Hunterston Construction Yard
Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EnviroCentre was commissioned by Peel Ports, to produce a Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP) to inform the proposal to upgrade the existing, disused Hunterston Construction Yard into an operational harbour facility and demonstrate the project's ability to meet National Planning Framework (NPF) 4 policies in relation to biodiversity enhancements.

The specific aims and objectives of the BEMP are contained within five broad 'themes', grassland, woodland, scrub, watercourses and provision of habitat for protected species.

Aims for grasslands include the creation of additional grassland areas and improve grasslands already present to offset losses as a result of the Proposed Development and to provide greater foraging and sheltering opportunities for invertebrate species and reptiles. Objectives includes the removal of 2ha of bramble scrub, the creation of 2 ha of neutral grassland, the enhancement of 0.63ha of neutral grassland and 0.1 ha of other lowland acid grassland and planting 50 individual trees. Prescription to achieve the aims and objectives include the mechanical removal of bramble scrub, sowing of native vascular plant species, a grass cutting regime to prevent vegetation from hindering the growth of wildflowers and the planting of native individual scattered trees.

Aims for woodland include the expansion and creation of existing woodland within the wider Peel Ports landownership in order to provide better quality habitat for a range of invertebrates, bird and bats species and increase connectivity to pockets of ancient and/or native woodland present to the north, east and south of the site. Objectives includes the eradication of Rhododendron from the woodlands, the removal of 0.87 ha of non-native coniferous woodland followed by the creation of 0.87 ha of moderate conditions lowland mixed deciduous woodland, the enhancement of 11.09 of lowland mixed deciduous woodland and 10.39 ha of mixed woodland, increasing woodland canopy coverage and increased diversity of tree age groups present within the woodland. Prescription to achieve the aims and objectives include an INNS management plan and a Woodland Management Plan which will informed further prescriptions such as infill planting of native tree species, the gradual removal (at least partial) of trees considered to be non-native, the use of plastic-free tree guards on newly planted trees, provision of log piles to be placed strategically around the woodlands, selective thinning of woodland to allow more diverse tree age groups.

Aims for scrub include enhancements of areas of scrub by diversifying the species present as well as the structural complexity. . Objectives includes the removal of 2.31 ha of bramble scrub to be replaced by mixed scrub. Prescriptions include: the mechanical removal of bramble scrub followed by the planting of native scrub species and the creation of open areas within scrub patches.

A MoRPH River Condition Assessment of the watercourses within the Peel Ports ownership boundary should be undertaken in order to confirm their condition status prior to the development of a management plan.

Aims for protected species include the provision of additional habitat features for sheltering, breeding and foraging species groups present within the site including invertebrates, birds, bats, reptiles and amphibians. Objectives includes promoting the creation of Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land, utilising appropriate pollinator seed mixes and the provision of suitable shelter for invertebrates, birds and bats. Prescriptions include the provision of log piles and woodcrete bug hotels to be installed within woodlands and grasslands, the provision of bat boxes to be installed on trees, the provision of bird boxes to be installed on trees adjacent to the lagoon, the use of pollinator friendly seed mixes in newly created grassland habitats and allowing the natural succession of vegetation of developed land and the artificial veteranisation of selected young trees to provide suitable habitat and resources for protected species.

Monitoring of the grassland, scrub and woodland habitats should be undertaken at yearly intervals until Year 3, followed by further surveys at five-yearly intervals for woodlands until year 30 and further surveys at Years 6,8 and 10 for grasslands. Monitoring of INNS should be undertaken at yearly interval until Year 4 and successively at five-yearly intervals until year 30. Five-yearly monitoring of breeding birds and invertebrates are also recommended.

Contents

Tables

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

EnviroCentre was commissioned by Peel Ports, following the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment, to produce a Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP) to specify actions which will be undertaken, in conjunction with the the proposal to upgrade Hunterston Construction Yard (HCY) into an operational harbour facility in order to meet National Planning Framework (NPF) 4 policies in relation to biodiversity enhancements.

1.2 Scope of Report

The BEMP will set out actions, based on the existing BNG Feasibility Assessment[1], to create new terrestrial habitats and improve existing ones at the site, and wider Peel Ports ltd ownership area. It outlines future management required to maintain the habitats and a monitoring programme to determine if objectives are being met. The results of monitoring will determine future management actions with the plan to be reviewed following each monitoring period. The plan covers the initial 30 year period post construction. The plan also takes into consideration local priorities for biodiversity action highlighted within the North Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

The proposed development will also aim to deliver enhancements in the marine environment, however, further baseline data is required to inform marine management plans.

