



Management Plans as part of Biodiversity Net Gain Small Scale Metric Calculation

**1. Species Rich Grassland Restoration Plan
Creation of Species-rich Grassland**

2. Hedge Planting Plan

Site Location

Oxenriggs Farmhouse

Contact Details:

E Chapman
Oxenriggs Farmhouse
Haile
Egremont
CA22 2PH

Planning application: – Track access to House

Prepared on the 17/07/2024 by:

Mrs Sandy Brown

Farm & Environmental Consultant
Head of Farm & Environmental Advisory

Species Rich Grassland Restoration Plan

Enhancement of poor modified grassland to good quality, species rich wildflower grassland

Benefits of Enhancement: This will enhance biodiversity and soil condition, whilst working towards a species rich neutral grassland mosaic containing indicator flower species and grasses.

Species rich/flower laden grassland provide important habitat and foraging sites for invertebrates, including wild pollinators such as bumblebees, solitary bees, butterflies and hoverflies, and farmland birds like the yellowhammer. It can also improve vegetation nutrient content for farm animals as well be important as part of an integrated pesticide management plan around the farm.

Previous Management

Plot of land, with location reference NY0209 0999, (see Biodiversity plan document) has been managed as a low input field, The plot will be enhanced to achieve a species rich grassland status of good condition.

Summary of grassland enhancement & creation

This plan will see targeted grazing cutting and overseeding (planting with a wildflower mix at 16 kg/ha), over a 15-year period following an incremental management schedule.

The field parcel is not directly identified in the Local Nature Recovery strategy and is not within 500m of a SSSI or protected zone.

Species rich grassland restoration plan schedule

Years 1-2

Obtain soil sample, adjust soil ph if required (move towards 6.0-6.5) and overseed, begin to follow cutting regime

Years 2-5

Continue to manage as per plan. Indicator species should be evident (see list of indicator species).

Years 5-10

Continued managed, carry out further overseeding as required.

Years 10-15 years

Maintain and manage as a species rich neutral grassland.

Recommended management

To assist in achieving the aims and deliver the environmental benefits for this enhancement it is recommended that the following plan is followed.

- Broadcast sow an appropriate seed mix between April/May and early September (mid to late summer is usually the best time to sow wildflowers)
- sow the wildflower/grass species mix at a minimum seed rate of 16 kilograms (kg) per ha
- in the first 12 months after sowing, cut the margin or plot regularly to help the sown species to establish.
- cuttings should be removed or shredded to prevent weed ingress and patches of dead material developing.

When flowers/herbs and grasses are fully established (typically from the second spring after sowing) you should manage as follows.

- Cut in the spring (before April) if necessary to prevent grasses smothering the flowering species, remove stock whilst the flowers are blooming.
- It may be possible to encourage further natural development of seeds by allowing the seeds to set before grazing or cutting.

- Therefore, cut or graze the area each year between 15 August and 31 October to leave a plant height of between 10 centimetres (cm) and 20cm. Leave at least, 10% of the area uncut or un-grazed.

Keeping records

Records or evidence should be collected such as timings of management and photographs. This will include any steps you've taken to follow the recommended management set out above. It's your responsibility to keep such records if you want to rely on these to support your work.

- Seed invoices
- Field operations at the parcel level, including associated invoices.
- Stock records to show grazing activity on parcels.
- Photographs of the field.

Monitoring

Monitoring should be conducted annually to check on progress of wildflower establishment.

What to sow

The seed mix should contain both grasses and perennial flowering plants, such as:

Flower species

- agrimony
- bird's-foot trefoil
- black knapweed
- field scabious
- lady's bedstraw
- greater knapweed
- meadow buttercup
- ox-eye daisy
- red campion
- red clover
- ribwort plantain
- sainfoin
- salad burnet
- self-heal
- sorrel

- white campion
- wild carrot
- yarrow
- yellow rattle

Grass species

- common bent
- crested dog's-tail
- sheep's fescue
- slender red fescue
- smaller cat's-tail
- smooth-stalked meadow grass
- sweet vernal grass

Total sowing rate

16kg per ha to provide enough plants when the mixture is established.

When to sow

To meet option requirements, establish the mix in spring or late summer or early autumn

How to sow

Wildflower seed is very small so will not germinate if drilled too deeply. Broadcast or trickle the seed on top of the seed and roll or harrow to help ensure good seed to soil contact, retain moisture, and reduce movement of slugs within the soil profile.

Check for slug damage and control using wildlife-friendly slug bait where necessary.

Controlling weeds

Top emerging flowers and weeds at least 3 times in year 1 for spring sowings and at least twice in year 2 for late summer / autumn sowings. Regular topping prevents weeds smothering the slow-growing flowers so that all sown species establish successfully, and toppings can be left.

Before the beginning of April each year make sure vegetation is short enough to allow flower species to grow without competition from dominant grasses. Cut and remove summer growth between 15 August and 31 October to help reduce soil fertility and boost flower numbers in subsequent years.

Appendix

Image 1: Expected Species-rich Grassland after 15 years since creation



Hedge Planting Plan

7.5 m of hedge must be planted on edge of track (see map in BNG plan) by the end of 31 March 2025

Specification of Planting

This item will benefit the environment

By providing all year-round habitat for nesting and feeding birds, habitat for small mammals and insects and shelter for stock.

Requirements

You must:

- carry out work between 1 November and 31 March
- prepare the ground along a 1.5m wide strip to provide good soil conditions and as little competition from other vegetation as possible
- apply any herbicide to the 1.5m strip in the August or September prior to planting only
- plants must be:
 - 2-year-old transplants
 - at least 450 millimetres (mm) to 600mm high
 - native species, with no one species making up more than 70% of the total
 - planted in a staggered double row 40 centimetres (cm) apart with a minimum of 6 plants per metre
 - kept clear of weeds until they are established
- remove individual guards and tree shelters once the plants are established
- replace all failures in the following planting season
- trim the newly planted hedge in at least the first 2 years to encourage bushy growth, allowing the hedge to become taller and wider at each cut
- prevent livestock and grazing animals from damaging the hedge by setting fencing at least 1.2m from the centre of the hedge, or, if there is a bank, as close to the base of the bank as possible

The hedge should be maintained to maturity where it then may be managed to thicken the base either by laying or coppicing. When trimming is the preferred management, trim

no more than once every three years when trimmed between September and December, or once every two years when trimmed between January and the end of February.