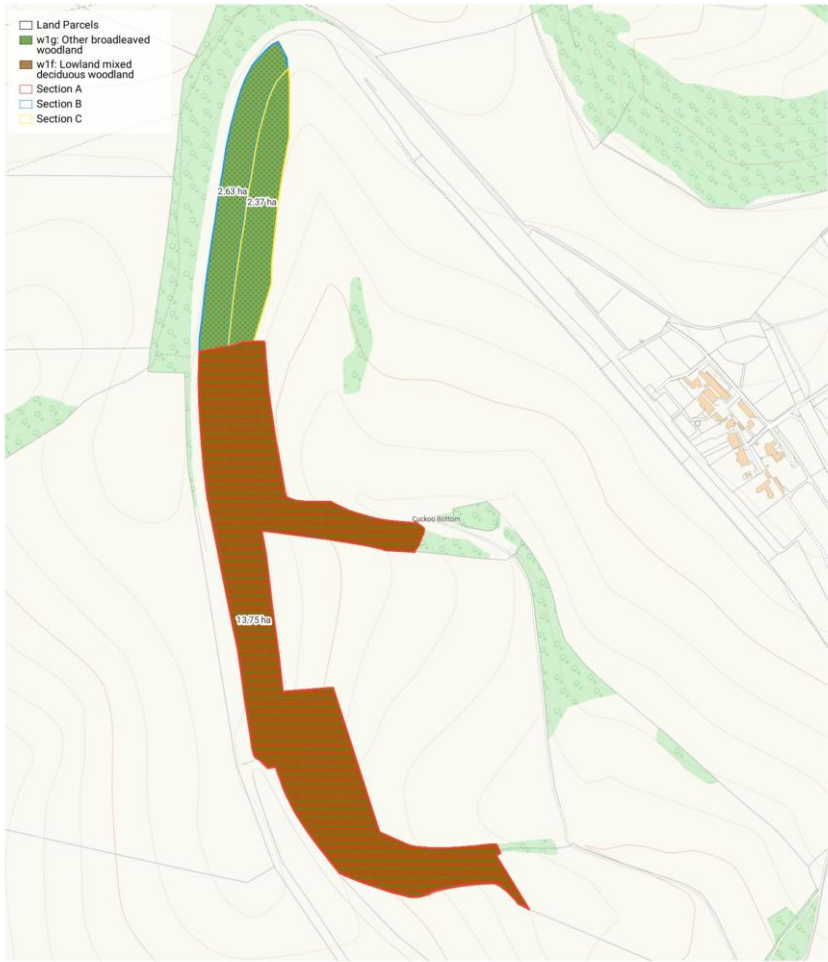
DOMIN Scale

Cover	Domin
91-100%	10
76-90%	9
51-75%	8
34-50%	7
26-33%	6
11-25%	5
4-10%	4
<4% (many individuals)	3
<4% (several individuals)	2
<4% (few individuals)	1

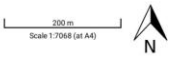
Monitoring Plan MT-F01



Iford Estate Woodland Enhancement
and Creation



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Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)

The monitoring reports will be filled out at years 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30. Further general annual monitoring will also be completed but will not form part of the more formal monitoring report.

Monitoring reports should consist of an updated species list for each habitat area, photographs of the current state of each habitat and completion of habitat condition sheets for each habitat area.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
w1g: Other woodland broadleaved	Monitoring reports will be filled out at years 2 5 10 20 30. Identify species present and complete condition assessment sheets for the habitat type. Monitoring reports should include any management works which have been undertaken since the last report, to establish which methods are being used to achieve the target condition of each habitat type.	Monitoring reports will be filled out at years 2 5 10 20 30, site surveys to be completed between May and August. Annual surveys of species should be undertaken to establish species abundance.
w1f: Lowland deciduous woodland	Monitoring reports will be filled out at years 2 5 10 20 30. Identify species present and complete condition assessment sheets for the habitat type. Monitoring reports should include any management works which have been undertaken since the last report, to establish which methods are being used to achieve the target condition of each habitat type.	Monitoring reports will be filled out at years 2 5 10 20 30, site surveys to be completed between May and August. Annual surveys of species should be undertaken to establish species abundance.

Monitoring Reports

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
CLM	<i>tbc</i>

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
2	September	September or October	Report on results of initial habitat creation and enhancement works
5	September	September or October	Report on results of ongoing habitat creation and enhancement works.
10	September	September or October	Report on results of ongoing habitat creation and enhancement works.
20	September	September or October	Report on results of ongoing habitat creation and enhancement works.

30	September	September or October	Report on results of ongoing habitat creation and enhancement works.
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Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Habitat management principles outlined in the Companion Document are designed to deliver the desired habitat creation and enhancement, but these are assuming current or recent climate conditions. When these change, so will the management. While it is not yet known how these will change exactly, although some thought has been given to this in the Companion Document, monitoring will have to identify where habitat creation and enhancement is being affected.

