NATURAL ENGLAND

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	St Vincent's Avenue
Date:	13/03/2026
Version:	REV1

Author:

Brindle &Green

Client:

Norinco Limited

Contents

Version Control

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
V1		Lloyd Wyatt, AMIEnvSc, Biodiversity Net Gain - Technical Lead 08/12/2025	Kerry Baker, ACIEEM, Senior Ecologist 12/12/2025
REV1		Lloyd Wyatt, AMIEnvSc, Biodiversity Net Gain - Technical Lead 13/03/2026	Victoria Halford-Meyer, MCIEEM, Head of Ecology 13/03/2026

Document Details

Authorship Details

Project carried out by:

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Project carried out for: Norinco Limited, 32 Main Street, Normanby, Scunthorpe, DN15 9HS

Project site: Land between St Vincent's Avenue and Orb Lane, St Vincent's Avenue, Crosby, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, DN15 8QT

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1. Project Background

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Land between St Vincent's Avenue and Orb Lane St Vincent's Avenue Crosby Scunthorpe North Lincolnshire DN15 8QT
BNG Project Name and Address	Land between St Vincent's Avenue and Orb Lane St Vincent's Avenue Crosby Scunthorpe North Lincolnshire DN15 8QT
Author Organisation	Brindle and Green The Old Estate Office Silver Hill Farm Radbourne Derby DE6 4LY
Landowner	Norinco Limited 32 Main Street Normanby Scunthorpe DN15 9HS
Land Manager	Norinco Limited
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Norinco Limited
Period covered by this management plan	Estimated start of 2026-2056 (Or 30 years following the start date)

Planning authority	North Lincolnshire Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	PA/2021/2210
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SE 89287 13069
Metric revision/title	Biodiversity Metric 3.1 Published April 2022
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

The site is separated into two sections of adjacent land, with commercial development proposed in the west, and residential in the east.

All 11 small and 13 medium trees present across the site will be retained in baseline condition. Additionally, the existing 0.06k km of native hedgerow bounding the site will also be fully retained in its baseline condition, with an additional 0.26km created across the site.

The scheme will also enhance 0.21ha of existing bramble scrub into a more diverse mixed scrub habitat and create 0.4ha of other neutral grassland.

To facilitate the implementation of to the scheme 1.39ha of modified grassland and 0.33ha of bramble scrub will be lost.

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Estimated start of 2026, with this HMMP running until 2056 (or 30 years following the start date).

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Monitoring will commence annually following habitat establishment, before moving to monitoring every 5 years. Monitoring will be carried out on behalf of the client / responsible body.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

PA/2021/2210

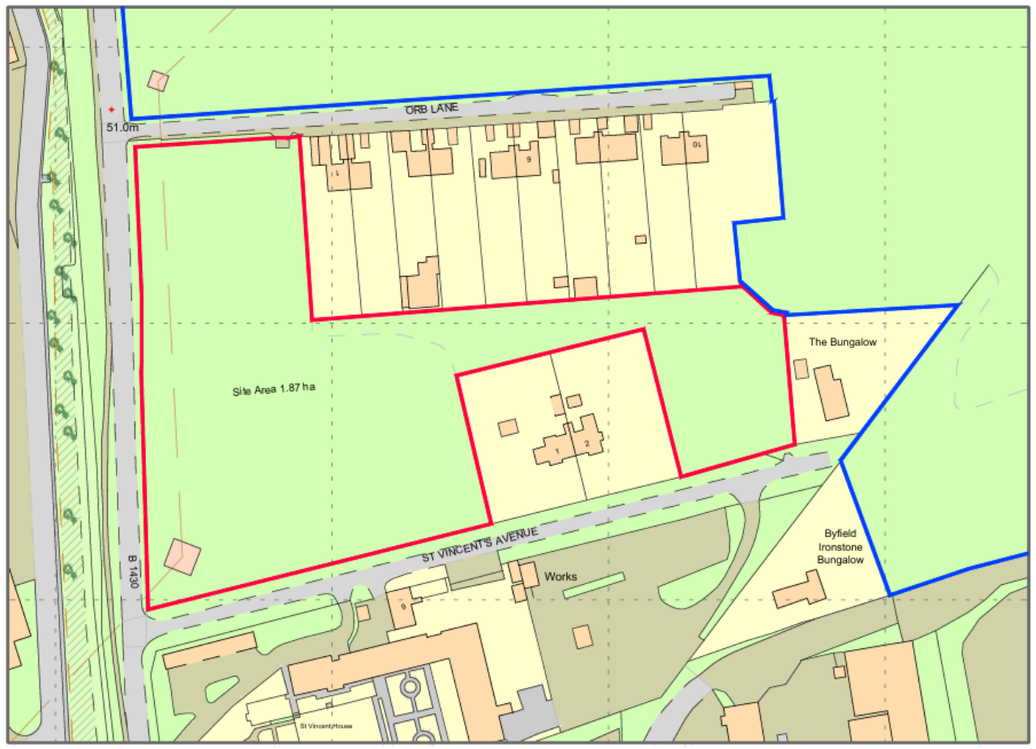
Funding PB-B06

Initially, the funding for the project shall be provided by the developer.

Legal Agreement PB-B07

This HMMP will be secured through a legal agreement with a Responsible Body.

