



ABLE HUMBER PORTS

ABLE LOGISTICS PARK– Bird monitoring programme

PA/2015/1264 CONDITION 50

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PLEASE NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE UPDATED TO INCORPORATE THE BIRD MONITORING PROGRAMME ASSOCIATED WITH THE HALTON MARSHES WET GRASSLAND APPLICATION AND THIS ALP DOCUMENT WILL REMAIN ON RECORD AS THE SUBMISSION TO DISCHARGE ALP PLANNING CONDITION.

ULTIMATELY THE COMBINED BIRD MONITORING PROGRAMMES WILL BECOME ENCAPSULATED WITHIN THE OVERALL HALTON MARSHES ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN.

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revision	comments	date
1	Initial issue based on JBA preliminary submission	
2	NLC/JBA/RSPB comments incorporated. Issued for discharge of condition	8 th May 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Condition 50 requires a waterbird monitoring plan to be in place relating to the newly created wetland mitigation area in association with all functionally linked foreshore and terrestrial land.
- 1.1.2 This monitoring Plan must reflect and be in accordance with the agreed processes for the ALP development.
- 1.1.3 The mitigation areas originally set out for the ALP development have subsequently been combined to form a single larger habitat area. This provides opportunity for greatly enhanced mitigation measures.
- 1.1.4 The ALP mitigation area is to be provided within the Halton Marshes Wet Grassland scheme. (HMWGS)
- 1.1.5 HMWGS is currently “set aside” arable farmland, prior to which it formed saltmarsh habitat. It is located on the South Bank of the Humber. The site is relatively flat with a narrow range in topography around 2.5m AOD.
- 1.1.6 The areas for the various mitigation and compensation provision at HMWG are:

Table 1.1 - Summary of core and buffer areas to be provided through Halton Marshes Wet Grassland Scheme

HMWGS areas		Composition		Source
site area 90.2ha	core area 52ha	12ha	Mitigation for ALP Option 2, to enable implementation of ALP phase 1 – south of the railway line.	ALP consents, Option 2 presented on plan reference ALP-08025 Rev A, dated 15 February 2011 Document titled Examiners’ Requirements for Further Overcompensation (October 2013)
		20ha	Relocation of Mitigation Area A from AMEP (16.7ha plus additional 3.3ha)	Obj BB1 TEMMP: Provide 16.7ha core wet grassland
		20ha	Further Overcompensation or ALP mitigation for development North of the railway	Document titled EX28.3 Part 8 - Over Compensation Proposals (October 2012) subsequently updated by document titled Examiners’ Requirements for Further Overcompensation (October 2013)
	buffer 38.2ha	31.6ha	Wet grassland	Reflects buffers set out in Examiners’ Requirements for Further Overcompensation (October 2013), MoU, 24 February 2011, and updated recognising cessation of shooting at Winters Pond and different neighbouring land uses
		3.06ha	Neutral grassland	AMEP Mitigation Area A

			An initial area of 3.06ha of neutral grassland will be provided with the long term aim of maintaining 1.7ha	
		4.9ha	Operational	AMEP Mitigation Area A

- 1.1.7 The “buffers” are a distance, agreed with Natural England, which is determined to protect the core area from adjacent disturbance.. 150m from industrial use and 50 m from public footpath.
- 1.1.8 It must be noted that at the current time, there is no industrial development of ALP adjacent to the HMWG site, so the overall habitat provided is greater than calculated. There is, in effect, no buffer required along the western boundary.
- 1.1.9 A bespoke feasibility study for Halton Marshes Wet Grassland Scheme was drawn up to determine whether the needs of the target species can be provided and combined on the site. Included in this study was a detailed water balance assessment upon which the scheme was designed and upon this was gained the permission from the LPA, the Environment Agency and Natural England. The detailed findings are not repeated here.
- 1.1.10 Given that there are marginally different feeding and foraging requirements for the target mitigation species, it has been necessary to provide a mosaic of habitat, with the focus on the passage, migration and overwintering of key SPA species.
- 1.1.11 The overall result is that it is possible to implement a robust scheme that will benefit all of the target species (and others) by ensuring the correct mix of habitats on site and the availability of a reliable water supply to keep areas of the site wet until the end of June, providing ideal foraging areas on the draw-down areas through the passage and winter periods and for wading chicks to feed.
- 1.1.12 In order to maintain these areas, it will be necessary to introduce grazing and other management measures and the study makes recommendations as to mixes of stock as well as mowing regimes that can be used in specific areas of the site.
- 1.1.13 The overall site will be under the prescription of a formalised Conservation Management Plan known as the Halton Marshes Conservation Management Plan - HMCMP - this will encompass the ecological, hydrological and environmental requirements of the wet grassland site and will be consistent with the agreed approaches formalised in the AMEP TEMMP and the ALP Conservation Management Plan to ensure continuity in approach to delivering the key objectives.
- 1.1.14 The planning condition is primarily focussed on the monitoring of waterbirds related to the Humber Estuary SPA. However, specific details from conditions imposed of ALP also require mitigation to provide for breeding farmland and other terrestrial bird species.

