Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

Rollestone Camp

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Ethos Environmental Planning (Ethos) have produced this Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for all three parcels under three separate planning applications relating to Rollestone Camp, Salisbury (Central Grid Reference SU 095504 4894), hereafter known as the 'site' in totality and shown in Figure 1. Due to the small size of each of these areas, the close proximity to each other and the similar habitats found in each, it has been agreed with the Council Ecologist that the Ecological Impact Assessments for all three applications can be covered under one report. This report refers to all three application boundaries together as the 'site'.

1.1.2 This LEMP has been produced to detail the wildlife mitigation, compensation and enhancement scheme and objectives, with actions required to deliver the proposed habitat plans, as per Planning Condition 5 of the application decision. This report also details the information in regard to Planning Condition 7 of the application decision, regarding the requirements for all mitigation planting to be carried out prior to occupation.

1.1.3 The LEMP has been written to provide a sufficient level of detail to enable any appropriate management organisation to understand the rationale for the management prescriptions and to be able to manage the site in-line with these prescriptions.

Figure 1 Site location



1.2 Relevant Planning Conditions

1.2.1 This LEMP has been produced in response to Planning Condition 5 and 7 of the Notification of Decision document for planning reference: PL/2022/02103.

Condition 5

1.2.2 *Prior to first occupation, a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The LEMP shall provide long term objectives and targets, management responsibilities and maintenance schedules for each ecological feature in accordance with Section 6 of the Ecological Impact Assessment (Ethos Environmental Planning, September 2022) and the Biodiversity Net Gain Results report (Ethos Environmental Planning, September 2022), including, but not be limited to:*

- *A Calcareous Grassland Enhancement Strategy.*
- *Specification of the location and type of nest boxes, bat boxes ('self-cleaning') and insect hotels.*
- *Details of ecological compliance report undertaken by the ECoW including monitoring for success every five years for 30 years.*

The LEMP shall also include details of the legal and funding mechanism(s) by which long-term implementation of the plan will be secured. The LEMP shall be implemented in full and for the lifetime of the development in accordance with the approved details.

REASON: To ensure the long-term management of landscape and ecological features retained and created by the development, for the benefit of visual amenity and biodiversity for the lifetime of the scheme.

Condition 7

1.2.3 *All mitigation planting comprised in the approved scheme of landscaping shall be carried out in the first planting and seeding season following the first occupation of the building(s) or the completion of the development whichever is the sooner; All shrubs, trees and hedge planting shall be maintained free from weeds and shall be protected from damage by vermin and stock.*

Any trees or plants which, within a period of five years, die, are removed, or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of a similar size and species, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

All hard landscaping shall also be carried out in accordance with the approved details prior to the occupation of any part of the development or in accordance with a programme to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To ensure a satisfactory landscaped setting for the development and the protection of existing important landscape features.

1.3 Policy Context

1.3.1 Core Policy 50 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 seeks to ensure protection and enhancement of these sites and features and is necessary to help halt and reverse current negative trends and meet new challenges particularly from climate change adaptation and pressures associated with the increasing population. It is vital that all stages of sustainable development are informed by relevant ecological information, from site selection and design to planning decisions and long-term management.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Description of the Site and Evaluation of Features to be Managed

Location, description and site context

2.1.1 The site is located at Rollestone Camp, Salisbury (Central Grid Reference SU 095504 4894), as shown in Figure 1. The total survey area comprised the red line boundaries as shown within Figure 1 as well as the woodland and calcareous grassland which will be managed as required within the BNG assessment. The extended survey area is shown below within Figure 3. The total survey area comprised 7.18 hectares total of grassland, woodland, built structures and developed land, sealed surface. The wider environment to the site includes agricultural land and Ministry of Defence land. The site is located within 80m of the Salisbury Plain SSSI, SAC and SPA from the eastern boundary.