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01



Site Location Plan (1:1250)

Notes

1. Do not Scale.
2. All dimensions to be checked on site.

Revisions

Project
Proposed Light Industrial Development
St Vincent's Avenue, Scunthorpe

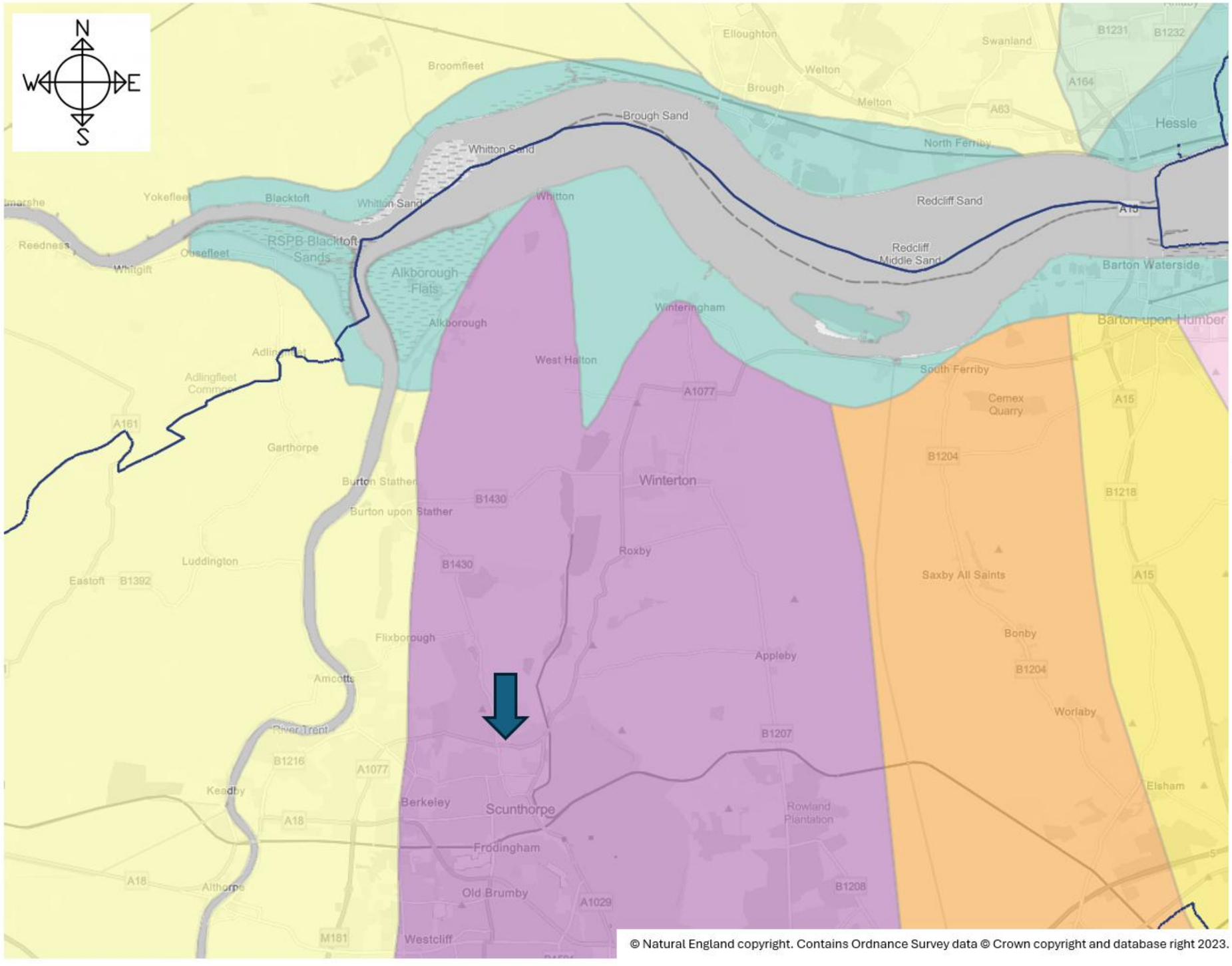
Title Site Location Plan

Scale	Size	Date
1:1250	A2	01.12.2021

Drawing No.		Rev
20-520	100	-

CDC Architecture Limited
35 Louth Road, Scartho, Grimsby
North East Lincolnshire, DN33 2HP
Tel : 01472 753388
Email : info@cdc-architecture.com
www.cdc-architecture.com

Site Context Plan PB-F02



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08	**Yes: ☐ No: ☒**

The two proposed dwellings to the east of the site are subject to a separate Reserved Matters application, and their construction will commence after the commercial development in the west.

However, the habitats proposed for this Reserved Matters application comprise only hardstanding and vegetated garden, which both fall outside the scope of the long-term management objectives detailed in this document.

Consequently, the habitat creation, enhancement, and monitoring required for the scheme are entirely related to the commercial development approved in application PA/2021/2210 and are fully covered within this document.

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		Lloyd Wyatt		
Organisation		Brindle and Green Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	2025
Brindle and Green Ltd. are responsible for overseeing the preparation of this HMMP and for providing ecological support and advice. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of Norinco Limited.				
Statement of Competency				
This report has been completed by Lloyd Wyatt BSc (Hons) AMIEnvSc, Consultant Ecologist. Lloyd has over 3 years' experience within the ecological consultancy sector. All work is overseen and signed off by Lucinda Sweet PhD, MCIEEM, Natural England Bat Licence Class 2 (2019-39122-CLSCLS), Great Crested Newt licence (2016-22852-CLS-CLS), Director. Lucinda has worked in consultancy for over ten years and holds MCIEEM membership.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10	
Name or Initials	
Organisation	Norinco Limited
Responsibility	Start Date: 2026 End Date: 2056 (or 30 years following the start date)
Norinco Limited are responsible for implementing the habitat recommendations outlined in this HMMP including the delivery of the habitat creation, enhancement and management prescriptions set out within this document. Norinco Limited will also be responsible for ensuring that ongoing monitoring is undertaken and reported back to the responsible body according to the timescales outlined in this document.	
Statement of Competency	
TBC	

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		TBC		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056 (or 30 years following the start date)
Responsible for implementing the management onsite in accordance with the measures set out in this management plan.				
Statement of Competency				
The elected management team will require appropriate certification, licenses and equipment to undertake the management required.				