- 1.1.15 This Bird monitoring programme therefore also sets out a list of key breeding bird species to be monitored, and the details, scope and methodology to be delivered and approved. This will be in accordance with the main HMCMP document and addressed specifically by objective HM BB1.
- 1.1.16 It will be reviewed every five years in light of the monitoring data obtained by the project Steering Group and, if necessary, any changes proposed to the management of the site will be agreed by the LPA, and included in an updated HMCMP covering the next five years.

2 **PLANNING CONDITIONS**

2.1.1 The wording of the Planning Condition PA/2015/1264 Number 50 is set out below:

2.1.2 **Condition 50:** No development shall take place until a bird monitoring programme has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. The programme shall include:

- i. *bird monitoring methods and prescriptions for created wetland mitigation areas, WeBS sectors IS1, NG2, NG3, NG4, NG5 and NG6, the proposed landscape buffer and the application site prior to and during development;*
- ii. *timing of bird monitoring including seasonal timing, frequency of counts, tidal state during counts, starting points and end points;*
- iii. *reporting standards, including format of annual reports, interim reports and measures to be derived from the raw data;*
- iv. *measures of favourable condition with references to bird populations and assemblages using the created wetland mitigation areas, WeBS sectors IS1, NG2, NG3, NG4, NG5 and NG6 and the proposed landscape buffer;*
- v. *bird population and assemblage thresholds that indicate the success of mitigation and an absence of adverse effect on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA and RAMSAR sites;*
- vi. *mechanisms for implementing any necessary remedial measures*

The agreed bird monitoring programme shall be implemented in its entirety in accordance with agreed timings and methods, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

Environmental actions agreed by the environmental steering group shall be implemented in full in accordance with agreed timescales.

Each year within the above period, the applicant or their successor in title shall provide the local planning authority with 21 days' notice of an intended annual monitoring review and use reasonable endeavours to agree a mutually acceptable date for the annual monitoring review with the local planning authority.

3 **BIRD MONITORING METHODS AND PRESCRIPTIONS FOR CREATED WETLAND MITIGATION AREAS, WEBS SECTORS IS1, NG2, NG3, NG4, NG5 AND NG6, THE PROPOSED LANDSCAPE BUFFER AND THE APPLICATION SITE PRIOR TO AND DURING DEVELOPMENT;**

Condition 50 (i)

3.1.1 Monitoring of the created mitigation areas will follow the same methodology as was adopted preconstruction - this will allow ready comparison of findings.

3.1.2 It must also be noted that this condition has cross over with and is integrally linked to, the "waterbird protection and construction method statement" in regards to the noise and disturbance monitoring – in the case of any

discrepancy between the two documents – it will be condition 47 which rules as it contains the most detail.

- 3.1.3 Given the above, it will be necessary for the monitoring to be carried out during the construction period, but also for a period thereafter to ensure recovery and sufficient offset provision. This period will need to be agreed with the Steering Group, but will be based around the construction and operation timings for the site and the survey findings.
- 3.1.4 Scope received from Natural England:
- Autumn Passage –Autumn migration. Weekly visits between September to November inclusive are advised due to high turnover of birds during migration
 - Winter - two surveys per month between October to March inclusive; (we can discount October and November as these are covered by the weekly counts under first bullet)
 - Spring Passage – at least one spring migration. Weekly visits between March to Mid-May inclusive are advised due to high turnover of birds during migration (so March cross over with monthly -)
- 3.2 North Bank (NG2-NG6)
- 3.2.1 Standard WeBS type methodology enumerating species and mapping key areas of use using the WeBS low tide sub-sectors. Given the length of the reach, at best the survey day will allow for two counts, one covering low to mid water and one mid to high water. Any significant disturbance events influencing waterbird usage to be noted. Subsequent data treatment as described below.
- 3.3 South Bank (ISI)
- 3.3.1 At the start of each sub-sector count, baseline metrics for the waterbird usage will be noted. Weather conditions and any third party activities to be noted using a proforma survey sheet.
- 3.3.2 All waterbird species using the intertidal frontage and adjacent fields will be counted and mapped for each sub-sector, with the maps indicating the birds' activity (e.g. foraging or roosting). Any other factors will be noted (e.g. third party activity, weather etc.).
- 3.3.3 Breeding and farmland birds within the landscape buffer and development site soft estate will be surveyed in the spring by following walked transects and in accordance with the Breeding Bird Survey methodology.

