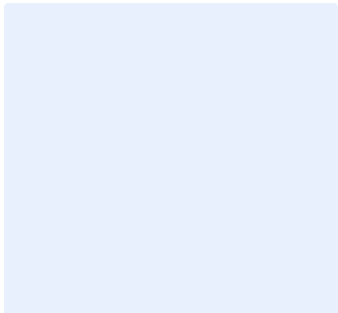


Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Victoria Court, Tottington, Bury
Date:	05/10/2025
Version:	Final v1



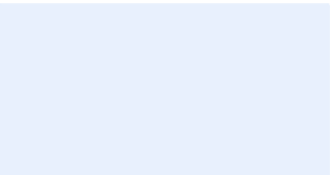
Author: D Rigby (MCIEEM)



Client: Peter Dickinson Architects Ltd

JN Building Contractors Ltd

Mrs. A Delaney



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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
1	Planning permission granted	Dominic Rigby 05/10/2025	

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

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This document has been created using the baseline information and metric calculations provided by CCNW Ltd. The information used to create the HMMP was gathered from the ‘Biodiversity Net Gain Report’ and the accompanying Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculation tool.

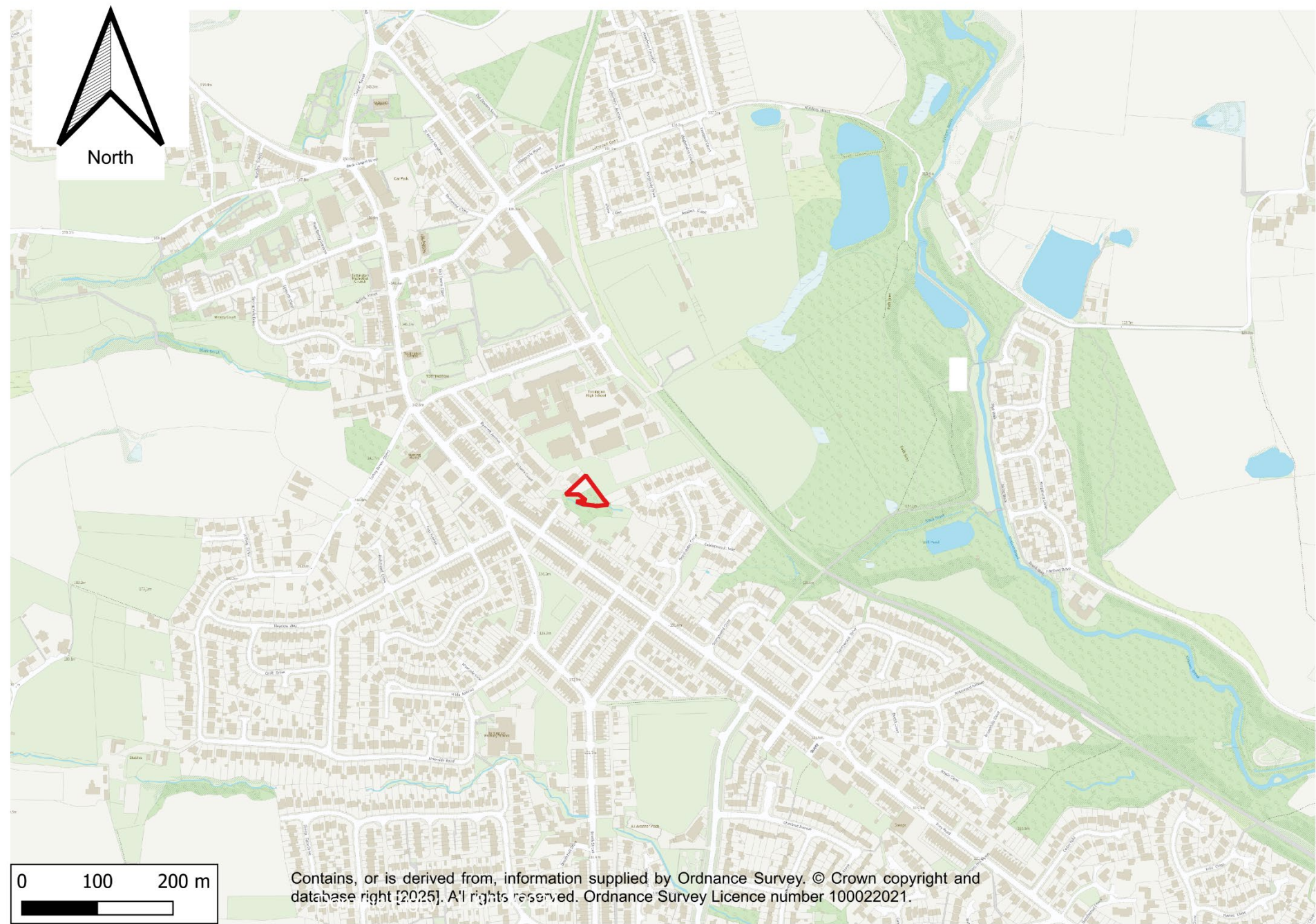
1. Project Background

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	Proposed development of 1 family dwelling on vacant land at Victoria Court, Ryecroft Avenue, Tottington, Bury, BL8 3GY
BNG Project Name and Address	N/A
Author Organisation	Dominic Rigby - CCNW
Landowner	Mrs. A Delaney
Land Manager	Delan Properties Ltd, 2 Poplar Street, Golborne, Warrington, England, WA3 3BF
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Delan Properties Ltd, 2 Poplar Street, Golborne, Warrington, England, WA3 3BF
Period covered by this management plan	Years 1-30, starting from the first planting season following installation of the development
Planning authority	Bury Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	71758
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SD77801279