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		North Lincolnshire Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056 (or 30 years following the start date)
This HMMP will be secured through a legal agreement between Norinco Limited and a responsible body/LPA, who will be responsible for assessing and monitoring reports at the required intervals, as well as enforcement when targets are not achieved.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The former use of the site was agricultural farmland forming part of a much larger farming estate. This particular parcel of land is relatively small and detached from the main farmland making it more difficult to carry out farming operations efficiently. The site currently consists of a modified grassland sward dominating the west and dense bramble scrub dominating the east. A total of 24 trees are also present within the site and are mostly present in the site's boundaries. Approximately 60m of native hedgerow is also present on the boundary with Normanby Road in the west of the site.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The development of the site will provide 19 modern light industrial hybrid units together with associated parking, landscaping and access. The proposal also seeks outline planning consent for two dwellinghouses located at the eastern end of the site.

Landscaping will comprise of native hedgerows to the outer boundaries with Normanby Road, St Vincent's Avenue and Orb Lane together with pockets of tree and shrub planting interspersed throughout the development to soften the hard landscaping and parking areas. The main focus of the landscaping scheme will be to protect and enhance the existing tree and scrub planting along the boundaries with the adjacent housing. Additional planting will be carried out to create wide other neutral grassland buffers between the new development and the existing housing as well as retaining the existing area of landscaping within the wide gap between the rear gardens. This will create a continuous wide landscaped corridor for wildlife as well as providing a visual separation buffer between the adjacent uses.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

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

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	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites? No	☐	Impacts to Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites ruled out by Quants Environmental Ltd – Preliminary Ecological appraisal - 2023
Protected and Notable Species	Does the presence or proximity of specific species on or near your site present any constraints or opportunities to project design or management? Yes	☒	Protected species recorded within 2km of site, habitat prescriptions create opportunities for protected and notable species. Quants Environmental Ltd – Biodiversity Enhancement Document - 2023
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals? No	☐	No records of schedule 9 invasive plant species found within, or adjacent to the application site Quants Environmental Ltd – Preliminary Ecological appraisal - 2023
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or near the site present any constraints or opportunities to proposals? No	☐	Impacts to sites and species ruled out by Quants Environmental Ltd – Preliminary Ecological appraisal - 2023
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	Quants Environmental Ltd – Biodiversity Enhancement Document - 2023
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how? No – Limited public access.	☐	Access to the site will be restricted to residents and staff to the proposed sites, management prescriptions therefore did not need to consider impact of public access. There are no public rights of way through the site
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement? No	☐	Not relevant to this project
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities? No	☐	Not relevant to this project
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals? No	☐	The Natural England Provisional Agricultural Land Classification recorded the site as grade 4 agricultural land (poor quality).
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities? No	☐	Not relevant to this project
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints? No	☐	Not relevant to this project
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities? No	☐	Not relevant to this project
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks? No	☐	No flood mitigation proposed site and at 'Low' risk of flooding - FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT & OUTLINE SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE STRATEGY - ROY LOBLEY CONSULTING 2022
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities? No	☐	The site is surrounded by mixed industrial and large-format retail uses, including heavy engineering to the east and Foxhills Industrial Estate to the west. However, residential pockets remain to the east along Orb Lane and St Vincent's Avenue.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities? No	☐	Not relevant to this project
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording is to take place during groundworks - PCAS Archaeology Ltd - 2023. These works are not expected to impact the final layout of landscaping proposals.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	N/A

Baseline and Environmental Information

Protected and Notable Species (BI-T02)

Summary of Protected and Notable Species (BI-B03)

Bats

The site itself did not provide any bat roosting features (i.e., buildings, mature trees). The trees within and edging the site were considered to hold features of negligible bat roost potential; no features such as fluting, crevices or notable deadwood were recorded. The boundary hedgerows and trees would offer linear features for commuting and foraging bats. Habitat linkage around the edges of the site was good, with the mature trees and hedges, notably along the eastern edge of the site, providing connected features for bats in-flight.

Nesting Birds

The pockets of scrub, hedgerows and trees within and edging the site were considered suitable for foraging and nesting birds. Regular use of the site by walkers/dogs is likely to discourage the use of the site by ground nesting birds such as lapwing or skylark.

Great Crested Newts

LERC provided 126 records of great crested newt within 2 km of the site, with the nearest record at SE900133 626 m east of site (fifteen individual records for this location with counts ranging from 2 to 102; records dated 2014). The majority of the records are for Phoenix Parkway LNR and Conesby Quarry LWS > 1 km to the north and north-west of site. The site is located within a Natural England 'Amber Risk Zone' for great crested newts, however there are no ponds within or adjacent to the site. A single pond has been identified within 500 m of the application site; this is located 55 m to the south within the grounds of the former headquarters of the Clugston Group. This pond holds a great crested newt Habitat Suitability Index classification of 0.79; which gives a pond suitability of Good. The habitats within the site were suitable for foraging, sheltering and hibernating great crested newts. A survey using the eDNA survey technique was undertaken on 25th April 2021; this survey recorded an absence for great crested newt presence within this pond.

Reptiles

With the habitats within the site considered to be suboptimal for reptile and given the isolated location of the application site (roads to the north, south and west) the presence of reptiles on the site is considered unlikely.

Badger

During the walkover survey, no evidence of badger activity was recorded within the application site. Whilst the habitats within the site were considered suitable for badger with the site surrounded by roads and residential properties the presence of badger activity within the site was considered to be unlikely.

Other Species

The dense scrub within and edging the site is likely to be used by hedgehog for foraging and sheltering purposes.

