

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan



Site Name:	The College of Richard Collyer
Date:	06/07/2026
Version:	1.0

Author:



Client:



Template User Guide

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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
V1.0	Issued to Client	Gemma Hill – 06/07/26	Nick Masters 13.07.2026

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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	On-site
Development Name and Address	The College of Richard Collyer, Hurst Road, Horsham, RH12 2EJ
BNG Project Name and Address	As above
Author Organisation	Arthian Ltd
Landowner	The College of Richard Collyer
Land Manager	The College of Richard Collyer
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Portakabin Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	Approx 2029-2059
Planning authority	West Sussex Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	DC/26/0655
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	TQ 17551 31529
Metric revision/title	Statutory Biodiversity Metric July 2026
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
0.0511 of 0.0886ha of poor condition modified grassland will be retained as part of the development, the rest will be lost due to the development then after 3 years when the building is removed, 0.0375ha of poor modified grassland will be reinstated. All of the developed land; sealed surface will be retained. After 3 years when the building is removed, three individual small moderate condition trees will be planted.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
Habitat creation will take place approximately 3 years after construction.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring will be undertaken in years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 for the trees and grassland. The key aim of monitoring will be to track the success of targets for habitat creation/enhancement and to trigger remedial measures, where necessary. This is an adaptive management plan; over time, it may be necessary to adjust management measures according to the success of the outcomes. This will be a process of monitoring, evaluating, and modifying the plan as required to reach the same desired outcomes. The responsible authority will be consulted if any significant changes are required.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
No further licensing or consents are required beyond the approved planning consent.
Funding PB-B06
Funding to be secured by the developer. Subject to whether a Section 106 is in place or not.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
The planning condition secures the delivery of the on-site habitats within this HMMP.



Site Context Plan PB-F02

The location of the Site is shown by the blue dot and the local planning authority boundary is shown by the light blue highlighted area.



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08		Yes: ☐ No: ☒	
N/A – it is a site wide management plan			

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		Gemma Hill		
Organisation		Arthian Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	06/07/26	End Date:	12/07/26
Responsible for the production of the HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
Gemma Hill is an Ecology and Biodiversity Consultant with over 3 years’ experience in ecology consultancy. Gemma has written a variety of reports including PEAs, BNGs, EclAs, protected species reports, CEMPs, LEMPS, HMPs etc. Gemma has worked on various projects, undertaking otter and water vole, great crested newt, bat, reptile and badger surveys. Gemma has worked in England and Wales in a variety of sectors including minerals, proposed residential properties and domestic properties, solar, commercial and schools.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		The College of Richard Collyer		
Organisation		The College of Richard Collyer		
Responsibility	Start Date:	Approx 2029	End Date:	2059
Landowner responsible for funding the habitat creation within the HMMP.				
Statement of Competency				
An appointed landscape architect within The College of Richard Collyer will be responsible for ensuring the delivery of the HMMP. Advice can be sought from the relevant ecologist if required.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		As above.		
Organisation				
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Statement of Competency				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		West Sussex Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site is currently used a playing field at the college, and the grassland onsite currently undergoes regular mowing.

The hardstanding onsite is currently used as footpaths and general walking/recreational areas within the college.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The site is anticipated to be used for two Portakabin buildings with one consisting of a double classroom and one consisting of a single storey office on an area that is currently modified grassland.

After 3 years it is expected that the buildings will be removed and then 0.0375ha of poor condition modified grassland will be reinstated where it was lost due to the development. Three small trees will also be planted.

The main management prescriptions will be management of the grassland, creating a suitable mowing regime to enhance species diversity, cutting and removing arisings.

The management prescription for trees will include thinning and pruning, controlling weeds, repair stakes and guards and replace dead/dying trees to ensure establishment.