Monitoring of habitats throughout the year as well as more thoroughly on an annual basis, alongside the official monitoring surveys carried out in years 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30, will help to identify long term and progressive changes to the habitats and pick up where changes and adaptations to the management need to be made, more rapidly. Any changes made will be covered in the stated Monitoring reports, but it will be necessary to continuously monitor the habitats progress to ensure timely adaptations are made to achieve the required habitat types.

Where management techniques have been outlined, these will be monitored to determine their effect on achieving the desired outcomes. Where management techniques are not achieving the required characteristics of a habitat type consultation with the advisor, to advise of ways of remedying the situation through adaptations to management, will be undertaken. Where external factors, outside of the control of the project managers threatened the BNG objectives, then these will be discussed with the responsible authority to agree appropriate changes to management.

Woodland

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets (MI-T01)

Condition Assessment Criteria			Target Score	Relevant parcels	Year :	1
					Target met?	Management Activity Updates
Target Habitat:	W1f: Lowland deciduous woodland		1 / 2/ 3	Enter parcel number	Yes / No	Provide details of the actions relevant to this habitat or condition criteria that must be implemented from this monitoring period onwards. What, if any, adaptive management changes will be implemented to continue delivering targets.
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	3	TQ3810 5458	No	The woodland proposed for enhancement at Houndean investment site 2 lacks structural diversity due to few age classes being present. It is proposed to introduce a programme of thinning in order to increase the structural diversity of the woodland specifically targeting areas where one age class is present.
		Two age classes present				
		One age class present				
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	3	TQ3810 5458	No	Herbivore damage is present within the woodland on site, this should be combatted through carrying out a programme of deer monitoring and management. With the aim of reducing pressure from browsing , allowing the ground flora to recover. At the time of survey a group of 8 fallow bucks were present on site.
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland				
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland				
		No invasive species present in woodland	3	TQ3810 5458	Yes	

C	Invasive plant species	Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species <10% cover				At the time of survey there were no invasive non-native species present within the woodland at investment site two. Where invasives occur, using approved methods and chemicals control them to stop the spread throughout the woodland, will be carried out.
		Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover				
D	Number of native trees species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	3	TQ3810 5458	Yes	Five or more species were found in all quadrats surveyed during the site visit. This could be increased through woodland management techniques including thinning and two zone ride creation and management, opening up the woodland floor to increased levels of sunlight. Thinning and selective felling of areas dominated by sycamore, will allow room for a more diverse range of species to colonise the woodland.
		Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel				
		Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel				
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	3	TQ3810 5458	Yes	The majority of trees and shrubs recorded within the woodland were of native species, the only non-native species was Walnut and this species is not considered to be a threat to woodland health.
		50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native				
		<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native				
F	Open space within woodland	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.	3	TQ3810 5458	No	At the time of survey the woodland lacked areas of temporary open space. The existing woodland within investment site two would benefit from implementation of thinning works, to increase light reaching the woodland floor.
		21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space				
		<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space.				

		But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.				
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	3	TQ3810 5458	No	Introduction of a programme of thinning and clearance of nettle and some bramble would encourage re-growth and increase the number of age classes present in the long term.
		One or two classes only present in woodland				
		No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland				
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	2	TQ3810 5458	No	Ash dieback was found to be present within the woodland. These trees should be monitored to establish whether they show signs of recovery, if they become heavily infected individuals should be identified and felling should be carried out under licence.
		11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present				
		Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present				
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	3	TQ3810 5458	No	Large areas of woodland floor were made up of nettle, bramble, and ground ivy while other areas were bare. No recognisable NVC community is currently present at ground layer. Increasing the control of deer and thinning to create a lighter canopy cover will encourage ground flora establishment.
		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present				
		No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.				
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	3	TQ3810 5458	No	The woodland proposed for enhancement at Houndean investment lacked structural diversity at the time of survey. This area of woodland would benefit from implementation of thinning works to increase the structural diversity of the woodland specifically targeting areas where one age class is present.
		Two storeys across all survey plots				
		One of less storey across all survey plots				

K	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare	3	TQ3810 5458	No	No veteran trees were identified at the time of survey, however there were many mature trees present which could be targeted and allowed to develop into veteran trees.
		One veteran tree per hectare				
		No veteran trees present in woodland				
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	2	TQ3810 5458	No	At the time of survey deadwood was observed in the form of fallen branches and occasional standing deadwood where ash dieback was present. A portion of the standing and fallen deadwood within the woodland should be left to provide a food source for invertebrates and birds, nesting habitats, and a nutrient-rich habitat for fungi.
		Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.				
		Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.				
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	3	TQ3810 5458	No	Increased deer control will reduce woodland disturbance, nutrient enrichment and areas of bare ground on site and allow for ground flora to colonise in areas exposed to sunlight.
		Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground				
		More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground				

Woodland

General Progress

Comments on progress towards project goals (MI-B01)

Pheasant pens have been removed within the existing w1f Lowland mixed deciduous woodland, and active management has begun in the form of thinning and widening of the existing woodland ride.