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B04)

Of the species identified within 2km of the site, the scheme presents opportunities for the following species:

- Bats – creation of scrub and tree planting to provide foraging opportunities for bats
- Breeding birds – creation of scrub and tree planting to provide foraging and breeding resources for birds
- Hedgehogs – creation of scrub, ornamental shrubs and grassland to provide shelter and foraging opportunities for hedgehogs

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Thomas McQuillan MCIEEM
Organisation	Quants Environmental Ltd
Survey Date	3rd of April 2023
Statement of Competency	
The survey was carried out by Thomas McQuillan MCIEEM, Principle Ecologist with over 15years experience in the ecology sector.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
The survey was undertaken outside the optimum season for habitat surveys (April to September inclusive). During the survey it was possible to identify a significant proportion of the plant species present, categorise the habitat types and complete the required habitat condition assessments. There were no significant access restrictions. Overall, there were no significant limitations.	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020? (BI-B05)
There was no evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020. Other than the management practices required to maintain the land, there was no evidence of purposeful degradation of the site.

If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)
N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
	Modified grassland – g4	no	no	Grassland dominating the west of the site. Fails essential criterion 1 due to low species density per m2(fewer than 6 species). It therefore cannot achieve greater than poor condition.	Poor	1.3934
	Bramble scrub – h3d	no	no	Areas of bramble scrub dominating the east of the site and small areas of the northern and southern boundaries.	Condition Assessment N/A	0.5343
	Urban tree – g4 (32)	no	no	11 small trees and 13 medium trees. Tree areas are calculated via the Urban Tree Helper on the DEFRA 3.1 Matrix. Achieves criteria 2,3,5 and 6.	Moderate	0.5209

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
H1	Native hedgerow	no	no	A mature native hedgerow on western boundary of the site. This hedge is a consistent feature with no gaps and is managed through regular flailing. Dominated by Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) with occasional Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior)*, Elder (*Sambucus nigra)* and Ivy (*Hedera helix)*. The section of hedge measures 60 m in length and runs parallel to the B1430. The hedgerow was managed to approximately 3 m high and 2 m wide and contains no gaps. Cleavers (*Galium aparine)*, Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris)* and Groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris)*, were present around the base of the hedge and the adjacent verge.	Good	0.06

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

1. Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)

A search on Magic Maps revealed that no priority or irreplaceable habitats are within or adjacent to the site boundary.

Nevertheless, one native hedgerow (H1), which is a Priority habitat, was found to be present along the western boundary, during the site visit.

2. Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)

The native hedgerow (H1) on the western boundary will be fully retained by the development.

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)

Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)

Photo 1: Urban Trees

Photo 2: Modified Grassland

Photo 3: Bramble Scrub

Photo 4: Urban Trees

Photo 5: Native Hedgerow

Photo 6: Bramble Scrub

2. Planned Management Activities

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

This document refers to the proposed habitats outlined within (Biodiversity Enhancement Document – Quants Environmental Ltd 2023)), and the metric (BG24.450 St Vincents Avenue, Scunthorpe-Biodiversity Metric 3.1 REV1). This document will inform the management of created habitats within the application boundary post development.

The proposed habitat creation for the site is summarised as follows:

Creation of 1.0685 ha of Developed Land; Sealed Surface within the site. This will comprise of areas of hardstanding, paving, footpaths and buildings.

Creation of 0.6226 ha of Urban Trees within the site. A total of 51 Individual Urban Trees (Medium) planted as part of the project. Proposed species (*Quercus robur*) English Oak, (*Acer campestre*) Field Maple, (*Prunus avium*) Wild Cherry, (*Tilia cordata*) Small Leaved Lime and (*Sorbus aucuparia*) Rowan.

Creation of 0.4057 ha of Other Neutral Grassland within the site. Area to be sown with Wildflower Mix EM6 – Meadow Mixture for Chalk & Limestone Soils.

Creation of 0.0355 ha of Introduced Shrub within the site. To include species such as: (Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), Dog rose (*Rosa canina*), Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) and Guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*).

Creation of 264 m of Native Hedgerow within the site. The hedge will be planted as bare-root as a double row at 5-7 plants per metre. The trees will be of native British stock and provenance and will be sourced from a reputable supplier.

Creation of 0.2109 ha of Urban – Vegetated Garden within the site. Two gardens to be created in the eastern part of the site.

The management plan will be informed by the monitoring of created and enhanced habitats outlined within the biodiversity monitoring strategy. Where required, the plan should be amended if habitats have not met their targets.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

The key principles that have guided the project design are the ecological baseline habitats, which has been carefully considered at the design stage of the habitat creation proposals to ensure their feasibility and likelihood of success.

The baseline assessment contains habitats ranging from very low to medium distinctiveness. Medium distinctiveness habitats pertain to the urban trees, scrub and native hedgerow.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Modified grassland / Bramble scrub	Other neutral grassland		Poor	Moderate	5	Grassland in the proposed areas of open space in the SW and SE of the site and along the eastern boundary. Target to achieve criteria 1,3,4,5 and 6.	Areas of grassland creation around the boundary of the commercial part of the development. This will require soil inversion and harrowing to prepare the soil for re-seeding with EM6 Meadow Mixture for Chalk & Limestone Soils seed mix from Emorsgate. The parcel is not expected to achieve essential criterion F for high condition grasslands due to higher initial nutrient levels and low species diversity. Management will encourage a varied sward height through a rotational mowing regime, where some areas are cut at different times and heights, and some patches are left uncut over the winter to provide habitat. Management will be implemented to reduce the cover of species like perennial rye-grass, creeping thistle, and docks. This may require targeted cutting before they set seed or, in some cases, spot-treating with herbicide.
Modified grassland / bramble scrub	Developed land; sealed surface		Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A	Developed land consisting of the proposed commercial buildings, dwellings and their associated access.
Modified grassland	Introduced shrub		Poor	N/A	N/A	N/A	Introduced shrub planting around the frontages of the proposed dwellings. Cannot be condition assessed through the metric however, native locally occurring species should be prioritised.
Bramble scrub	Vegetated garden		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Private gardens associated with the proposed dwellings. Condition assessment not possible with the metric.
N/A	Urban tree		N/A	Moderate	27	51 small native trees across the development. To achieve criteria 1,2,4 and 6.	51 small native trees will be planted across the site. The trees will be planted across the site in a naturalistic pattern rather than in rigid lines, creating a more varied habitat structure as they mature. The planting process will ensure the root collar is level with the soil surface and the planting pit is adequately prepared to prevent waterlogging around the roots. Watering during prolonged dry