2.2 Existing Biodiversity

Habitats

2.2.1 An Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) and Biodiversity Net Gain report were produced by Ethos in 2022, which included details of habitats present on site. Figure 2 shows the habitats present within the survey area, which comprise:

- Lowland calcareous grassland (g2a5);
- Calcareous grassland – (g2);
- Other woodland - broadleaved (W1g) and
- Line of trees.

Figure 2 Existing habitats on site



Protected species

2.2.2 Detailed protected species surveys were conducted in 2022 by Ethos, and badger surveys were undertaken by Avian Ecology in 2020. A summary of results is provided below:

- The site comprises calcareous grassland in both moderate and poor condition, some of which is classified as priority habitat. There are seven structures on site. A small woodland is situated to the west of the site.
- Salisbury Plain Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), SPA is located 80 metres east of the eastern site boundary.
- No bat roosts were found in the structures.
- There is potential for the presence of breeding birds and badger at the site fringes. The buildings also have potential for breeding birds.
- The development layout will be partially located on species-rich calcareous grassland in moderate condition.
- 1.86ha of retained calcareous grassland will be enhanced to compensate for the loss of calcareous grassland on the site.
- The woodland to the west of the site will be enhanced through implementation of a woodland management scheme.
- Mitigation measures are described to ensure compliance with protected species legislation for bats, nesting birds and badger.

3. LANDSCAPE PROPOSALS

3.0.1 Landscape proposals are shown in Figure 3 and comprise calcareous grassland and woodland management as well as tree planting.