1.3 Report Usage

The information and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared in the specific context stated above and should not be utilised in any other context without prior written permission from EnviroCentre Limited.

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[1] ECRPT 13987 Hunterston Construction Yard BNG feasibility Assessment. EnviroCentre report (May 2024).

2 AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND PRESCRIPTIONS

The specific aims and objectives of the BEMP were contained within five broad 'themes':

1. Grassland (including of both neutral and other lowland acid grassland).
2. Woodland (including of both mixed and lowland mixed deciduous woodland).
3. Scrub.
4. Small watercourses.
5. Provision of habitats for protected and notable species.

This section comprises a description of the aims, objectives and prescriptions recommended within the 'themes'.

2.1 Disclaimer

The following Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the Hunterston Construction Yard Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment[1], which highlights the baseline habitat conditions, as well as the methods and results of the assessment based on the criteria of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric[2].

2.2 Theme 1 - Grassland

2.2.1 Aims

To create additional grassland areas and improve grasslands already present to offset losses as a result of the Proposed Development and to provide greater foraging and sheltering opportunities for invertebrate species and reptiles.

2.2.2 Objectives

It is anticipated that the overall aim can be achieved through meeting the following objectives:

- The removal of 2 ha of bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) scrub in order to allow for grassland creation.
- The creation of 2 ha of good condition neutral grassland.
- The enhancement of 0.63 ha of neutral grassland from moderate to good condition.
- The enhancement of 0.1 ha of lowland acid grassland from moderate to good condition.
- Planting 50 individual scattered trees within patches of neutral grassland.
- Areas of neutral grassland will havemore than ten vascular plant species per m^2.

2.2.3 Prescription

The following actions should be undertaken, in order to achieve the objectives and overall aim for the grassland.

[2] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides (Accessed, May 2024)

- **Year 1:** Removal of undesirable species such as bramble, spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Removal of bramble scrub should take the priority in order to create habitats of higher ecological value. Mechanical removal of scrub patches, followed by treatment of cut stumps with herbicide is recommended. Some of the cut scrub could be retained as habitat piles. Scrub should be removed outside of the nesting bird season (March – August inclusive).
- **Year 2-3:** Areas of existing and newly created grassland should focus on grass cutting and bramble management and undertake sowing of further native species only following the initial monitoring period, if required.
- **Year 1-10:** Grass cutting management regimes for neutral grassland in the late summer after flowering, to prevent rank vegetation from hindering the growth of new wildflowers. A yearly mowing around August/September is recommended. Where monitoring identifies rank grasses as becoming problematic, an additional early cut in April may be required. All cuttings should be removed from the site to reduce nutrient input via decomposition.
- **Year 1-30:** Native trees should be planted within patches of neutral grassland to provide suitable shelter and foraging resources for a range of wildlife. Recommended trees include:
    - Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)
    - Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*)
    - Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)
    - Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)

2.3 Theme 2 - Woodland

2.3.1 Aims

Enhance and expand existing woodland within the wider Peel Ports landownership in order to provide better quality habitat for a range of invertebrates, bird and bats species and increase connectivity to pockets of ancient and/or native woodland present to the north, east and south of the site.

2.3.2 Objectives

It is anticipated that the overall aim can be achieved through meeting the following objectives:

- The creation of 0.87 ha of moderate condition lowland mixed deciduous woodland.
- The enhancement of 11.09 ha of lowland mixed deciduous woodland from poor to good condition.
- The enhancement of 10.38 ha of mixed woodlands from moderate to good condition.
- Complete eradication of INNS from all woodlands.
- Increasing woodland canopy coverage. Woodland canopy coverage should aim to be within 80%-90% and include >80% native trees and shrub species.
- Increasing the number of native tree species within the woodland. A good quality woodland should aim to have five or more native trees and shrub species present.
- Greater provision of deadwood. Deadwood should be present in over 50% of the woodland.
- Increase diversity of age groups present.
- Increase diversity of canopy structure so there are at least two stories present.