Metric revision/title	Statutory Biodiversity Metric Calculation Tool completed February 2025
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

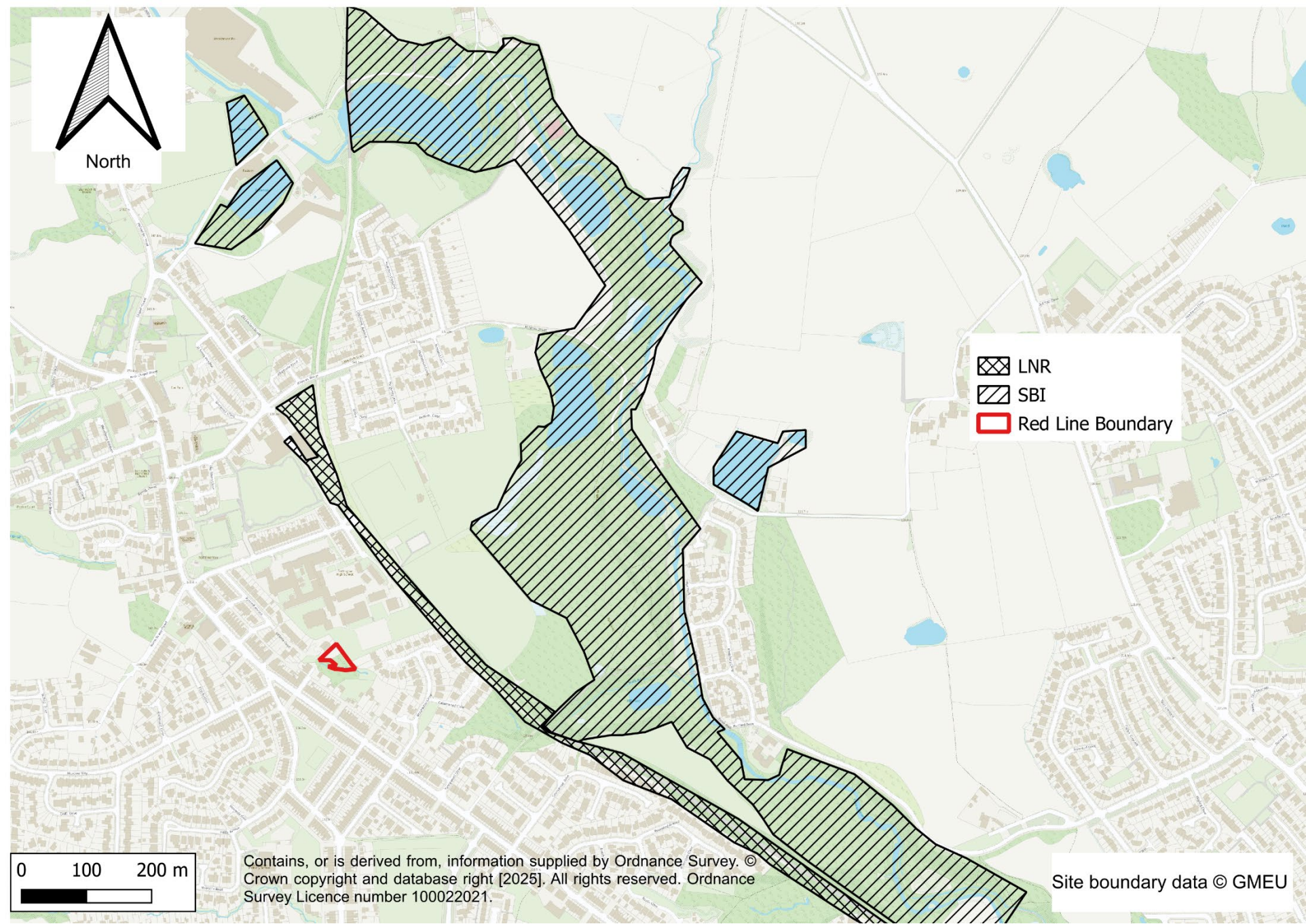
Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
There would be a net increase in developed land, sealed surfaced, but there were opportunities elsewhere on site to enhance the woodland, scrub and watercourse habitats (all medium-distinctiveness habitats). Although there was a of loss grassland and scrub to the development two neutral grassland parcels will be created and managed to moderate condition. There will be new native tree planting (pedunculate oak) which will be small (size) and in “Moderate” condition. Trees already on site will be retained. All the woodland on site was to be uplifted in condition by targeting the field layer. Bramble scrub will be retained and enhanced with hawthorn and hazel to create mixed scrub. Where mixed scrub was being enhanced, the addition of characteristic woody, species (hawthorn, hazel, holly) would be added to the regenerating species on site. The Black Brook riparian zone fell within the project red line and will be retained with marginal intervention. Vegetated gardens will also be created.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
Habitats will take between 1 and 30 years to reach their desired condition
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Habitat classification and condition assessments will be undertaken regularly between 1 and 5 years and then every five years from 10 to 30 years, dependent of the specific habitat type.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
N/A
Funding PB-B06
Landowner
Legal Agreement PB-B07
N/A