							spells in the first few years will be required along with keeping a one-metre diameter area around the base of each tree free from competing weeds and grass, which can be achieved through mulching. Tree guards are required to prevent browsing damage from animals like deer and rabbits. For these small trees, a standard 60cm or 75cm tube guard is typically sufficient. Stakes and ties should only be used if necessary to prevent wind rock; if used, they must be checked annually and removed as soon as the tree is stable (usually after two to three years) to prevent constriction and damage to the growing trunk.
Bramble scrub	Mixed scrub		N/A	Moderate	5	Areas of bramble scrub in the southwest to be thinned and planted with variety of species to create mixed scrub. Targeting conditions, A, C and D.	The area of scrub should be managed as a successional habitat to provide increased structure within the site, providing a valuable band of vegetation for birds, bats and small mammals. The area must be managed to provide a varied structure to promote invertebrate populations. A species rich mix of specimens must be planted. Stock must also have varied age ranges at time of planting, creating a multi-layered band of vegetation, providing initial structure. The management plan governing this habitat to be created must detail the watering schedule, as well as details on guards and stake management to ensure that growth of young stock is not hindered by tree guards or additional supports that do not get removed at the appropriate point in the management schedule.

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

Further benefits to biodiversity that fall outside of the scope of the biodiversity metric calculations, can be achieved within this scheme. Faunal enhancements can be integrated into the site, increasing opportunities for local species. The installation of bat and bird boxes across the site, on trees within the retained mature trees, will provide additional roosting and nesting opportunities for these species. Boxes should be selected and installed under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist.

Habitat Retention

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03
Hedgerow H1 and the existing individual tress will be retained in current condition. Management operations should seek to avoid using heavy machinery in close proximity to the edge of hedgerow and root zones of any retained trees to prevent damage. Pruning should be completed between November and February to avoid unnecessary damage and cuttings should be removed. Emergent works to mitigate windblown trees or hanging branches necessary for the safety of the site may be completed at any time of year. Management of the site should seek to limit use of chemical herbicides and completely avoid chemical fertiliser.
Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04
Specific tree protection requirements can by found in the applications Tree Protection Plan – Equans 2023.

Habitat Creation, Enhancement and Management Plan EM-F01

Brindle &Green

Project reference / name:
BG24.450 St Vincent's, Scunthorpe

Client:
Dragonfly Consulting

Drawing Title:
Ecological Enhancement Plan

Drawn By:	**Date:**
LW	14/12/2025
Approved By:	**Revision:**
KB	Final

Legend:

- Red Line Boundary
- Enhanced Habitat
- Created Habitat

Brindle & Green Limited
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N

Map is for indicative purposes only, habitat patches are not scale

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Target Habitat					
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Yes		Soil inversion will lift the subsoil to the surface, which will be harrowed and tilled to a fine tilth. Grassland will be sown with an agreed native species rich neutral grassland seed mix (Emorsgate EM6, or a similar approved meadow mix). Fertiliser applications will cease to continue to drive down soil nutrient levels.	The grasslands will be managed in the long-term through hay management. The grasslands will be monitored annually for the first 5 years, and the method of management will be amended as required over the 30-year period to that which achieves the target criteria whilst ensures that the area undergoes continued nutrient stripping. Management practices will enhance species diversity and sward structure, and preventing dominance from pernicious grass species. Sown seed will include yellow rattle, which will prevent the dominance from grasses.
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 insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes		Selected seed mixes will increase species diversity, promoting sward structure. Ongoing management will remain relevant, ensuring the sward structure is positively enhanced.	The seasonal hay-cut will help create areas of bare ground which provide micro climates within the sward. Should additional areas be required, restricted areas of bare ground could be introduced where necessary/appropriate. Monitoring of bare ground presence so as to not exceed 5% cover. Where areas of bare ground persist, re-seeding with the appropriate seed mix will be required.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes		*Pteridium aquilinum* will not be planted within the site, nor included within any seed mixes. Scrub creation is planned around the area of neutral grassland creation; however, no scrub planting will be carried out within the grassland area.	Annual management will prevent bracken and scrub establishing within the grassland area. Regular monitoring will log the location of scrub and/or bracken encroachment, which will trigger remedial action as required