2.3.3 Prescription

The following actions should be undertaken, in order to achieve the objectives and overall aim for woodlands:

- **Year 1:** An INNS management plan for the eradication of all the rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and any other invasive plants found within the woodlands. This would involve targeted INNS surveys, followed by their removal. For rhododendron, manual eradication followed by the disposal at a licenced landfill site is considered to be the most common solution. Treatment of rhododendron stumps with herbicide will be required following eradication.
- **Year 1-2:** A woodland survey and the creation of a Woodland Management Plan which will include:
    - Woodland tree species present.
    - Tree age classes.
    - Herbivore Impact Assessment
    - Woodland re-generation.
    - Forest health assessment.
- Based on the results of the Woodland Management Plan, further actions will ne considered and may potentially include:
    - **Year 2-5:** Infill planting of native tree to be informed by woodland survey and plan but may include species such as oak (*Quercus sp.*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra),* silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), field maple, bird cherry (*Prunus padus*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) to improve the canopy coverage and presence of native tree species.
    - **Year 2-5:** Provision of log piles to be placed strategically around the woodlands will increase the amount of deadwood.
    - **Year 2-30:** Protection of natural trees re-generation with plastic-free tree guards if the herbivory impact assessment is found to be detrimental.
    - **Year 2-30:** The gradual thinning of trees considered to be non-native such as beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). However, the removal of these trees should be undertaken on an individual basis depending on the ecological value of the trees to the woodland and local fauna. Removal of sycamore is also not recommended whenever there is presence of European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior)* with dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), as sycamore are considered to be able to fill in the ecological niche gap left by dying ash trees within woodlands[3]. All thinning should be informed by previous surveys.
    - **Year 1-30:** Presence of three distinct tree age classes can be achieved via selective thinning of species. opening up gaps in the canopy to allow for greater regeneration.

2.4 Theme 3 – Scrub

2.4.1 Aims

Enhance areas of scrub by diversifying the species present as well as the structural complexity. This will offset areas of habitat loss as a result of the Proposed development as well as improving habitat provision for birds, bats, otter, badger, hedgehog, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates.

[3] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5d1081d940f0b6200e8818e6/NE_FC_Ash_dieback_SSSI_management_advice_V2_April_19.pdf

2.4.2 Objectives

It is anticipated that the overall aim can be achieved through meeting the following objectives:

- The removal of 2.31 ha of bramble scrub to be substituted with mixed scrub of higher ecological value.
- The creation of several areas of mixed scrub totalling 2.31 ha scattered throughout the site.

2.4.3 Prescription

The following actions should be undertaken, in order to achieve the objectives and overall aim for scrub:

- **Year 1:** The mechanical removal of bramble scrub patches, followed by treatment of cut stumps with herbicide is recommended. Some of the cut scrub could be retained as habitat piles.
- **Year 2-5:** Infill planning of native scrub species such as:
    - Blackthorn
    - Hawthorn
    - Hazel
    - Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)
    - Willow (*Salix sp.)*
- Avoiding planting non-native and invasive species including:
    - Rhododendron
    - Sea-Buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*).
- **Year 1-30:** Scrub should be prevented from encroaching on grassland. The scrub edges will need to be cut at regular yearly intervals.
- **Year 1-30:** Open areas within the scrub should be maintained/created. This can be done through leaving open areas in planting and then maintaining through cutting or you could rotationally coppice some areas to create more open structure.

2.5 Theme 4 – Small Watercourses

2.5.1 Aims

Based on on-site observations of the watercourses, it is likely that the watercourses may be of poor conditions due to the number of man-made structures (e.g. side walls and culverts) present. However, a complete Modular River Survey and MoRPH River Condition Assessment should be undertaken to confirm the condition status of the watercourses prior to the development of a management plan.

2.5.2 Objectives

A MoRPH River Condition Assessment should be undertaken to confirm the condition status of the watercourses. However, the following are potential objectives identified during the preliminary Biodiversity Net Gain Feasibility Assessment which may be applicable to watercourses:

- Improvements to the riparian vegetation present along the watercourses. Current vegetation along the watercourses includes primarily sycamore or beech trees, rhododendron and

occasional grasses not strictly associated with watercourses such as Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*). Vegetation associated with watercourses such as rushes are absent.
- Reduction of direct anthropogenic impacts and structures along the watercourses. Most of the watercourses on site are either channelled via side walls or culverted in multiple points.

2.5.3 Prescription

The following actions should be undertaken, in order to achieve the objectives and overall aim for small watercourses:

- Undertaking a MoRPH River Condition Assessment of the watercourses to determine/confirm their condition status.
- A river management plan based on the results of the MoRPH River Condition Assessment, which will highlight actions to take in order to meet the objectives set out. These may include options such as:
    - Planting of native vascular plant species that form part of the riparian habitat known as aquatic marginal vegetation.
    - Following SEPA guidelines for the management of riparian vegetation[4].
    - Removal, wherever possible, of artificial structures, such as walls and culverts along the watercourses.