4 TIMING OF BIRD MONITORING INCLUDING SEASONAL TIMING, FREQUENCY OF COUNTS, TIDAL STATE DURING COUNTS, STARTING POINTS AND END POINTS

Condition 50 (ii)

- 4.1.1 Twice monthly waterbird surveys undertaken from the flood protection banks during the period August to March inclusive.
- 4.1.2 Weekly visits between March to Mid-May inclusive are advised due to high turnover of birds during migration.

- 4.1.3 All waterbirds using the intertidal foreshore between East Halton Skitter and the Humber Sea Terminal jetty (ISI) (c. 3km of reach) to be recorded as well as any usage of the adjacent terrestrial habitats.
- 4.1.4 All waterbirds using the intertidal foreshore between Paull Holme Battery and Stone Creek (NG2-NG6) (c. 10km of reach) to be recorded as well as any usage of the adjacent terrestrial habitats. If Able UK get better information on which parts of the North Bank supply birds to HMWG, this could be refined over time.
- 4.1.5 The reach to be divided up into the WeBS low tide count sub-sectors as appropriate, mapped and grid referenced for subsequent return survey effort.
- 4.1.6 Any mass migration or bird movement of note within the vicinity will be recorded, with particular note for waterbirds moving between the intertidal and the ALP and Halton Marshes development land.
- 4.1.7 Surveys to be carried out for periods covering low, mid and high water where tides and daylight allow.
- 4.1.8 Significant areas of flooding, snow and/or ice ground cover, incidental disturbance events/ predators will also be noted.
- 4.1.9 Maps of key waterbird usage areas made for each count for all sites.
- 4.1.10 No access to be made onto the foreshore and ideally the counts conducted from a vehicle to minimise counter disturbance.
- 4.1.11 It is the intention to ensure that all areas of the ALP development are included in the waterbird monitoring programme.
- 4.1.12 It is proposed to use the flood defence embankment as the access route for the survey work, as this will allow all of the intertidal area as well as the majority at least, and possibly all, of the mitigation area to be covered.

Figure 4.1: Halton Marshes - North: transects and vantage points (JBA, 2017)