Site Context Plan PB-F02

This plan should show the location of the site, including the LPA, boundary, national character area, and any relevant landscape scale policy or guidance information.



Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08					Yes: ☐ No: ☒				
All works will proceed from the first planting season following installation of the development. That will be referred to as Year One.									

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		Dominic Rigby		
Organisation		CCNW		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	2055
DR designed the post-development plan and has been contracted by the landowner to oversee ecological aspects of the development				
Statement of Competency				
DR is an ecologist with 35 years’ experience combining both reserve management experience, (15 years) local authority experience (10 years) and consultancy/BNG experience (10 years). He is a full member of CIEEM. CCNW are countryside contractors established 20 years ago. They are experienced in conservation management plan works.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		Mrs. A Delaney		
Organisation		(Landowner)		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
Statement of Competency				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		Mr. K Delaney		
Organisation		Delan Properties Ltd, 2 Poplar Street, Golborne, Warrington, England, WA3 3BF		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
Statement of Competency				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		C/O		
Organisation		Bury Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2025	End Date:	2055

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The project site consisted of neglected modified grassland, invasive non-native bramble, mixed scrub and broadleaved woodland, leading down to a river that was just off-site. There was also an area of introduced shrub and vegetated garden. All areas were predominantly unmanaged and unused except for an area of mixed scrub that had been recently cleared in the NW corner of the site, and an uncleared section abutting the western boundary of the on-site woodland.

Two felled trees that were not part of the scrub or woodland habitats were mapped, one moderate sized cherry and large willow (species).