E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Yes		Selected seed mixes will increase species diversity, promoting sward structure. The area will be prepared by machinery to facilitate soil inversion. Following the removal of machinery from site, the area will be levelled and prepared by hand. Sowing of the chosen seed mix will also be carried out but hand, to promote a natural sward establishing. Germination success will be monitored, and undesirable species will be removed through spot treated.	Regular monitoring will track the presence of invasive non-native species or those indicative of sub-optimal condition and will trigger remedial action where necessary to remove or reduce their presence respectively. The established grassland will be spot treated for unwanted perennial weeds such as dandelion, docks, thistles, ragwort. No fertiliser is to be applied to the turf.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Management – Seed mix		Establishment works (Year 0)	Soil inversion, through a deep plough to a minimum of 30cm, will bring the lower subsoil to the surface. Once inverted, the area requires further preparation through harrowing to form a fine, firm seedbed before sowing seed. Areas will be seeded following the manufacturers guidelines by sowing in either autumn or spring. The seed mix can either be spread by hand with an even distribution and tread in or be distributed by machinery where feasible. The first growing season should incorporate a mid to late summer cut to allow seeds to establish and remove weed species from the seed bank. All arisings should be removed from the area and composted to prevent enrichment. Post-sowing rolling is essential to compress the soil, keeping moisture in the seedbed, whilst promoting seed-to-soil contact, aiding successful germination. The selected seed mix must contain yellow rattle to help reduce competitiveness of dominant grasses, promoting a varied sward structure to facilitate a species rich grassland.
Aftercare – Seed mix		Year 1	Initiate long-term management consisting of a hay-cutting regime, as directed by adaptive management monitoring. A mix between the two management styles is appropriate at this site. Spring hay crop taken before allowing the sward to establish over summer. Following this, take a late summer (late July / August) hay crop, in appropriate weather and ground conditions.
Short term management		Year 2-5	Continued management through annual hay cuts, unless a management review indicated a need to manage otherwise. This dynamic review will ensure the condition of the grassland is not compromised through inappropriate management.
Long term management		Years 5+	In years 5 – 30, continue to manage through annual hay cutting. Continue to manage in perpetuity unless a management review indicated the need to change the management practices, to ensure that the condition of the grassland is met. Where pernicious weeds and / or invasive species establish despite management practices, these areas will be managed through strimming and / or hand pulling. Typically, this will occur in late summer. Where this management practice does not prove effective, then spot treatment through the application of herbicide, such as glyphosate spray, as appropriate.
Supplementary seeding		As required	Supplementary seeding with UK native wildflower seed mixes, sourced from a local supplier (where possible) to be applied on areas of poor uptake from previous seed application. If the monitoring reviews indicate low species diversity, or dominance from grass species, plug planting of yellow rattle to control dominant grasses.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GH-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	0.6	Cowslip	*Primula veris*	0.8
Agrimony	*Agrimonia eupatoria*	0.8	Selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*	0.4
Betony	*Stachys officinalis*	0.4	Meadow Buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	0.2
Common Knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	2.8	Bulbous Buttercup	*Ranunculus bulbosus*	0.1
Wild Carrot	*Daucus carota*	0.6	Yellow Rattle	*Rhinanthus minor*	1.00
Lady's Bedstraw	*Galium verum*	1.5	Bladder Campion	*Silene vulgaris*	0.4
Meadow Crane's-bill	*Geranium pratense*	0.6	Tufted Vetch	*Vicia cracca*	0.4
Field Scabious	*Knautia arvensis*	1.5	Sweet Vernal	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	1.6
Rough Hawkbit	*Leontodon hispidus*	0.1	Quaking Grass	*Briza media*	3.20
Oxeye Daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	1.8	Crested Dogstail	*Cynosurus cristatus*	56.00
Birdsfoot Trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	0.2	Red Fescue	*Festuca rubra*	10.40
Musk Mallow	*Malva moschata*	2.20	Common Bent	*Agrostis capillaris*	8.0
Ribwort Plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	2.4	Yellow Oat-grass	*Avena flavescens*	0.8
Salad Burnet	*Sanguisorba minor*	1.2			

What Does Success Look Like? (GH-F01)

Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

Target Habitat:			Mixed Scrub – Moderate condition		
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species, - No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana,* common juniper *Juniperus communis,* sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens,* which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes		The dominant species of bramble and willow in their respective parcels will be selectively thinned to allow space for additional planting of native species such as hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), hazel (*Coryllus avellana*), and dog rose (*Rosa canina*).	In the first year of establishment, from May until September scrub specimens should be watered once per week. In periods of dry weather (No rain for a period of over 10 days) this effort should be increased to twice per week. Tie checks will be conducted once every 2 months to promote establishment until year 2. Any dead or dying plants should be removed and replaced during the next available planting season. Prune scrub species annually until established to prevent woodiness, remove dead branches and promote a dense bushy structure. Shrubs suitable for coppicing such as hazel will be cut back on a rotational basis to prevent them becoming dominant. Should a single species exceed 75% cover selective thinning will be required to prevent dominance.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes		Specimens of differing ages will be planted with native species in order to create a variety of age classes and will be managed accordingly so that more mature trees will be able to establish within the scrub alongside the natural regeneration of saplings to create a varied age structure.	The area will be managed via selective removal to provide a varied structure to promote invertebrate populations. A species rich mix of specimens must be planted. Stock must also have varied age ranges at time of planting, creating a multi-layered band of vegetation, providing initial structure.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes		Invasive or pernicious species encroachment into the scrub should be managed and removed in the same planting season.	Annual walkover to condition assess retained and created habitat and monitor for presence of invasive non-native species. If any Schedule 9 species are recorded during monitoring or habitat management operations they should be removed and disposed of by a suitably qualified contractor.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Yes		The existing scrub should be thinned to create a tapered edge connecting with the adjacent habitats and provide the parcels with clearings and glades.	This margin of ephemeral vegetation will be cut with a strimmer or brush cutter to leave an approximately 7cm sward and cuttings left in situ for 72 hours as green hay for seeds to fall before being raked off and composted on site. Specimen planting should be conducted in early spring, set approximately 1.5m apart Rotational coppicing will aim to maintain clearing throughout scrub blocks.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No			