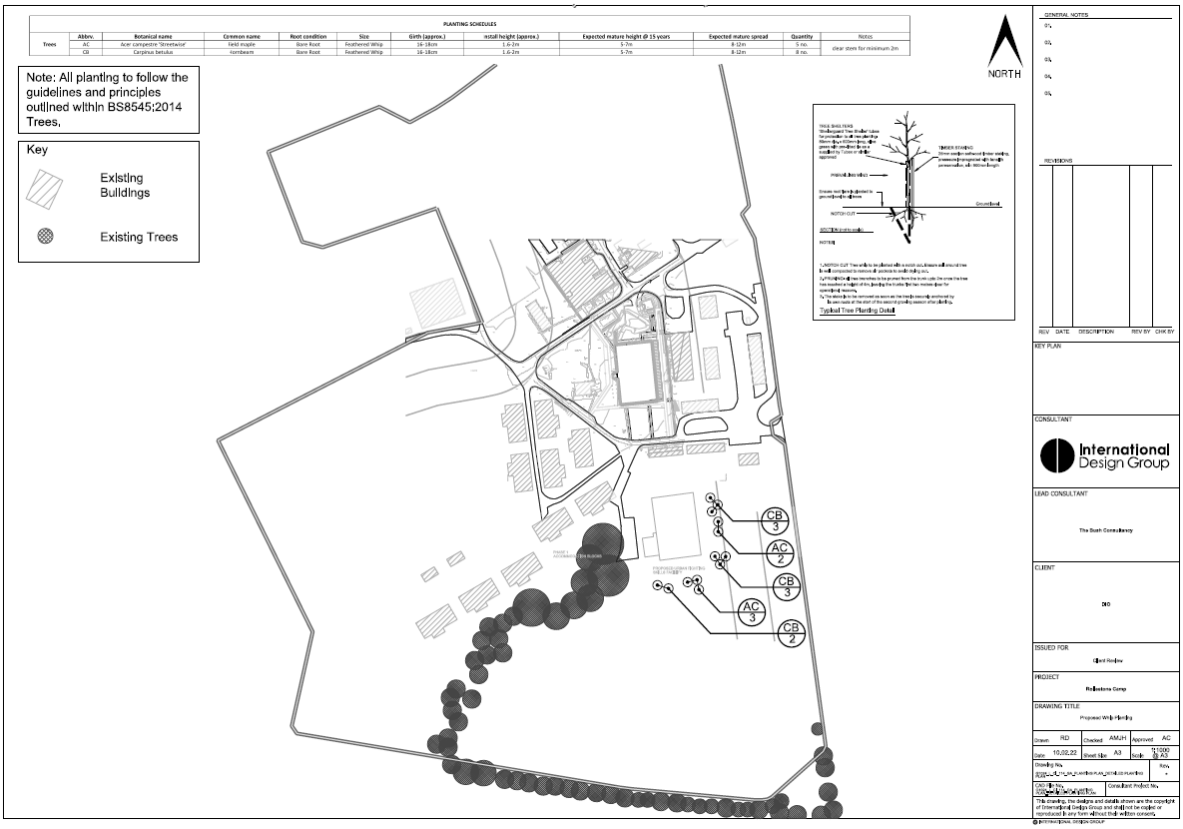


Figure 3 Landscape proposals (Drawing number G1024_L_CI_114_GA_PLANTING PLAN_DETAILED PLANTING PLAN)

4. MANAGEMENT

4.1 Aims and Objectives of Management

Outline of management

4.1.1 This section draws on the context of the site outlined in the previous sections to develop the objectives for the establishment and subsequent management and maintenance of the site.

4.1.2 As the development proposals will result in the loss of calcareous grassland, as compensation for the loss of this habitat, two retained calcareous grassland areas to the south and east of the development will be managed. In addition, to achieve the increase in biodiversity net gain units required (Ethos, 2022), the woodland on site will also be enhanced.

4.1.3 The development does not meet trading standards within the BNG Metric 3.1 in terms of the loss of calcareous grassland. However, it was considered that sections of the calcareous grassland did not meet the Priority Habitat status and is not of a high distinctiveness. As a result of this, the woodland is being enhanced instead of sourcing additional land to offset calcareous grassland. It was considered that this approach will provide a significant habitat improvement on site and will secure suitable habitat for a range of species. This approach was agreed in consultation with the Wiltshire County Ecologist.

4.1.4 Habitat enhancements will be delivered through a combination of initial enhancements and subsequent management prescriptions. The initial enhancements will include measures to improve existing habitats. Once these initial works are implemented, an initial 5-year management plan will be implemented, which will be updated frequently for a total of 30-years management. The management plan is suitable to be implemented beyond the 30-year period.

Management aims and objectives

4.1.5 The overall aim is to enhance the calcareous grassland currently in poor and moderate condition to good condition. The woodland will be enhanced from moderate to good condition for the benefit of biodiversity.

4.1.6 The objectives for the habitat enhancement and management are:

1. To enhance and manage areas of calcareous grassland with a diverse sward height and botanical diversity, to achieve the criteria as a priority habitat.
2. To enhance and manage areas of mixed woodland habitat.
3. To provide new habitat for birds and invertebrates through native tree planting.

Management constraints

4.1.7 As the site is located within MOD land, it will therefore be managed by the MOD and not a designated management company. This is considered a constraint to the approach to managing the grassland. As a result of this, the management proposed has been adapted to a schedule suitable for the context of the site and is considered suitable to enhance the grassland as detailed in the BNG report (Ethos, 2022).

4.1.8 Management cannot be undertaken that would result in offences under protective legislation. As such, management would ensure conformity with the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The following provides a list of the key faunal groups that have been identified at the site through ecological surveys undertaken to date, along with consideration for how management prescriptions for the habitats at the site will take account of the presence of these species:

- Bats – Legal requirements to avoid impacts on roosting bats potentially present within trees. Trees with features suitable for roosting bats will be retained and if they require removal, will be subject to an assessment by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist.
- Birds – Legal requirements to avoid impacts on nesting birds. Management of grassland and woodland will be timed to avoid the bird nesting season (March-August inclusive). Grassland cuts will be undertaken in a manner which seeks to avoid killing/injury of ground-nesting birds.
- Badger – Legal requirements to avoid impacts on active badger setts during woodland management actions. This will include contractors avoiding clearing vegetation (e.g. to create glades and rides) within 30m of a badger sett.

4.2 Detailed Management Actions to Achieve Aims and Objectives

4.2.1 This section sets out the appropriate management to deliver the aims and objectives detailed within Section 4.1, which relate to the establishment and management of the site.