The Black Brook riparian zone (10m) fell within the project red line

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

To develop one family dwelling on vacant land at Victoria Court, Tottington, Bury.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices

☐ Reference: Heavily pollarded willow, and partially cleared giant bramble patch; Rubble and other unnatural materials in the Black Brook



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?	☐	No
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	☐	No
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		Any Himalayan balsam within the project boundary should be hand pulled between May and July before seeding, bagged and removed as controlled waste. Method Statement accompanied planning documents
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or	☐	No
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 information needed has been gathered from the habit survey completed for the BNG report and Metric Calculation Tool
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	No
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact	☐	No
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	No
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	No
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	The proposal should include a surface water scheme. It must be designed in accordance with the Non-Statutory Technical Standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems (March 2015). Details of proposed maintenance arrangements should also be provided.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	PfE Policy JP-S4 - Flood Risk and the Water Environment - requires management of surface water run-off through sustainable drainage systems
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	On a steep slope. No landscape/eco designation constraints.
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	No
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	No
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	No

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 current landscape parcel was dominated by broadleaved woodland and mixed and bramble scrub. The woodland and scrub are both medium-distinctiveness habitats and will be enhanced by additional planting. The areas of bramble scrub that are being retained will be planted with hawthorn and, hazel and holly to create mixed scrub.

To replace the poor condition modified grassland that will be lost, a medium distinctiveness grassland (other neutral grassland) will be created.

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 bramble and mixed scrub were used as a narrative to inform the post-development habitat opportunities. Where bramble scrub was being retained it would be augmented with hawthorn and hazel thus creating mixed scrub. Where mixed scrub was being created or enhanced, the addition of characteristic woody, species (hawthorn, hazel, holly) would be added to the regenerating species on site.

It was considered feasible to create other neutral grassland by rotovating and seeding and relaxation and seasonal targeting of a cut/collect regime using a compact mower.

The broadleaved woodland habitat will be enhanced by under story planting.

The river would require protecting from disturbance from the building activities. This must be done without impact the functioning of the watercourse. There was a buffer of retained scrub and woodland within the red line (see Figure Six, grey area in PEA/BNG report) and this should be fenced off with ridged (Heras-type) fencing during the construction phase.

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
Broadleaved woodland	Broadleaved Woodland	5	Moderate	Good	ten years (score increasing from 27-35)	Good condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria C, E and I.	
Bramble scrub	Mixed scrub	4	N/A	Good	10	To pass all criteria of mixed scrub habitats	
Mixed scrub	Mixed scrub	3	Poor/moderate	Good	10	To pass all criteria	
Modified grassland	Modified grassland	2	Poor	Moderate	10	To pass 6 criteria including criteria A. Unlikely to pass criteria G	
To be created	Individual trees	4	N/A	Moderate	27	To pass at least 3 of the criteria. Will not pass criteria C	
Bramble scrub	Other neutral grassland	4	N/A	Moderate	10	Must pass all criteria. Criteria F is exempt	
Watercourse	Watercourse	5	Fairly Poor	Moderate	1	Removal of INNS, removal of builders' rubble from bank sides and bed. Woodland and scrub bank side condition increased (inc. in B4/5, C 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, E 2, 5-7. See Post-Devp. RCA tab in Condition Assessments file	
Trees	Trees	1,2	Good/moderate	Good/moderate	0	Condition retained	

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 Retained:
Urban tree
Mixed scrub
Other woodland, broadleaved

Habitats Enhanced:
Bramble scrub - mixed scrub (good condition)
Mixed scrub (good condition)
Other woodland, broadleaved (good condition)
Modified grassland (modified)