Site Context Photos PB-F03



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	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☐	The proposed work is small in nature and temporary, and would not have any direct or indirect impacts on statutory or non-statutory sites.
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?	☐	The proposals will not have an impact on protected species, due to an absence of suitable habitat and no protected species present within or adjacent to the site.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		None present.
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 designated sites within or near to the site, and no protected species within or near to the site.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☐	The baseline habitats are included within the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment report (Arthian Ltd, 2026)
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	The proposals will be accessible by staff and pupils of the college, therefore appropriate create habitats and realistic conditions have been targeted. Designated pathways (developed land) will be used during the development.
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	None of the proposed habitats are climate sensitive
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	None identified.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	N/A – no agricultural land within the site.
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None identified.
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	None identified.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None identified.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	Not present within a flood risk zone.
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None identified.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	None identified.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	None identified.
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	None known

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Matt Bailey
Organisation	Arthian Ltd
Survey Date	July 2025
Statement of Competency	
Matt has worked as a professional ecologist for c.3 years undertaking a wide range of projects including BNG assessments for an array of developments.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
N/A	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30 th January 2020? (BI-B05)
N/A
If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)
N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Use the following tables to provide details of the relevant baseline habitats information. Provide a concise overview of the justification for the condition chosen for each parcel(s) in the appropriate column.

Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
1	Modified grassland	No	NO	Poor modified grassland, lacks species richness and managed grassland	Poor	0.0886



2. 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 aims of the management plan are:

- Ensure habitats retained within the site are managed in a way that does not reduce their existing condition.
- Newly created habitats provide resources for fauna to support a wider range of biodiversity and increasing connectivity.
- Ensure newly created habitats establish their target condition scores within the timeframes set within the metric.

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

The post-development on-site habitats were not located within a strategic creation opportunity area within the draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for West Sussex (West Sussex County Council, 2025), therefore were assigned low strategic significance.

The size and nature of the proposals limits which habitats and conditions can be achieved. The site is small, and the created and retained habitats will form part of the wider playing field within the college and will be accessible by staff and pupils. Consequently, the habitat types and targeted condition score reflect what is realistically achievable.

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
N/A – created habitat	Modified grassland	Reinstated grassland once temporary buildings removed.	N/A	Poor	1	Poor condition will be targeted by passing criterion C, F, G	On-Site habitat creation
N/A – created habitat	Urban tree	3 small trees.	N/A	Moderate	27	Moderate condition will be targeted by passing criterion A, B and F	On-Site habitat creation

Habitat Retention

Provide a concise description of the habitats that are to be retained in their baseline condition. Habitats being retained may still require ongoing measures to maintain their baseline condition.

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

Habitats to be retained are modified grassland, which forms part of a playing field.
Management for the grassland to maintain its current poor condition includes frequent mowing and weeding as necessary, and removal of encroaching scrub.

