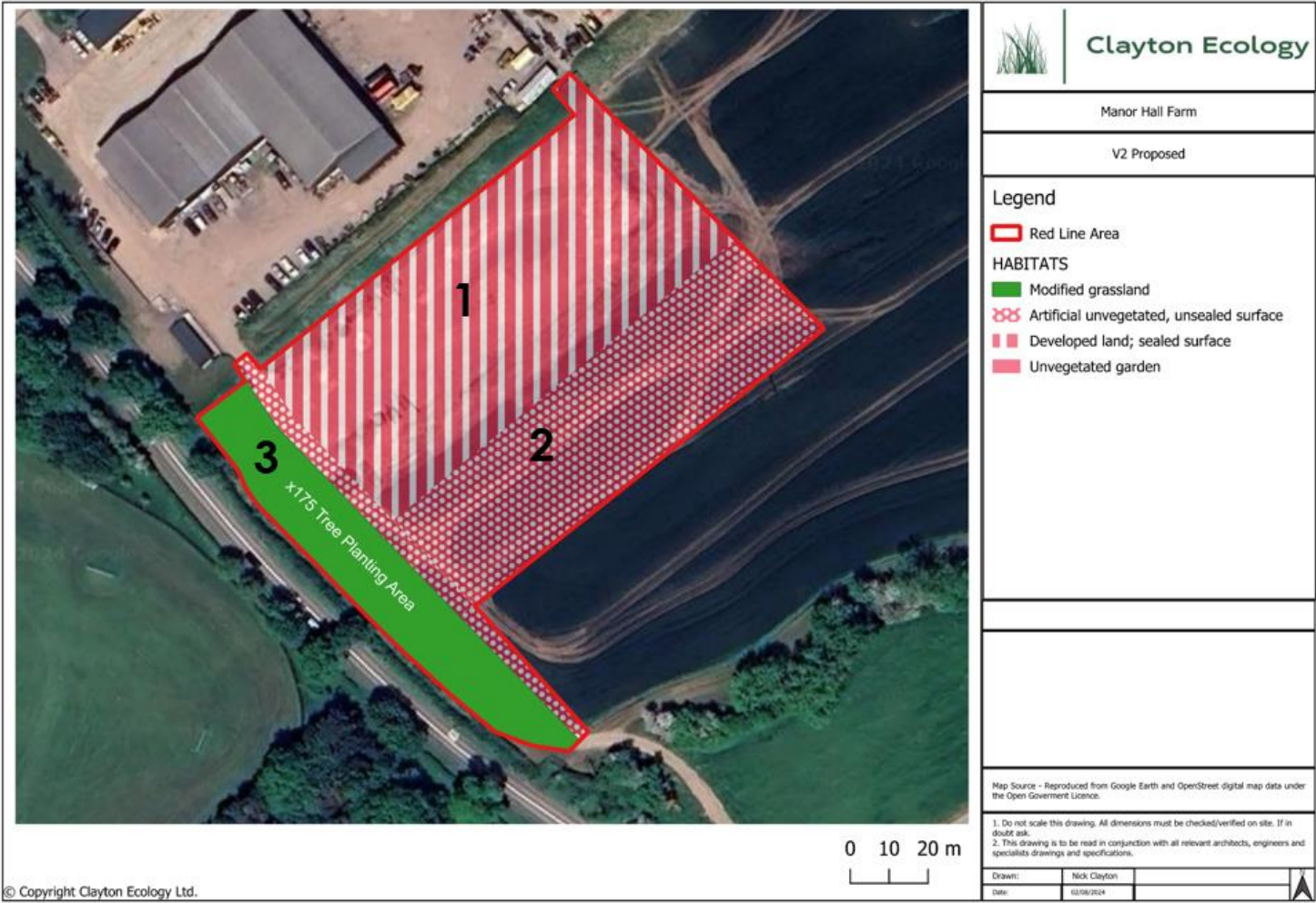


Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Manor Hill Farm, Desford
Date:	30/09/2024
Version:	Draft 1



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Version Control

The version control is used for updates to the content. Record the initial version and further version control details in this table each time the management plan is altered throughout the management and monitoring period.