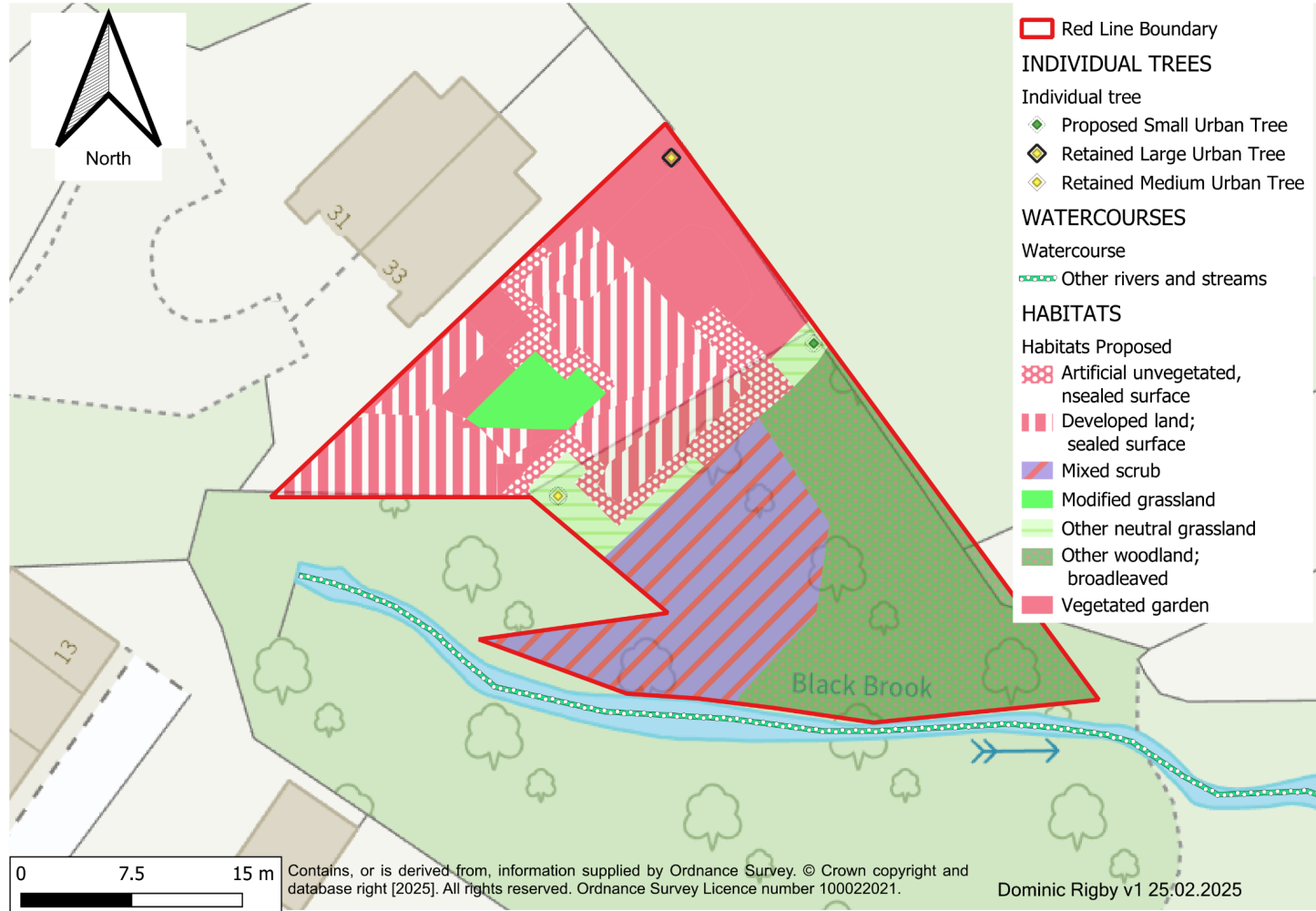
Habitats Created:
Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
Developed land, sealed surface
Vegetated Garden
Urban tree (moderate condition)
Other neutral grassland (moderate condition)

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

A fence is already in place separating the woodland and scrub habitats that are to to be retained and enhanced, so those will not be impacted by the development. The modified grassland outside the house/garden curtilage (i.e. shared land in front houses) was to be retained, ifRCA this was beyond repair following construction the following was recommended to uplift it to moderate condition.

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 ☐ . Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



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)

Statutory Metric Condition assessment sheets will be used to ensure that the habitats meet the criteria needed to achieve their proposed condition. Photographs, species lists and water level info (where relevant) will form the reference points

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

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

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Other Neutral Grassland	To be undertaken in compartment 4 Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m2. Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Modified Grassland	To be undertaken in compartment 2 Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m². Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August
Mixed scrub	To be undertaken in compartment 3 Estimate representation of age distribution, tree health, deadwood across the parcels to check against targets and desired species list.	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August

Other woodland, broadleaved	To be undertaken in compartment 5 Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per 4m². Estimate representation of age distribution, tree health and deadwood. Collect a botanical species list across the woodland to check against target species list and NVC representation	Annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years. Surveys to be completed between May and August Additional tree health surveys winter, annually from years 1-5, then every 5 years.
Individual trees	To be undertaken in compartment 4 Undertake tree health surveys to identify any areas of concern such as die back or leaf loss on newly planted trees. Regular inspections for pest species impact on young trees.	Annual condition surveys in September/October for 5 years. Then every 5 years.
Watercourses	RCA to be repeated in Year Two when target should have been reached.	Years 2, 5 , every five years onwards to Year 30.