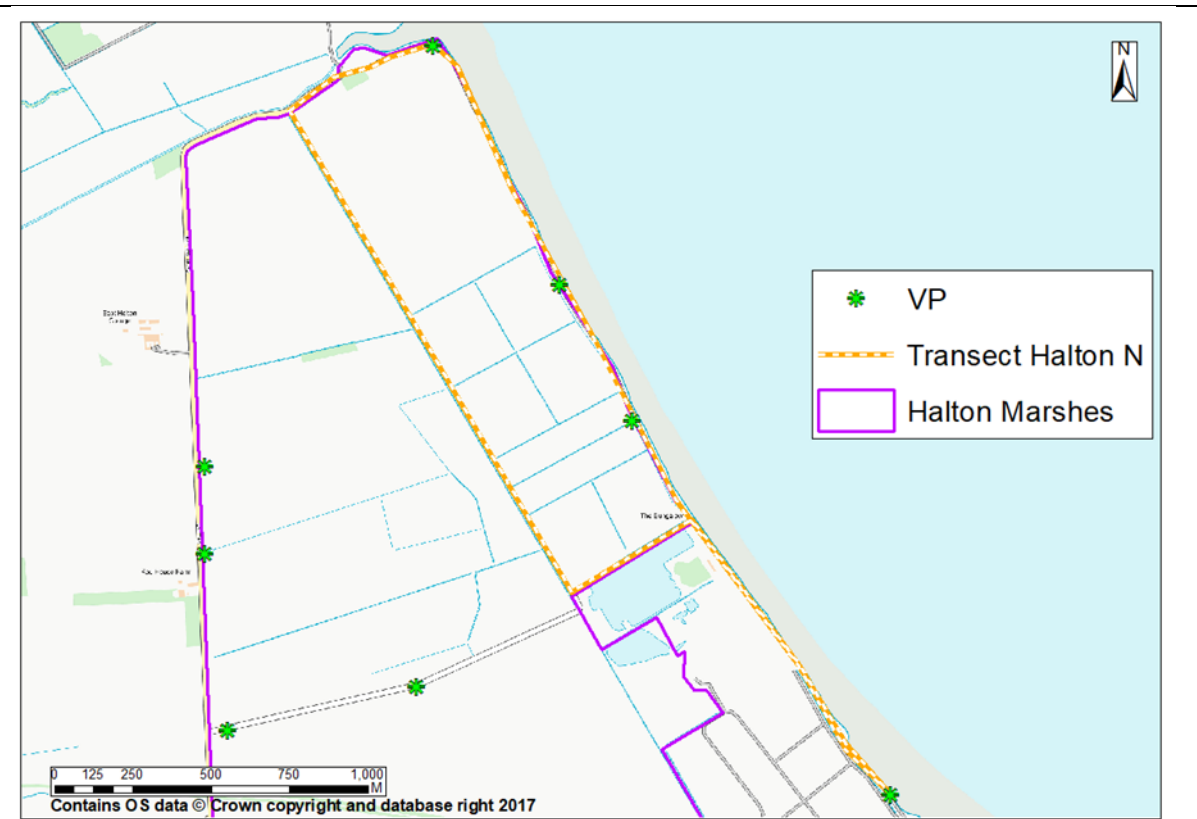


Figure 4.2: Halton Marshes - South: transect and vantage points (JBA, 2017)