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
Draft 1		Nick Clayton BSc (Hons) ACIEEM 30/06/2024	Nick Clayton BSc (Hons) ACIEEM

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

Authorship Details
Clayton Ecology Ltd Ground Floor Nautica House Waters Meeting Road Bolton BL1 8SW https://www.claytonecology.com/ Map Source - Reproduced from Bing Maps and OpenStreet digital map data under the Open Government Licence.

1. Project Background

Summarise the key aspects of your management plan in this section. Table PB-B01 can be extended to suit the specific needs of individual projects.

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	All of the offset proposals are inside the redline boundary.
Development Name and Address	Manor Hill Farm, Leicester Lane, Desford, Leicestershire LE9 9JJ.
BNG Project Name and Address	Manor Hill Farm, Leicester Lane, Desford, Leicestershire LE9 9JJ.
Author Organisation	Clayton Ecology Ltd
Landowner	Preston Feedstocks Ltd are liable for any costings including maintenance, ecological assessments, and dynamic changes required to meet the targets set.
Land Manager	Preston Feedstocks Ltd
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Preston Feedstocks Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	2024 to 2054 point of 30+ year period and 5-year update
Planning authority	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	24/00451/FUL
BNG register reference (if applicable)	
Central OS grid reference	SK 48804 03379
Metric revision/title	V2_Manor Hill Farm_The_Statutory_Biodiversity_Metric_Calculation_Tool_-_Macro_enabled_02.24
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
All the habitats are Created: Developed land, sealed surface: These areas include the new tarmac pad. Minimum Targeted Condition: N/A Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface: These areas include the new redirected road/pathway and an area of artificial surface. Minimum Targeted Condition: N/A Modified grassland: This area will be used to plant 175 trees. The area beneath the trees will be covered with a thin layer of grassland and lightly managed to meet poor condition. No condition assessment targets are set. Minimum Targeted Condition: Poor Individual trees; Urban trees:. A minimum of x175 trees to be planted along the western edge of the new tarmac pad/pathway – Target Condition: Moderate
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
The creation of the grassland and x175 individual trees to be planted will be within the initial year/or before the tarmac pad is created.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring of habitats and species mix will be undertaken by a suitability competent ecologist, at post years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30. These assessments will be undertaken during the plant growing season (i.e. April-September).
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
There are no current requirements for licences and consents.
Funding PB-B06
Preston Feedstocks Ltd are liable for any costings including maintenance, ecological assessments, and dynamic changes required to meet the targets set.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
TBC if required.



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08					Yes: ☐ No: ☒				
No phasing strategy proposed, the areas to offset the losses will be created at the same time as the new 50m x 100m asphalt pad on current arable land.									

Roles and Responsibilities

Provide details of the responsible persons and organisation(s) for delivering this management plan.

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09				
Name or Initials		Nick Clayton BSc (Hons) ACIEEM		
Organisation		Clayton Ecology Ltd.		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2024	End Date:	2054
Nick Clayton (Senior Ecologist) is responsible for the production of the HMMP and is responsible for the implementation and timings of the dynamic habitat management plan.				
Statement of Competency				
Nick has over 8 years’ experience working within the industry and has undertaken extensive training with professional bodies including CIEEM around biodiversity net gain including QGIS, condition assessments, vegetation and habitat assessments. Nick has also undertaken over 150 Biodiversity Net Gain Reports and Metrics. Nick is an accredited agent on the River Condition Assessment for BNG. Nick also holds protected species licences for Bats and Great Crested Newts.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		Graham Priestnall		
Organisation		Preston Feedstocks Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2024	End Date:	2054
Preston Feedstocks will appoint a management company/or manage the land as prescribed ‘in house’, upon planning approval who will be responsible for the delivery of the habitat creation, enhancement and management prescriptions detailed within this report. They will also be responsible for ensuring that ongoing monitoring is undertaken and that monitoring reports are provided to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council on the dates specified within the document.				
Statement of Competency				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		Sullivan Archer		
Organisation		Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2024	End Date:	2054
Sullivan.Archer@hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The location for the proposed new tarmac pad is entirely located upon a footprint of temporary grass and clover leys (c1b) as part of an arable field.