Actions required in next management period (MI-B02)

Herbivore damage was found to be affecting the existing woodland, this was evident from the lack of younger age classes and woodland floor species present. 8 Fallow bucks were present at the time of survey. A deer management programme will need to be implemented to reduce the impacts of these herbivores on the woodland at investment site two.

Photographs of Progress (MI-F01)



Woodland

Progress Towards Habitat and Condition Targets (MI-T01)

Condition Assessment Criteria			Target Score	Relevant parcels	Year :	1
					Target met?	Management Activity Updates
Target Habitat:		W1g: Other woodland broadleaved	1 / 2/ 3	Enter parcel number	Yes / No	Provide details of the actions relevant to this habitat or condition criteria that must be implemented from this monitoring period onwards. What, if any, adaptive management changes will be implemented to continue delivering targets.
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	2	TQ3811 6537	No	At the time of survey the woodland creation at Houndean investment site 2 lacks structural diversity due to being in the early stages of establishment.
		Two age classes present				
		One age class present				
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	3	TQ3811 6537	No	Herbivore damage is present within the woodland planting, this should be combatted through carrying out a programme of deer monitoring and management. With the aim of reducing pressure from browsing , allowing the trees to establish and mature. At the time of survey 8 fallow bucks were present on site.
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland				
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland				
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland	3	TQ3811 6537	Yes	At the time of survey there were no invasive non-native species present within the new woodland planting at Houndean.
		Rhododendron <i>Rhododendrion ponticum</i> or cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> not present, other invasive species <10% cover				

		Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover				
D	Number of native trees species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	3	TQ3811 6537	Yes	Two to three species were found in all quadrats surveyed during the site visit. This will be increased through woodland management techniques once the woodland has established and begins to reach maturity. With proper management the woodland should be colonised by multiple species from local seed sources in addition to those which were planted.
		Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel				
		Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel				
E	Cover of native tree and shrub species	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	3	TQ3811 6537	No	All of the whips recorded within the newly planted woodland were of native species.
		50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native				
		<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native				
F	Open space within woodland	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.	3	TQ3811 6537	No	At the time of survey the woodland was mostly open space due to this area being in the establishment phase. This will reduce to a healthy level of open space with age and management.
		21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space				
		<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.				

G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	2	TQ3811 6537	No	Multiple age classes were not present within the woodland due to it being in its establishment phase. As the woodland ages, it is expected that through management and the availability of local seed sources two age classes will be present within the woodland.
		One or two classes only present in woodland				
		No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland				
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	3	TQ3811 6537	No	Tree mortality was relatively low within the newly planted area, with the majority of trees surviving their first year in the ground. This should continue to be monitored.
		11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present				
		Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present				
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	3	TQ3811 6537	No	No recognisable NVC community is currently present at ground layer due to recent cultivations associated with tree planting. Increasing the control of deer on the site and within its surrounding habitats will encourage ground flora establishment as the woodland matures.
		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present				
		No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.				
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	2	TQ3811 6537	No	The woodland at Houndean investment site two lacked structural diversity at the time of survey due to its recent initial creation. This area will lack vertical structure until it is established and heading toward maturity.
		Two storeys across all survey plots				
		One of less storey across all survey plots				
	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare	1	TQ3811 6537	No	

K		One veteran tree per hectare				No veteran trees were identified at the time of survey. Once woodland reaches maturity, a small number of trees should be selected and allowed to develop into veteran trees.
		No veteran trees present in woodland				
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	2	TQ3811 6537	No	At the time of survey no deadwood was present due to the age of the planting.
		Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.				
		Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.				
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	3	TQ3811 6537	No	Historic management within the woodland has caused nutrient enrichment, evidenced by the carpet of nettles within the majority of the woodland. This will reduce over time with appropriate management.
		Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground				
		More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground				

Woodland

General Progress

Comments on progress towards project goals (MI-B01)

The woodland creation at Houndean has been successful in its first year. After its planting the site faced an extremely dry spring and summer, despite this the trees at Houndean have less than 20% mortality.

Actions required in next management period (MI-B02)

Herbivore damage was evident at the time of survey with many trees browsed at the level of the tree guards. Additionally, 8 Fallow bucks were present at the time of survey. A deer management programme will need to be implemented to reduce the impacts of these herbivores on the woodland at investment site two.