Calcareous grassland enhancement

4.2.2 Management actions to achieve objective 1 are as follows:

- Grassland will be cut with a petrol strimmer or tractor mower three times a year (March-April, July-August and September-October). It is expected that the relaxed cutting regime will reduce the fertility of the grassland over time, which will reduce the prevalence of dominant species and will allow the herbaceous species to flower.

- The 'hay' will be left to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days and then the arisings will be removed from site. The key to the restoration will include the removal of arisings from the grassland.

Woodland enhancement

4.2.3 Three main negative drivers are present which prevent the woodland obtaining a good condition score in the BNG assessment (Ethos, 2022). These comprise a limited age range of trees, the lack of deadwood, and limited areas of open areas within the woodland. To address these factors, sections of the woodland canopy will be opened up, wood felled will be retained to increase deadwood, and long-term coppice management of hazel will be re-initiated within the woodland.

4.2.4 Management actions to achieve objective 2 are as follows:

- Areas of woodland will be selectively removed to open up the canopy, allowing ground flora to develop:
  - Two glades will be created in suitable locations within the woodland. A ride will be created east-west through the woodland since these aspects will receive more sunlight. The glades will link with the ride to create a wildlife corridor.
  - Once areas suitable for the creation of the glade and ride has been identified, considering the management constraints in Section 4.1.8 above, the best formed trees will be identified for retention and the trees around it will be removed. Care will be undertaken not to damage the retained vegetation.
  - The glades/ ride will then be subject to management comprising the removal of young trees from around the retained trees, to ensure they are not outcompeted.
  - Scrub management will be undertaken on rotation, with one third of the scrub cut every three years between November and February, to ensure nectar and berries are available every year.
  - The central part of the ride and glade will be cut annually in late July / early August, with the longer areas of grassland around the edges being subject to less frequent management on a three-year cycle, similarly to the scrub. This will allow longer tussocky grassland to develop which will provide habitat for invertebrates, birds and foraging bats.
- The woodland will be brought back into long-term coppice management:
  - The area of hazel to coppice will be identified; the area to coppice should be between 0.25-0.5ha, any smaller and the coppice will be in the shade and will not grow well.
  - Each pole (stem) of the hazel will be cut as close to the ground as possible, at an angle to allow water to drain off and prevent stool rotting. Already established stools will be cut as close to the previous cut as possible.
  - Coppicing works will be undertaken between late September to early March when trees are dormant.

  - To ensure a productive coppice, stools will be protected from browsing animals such as deer by creating 'dead hedges' around groups of coppiced stools from cut vegetation.
  - The area identified for coppice will be rotated on a 7-year cycle to create areas with different age classes within the woodland to achieve BNG objectives. Natural regeneration will occur in areas between coppicing which will diversify the species present by creating different microclimates of shade, sun and shelter.
- Suitable dead wood removed as part of woodland management actions will be retained as log piles to provide habitat for a variety of species such as invertebrates, birds and foraging bats.

Tree planting

4.2.5 The proposed planting scheme (Figure 3) shows the proposed trees to be planted around the proposed urban fighting skills facility.

- A total of eight hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and five field maple (*Acer campestre*) will be planted on site around the east and south of the structure.
- Trees will be planted as per the instructions on the planting plan (Figure 3), which include the methodology for tree planting and protection of new tree planting with 'Shelterguard Tree Shelter' tubes.
- Trees will provide a food source for invertebrates, and in turn, other wildlife such as birds and bats.