Species comprised a grass cover planted in rows dominated by Perennial ryegrass *Lolium* spp., other species included Annual meadow grass *Poa annua* and rare Rough meadow grass *Poa trivialis*. Low levels of forbs were also found at the all less than 1% cover and included Dandelion *Taraxacum* agg., Red clover *Trifolium pratense*, Common mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum*, Common vetch *Vicia sativa*, Hairy bitter-cress *Cardamine hirsute*, Shepherd's-purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, Groundsel *Senecio vulgaris*, and Prickly sow-thistle *Sonchus asper*.

The new area of tree planting will be over an area of artificial surface and modified grassland cut to a short sward throughout the year.

All areas used to offset the losses in HBUs are of this habitat type.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The proposal is to create a 50m x 100m asphalt pad, an area of artificial surface and changes to the pathway/road on current arable land. This area will be used as part of the commercial business.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices ☐

Reference: Top picture: main impact area where the proposed tarmac pad will be placed. Bottom picture the site of the new tree planting area.



Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01

Consider the Baseline and Environmental Information listed below. These are likely to be appropriate factors informing your proposals and project design. They can provide the reviewer with important contextual information for the management prescriptions provided later in this document. Use your professional judgement to determine which factors are relevant to your specific project.

Please use the check box to indicate which are included in your plan. For any not included, provide brief reasons why the factor is not relevant to your project using your professional judgement. Where this information is provided elsewhere, you can reference existing reports and, or, plans that have informed your decisions. For the templates for each heading see pages 3-20 of the Companion Document.

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	See separate document	☐	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, May 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, August 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd.
Protected and Notable Species	See separate document	☐	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, May 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, August 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	See separate document		Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, May 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd.
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	See separate document	☐	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, May 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd.
Baseline Habitats Survey	See separate document	☐	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, May 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd.
Public Access	No public access.	☐	No public access to site.
Climate	None noted	☐	
Geology and Topography	None noted	☐	
Agricultural Land Status	None noted	☐	
Soils and Substrates	None noted	☐	
Contaminated Land	None noted	☐	
Hydrology and Drainage	None noted	☐	
Flood Risk Zones	None noted	☐	
Landscape Character and Designations	None noted	☐	
Historic Land Use	None noted	☐	
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	None noted	☐	
Other – please specify	None noted	☐	

2. Baseline and Environmental Information

Biological Records

Designated Sites (BI-T01)

Provide a concise summary of the designated features within the designated sites that could be affected by the project. Categorise any potential impacts from the project, whether positive, negative, or negligible, as determined by your professional judgement.

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Project Site	Potential Impact from Project
Desford, Leicester Lane	Local Wildlife Site	270	Negligible
Charity Fields	Local Wildlife Site	290	Negligible
Peckleton Lane Ash	Local Wildlife Site	900	Negligible
Station Road Ash	Local Wildlife Site	470	Negligible

Summary of Designated Sites (BI-B01)

The designated sites are all over 250 metres from the site, impacts to these sites are regarded as negligible.

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B02)

None noted.

3. Planned Management Activities

Provide the site-wide aims and objectives. These should consider the Project Background information section outlined above as well as the outcomes of the Metric.

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The loss of the low biodiversity baseline habitat temporary grass and clover leys, has enabled through the provision of Biodiversity Net Gain a positive outcome for local biodiversity.

The new grassland will create an area beneath the trees to enable quick microfauna colonisation.

The individual trees/woodland will create suitable habitat for insects including the addition of detritus to support other species including fungi, which will enhance and promote the health of the new area and make it more resilient to the changing climate. It will also link ecological corridors for bats, mammals and many more species.

The new trees will reduce the light pollution from the road into the site and riparian woodland close to the site.

All of the newly created habitats will be maintained by the Preston Feedstocks Ltd and be achieved within the 30 year timescale. The owners have also stated that beyond this time period they will continue to be maintained at the same standard, where possible.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

The project's BNG target(s) should be set and documented early in the design process. Outline how background and baseline information influenced key design principles for the project from an early stage. This can provide useful context for the proposed retention, creation and enhancement measures.

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

We believe that the plan created is in line with Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council; Climate Change and Biodiversity Strategy 2024 - 2028 was therefore used to understand the local biodiversity targets. A screenshot 1 below shows that in section 5 of the strategy that tree planting is one of the key priorities within the borough. In addition the local plan, that it is under consultation only (not adopted) Hinckley and Bosworth Draft Local Plan 2020 – 2039, section NAT08, screenshot 2 show that development proposals should provide a net gain for biodiversity and create additional ecological networks.