Scrub

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

Action	Relevant parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Native whip planting		Establishment	Planting should be conducted in early spring. Specimen planting should be conducted in early spring, set approximately 1.5m apart Tubex (or equivalent) tree shelters will be used to protect specimens from rodent and rabbit damage and held in place by a bamboo stake. Tree guards and stakes will require loosening and removal once established.
Watering		Establishment – Year 2	In the first year of establishment, from May until September scrub specimens should be watered once per week. In periods of dry weather (No rain for a period of over 10 days) this effort should be increased to twice per week. Tie checks will be conducted once every 2 months to promote establishment until year 2. Prune scrub species annually until established to prevent woodiness, remove dead branches and promote a dense bushy structure. Shrubs suitable for coppicing such as hazel will be cut back on a rotational basis to prevent them becoming dominant. Any dead or dying plants should be removed and replaced during the next available planting season.
Fencing of areas of scrub planting (Only required if grazing management is implemented on adjacent grassland habitat)		Establishment	Areas of scrub creation will be fenced off to protect young specimens from footfall pressure.
Spot treat pernicious weeds		Year 2 - 5	Spot treatment of species indicative of sub-optimal condition will be undertaken following establishment and informed by monitoring surveys.
Long-term management		Year 5+	Monitoring required to ensure scrub diversity and structure is maintained, with professional ecological or landscape architect advise sought where particular species have failed to establish.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	20
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	20
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*	5
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	15
Guelder Rose	*Viburnum opulus*	5
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	5
Spindle	*Euonymus europaeus*	5
Dogwood	*Cornus sanguinea*	5
Wayfaring tree	*Viburnum lantana*	5
Goat willow	*Salix caprea*	15

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (SC-B02)

Species chosen to provide a long season of flowering trees and shrubs (February – late June) to provide a reliable early season nectar source for invertebrates and landscape interest.

What Does Success Look Like? (SC-F01)

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Target Habitat:			Urban trees – Moderate condition			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Features**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes		Tree species to be planted will be native and can include species such as silver birch (*Betula pendula*), small leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*), and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*). With the sites position within an arboretum this list is not intended to be exhaustive and can be expanded upon, provided species selection is appropriate for the onsite conditions.	N/A	Any dead or dying plants will be removed and replaced during the next available planting season.
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		N/A - individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	N/A	N/A - individual trees automatically pass this criterion.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No		N/A	N/A	N/A
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		Specimens will undergo a formative prune during winter, where necessary, to establish a strong central leader on trees.	N/A	Following the formative pruning cut, future management will be minimal. Specimen will be monitored for signs of adverse impact on tree health and mitigated accordingly where needed.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No		N/A	N/A	N/A
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes		Native species whips will be planted in area of open space, oversailing vegetation beneath.	N/A	Areas of bare ground will be reseeded with the appropriate mixes.

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Native whip planting		Establishment	Planting should be conducted in early spring. Specimen planting should be conducted in early spring. Tree stakes will be used to support newly planted whips, boarded by biodegradable tree guards to protect them during establishment.
Watering		Establishment – Year 2	In the first year of establishment, from May until September, young trees will be watered with 5-10L of water, supplied once per week. In periods of dry weather (no rain for a period of over 10 days) this effort should be increased to twice per week. Tie checks will be conducted once every 2 months to promote establishment until year 2. Any dead or dying plants should be removed and replaced during the next available planting season.
Spot treat pernicious weeds		Year 2 - 5	Spot treatment of species indicative of sub-optimal condition will be undertaken following establishment and informed by monitoring surveys.
Short-term management		Year 2-5	Formative prune will be undertaken during winter, where necessary, to establish a strong central leader on trees. Trees will be assessed annually during years 3 – 5, removing and reducing side shoots where applicable. This work should be ongoing until the tree is established.
Long-term management		Year 10+	Safety checks and tree condition assessment undertaken on a 4-year rotation from establishment. Any dead or dying plants will be removed and replaced during the next available planting season.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Indicative species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*
Small leaved lime	*Tilia cordata*
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*
Alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
Downy birch	*Betula pubescens*

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

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
	Other neutral grassland	Habitat classification change.	The parcel no longer represents a good example of its habitat type, without a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type.	Selective re-seeding with appropriate seed mix (EM6 or similar). Translocation of green hay from within the site can also be used during mid-to-late summer (typically July to early September).
	Other neutral grassland	Bare ground.	Cover of bare ground exceeds 5%.	Selective re-seeding with appropriate seed mix (EM6 or similar). Translocation of green hay from within the site can also be used during mid-to-late summer (typically July to early September).
	Other neutral grassland	Excessive scrub encroachment.	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is greater than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is greater than 5%.	All scrub and bramble will be cut back to ground level using hand tools or brush cutters. This work will be undertaken during the autumn and winter months (September to February) to avoid the bird nesting season. Any regrowth will be cut back in subsequent years to prevent re-establishment and maintain cover below the 5% target.
	Other neutral grassland	Physical damage and sub optimal conditions.	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for greater than 5% of total area.	If monitoring shows that the combined cover of suboptimal species (e.g., creeping thistle, docks) and physical damage exceeds 5%, the following remedial actions will be implemented: First, the source of the damage will be immediately identified and stopped. For access-related damage, temporary fencing or alternative routes will be established. Once the cause is addressed, the affected areas will be managed to encourage recovery. Undesirable plant species will be controlled through targeted cutting or spot-treatment to prevent them from spreading. Following this, the bare ground will be lightly scarified and over-sown with a suitable seed mix (EM6 or similar) in the autumn to accelerate the re-establishment of the desired sward. Access will remain restricted until the vegetation is robust and well-established.
	Other neutral grassland	Depreciation in habitat condition.	There are fewer than 10 vascular plant species per m2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type.	Selective re-seeding with appropriate wildflower dominant seed mix (EM6 or similar). Translocation of green hay from within the site can also be used during mid-to-late summer (typically July to early September).
	Mixed scrub	Habitat classification change.	The parcel no longer represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its	If monitoring finds that the scrub habitat is failing its condition assessment because it is no longer a good example of its type (e.g., native species cover is below 80%, there are fewer than three woody