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
CCNW via the Landowner	Bury 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
1	November		
2	November	October	RCA
3	November	October	Scrub habitats
4	November		
5	November	October	All habitats
10	November	October	All habitats
15	November	October	All habitats
20	November	October	All habitats
20/30	November/ November	October	All habitats

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

- Urban Trees: Any failures would be replaced. If sourcing the target number was an issue the 27-year establishment period would require extending
- Grassland: Mowing/cutting regime. Addition of seed/yellow rattle from Year Five if progress not as expected.
- Woodland/Scrub: Replacement of failed trees specimens following each monitoring episode. Adherence to INNS Method Statement throughout project. Contingency of alternative native species if tree disease targeted a species.

Appendix 1

1.1 Individual Trees

A small pedunculate oak to be planted and managed into moderate condition.

Year One:

Planting of native stock tree. Tree protection cone and stake/tie and mulch around base.

Summer watering regime

Years Two-Three:

Repeat of Year One maintenance and replacement if failed.

Years Four-Five:

Continuation of replacement of if diseased/dead; Cessation of watering from Year Four.

Years Six-Fifteen:

Replacement of diseased/dead specimen. Winter pruning as necessary for tree health and safety reasons only. Check and change of tie/cone as necessary.

Years Fifteen -Thirty

Continue to replace if diseased/dead and reconsider placement if this happens more than once. Replacement to have summer watering (for first three years only). Winter pruning as necessary (see above).

Removal of any remaining stake, tie and cone on established tree (Year 15).

1.2 Grasslands

- Other Neutral Grassland

This will replace bramble and non-native bramble scrub.

Year One:

- Remove any weeds (those listed in Grassland Medium Distinctive etc Condition Assessment Footnote 3) and Giant bramble (remaining bramble should be transferred to the retained mixed scrub and woodland parcels using repeated cultivation).
- September: plough in/dig any surface vegetation, rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll, to produce a firm surface.
- October: surface sow an appropriate seed mix (e.g. a bespoke mix appropriate to Manchester to include species such as crested dog’s-tail, sweet vernal-grass, Yorkshire fog, red fescue, ryegrass and meadow foxtail and forbs to include knapweed, meadow vetchling, tufted vetch, bird’s- foot-trefoil) by machine or broadcast by hand. Firm in with a roll, or by treading.
- Leave a 5m margin around the pond to vegetate naturally and provide a buffer from nutrients/arising entering the pond.

Year Two:

- Leave uncut until late summer (August). Then cut and remove arisings and continue mowing every six weeks (arisings can be left) or so through to the end of March (in Year 3). Regularly remove any residual perennial weeds (footnote 3 species, see above).

Year Three:

- Mow and remove arisings in March (to around 50mm) and leave unmown until late July. Late-July/early August mow/collect (to ca150mm) and again in September (100mm).

Years Four to Five:

- Continue with March, July (or August) and September cut/clear, this time all cuts to 50mm.

July Year Five:

- Review of the condition of the grassland parcel. Revisit management if necessary to maintain/reach moderate condition or higher.

Year Six onwards

- Continuation of Yr4-5 management mowing regimes but only remove July arisings after 2-7 days to allow for seed shedding and only undertake March cuts if growth >100mm.

Year Ten

- Monitoring and management review. Review necessity for spring cut.

- **Modified Grassland**

The modified grassland outside the house/garden curtilage (i.e. shared land in front houses) was to be retained. If this was beyond repair following construction the following was recommended to uplift it to moderate condition. The modified grasslands in the urban section would be created from turf, containing >6 species including at least two forbs at the time of laying.

Year One:

- A watering and regular (monthly) mowing regime would be required. With mowing arisings removed.

Years Two-Three:

- The mowing regime would be relaxed: one spring cut/collect in April. “No Mow May” would be followed, with monthly mows/collect resuming June to September. No more mowing after September until the following April.

Years Four-Five:

- As above but adoption of “Let it Bloom, June” as well, by leaving the grassland unmown in May *and* June.

July Year Five:

- Review of the condition of the modified grassland and perception by residents of the unmown spring months. Revisit management if necessary to maintain/reach moderate condition or higher.

Years Five onwards:

- Continuation of Yr4-5 management unless prescribed otherwise in Year Five review.