Maximising carbon storage and sequestration, including by:

- i. Increasing tree cover across the borough;*
- j. Incorporating green infrastructure, such as trees and woodland, that helps to sequester carbon from the atmosphere; and*

Development proposals must demonstrate how they conserve and enhance features of nature conservation and geological value including proposals for their long-term future management.

All development should provide a net gain in biodiversity where possible. As a minimum, there should be no net loss of biodiversity. All proposals should be supported by evidence to demonstrate a biodiversity net gain using the recognised biodiversity accounting metric.

Major developments in particular must include measures to deliver biodiversity gains through opportunities to:

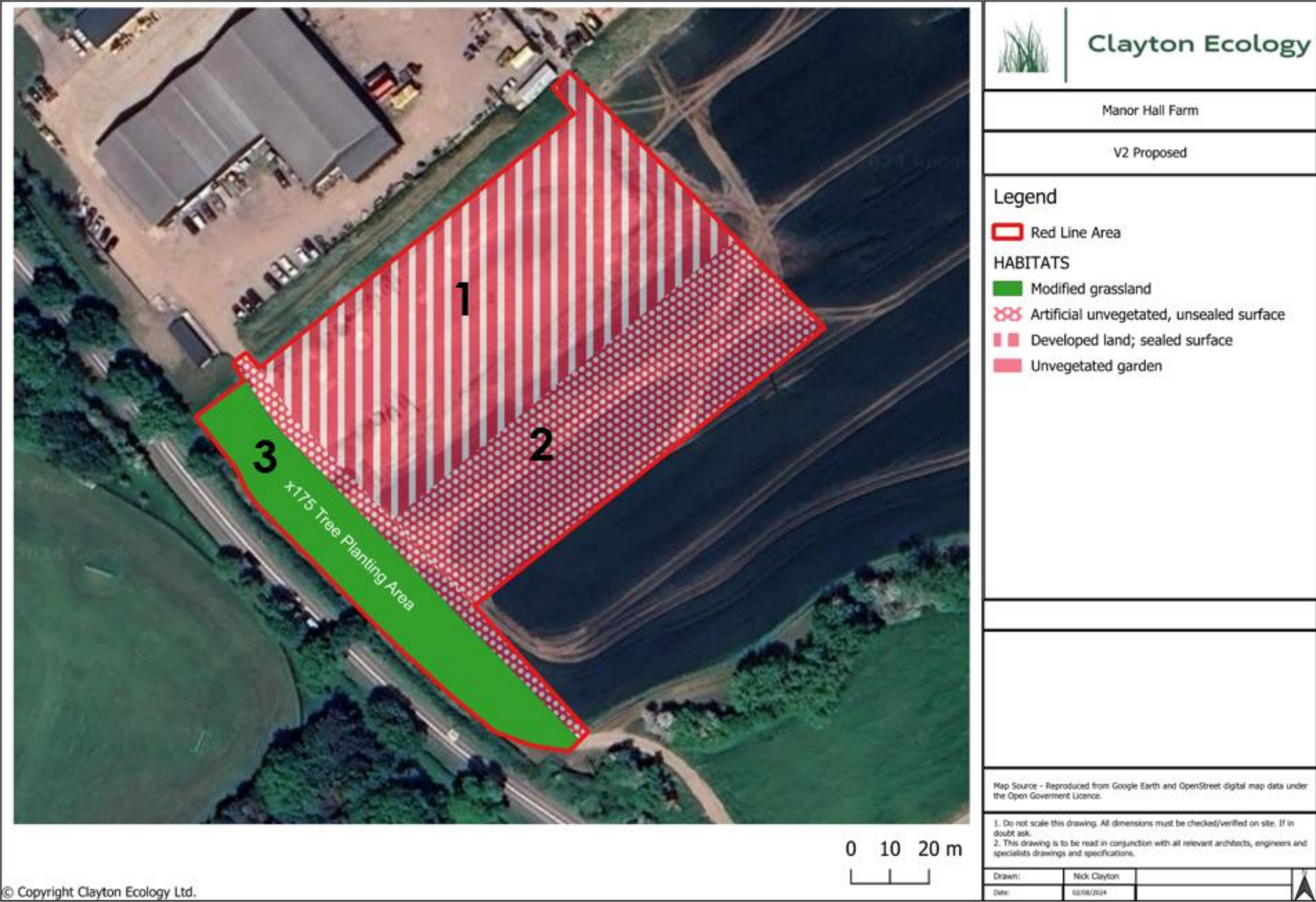
- a) restore and enhance existing features on site*
- b) create additional habitats and ecological networks*
- c) The linking of existing habitats to create links between ecological networks and where possible, with adjoining features.*