			natural range). - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species[2], - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover	species, or one species is overly dominant), the following remedial actions will be implemented: A programme of restorative management will be initiated to improve structural and species diversity. First, the cause of the degradation will be identified. If non-native species are present and contribute to the failure, they will be controlled and removed. This will involve cutting stems to the base and treating stumps with an appropriate herbicide to prevent regrowth. If a single native species has become too dominant (e.g., hawthorn cover >75%), a programme of selective thinning or rotational coppicing will be undertaken. All clearance work will be carried out during the autumn and winter (September to February) to avoid the bird nesting season. Following this, additional planting will be carried out in the newly created gaps during the dormant season (November to March). A mix of native woody species will be planted as small whips. This action will directly increase the number of woody species present and ensure that the overall native species cover is brought back above the 80% threshold.
	Mixed scrub	Invasive and sub optimal species establishment.	There is a presence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) or species indicative of suboptimal condition make up more than 5% of ground cover.	Initiate programme of eradication of the identified non-native invasive species. Specialist advise must be sought to ensure appropriate eradication methods for any species.
	Mixed scrub	Loss of diverse structure.	Scrub succession removes clearings, glades or rides present within the parcels.	Coppice scrub species at the edge of the parcel to focus plants energy on regeneration instead of spread. Following coppicing mulch should be laid around the roots to suppress regeneration and spread.
	Individual trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish.	>10% of targeted number of individual trees found to be dead during annual monitoring years 1-10.	Undertake a second round of planting. Once a hole is dug for the planting, treat the soil with mycorrhizal fungi powder to the supplier's recommendation to aid in establishment.
	Individual trees	Tree disease.	>10% of standard trees on site showing symptoms of disease	Seek advice of a suitably qualified arborist. Fell diseased specimens and replace. Compost cuttings onsite to prevent spread offsite.

3. Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)
Annual monitoring walkover to condition assess each habitat in line with UKHAB condition assessment criteria and check condition of newly planted trees to identify and map dead or dying trees for replacement in the next round of planting. Grassland habitat will be monitored by random quadrat sampling. This plan will be reviewed at years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with the production of a new plan, incorporating revisions following the review of the results of the monitoring of habitat conditions as described. A rolling 5-year revision of the management plan will be conducted thereafter. Monitoring of habitats will occur at years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 with a rolling 5-year monitoring schedule to ensure prescriptions remain relevant, and that predicted target conditions within the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment are being met. Reviews, monitoring and management of the site will be conducted for the 30 years to comply with the monitoring requirements of Biodiversity Net Gain. It is expected that the 30-year monitoring period will commence following the completion of the establishment works. Where there is a delay to the establishment works, this monitoring strategy will extend to year 35 (if required) to allow for 30 years monitoring to be completed.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Grassland	Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m2. Ten 1m x 1m quadrats will be established at permanent, marked locations across the site. Within each quadrat, all vascular plant species will be identified and their percentage cover estimated. Sward height will be measured at five points within each quadrat. The percentage cover of thatch (dead plant material) and bare ground will also be estimated visually. A 'W' transect will be walked across the entire parcel to visually assess the extent of undesirable species. The overall percentage cover of scrub (including bramble), bracken, and any other problematic species will be estimated for the parcel as a whole. During the walkover survey, the site will be inspected for any signs of physical damage. This includes animal poaching, vehicle ruts, fly-tipping or excessive erosion. The extent and cause of any damage will be recorded.	Annually from years 1-5, then every 3 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Scrub	During years 1 – 5, individual specimen scrub plants will be monitored for their health. The abundance of species indicative of sub-optimal habitat condition, as well as the presence of non-native invasive species, will be reviewed annually. During years 10 – 30, scrub will be monitored for: • The number of native scrub canopy species in each block • The percentage cover of various age ranges of scrub throughout scrub blocks • Percentage cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition	Years 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 Scrub monitoring to be completed May – September.

	• Presence of non-native invasive species • The character of edge habitats	
Individual trees	Tree risk assessment to be conducted to assess risk of windblown trees, dropped limbs and damage to other habitats or property during extreme weather. Tree risk assessment to be conducted for individual trees. Tree condition assessment to be conducted for woodland and individual trees to act as a measure of success of management and inform future strategies.	Annually from year 1-10 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

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Norinco Limited	North Lincolnshire Council

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Establishment	Years 1 – 4	Yearly site walkover with progress reports. Reports will be submitted to the Responsible Body during the establishment phase by January of the following year with updates to the management plan made as required.	Establishment
Post-establishment management	Year 5	2031	Post-establishment management
Post-establishment management	Year 10	2036	Post-establishment management
Long-term management	Year 15	2041	Long-term management
Long-term management	Year 20	2046	Long-term management
Long-term management	Year 25	2051	
Long-term management	Year 30	2056	

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. Some examples are dealing with a new plant disease, an invasive species that is thriving due to climate change, or changes to site access due to site flooding.

Observations and notes from day-to-day management are important for delivering adaptive management. Consider how this information will be captured and fed into changes in management prescriptions, then through to subsequent monitoring reports.

Regular robust monitoring, and reporting to the responsible authority, should identify issues early on. Then conscious decisions can be made to implement effective actions. If the BNG objectives are affected by external factors, it is important to agree decisions on changes to the management prescriptions and targets with the responsible authority. Following the review, record any changes in this management plan and schedule.

To ensure its effectiveness, this HMMP document will undergo regular updates and reviews every 5 years. The monitoring reports will provide feedback on the implementation of the proposals, and any necessary changes will be made accordingly. Furthermore, the plan will identify and address any previously unknown risks that may arise.
It is important to note that any significant changes to management prescriptions that could alter the expected outcomes will be discussed and agreed upon with the relevant authority before implementation.