4.2.6 Trees will be managed to achieve objective 3 as follows:

- During establishment (the first two years after planting), the base of trees, circa. 500mm radius, must be kept weed and grass-free, with any undesirable species removed by hand. This will avoid impacting the surrounding calcareous grassland.
- Trees should be watered during establishment if the tree is under stress during dry periods.
- Once the trees have established after two years, grassland at the base will be left unmown to protect the trunk and root areas from machinery and to provide associated habitat diversity at the tree base for small mammals, birds and other local fauna.
- Trees found to be dead or dying within the first three years post-planting will be replaced on a like-for-like basis as soon as possible within the next available planting season.
- Trees will be checked annually and after major storms for necessary remedial works, with works undertaken as advised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. Any deadwood considered dangerous will be removed in accordance with the recommendations set out in BS 3998: 2010 'Tree work recommendations.
- Pruning of dead, diseased or damaged branches should be carried out as appropriate, to promote healthy growth and natural shape, and to favour a single central leading shoot.

- Arisings from tree works will, where practical, be used to create dead wood piles within or adjacent to the woodland. Alternatively, they will be removed from site.

4.2.7 The work schedule for the management actions detailed above is included in Section 6.

5. PROTECTED SPECIES PROVISIONS

5.0.1 The biodiversity enhancement scheme has been produced and is shown in Figure 4 below. The scheme includes the provisions needed to meet the requirements of Planning Condition 5. The integration of several nesting and roosting features for birds and bats and wildlife refuge areas will be implemented within the scheme, to provide a wide range of habitat and opportunity for protected species within the development.

5.0.2 Protected species provisions are detailed below and shown in Table 1 alongside installation instructions.

Birds

- Two tawny owl boxes such as the 'Tawny Owl Nest Box' available from NHBS will be installed in suitable locations within the woodland.
- Two boxes suitable for treecreeper such as 'Treecreeper FSC Nest Box' available from NHBS will be installed in suitable locations within the woodland.
- Three general purpose bird boxes such as 'NHBS Wooden Bird Nest Box' available from NHBS will be installed along the southern edge of the woodland.

Bats

- Three self-cleaning bat boxes such as 'Eco Kent Bat Box' will be installed on trees along the southern edge of the woodland.

Invertebrates

- Three insect hotels will be installed; two within the proposed woodland glades and one along the southern edge of the woodland.
- The creation of log piles as part of woodland management works and tree management will create additional habitat for a variety of invertebrate species, by creating microclimates with differing levels of sun, shade and shelter.