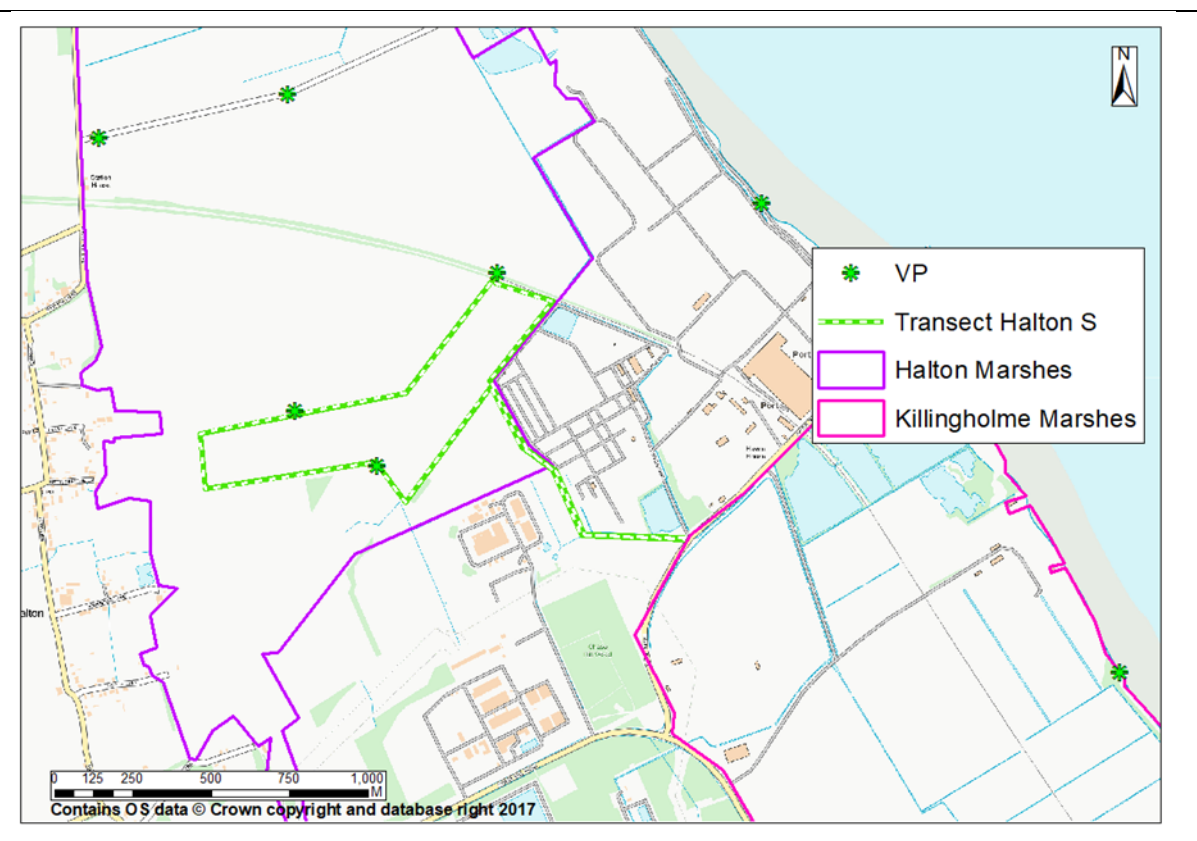


Figure 4.3 – Breeding Bird Survey proposed transect routes



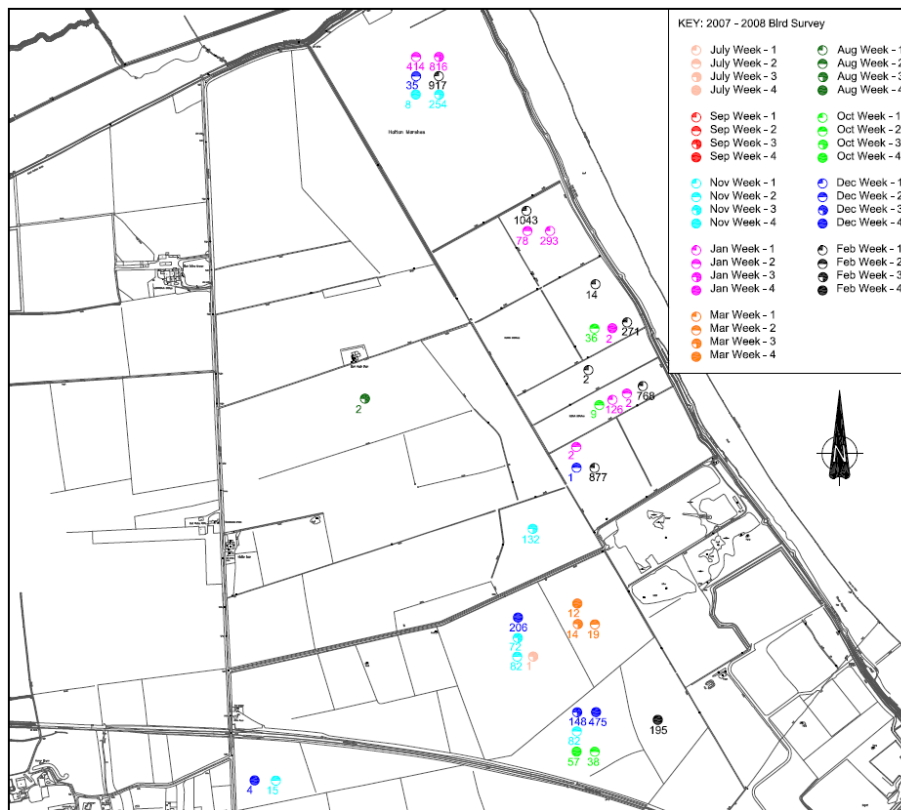
5 **REPORTING STANDARDS, INCLUDING FORMAT OF ANNUAL REPORTS, INTERIM REPORTS AND MEASURES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE RAW DATA**