1.3 **Scrub**

Bramble scrub can be difficult to create. Where it was being “retained” it would be augmented with hawthorn and hazel thus creating mixed scrub.

Where mixed scrub was being created or enhanced, the addition of characteristic woody, species (hawthorn, hazel, holly) would be added to the regenerating species on site.

Mixed Scrub

At 208m² parcel of bramble scrub with occasional hawthorn was to be enhanced to good condition mixed scrub.

Year One:

- Hand digging of giant bramble (under supervision of ecologist who can mark the target brambles).
- Planting and spiral-protection of dense (1-2m centres) bare rooted mixed shrub (hazel, holly, hawthorn. Bare rooted stock (Nov-Feb) Spirals and canes. Watering, if necessary, in first summer

Year Two:

- Quarterly inspection and *replacement* of any failed specimens. Weeding within spirals.
- INNS management: Continued removal of giant bramble as necessary. Hand pulling of Himalayan balsam

Year Three:

- Winter and summer inspections. Replacement of failed specimens.
- Removal of tree protection as necessary. Monitor and revisit management
- INNS management (see above)

Year Four:

- INNS management

Year Five

- Monitor, target condition should be at least moderate mixed scrub.
- Removal of spirals. Replace any failed specimens beyond 10% failure rate.

Years Five onwards

- Replace any failed specimens beyond 10% failure rate

Year Seven

- INNS management, monitor

Year Ten

- Target condition should be met. Revisit management if not.

Years Seven, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty-five

- Monitor and report; prescribed remedial work as prescribed. INNS management

1.4 **Woodland**

Uplift the retained area to “Good” condition. There was no characteristic field layer, and the shrub layer was inconsistent.

Woodland Enhancement

It was not proposed to fell any of the mature sycamore. However, any with a dbh <7.5cm would be removed, opening the canopy to create open spaces, establish deadwood and get light and temperature fluctuations to the field layer.

Some open spaces created from the very-small tree removal would be retained, there would be establishment of native shrub layer (hazel and holly; it was considered hawthorn would self-regenerate), retention of bramble and planting of selected saplings/smaller trees (3-5cm dbh) to create age classes (pedunculate oak).

Year One:

- INNS eradication regime (Himalayan balsam and giant bramble).
- Winter bare root planting as prescribed above. 2m centers including shrub layer and established trees/shrubs. In the following summer, a watering regime may be needed if drought/near-drought conditions.

Year Two:

- Beat up and replace any failed specimens (tree and shrub). If (>20%) failure was due to deer browsing, deer fencing would be required in the northern compartment too.
- Annual weeding out of undesirable field layer species (those listed in grassland and woodland Condition Assessments).
- Continuation of INNS eradication regime (Himalayan balsam and giant bramble)
- Survey (any time May- July).

Year Three

- Planting of woodland bulbs (wood anemone, lesser celandine) and honeysuckle.
- Continuation of INNS eradication regime (Himalayan balsam and giant bramble)

Year Five:

- Removal of tree protection stakes/ties. Renewal of tree cones in northern compartment.
- Continuation of INNS eradication regime (Himalayan balsam and giant bramble)
- Assess success of woodland bulb planting. Replace if 10-25% failure. (<10% acceptable, >25% would imply unsuitability unless otherwise proven.
- Assess recruitment of hawthorn
- Survey/Monitor.

Year Seven:

- Monitor and review management, all compartment should on target for “Moderate” condition by Year 10.

Year Ten:

- Monitor/review. All woodland should be achieving “Good” score.

Year Twelve:

- Monitor/Review.

Year Fifteen:

- Replace any failed specimens beyond 10% failure rate of both trees and shrubs in individual parcels. Review management against monitoring and Condition Assessment target.

Year Twenty:

- Monitor/review. All woodland should have achieved target score, review management accordingly.

Year Twenty-five:

- Continue to replace any failed specimens beyond 10% failure rate of both trees and shrubs in individual parcels. Review management against monitoring and Condition Assessment target.

1.5 Watercourse

Year One

The removal of INNS (already prescribed within the habitat prescriptions above) and builders’ rubble from the bank top, sides.

Year Two-Five

Continued INNS removal, Monitoring (RCA) Year Two (target condition should be reached)

Years 5-30 (5-yearly interval)

Monitoring, and INNS removal as appropriate.