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

This table presents a summary record of what you have agreed to deliver based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve. Include the relevant ‘Area’, ‘Hedgerow’, and ‘Watercourse’ types to be implemented and managed throughout the period of 30 years or more.

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Temporary grass and clover leys	Developed land, sealed surface	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Temporary grass and clover leys	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Modified grassland & Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	Modified grassland	Modified grassland	Poor & N/A	Poor	1	Poor - No specific targets required.	
Modified grassland & Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface	Individual trees	Individual trees	Poor & N/A	Moderate	27	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A,B, C and F.	x175 trees to be planted

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments
The amenity grassland beneath the new individual trees will continue to be maintained at is current condition of poor, however if the opportunity arises to improve the quality of the understorey this will not be hindered by this HMMPT.



Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 5. Grassland Low

Target Habitat:					
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	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. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² , please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	No		The scheme includes the creation of a grassland beneath the area to be planted with a substantial amount of trees.	All cuttings may be left as mulch
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) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No			
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes		Grassland to be cleared of bramble prior to seeding the grassland.	Scrub to be removed ASAP.
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			
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No			
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes			Any areas of dense bracken to be removed ASAP
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes		All invasive species to be removed and an eradication programme produced if necessary	Any areas of invasive species to be removed ASAP

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation of the grassland	3	At the point of the clearing of the site for the grassland and tree planting area.	The soil from the new artificial pad should be immediately placed on the site of the new grassland, ensuring that any artificial ground is removed.
Seeding of the grassland	3	Seed should be added ASAP once the grassland baseline has been created however extended periods of drought should be avoided.	A ‘general grassland’ seed-mix comprising a general grassland mix is required, however a wildflower mix, such as Emorsgate EM1 mix (basic all-purpose meadow mix) could be sown into the grassland to further improve the species richness.
Management of the grassland	3	No cuts are required.	All cuttings (if mown) may be left as mulch. All weeds may be left in situ. Scrub must be removed ASAP.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GL-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created.