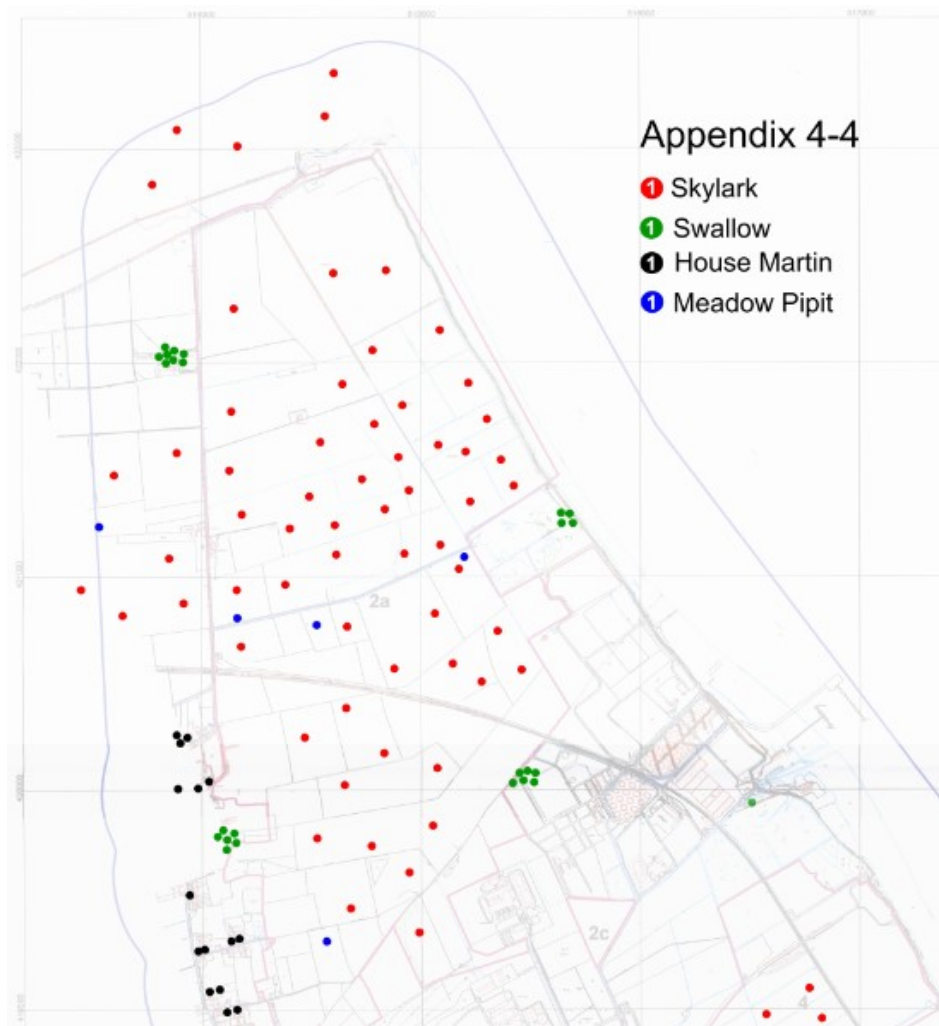
Condition 50 (iii)

- 5.1.1 Reports will contain details of methodology taken, weather conditions and make reference to the survey technique used.
- 5.1.2 Survey findings will be tabulated on a spreadsheet to allow ready reference of total bird numbers of each target species at each of the survey

occurrences. This approach will allow interrogation of the findings and also allow for graphs/ charts to be generated to present findings visually.

5.1.3 Target species will be mapped in a manner consistent with the previous surveys as shown in the example of the Lapwing survey below, - extracted from the ALP survey findings 2007-2008- which will allow a direct comparison with previous findings.





5.1.4 Survey data will provide a baseline against which to assess any change in bird population or distribution in comparison with WeBS data initially and then also against the subsequent years' survey can be compared, this will determine if the population within HMWG is in accordance with wider trends or is delivering above (or below) anticipated numbers and diversity of species.

5.1.5 Within the survey analysis and reporting it will be necessary to cover contextual detail such as:
 Movements of birds between intertidal areas, mitigation habitat and other feeding and roosting areas;
 Weather, disturbance, Humber trends etc;
 Wider trends for breeding birds e.g. willow tit and turtle dove declining rapidly.

6 MEASURES OF FAVOURABLE CONDITION WITH REFERENCES TO BIRD POPULATIONS AND ASSEMBLAGES USING THE CREATED WETLAND MITIGATION AREAS, WEBS SECTORS IS1, NG2, NG3, NG4, NG5 AND NG6 AND THE PROPOSED LANDSCAPE BUFFER

Condition 50 (iv)

6.1 SPA BIRDS

6.1.1 The table below sets out the species which are to be monitored as part of the baseline spa surveys for passage (P), wintering (W), assemblage(A) breeding (B), and SSSI (S) water birds.

6.1.2 Species in bold are specific to the consent conditions and associated mitigation – it is these species which will be mapped and form the main focus of reporting, these are the “Target species”

Table 6.1 SPA bird survey Target species			
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	W,B,A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	W,A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	W,B,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	W,P,A,S	Monitoring has no numerical value, however the species should be recorded as frequenting the mitigation area specifically and uniquely related to quay construction
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	A,S	Must attain certain key threshold wintering numbers within the mitigation site, average and peak counts set out OR (subject to NE agreement), no observed decline on the functionally related area of intertidal habitat).
Dark-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	W,P,A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	W,A,S	Must attain certain key threshold wintering numbers within the mitigation site, average and peak counts set out OR (subject to NE agreement), no observed decline on the functionally related area of intertidal habitat)..
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	W	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Knot	<i>Calidris canuta</i>	W,P,A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	A,S	Must attain certain key threshold wintering numbers within the mitigation site, average and peak counts set out OR (subject to NE agreement), no observed decline on the functionally related area of intertidal habitat)..
			Must also attain specific threshold numbers for breeding, currently 8 pairs
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	A	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	B	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	A,S	Must attain key threshold breeding numbers
Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	W,P,A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	P,A,S	Must attain certain key threshold wintering numbers within the mitigation site, average and peak counts set out OR (subject to NE agreement), no

Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	A,S	observed decline on the functionally related area of intertidal habitat).. No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	W,A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Wigeon	<i>Anas Penelope</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	A,S	No threshold requirements – monitoring for information only

- 6.1.3 In addition to the passage, migration and wintering SPA waterbirds, there are also targets for breeding farmland birds within the ALP mitigation area. These arise from specific requirements of consent conditions.
- 6.1.4 Mitigation Areas are provided, together with enhancement of boundary features, hedgerows, and ditches to offset the loss of breeding birds. The management objectives relate to specific areas, and habitat and management monitoring will be site specific.
- 6.1.5 Monitoring of bird territories will be undertaken over the whole site as breeding birds are likely to rely on a range of features over the site; for example granivores may use hedges or bird boxes to breed in, insect rich grassland to find food for juveniles, but rely on farmland bird cover crops for winter survival.
- 6.1.6 As a consequence bird targets are set across the whole site rather than split into individual compartments. Breeding bird targets have been set for 3 years after the soft estate has been implemented, to reflect the need for habitat to mature, whilst balancing a need for early intervention if mitigation is not succeeding.
- 6.1.7 The baseline and impact assessment indicated predicted changes in bird populations, Table 6.2 below presents targets based on those predictions. Targets are based on the predicted populations post construction and with the application of mitigation. Targets are subject to natural variability, and in assessing if a target has been reached or not external factors such as national population trends would need to be applied.
- 6.1.8 Aspirational Bird Targets for ALP Site Post-construction – this includes also species encouraged via farmland birds mitigation provided within HMWG. Monitoring of breeding birds will be via CBC/BBS along agreed transects as shown on figure 4.3

TABLE 6.2 – BREEDING BIRD TARGETS			
SPECIES	TARGET NUMBERS		HABITAT PREFERENCE
	MAX	MIN	
Grey Partridge	4 pairs	1 pair	Arable, wood edge and reedbed.
Turtle Dove	2 pairs	-	Open woodland and scrub.
Skylark	10 pairs	2 pairs	Grassland and arable fields – <i>Most suitable habitat will be at HMWG Mitigation Area</i>
Grasshop per Warbler	1 territory	-	Wetland and open woodland. <i>Most suitable habitat will be at HMWG Mitigation Area</i>
Song Thrush	3 pairs	1 pair	Woodland and scrub.
Linnet	12 pairs	3 pairs	Open country and farmland.
Yellowhammer	24 pairs	6 pairs	Grassland and farmland.
Reed Bunting	14 pairs	3 pairs	Reed bed, river side and scrub - <i>Most suitable habitat will be at HMWG Mitigation Area</i>
Starling	10 pairs	2 pairs	Grassland, arable, scrub and developed land.
House sparrow	20 pairs	10 pairs	Grassland, arable, scrub and developed land.
Tree sparrow	20 pairs	4 pairs	Woodland and scrub. Open country and farmland.
Meadow pipit	10 pairs	4 pairs	<i>Most suitable habitat will be at HMWG Mitigation Area.</i>
Yellow wagtail	4 pairs	2 pairs	Ditches, waterways and open grassland.
Duncock	6 pairs	4 pairs	Woodland edge, scrub, grassland.
Willow warbler	2 pairs	-	Wetland and open woodland. <i>Most suitable habitat will be at HMWG Mitigation Area</i>
Willow tit	2 pairs	-	Wetland and open woodland. <i>Most suitable habitat will be at HMWG Mitigation Area and the existing disused railway</i>
Bullfinch	4 pairs	1 pair	Woodland edge, scrub, grassland.
Stock dove	4 pairs	1 pair	Open country and farmland, Woodland and scrub.
Cuckoo	1 pair		Open country and farmland, Woodland and scrub.
Barn Owl	1 territory	-	Open country and farmland – barn owl box(s) to be provided.
Twite	8 (Winter)	2	Grassland.

6.1.9 The results of the Halton Marshes baseline SPA birds survey 2017 – 2018 will inform whether the original targets, set based on data now up to 10 years old, are still valid.