2.6 Theme 5 - Provision of Habitat for Protected and Notable Species

2.6.1 Aims

Provide additional habitat features for sheltering, breeding and foraging species groups present within the site including invertebrates, birds, bats, reptiles and amphibians.

2.6.2 Objectives

- Allow areas of the wider port not in use to develop vegetation naturally in order to maintain of Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land (OMHPDL) Sheltering opportunities such as log piles should be provided to improve sheltering opportunities for invertebrates, small mammals, reptiles and amphibians.
- Improving sheltering opportunities for invertebrates via the installation of invertebrate boxes and log piles.
- Suitable foraging resources for pollinators should be created/enhanced by using appropriate seed mixes.
- Improving nesting opportunities for birds via the installation of bird boxes around woodlands and the artificial lagoon, where bird activity was recorded and is currently being monitored.
- Improving roosting opportunities for bats by installing bat boxes on trees, within Peel Ports.

2.6.3 Prescription

The following actions should be undertaken, in order to achieve the objectives and overall aim for protected and notable species:

[4] SEPA, Engineering in the Water Environment Good Practice Guide, Riparian Vegetation Management. Available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/151010/wat_sg_44.pdf

- **Year 1-3:** Provision of log piles off-site within areas of grassland, woodland and scrub, to enhance invertebrate as well as small mammal, reptile and amphibian sheltering and basking opportunities.
- **Year: 1-3:** Woodcrete and reed insect blocks or 'bug hotels''[5] could be installed around PEEL Ports, particularly near woodlands and OMHPDL, to provide shelter for insects which may be present.
- **Year: 1-5:** Within the off-site woodlands to be retained and enhanced, as well as the lagoon to the north, installation of a range of bird nesting boxes to provide permanent nesting opportunities are recommended. All bird boxes must be installed at a minimum height of 2m. Suitable boxes include:
    - Schwegler Wren Roundhouses[6] or similar are to be installed within scrub/woodland vegetation.
    - 1MR Schwegler Avianex boxes[7] and Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box to be installed on retained trees with a DBH greater than 150mm.
    - Raptors-suitable nesting boxes such as Kestrel Nest Box[8].
    - Nocturnal species-suitable nesting boxes such as Tawny Owl Nest Box[9]
    - Duck/waterfowl nesting boxes to be installed within the lagoon.[10]
- **Year: 1-5:** Within the off-site woodlands to be retained and enhanced, a range of bat boxes to provide permanent roosting opportunities are also recommended. Boxes should be installed on retained trees at least 3m high. Suitable boxes include:
    - 1FD Schwegler[11] bat boxes
    - Large Multi Chamber WoodStone Bat Box[12]
- **Year: 1-30:** Pollinator-friendly flowering mixes[13] should be utilised in areas of grassland in order to provide greater opportunities for a range of pollinators.
- **Year: 1-30:** Veteranisation of some of the young trees to mimic ecologically important features often present on more mature and veteran trees, which can provide resources for a number of wildlife species[14]. Example of veteranisation of trees include the partial removal of bark, the creation of dead branches via ring barking, the fracture of limbs and the creation of holes in the internal heartwood of the tree to provide suitable opportunities for nesting birds and roosting bats.
- **Year 1-30:** Overgrown vegetation and pioneer plant species found in disused developed land within the wider Peel Ports ownership boundary should not be removed whenever possible to allow for the natural regeneration of OMHPDL. This measure can be undertaken temporarily in plots of land and in-between developments.

[5] NHBS Limited. Available to purchase at: https://www.nhbs.com/schwegler-clay-and-reed-insect-nest
[6] NHBS Limited. Available to purchase at: https:// www.nhbs.com/1ZA-Schwelgler-Wren-Roundhouse
[7] NHBS Limited. Available to purchase at: https://www.nhbs.com/1mr-schwegler-avianex
[8] NatureScot. Available at: https://shopping.rspb.org.uk/bird-feeders-boxes-tables/bird-houses-nest-boxes/bird-prey-nest-boxes/kestrel-nest-box.html
[9] NatureScot. Available at: https://shopping.rspb.org.uk/bird-feeders-boxes-tables/bird-houses-nest-boxes/bird-prey-nest-boxes/tawny-owl-nest-box.html
[10] Buttercupfarm: https://www.buttercupfarm.co.uk/aviaries-birdhouses-dovecotes-and-wildlife-habitats/bird-houses/duck-waterfowl-nesting-boxes.html
[11] NHBS Limited. Available to purchase at: https://www.nhbs.com/1fd-schwegler-bat-box
[12] NHBS Limited. Available to purchase at: https://www.nhbs.com/large-multi-chamber-woodstone-bat-box
[13] Recommended seed mixes: https://www.scotiaseeds.co.uk/shop/urban-pollinator-mix/
[14] Woodland trust. Available at: https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/media/1798/wood-wise-ancient-trees.pdf