Table 1 Ecological provisions for protected and notable species

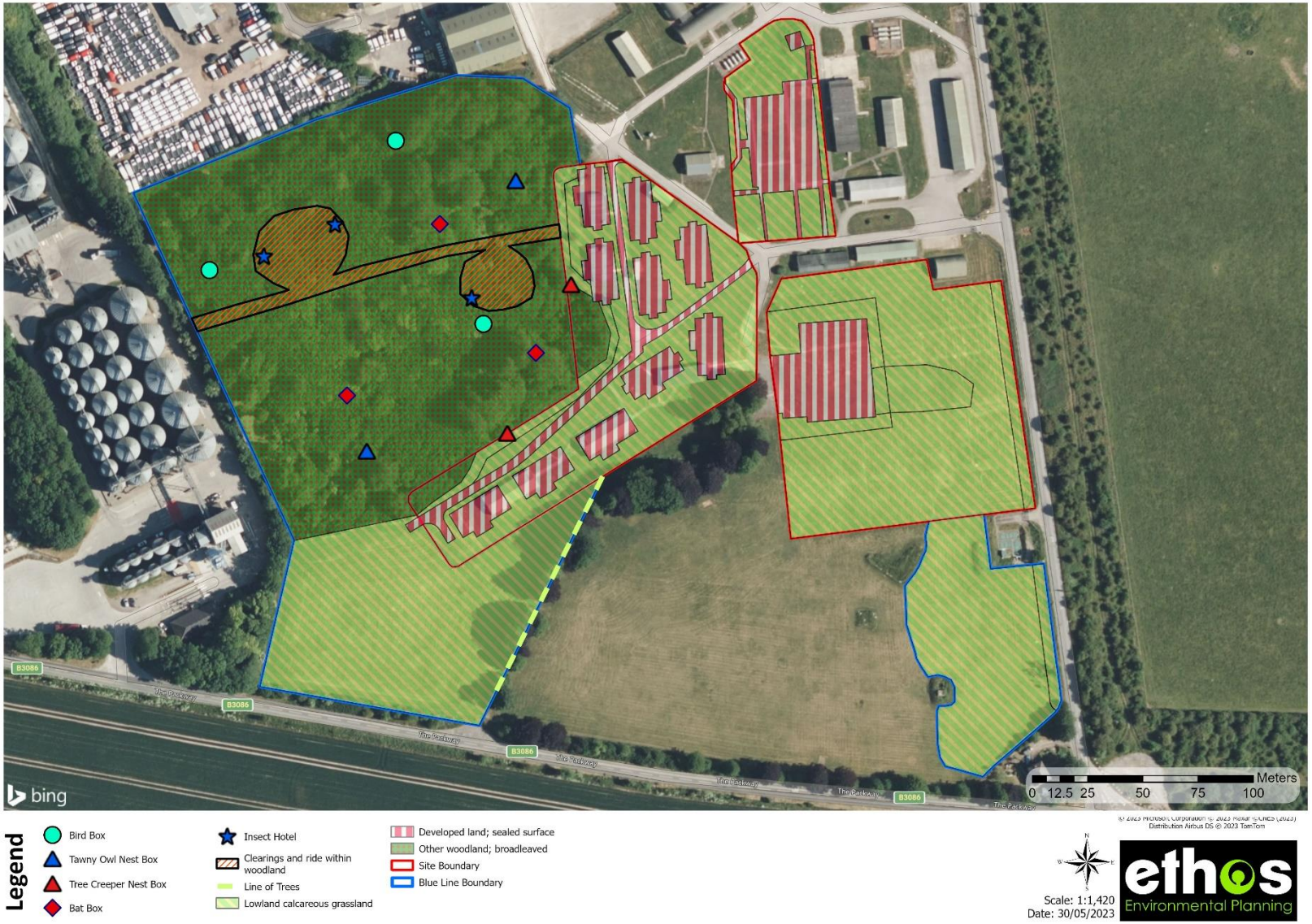
Provision	Number	Description	Installation
Tawny owl box 	2	Durable tawny owl wooden nest box for siting in woodland areas.	Mounted to the underside of a branch at an angle of 45 degrees or less. Ratchet straps or polypropylene rope (not included) are used to secure the box as these will cause minimal damage to the tree. As the location will be relatively quiet, the box may be placed at a height of 3m or above. Always ensure that the entrance of the box is facing away from the prevailing wind.
Treecreeper box 	2	Nest box designed specifically for treecreepers, which like to nest in narrow gaps or clefts such as behind the bark in mature trees.	Boxes should be hung at a height of 2-3 metres on trees with coarse bark: oak, alder, pine, poplar, pear or apple trees are ideal. Choose a location that is sheltered from the wind and rain and that is not easily accessed by predators.
General purpose bird box for woodland species 	3	Suitable for general garden and woodland bird species. The box has a sloping roof and four drainage holes which provide breeding habitat for smaller garden birds such as tits and vital roosting space during the winter months.	Installed on a tree at 2-4m above ground. There should be a clear flight path to the entrance hole and the boxes should be placed so that the entrance is not exposed to strong sunlight or winds.
Eco Kent Bat Box	3	The box is suitable for crevice-dwelling species and has a weatherproof outer shell, making it long lasting. It is also self-cleaning and does not require any	Mounted on a tree using the three concealed keyhole fixings located at the top of the box. Site the box at a height of between 4m and 6m in a sheltered sunny place, away from artificial light sources. The box should

Provision	Number	Description	Installation
		maintenance, as the droppings fall straight down out of the bottom entrance.	not be positioned in direct sunlight. A clear path to the entrance of the box is essential.
Invertebrate hotel 	3	Can be created using various materials e.g. pallets, bricks, plant pots, logs, pine cones, straw etc. Visiting the Buglife website for instruction is recommended if creating on site. Alternatively, can be crafted ready-made e.g. Minibeast HQ, which has a wooden structure with chambers constructed of various materials.	Installed in south-facing sunny spots; two within each glade and one along the edge of the southern aspect of the woodland.