- 6.1.10 This site specific survey findings will be supplemented by a review of WeBS surveys for the past 5 years of available data.
- 6.1.11 Wider adverse effects and implications on Favourable Condition are addressed for the core intertidal area of the Humber estuary using a process of analysing the most abundant and commonly occurring species from the WeBS data and then comparing these on an annual basis with the derived 'new' data.
- 6.1.12 This process would include a ranking analysis based on abundance and frequency of occurrence (or absence) per annum to gain an indication of the 'characteristic' assemblage of the development area.
- 6.1.13 Most simplistically, this would use summed monthly maxima for all species as well as a summed value for monthly occurrence, with these two metrics ranked per species and a combined ranking established based on the abundance of the species and its frequency of occurrence.

7 BIRD POPULATION AND ASSEMBLAGE THRESHOLDS THAT INDICATE THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE INTEGRITY OF THE HUMBER ESTUARY SPA AND RAMSAR SITES.;

Condition 50 (v)

- 7.1.1 The thresholds of the SPA waterbird target species are amalgamated from the requirements of the various mitigation and compensation objectives and targets. These have previously been set out and discussed in the original onservation management plan.

Mitigation provision	species	Density (from ALP CMP)	Target – peak counts		
			Original (59 ha) mitigation	32 ha core area + buffers	
ALP					
	Lapwing	320 per Ha (5ha core)	3520	>1000	
	Lapwing breeding		16 pairs	8 pairs	
	Golden Plover	150 per ha (5ha core)	850	>850	
	Curlew	19 per ha (>16Ha core)	687	177	
	Ruff		37	14	

- 7.1.2 The table below suggests an alternative metric of monitoring – “wader days” And is forwarded as a more beneficial means of measuring success of the site

2007-2008 All Data (Bird Days pa)	Golden Plover	Lapwing	Curlew	Ruff	Black-tailed Godwit
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All Functions	18634	56707	13930	301	14
Forage, Loaf, N/A & ?	6629	46501	13930	301	14
Forage, R/F & ?	1582	38570	8659	189	14
2007-2008 Jan to Mar					
All Functions	17584	72821	15267	679	364
Forage, Loaf, N/A & ?	7770	49581	15267	679	364
Forage, R/F & ?	4319	28427	5873	679	280
Mean Bird Days	4946	25138	6068	340	168

- 7.1.3 The new data will then be assessed against the most recent 5-year WeBS to ensure that there is a reasonable match in terms of key species provision e.g. 90-100% of all species (target met), 75-90% (partially met) etc. The threshold for acceptance of occurrence will have an arbitrary component, with a <75% score perhaps a pragmatic threshold when reported together with context analysis on site utilisation and with the input of the Steering Group.
- 7.1.4 The approach therefore accommodates any changes in species status in the area over time and is able to incorporate wider systemic trends through the use of current 5-year data.
- 7.1.5 Findings of the surveys and WeBS data will be cross referenced to the HMCMP objectives and targets.
- 7.1.6 If HMWG supports the requisite numbers of birds, this is no AEOI. If bird numbers on the functionally-related areas of the estuary are stable or increasing, this is no AEOI. If neither a) nor b) is true, an AEOI cannot be ruled out and further contextual analysis will be necessary.
- 7.1.7 If the habitat is meeting the prescribed thresholds on management as agreed by all parties, but the target bird species are not present, then potential effects within the wider local environment will be researched to find out if there has been a change in the local physical environment – such as perhaps a new disturbance outwith the mitigation site, or a change in species numbers throughout the estuary.

8 MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING ANY NECESSARY REMEDIAL MEASURES.

Condition 50 (vi)

- 8.1.1 This includes the identification of any significant issues and potential remediation based on the annual reporting review. The review will be submitted by Able UK to NLC and NE and will include a summary of the programme findings and where triggers on favourable condition, integrity and site provision targets are not met, then remedial actions will be suggested.

- 8.1.2 The identified remedial actions will be agreed by the environmental steering group and put in place by Able UK, or their successor in title, to an agreed timescale.
- 8.1.3 The formal mechanism for agreeing and recording the remedial measures is the HMCMP which will be reviewed and amended in accordance with discussions, any changes in management, monitoring or targets will be highlighted. This revisited document will be issued to NLC for consultation with NE and other steering group members, prior to being accepted and approved. Ultimately it will be Natural England who have the casting vote on the final remedial measures.
- 8.1.4 As well as provision for larger scale modifications to the scheme based around annual findings, a process for implementing more immediate actions following individual surveys is also provided. Any such impacts are expected to be minor in potential scale, but also able to be achieved more readily and these would be identified to Able UK and NLC /NE where appropriate following within 8 weeks of each individual survey of the ALP site.