3 MONITORING

3.1 Theme 1 - Grassland

3.1.1 Habitat Monitoring

A UKHab Habitat Survey and BNG condition assessment for grassland habitats should be undertaken on a yearly cycle, up until Year 3, followed by further surveys at Year 6, 8 and 10. Data collected during the 2024 assessment provides the baseline monitoring year, against which future changes in the habitat is compared. Outputs from the monitoring will be used to assess if objectives relating to habitat extent and condition have been met.

3.1.2 Individual Tree Monitoring

Tree guards on planted trees should be checked annually and removed or replaced as required. Once installed, the functioning of biosecurity systems should be checked regularly as part of the Peel Ports operational checks.

3.2 Theme 2 – Woodland

3.2.1 Habitat Monitoring

A UKHab Habitat Survey and condition assessment for woodland habitats should be undertaken on a yearly cycle, up until Year 3, followed by five-yearly surveys from Year 5 to 10. Further monitoring periods will be then informed by the results collected during the initial monitoring. Data collected during the 2024 assessment provides the baseline monitoring year, against which future changes in the habitat is compared. Outputs from the monitoring will be used to assess if objectives relating to habitat extent and condition have been met.

3.2.2 INNS Monitoring

Monitoring of the INNS within the woodlands should be undertaken, following the initial eradication, at yearly intervals until Year 4 (based on the current guidelines for the monitoring of rhododendron[15]) and then at the general five-yearly cycle. Should INNS re-growth take place during the monitoring period, a further complete eradication followed by a further minimum of 4 years continuous monitoring will be required.

3.2.3 Native Tree and Shrub Monitoring

In addition to the UKHab surveys detailed in section 3.2.1, the woodlands should be monitored annually to check for regeneration which may require tree guard protection. Similarly, tree guards on planted trees should be checked annually and removed or replaced as required. Once installed, the

[15] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5acc9fd240f0b64ff0e694c4/managing_and_controlling_rhododendron.pdf

functioning of biosecurity systems should be checked regularly as part of the Peel Ports operational checks.

3.3 Theme 3 – Scrub

3.3.1 Habitat Monitoring

A UKHab Habitat Survey and condition assessment for scrub habitats should be undertaken on a yearly cycle from one year following the removal of bramble scrub (expected during Year 1) to Year 3. Afterwards, monitoring of newly created mixed scrub should be undertaken at Bi-yearly intervals until Year 10. Data collected during the 2024 assessment provides the baseline monitoring year, against which future changes in the habitat is compared. Outputs from the monitoring will be used to assess if objectives relating to habitat extent and condition have been met.

3.3.2 Scrub Management

Areas of scrub must be prevented from encroaching onto grassland. The scrub edges will need to be cut at regular yearly intervals.

3.4 Theme 4 – Small Watercourses

3.4.1 Habitat Monitoring

Habitat monitoring for small watercourses will be subject to the results of the MoRPH River Condition Assessment and will involve a UKHab survey plus a re-assessment of the river conditions to determine if the criteria expected condition criteria are met. Data collected during the 2024 assessment provides the baseline monitoring year, against which future changes in the habitat is compared. Outputs from the monitoring will be used to assess if objectives relating to habitat extent and condition have been met.

3.5 Theme 5 – Provision of Habitat for Protected Species

3.5.1 Protected Species Monitoring

- Monitoring of the installed features (e.g. bat, bird and invertebrate boxes) should be undertaken to assess the efficacy of the implemented prescription in providing enhanced biodiversity benefits. Furthermore, the integrity of any of the bats/bird/invertebrate boxes will be check and individual units will be replaced if broken and/or missing.
- Flower-Insect Timed (FIT) counts for pollinators in habitats such as grassland will also be undertaken during the monitoring visits to assess the impact of the creation/enhanced habitats on pollinators.
- Monitoring of the features to assess potential damages and/or missing units should be undertaken yearly by Peel Ports staff.
- Monitoring of the features to assess usage by protected species should be undertaken at five-yearly cycles by a trained and/or licenced ecologist.