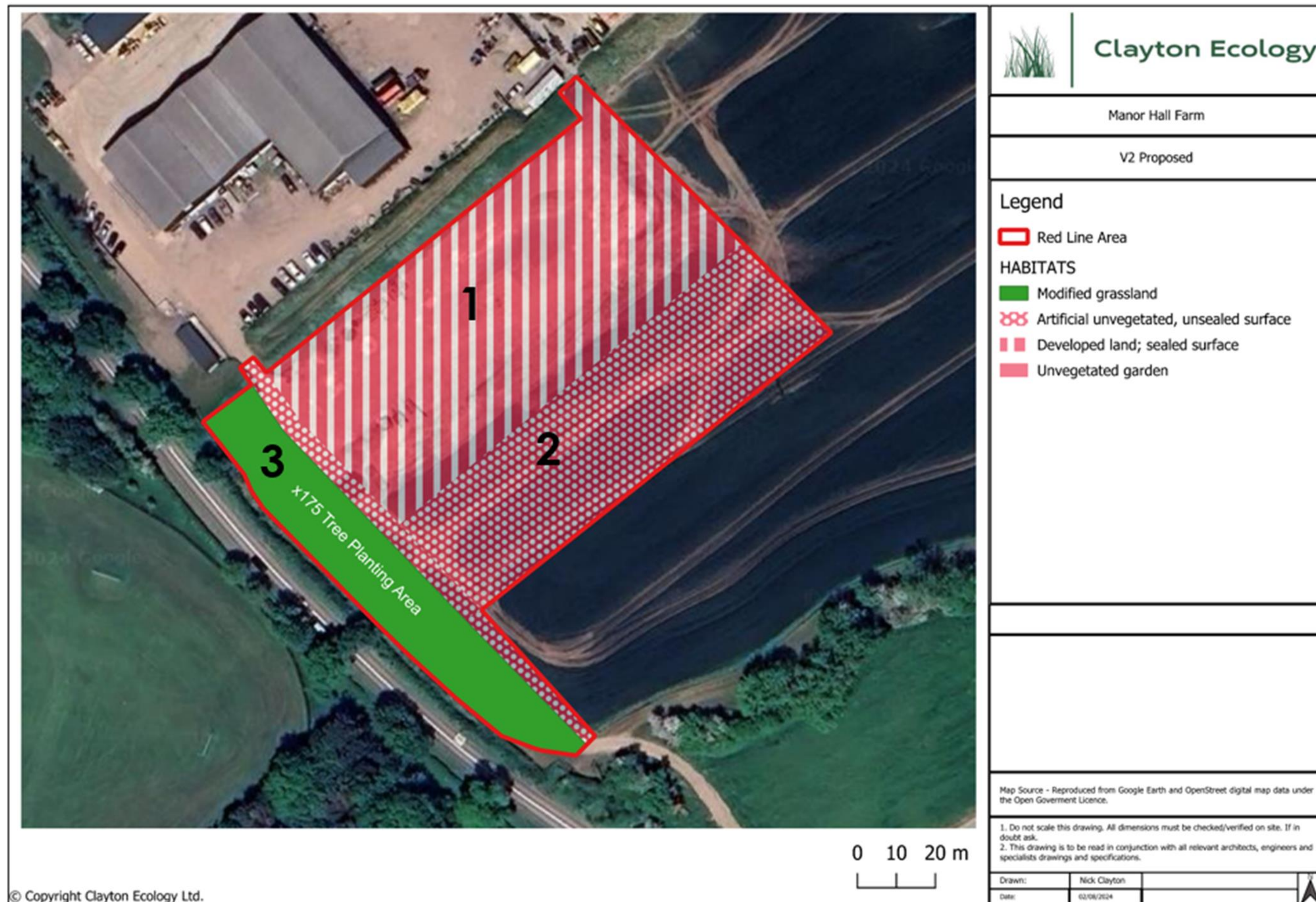
Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Rye grasses	Lolium spp.		
Timothy	Phleum pratense		
Yorkshire-fog	Holcus lanatus		
Crested Dog's-tail	Cynosurus cristatus		
Rough Meadow-grass	Poa trivialis		
Cock's-foot	Dactylis glomerata		
White Clover	Trifolium repens		
Daisy	Bellis perennis		
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata		
Dandelion	Taraxacum agg.		
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius		

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)

No requirement of specific species.

What Does Success Look Like? (GL-F01)



Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 9. Individual Trees

Target Habitat:					
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes		Only the following native species to be planted: Field Maple, Silver birch, Hazel, Holly, Rowan, Beech, Oak and Bird Cherry.	Trees will be planted in accordance with industry standards and the approved landscaping specification, and maintained as such.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes		Trees must be planted at a minimum of 2 metres apart and/or at a maximum of 2.5 metres between each tree.	
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No		N/A This criteria does not apply to a newly planted trees.	
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.	Yes			The management team will ensure a monthly walkover of the planted trees, and to check for the potential presence of damage. If there is any damage to trees identified then the ecologist will be consulted without delay, and potential replacement or mitigation required.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No		N/A This criteria does not apply to a newly planted trees.	
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	No		N/A This criteria does not apply to a newly planted trees.	

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)

A total of x175 individual any size trees to be planted

If areas have grass this will be cut short and arisings removed in preparation for tree planting.

- The individual trees will be planted when trees are dormant, ideally in November but up to February is suitable and outside of freezing conditions.
- The individual trees will be planted at approximately 2.5 m spacing
- Biodegradable tree guards, stakes and degradable ties will be used, and the base of each tree will be mulched to provide valuable nutrients and suppress undesirable species.