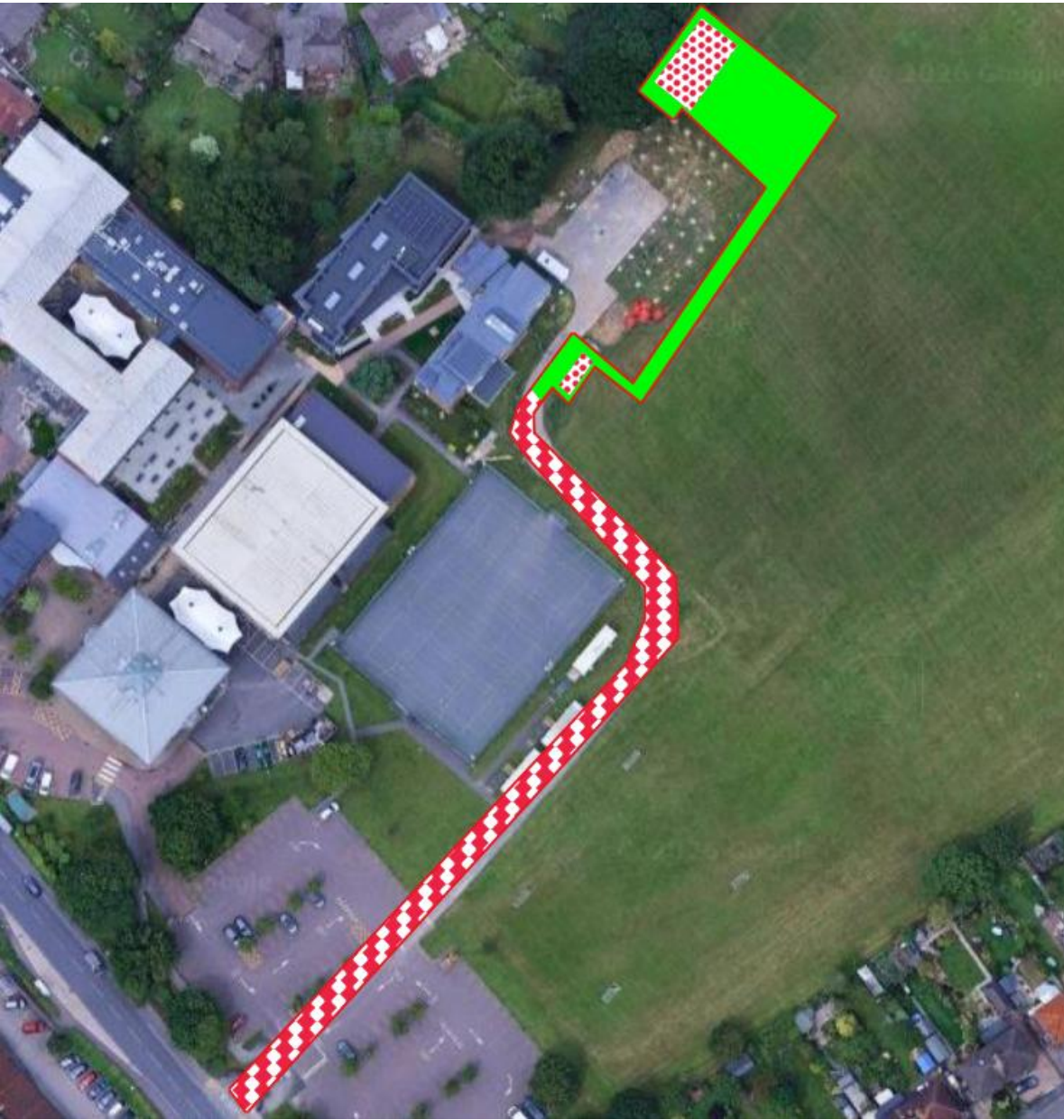
Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Vehicle / person access will be on existing developed land where possible. If there is any accidental damage to retained grass, this will be made good and reseeded in the appropriate planting season.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

Provide a plan with the locations of habitats to be retained (including whether to be protected and, or, enhanced) and those to be created under this HMMP. Include parcel references if needed. Tick box if any additional plans are provided in the Appendices ☐ .

Modified grassland (green area on the below)) will be retained.



Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

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: Modified Grassland				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	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	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	N/A
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	No scrub will be planted.	Cutting regularly will prevent scrub from establishing. Regular monitoring will track where scrub encroachment has occurred and will trigger remedial action where necessary
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	N/A	N/A
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No	N/A	N/A
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	No bracken will be planted.	Cutting regularly will prevent bracken from establishing. Regular monitoring will track where bracken encroachment has occurred and will trigger remedial action where necessary.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	No invasive non-native species will be planted.	Regular monitoring will track the presence of invasive non-native species and will trigger remedial action where necessary to remove or reduce their presence respectively.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation	Year 0 – prior to sowing	Remove weeds, plough or dig to bury surface vegetation. Harrow/rake to produce a medium tilth and roll/tread to produce firm surface.
Sowing	Year 0 – Autumn (late August – October) or spring (March/April) but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture, and no frost.	Surface sown by machine or broadcast by hand. Divide seed into even distribution to avoid running out and overlapping sections. Do not cover the seed but firm in with roll or treading to give soil/seed contact. Moisture may be supplied artificially by watering but will be thorough enough to penetrate at least 100mm and will continue after sowing if dry weather follows.
Establishment	Year 1	The grassland will be kept short during the first year of establishment. Grassland will be cut once established (approximately 100mm height) approximately 6-10 weeks from sowing. In the first year: • Cut every four-six week to a height of 50-75mm, through to the end of March of the following year, to encourage the sward to thicken up and restrict any weed growth. • All cuttings must be removed to avoid the soil fertility from becoming nutrient-rich. • No fertiliser / herbicide to be applied. • Dig out perennial weeds such as dock or thistles. • Make good and reseed dead or damaged areas annually in the appropriate planting season.
Management once established	Year 2-30	Once grass has established, the grass will be cut when required (as determined by management organisation) to a height of 50-75mm. Mowing once every four weeks will allow some flowering plants to grow in short grass and flower between cuts, which will benefit foraging invertebrates. • All cuttings must be removed to avoid the soil fertility from becoming nutrient-rich. • No fertiliser / herbicide to be applied. • Dig out perennial weeds such as dock or thistles. • Scrub and bracken will be monitored and dig out as required.

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created. There has not been a seed mix provided by a landscape architect and therefore a recommended seed mix is shown below. This seed mix is Emorsgate EG1 General Purpose Meadow Grass Mixture.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Common bent	<i>Argostis capillaris</i>	10
Crested dogs tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	35
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	30
Small cats tail	<i>Phleum bertelonni</i>	5
Smooth stalked meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	20

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: Individual Urban Trees				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Creation Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	Plant native species from a local provenance ensures high survival rates and supports local biodiversity. Tree species chosen to match surrounding off-site tree species and are suitable for the proposed habitat.	N/A
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	N/A
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	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.	No	N/A	N/A
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
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Trees are to be planted within modified grassland. Trees are given enough space between each other to ensure grassland beneath thrives.	The underlying habitats will be managed according to its prescriptions (see relevant sections).

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting trees	Year 0 - November - March	All trees work to be carried out in accordance with appropriate British Standards and should be undertaken by appropriately trained persons such as an arboriculturist. - Plant between November and March, avoiding waterlogged conditions, with hand tools. - Protect from rabbit/deer damage by non-single use plastic biodegradable shrub guards and wooden stake if required.

		Maintain a weed free bare earth area of 600mm diameter minimum around individual trees using a layer of bark or mulch to supress competing weeds.		
Establishment/ short-term management	Years 0 - 5	Operation	Frequency	
		Top up mulch to maintain 1m diameter clear of weeds and grass.	2 visits across April, June and September, and 1 visit between November and March	
		Refirming of all plant material where necessary	1 visit in April	
		Pruning of dead and diseased wood.	1 visit between November and February	
		Inspection and replacement of tree guards and stakes, and removal when no longer required (once trees have established, usually around 5 years).	As necessary	
		Replacement planting of dead/dying/diseased trees.	1 visit in November or December	
		Watering	As required	
Management once established	Years 6-30	Operation	Frequency	
		Inspection and replacement of tree guards and stakes, and removal when no longer required.	As necessary	
		Tree health inspection, arboriculture works and removal of dead.	1 visit per year	
		Pruning	As required on 3 year cutting cycle between November and February, outside of bird breeding season	

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created

Common Name	Scientific Name
Silver birch x3	<i>Betula pendula</i>

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.

Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Modified grassland	Establishment of non-native species	Monitoring identifies the presence of any invasive non-native species.	Site operatives will be trained on identification of invasive non-native species and will monitor throughout the management. If they establish, the location will be recorded and a programme of eradication of invasive non-native species. Specialist advice should be sought to ensure the appropriate eradication measures for any species identified.
Modified grassland	Failure in seed germination	Over 10% of the ground cover does not germinate during year 1-2	Undertake a second round of sowing, focusing on the bare areas, with preparation of soil, localised to the areas, as needed.
Modified grassland	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 removal or spot spraying with herbicide.
Trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish.	>10% mortality rate, or high-risk disease or pests present.	Arboriculturist to monitor tree health and advise

3. 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)

The site will be periodically monitored by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) to ensure the created habitats are in the appropriate condition and are either showing signs of success in the management objectives put forward and later with evidence that the habitats have achieved and continue to maintain their target condition. Monitoring surveys will be undertaken using the condition assessment criteria within The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Sheets (July 2025). Notes will be taken, along with photographs, to clearly record how the habitats meet or fail each of the specified condition criteria.

Monitoring will commence in Year 1 i.e. the year following the initial habitat intervention measures and in the appropriate survey season (May – August). Monitoring will then be required in Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 post-intervention.

The standard time to target condition for habitats have been applied in the metric, therefore the habitats are expected to reach their final target condition after the following years:

- 1 year for modified grassland
- 27 years for individual trees.

During the establishment phase (year 1-5), the key observations during this period will be to determine whether habitats are successfully establishing and whether replacement planting or reseedling may be required. In the years habitats are expected to reach their target condition (see bullet points above), the monitoring will review the success of habitat management measures and to provide remedial actions where appropriate if the targeted measures have not been achieved. After this time, the key elements of this monitoring will be to review whether the long-term management practices are maintaining the site in the targeted condition scores for the proposals. During this period, adaptive management measures will be reviewed to determine whether there are any opportunities to alter management to encourage additional habitat enhancements, or if further remedial action is required.

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.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Modified grassland	Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type is establishing and then number of species per m ² . Estimate percentage of bracken and scrub.	Annually in years 1,2, 3 and 5, then every 5 years until year 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August by the ecologist.
Individual trees	All individual trees to be checked by an arboriculturist for signs of stress, decline or other health issues. This will be done through a visual inspection of canopy, giving a percentage score of healthy leaf cover as well as an inspection of the bark and main body of the trees. Ecologist to monitor as per condition sheets, including estimate % of canopy oversailing vegetation underneath.	Annually in years 1,2, 3 and 5, then every 5 years until year 30. Surveys to be undertaken between May and August by the ecologist. At the same time, arboriculturist required to survey tree health.

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
The College of Richard Collyer	West Sussex Council

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, Y2, Y3 and Y5	TBC with LPA – however as all habitat surveys will be completed by September, suggested report submitted in November/December (applicable to all project years below).	TBC with LPA – however as all habitat surveys will be completed by September, suggested review in January/February (applicable to all project years below).	Monitoring report to confirm outcome of the survey. The report will confirm whether habitats are developing accordingly, or the remedial measures which are being actioned to rectify.
Y5			Monitoring report to confirm outcome of the survey. The report will confirm which habitats have reached target condition and which habitats are developing accordingly, or the remedial measures which are being actioned to rectify
Y10			Monitoring report to confirm outcome of the survey. The report will confirm which

			habitats have reached target condition and which habitats are developing accordingly, or the remedial measures which are being actioned to rectify
Y15, Y20 and Y30			Monitoring report to confirm outcome of the survey. The report will confirm which habitats have reached target condition and which habitats are developing accordingly, or the remedial measures which are being actioned to rectify

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

The monitoring reports will be reviewed against the original aims. If the habitats are not progressing to reach their target condition, these will be detailed in the report and reported to the landowner/management team to allow them to undertake remedial action. If the BNG objectives are affected by unexpected external factors (such as a new plant disease etc.) and the management prescriptions needs to be changed, this will be agreed with the responsible authority, and this document will be revised.

The management organisation will undertake the day-to-day management and observations of the habitats. Any feedback will be directed to the landowner. This can be discussed with the ecologist during a meeting in the monitoring years. This HMMP will be updated accordingly and submitted to the responsible authority for approval.