Data collected during the 2024 assessment provides the baseline monitoring year, against which future changes to the presence of protected species are compared. Further assessments will require to follow a comparable methodology as the one utilised during the baseline assessment, therefore, an update desk study and on-site surveys will be required for successful monitoring. Outputs from the monitoring will be used to assess if objectives relating to protected species have been met.

4 SUMMARY OF PRESCRIPTIONS AND MONITORING

Table 4-1 below provides a summary of the BEMP prescriptions and the responsibility for their delivery, along with the monitoring and the responsibility for its delivery.

Table 4-1: Summary of LHMP Prescriptions and Monitoring

Theme 1 – Grassland					
Prescription	**Timeline**	**Responsible Party**	**Monitoring**	**Timeline**	**Responsible Party**
Removal of bramble scrub and undesirable species and soil preparation	Year 1	Peel Ports	UKHab Survey and condition assessment	Yealy cycle until Year 3	Peel Ports
Planting of native vascular plant species	Year 2-3	Peel Ports	Condition assessment	Yealy cycle until Year 3, followed by further surveys on Year 6, 8 and 10	Peel Ports
Grass cutting management regime	Year 1-10	Peel Ports	Condition assessment	Yealy cycle until Year 3, followed by further surveys on Year 6, 8 and 10	Peel Ports
Planting of native trees within areas of neutral grassland	Year 1 - 30	Peel Ports	UKHab Survey and condition assessment	Yealy cycle until Year 3, followed at five-yearly intervals from Year 5 to 30	Peel Ports
Theme 2 – Woodland					
INNS management plan	Year 1	Peel Ports	Condition assessment	Yearly until Year 4, followed at five-yearly intervals from Year 5 to 30	Peel Ports
Woodland management plan	Year 1-2	Peel Ports	Woodland survey	Year 1 and 2	Peel Ports
Further prescriptions will be dependent on the results of the Woodland Management Plan					

Planting of native trees and shrubs	Year 2-5	Peel Ports	UKHab and condition assessment	Yearly cycle until Year 3, followed by five-yearly surveys from Year 5 to 30	Peel Ports
Increase presence of deadwood by adding log piles in woodlands	Year 2-5	Peel Ports	Condition assessment	Yearly cycle until Year 3, followed by five-yearly surveys from Year 5 to 30	Peel Ports
Protection of natural trees re-generation with plastic-free tree guards.	Year 2-30	Peel Ports	Woodland monitoring	Yearly cycle until Year 3, followed by five-yearly surveys from Year 5 to 30	Peel Ports
Gradual removal of non-native trees	Year 2-30	Peel Ports	UKHab and condition assessment	Yearly cycle until Year 3, followed by five-yearly surveys from Year 5 to 30	Peel Ports
Improving presence of three distinct tree age classes via selective thinning	Year 2-30	Peel Ports	Condition assessment	Yearly cycle until Year 3, followed by five-yearly surveys from Year 5 to 30	Peel Ports
Theme 3 – Scrub					
Removal of bramble scrub	Year 1	Peel Ports	UKHab Survey and condition assessment	Yealy cycle until Year 3	Peel Ports
Infill planting of native mixed scrub	Year 2-5	Peel Ports	UKHab Survey and condition assessment	Yealy cycle until Year 3, followed by further surveys at Years 6, 8 and 10.	Peel Ports
Scrub monitoring/clipping to prevent encroachment onto grassland	Year 2-30	Peel Ports	UKHab Survey and condition assessment	Yealy intervals	Peel Ports
Theme 4 – Small Watercourses					
Pending MoRPH River Condition Assessment					
Theme 5 – Provision of Habitats for Protected Species					
Installation of log piles and bug hotels	Year 1-3	Peel Ports	Features monitoring	Yearly checks for damaged/missing units Five-yearly from Year 1 to 30	Peel Ports

Installation of bird nesting boxes	Year 1-5	Peel Ports	Features monitoring	Yearly checks for damaged/missing units Five-yearly from Year 1 to 30	Peel Ports
Installation of bat boxes	Year 1-5	Peel Ports	Features monitoring	Yearly checks for damaged/missing units Five-yearly from Year 1 to 30	Peel Ports
Creation/improvements of invertebrate-suitable habitat (including OMHPDL)	Year 1-30	Peel Ports	invertebrates monitoring/FIT counts	Five-yearly from Year 1 to 30	Peel Ports