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Preparation for individual tree planting.		Immediately before tree planting.	The grass will be cut short and arisings removed in preparation (where appropriate) for tree planting.
Planting of trees		November to February	Any size trees will be planted. A square hole one and a half times bigger than the trees roots will be dug. Break up the soil in the bottom of the hole and add organic matter containing a mycorrhizal fungi into the rooting zone. Biodegradable tree guards, stakes and degradable ties will be used.
Post tree planting		Immediately after the trees are planted.	The base of each tree will be mulched to provide valuable nutrients and suppress undesirable species.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>		
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>		
Beech	Fagus sylvatica		
Oak	Quercus robur		
Bird Cherry	Prunus padus		

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)

What Does Success Look Like? (UT-F01)

Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02

Provide a site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and, or, managing each habitat type. Consider your approach to delivering the BNG targets in case the management prescriptions do not deliver as expected.

This is a pre-emptive list. The list of potential risks should be as comprehensive as possible to provide confidence in the delivery of the management plan objectives. Complete each habitat's management targets and prescriptions first, then consider the likelihood of the risk occurring and what impacts it may have if it was to occur. Consider how these may feed back into monitoring requirements.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
TBC	All habitats	Establishment of non-native invasive species	Monitoring identifies the presence of any invasive nonnative species	Initiate a programme of eradication of invasive non-native species. Specialist advice should be sought to ensure the appropriate eradication measures for any species identified.
TBC	Modified grassland	Failed areas of seeding	Greater than 10% bare ground during years 2-5	Apply additional seed mix in areas of failed establishment, during next appropriate season.
TBC	All habitats	Scrub or bracken encroachment	Scrub and or bracken cover greater than 5% or 20% respectively	Initiate programme of scrub and/or bracken removal as required. This can either be through mechanical/hand removal or spot spraying with herbicide.
TBC	Individual trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted trees found to be dead during years 1-10.	Plant a larger number of trees initially as contingency against some losses in the early years. Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis
TBC	Individual trees	Tree damage caused by anthropogenic influences	Any trees found to be damaged, including branches torn off, stems damaged, and poor growing position.	Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.

4. Monitoring Schedule

To deliver BNG, a robust strategy is critical to monitor successes and challenges. Routine monitoring informs progress and facilitates the required management plan updates at set intervals.

Monitoring Strategy

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

Photographs of each created habitat will be taken to show progress pre and post creation and every time the monitoring is undertaken.
Species lists should also be collected.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Provide details of the methods you will use to adequately monitor the progress towards the targets stated in the management plan and as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Monitoring methods and frequency need to be considered according to habitat type. The text below is only for illustrative purposes. Plan according to your own project and habitat requirements.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Modified grassland	Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Individual Trees	Health of the trees to be inspected, and mitigation actions implemented if damaged/dead.	Bi - annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years.

Monitoring Reports

Following completion of habitat creation and initial enhancement works, prepare for your monitoring report for the Local Planning Authority or Responsible Body. You should monitor each habitat type comprising the BNG project. Provide sufficient detail for the reviewing authority to assess the progress. The ‘Monitoring Report Template’ can help you do this. The requirements and regularity with which the monitoring reports are required are at the discretion of the LPA or Responsible Body. Prepare the monitoring requirements below.

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Provide details of the person or organisation that will be responsible for submitting the monitoring reports. Also state the responsible organisation for receiving and reviewing the reports.

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Clayton Ecology Ltd	Clayton Ecology Ltd

Provide details of when the monitoring surveys and reports will be undertaken and submitted. You can extend the table and adjust according to your required schedule.

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1 – 5 (annual reports)	September	September or October	Report on results of initial habitat creation measures.
Y5	September	September or October	Post-establishment management
Y10	September	September or October	Post-establishment management
Y15	September	September or October	Long-term management
Y20	September	September or October	Long-term management
Y25	September	September or October	Long-term management
Y29	September	September or October	Final Report of success

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

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

Monitoring results inform necessary management changes to promote achieving BNG targets stated in the statutory biodiversity metric and HMMP. The monitoring can pick up any unexpected, external influences.

Clayton Ecology Ltd will undertake day to day observations of the created habitats and liaise with the ecologist to deliver adaptive management if required.

This may change the monitoring schedule and should be dynamic based on best habitat prescription. The ecologist to lead.

Regular robust monitoring, and reporting to the responsible authority, should identify issues early on.

If the BNG objectives are affected by external factors, decisions on changes to the management prescriptions and targets will be discussed with the local authority.

Any changes in this management plan and schedule will be recorded and reported within a timely manner.