Photographs of Progress (MI-F01)



3. Monitoring Report Conclusions

Key Future Actions MR-B05

For areas of w1f: Lowland deciduous woodland:

- Identify and mark trees displaying veteran features/ with potential to become veteran trees
- Introduce a thinning routine within the existing woodland to increase structural diversity and open up the woodland floor for ground flora to establish where none is currently present.

For areas of w1g Other woodland broadleaved:

- Continue to supress weeds and grasses so that whips have the best chance at establishment.
- Implement a deer management programme and monitor their impacts on the woodland.

Adaptive Management

Are any Adaptations to the Management Plans Targets and, or, Prescriptions Required? MR-B06

Habitat management principles outlined in the Companion Document are designed to deliver the desired habitat creation and enhancement, but these are assuming current or recent climate conditions. When these change, so will the management. While it is not yet known how these will change exactly, although some thought has been given to this in the Companion Document, continuous monitoring will have to identify where habitat creation and enhancement is being affected.

Where management techniques are not achieving the required characteristics of a habitat type, consultation with the advisor to recommend ways of remedying the situation through adaptations to management, will be undertaken. Where external factors outside of the control of the project managers threatens the BNG objectives, these will be discussed with the responsible authority to agree appropriate changes to management. At the time of survey no changes to management were identified to be beneficiary to the project, as the habitats reach the established stage monitoring may require alteration to reach target condition.

4.Activity Register

Creation MR-T03

Date	Works Completed	Who Delivered Works	Who is Liable for Delivery	Signed Off by Ecologist	Ecologist Company & Name	Comments

Enhancement MR-T04

Date	Works Completed	Who Delivered Works	Who is Liable for Delivery	Signed Off by Ecologist	Ecologist Company & Name	Comments

Management MR-T05

Date	Works Completed	Who Delivered Works	Who is Liable for Delivery	Signed Off by Ecologist	Ecologist Company & Name	Comments

Monitoring MR-T06

Date	Works Completed	Who Delivered Works	Who is Liable for Delivery	Signed Off by Ecologist	Ecologist Company & Name	Comments
22/07/2025	Year 1 annual monitoring	AM	AM	AM	CLM	

References

JNCC. (2006). *National Vegetation Classification: Users’ handbook*.

UKHab Ltd (2023). *UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0* (at: <https://www.ukhab.ora>)

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Quadrat species tables

W1f Lowland deciduous woodland

Quadrat no	Species	DOMIN
1	Enchanters nightshade	2
	Sycamore	5
	Nettle	5
	Elder	3
	Ash	3
	Hawthorn	5
	Bramble	5
	Herb robert	1
2	Hawthorn	5
	Oak	3
	Bramble	4
	Nettle	4
	Ash	2
	Deadly Nightshade	2
	Elder	3
3	Enchanters nightshade	2
	Bramble	5
	Nettle	5
	Elder	3

	Common Hogweed	1
	Hawthorn	5
	Blackthorn	5
	Oak	2
	Clematis	2
	Buckthorn	2
4	Elder	3
	Nettle	5
	Hawthorn	5
	Bramble	5
	Oak	2
5	Hawthorn	5
	Elder	2
	Clematis	2
	Bramble	4
	Herb Robert	2
	Oak	2
	Enchanters nightshade	1
6	Hawthorn	5
	Sycamore	5
	Elder	4
	Ground Ivy	3

	Bramble	4
	Herb robert	2
	Clematis	2
	Oak	2
7	Holly	3
	Lords and ladies	1
	Sycamore	4
	Male fern	1
	Enchanters nightshade	1
	Hawthorn	5
	Ash	3
8	Sycamore	5
	Bramble	5
	Wood avens	1
	Enchanters nightshade	2
	Hawthorn	4
	Ash	2
	Holly	2
9	Oak	2
	Sycamore	4
	Bramble	5
	Enchanters nightshade	2

	Clematis	3
	Thistle	1
	Ash	3
	Wood avens	1
10	Oak	2
	Common Hogweed	3
	Nettle	5
	Enchanters nightshade	2
	Clematis	2
	Creeping thistle	1
	Lords and ladies	1
	Ash	3
	Hawthorn	5
	Woodavens	3
	Elder	4
	Male fern	1

W1g Other woodland broadleaved

Quadrat no	Species	Domin
1	Small leaved lime	4
	White beam	4
2	Wayfaring tree	4
	Beech	4
	Oak	4
3	Oak	4
	Yew	4
4	Field maple	4
	Spindle	4
5	Oak	4
	Wayfaring tree	4
6	Oak	4
	Spindle	4
	Beech	4
7	Hawthorn	4
	Yew	4
8	Oak	4
	Blackthorn	4
	Hawthorn	4
	Spindle	4

	Wildcherry	4
9	Wayfaring tree	4
	Yew	4
	Hawthorn	4
	Oak	4
	lime	4
10	Lime	4
	Beech	4
	Spindle	4