Management of provisions

5.0.3 Management of bat and bird boxes will comprise annual inspections for the first five years, with any missing/ broken boxes being replaced. Provisions will be inspected in the winter period (November to February) to avoid impacts on bats/ birds. The bat boxes suggested are self-cleaning and so will not require additional management actions.

Figure 4 Biodiversity enhancement scheme



6. WORK SCHEDULE

6.1 Ecological Work Schedule

6.1.1 Table 2 sets out the work schedule for establishing the habitats on site and the subsequent schedule for management. Table 3 details monitoring requirements.

Table 2 Work schedule for establishing and managing the site

Feature	Rationale for Feature Creation/Management	Management Tasks	Timing
Calcareous Grassland	The aim is to enhance the two areas of calcareous grassland through relaxing the cutting regime, which will reduce the fertility of the grassland over time and reduce the prevalence of dominant species, allowing herbaceous species to flower. The key to the restoration will include the removal of arisings from the grassland.	• Cut grassland with a petrol mower or tractor mower three times a year. • Leave the 'hay' to shed seed for 1-7 days, then remove arisings from site.	Cut three times a year: 1) March-April 2) July-August 3) September-October
Woodland management	Enhance the woodland from moderate to good condition through removing 'negative drivers', which are the limited age range of trees, lack of dead wood and limited areas of open space within the woodland.	<u>Management</u> Open up woodland (ride and glades): • Create two glades and 1 ride within the woodland. Ride to be located east-west and to be connected to the glades to create ecological corridor. • Retain the best formed trees, clear immature less suitable specimens from around the trees. No trees with features suitable for roosting bats to be removed. • Take care to avoid damage to retained vegetation. • Management on rotation (see timing column) to remove young trees from around the retained	October – Feb to avoid impacts on nesting birds. Creation of glades and ride – year 0 Management of scrub and tree regrowth – on a three year cycle, 1/3 removed. Management of central grassland within rides/ glades – annual, late July/ early August Management of longer fringe grassland - on a three-year cycle, 1/3 removed.

Feature	Rationale for Feature Creation/Management	Management Tasks	Timing
		trees, to prevent outcompeting. • Scrub management of regrowth on rotation – every three years 1/3 of scrub cut. • Central part of the ride cut annually in July/August. Longer grassland around the edges to be left and cut on a three-yar rotation as per the scrub, to allow tussocky grassland to develop. Coppice management: • Area of coppicing identified, 0.25-0.5ha in size. • Hazel coppiced – each pole (stem) cut as close to the ground as possible at an angle. • Dead hedges created with cut stems to safeguard against browsing animals, to be located around the edges of the coppiced area. • 7-year rotational cycle, with the area of coppice rotated around the woodland. • Dead wood retained as log piles or dead hedging where possible.	Coppice works – October – Feb when trees are dormant and to avoid impacts on nesting birds. 7-year cycle for coppicing.
Tree planting	To create new habitat for species including birds and invertebrates.	<u>Creation</u> • Eight hornbeam and five field maple to be planted as per the detailed planting plan (Figure 3).	Planting year 0

Feature	Rationale for Feature Creation/Management	Management Tasks	Timing
		• Tree guards/ shelters used where necessary. <u>Management</u> • Year 0-2 – Base of the trees to be kept weed and grass free, removed by mower or hand pulled. Any dead/ dying specimens to be removed and replanted at the next suitable planting season. Trees watered if required in periods of dry weather. • Year 2+ - grassland around the base left unmanaged to avoid potential damage during grassland cutting. • Trees checked annually and after heavy storms for damage and the requirement for any H&S works. • Pruning carried out as appropriate with any suitable dead wood retained as log piles within or adjacent to the woodland.	Management October – Feb to avoid impacts on nesting birds.
Species provisions	The aim is to provide additional habitat for birds, bats and invertebrates.	<u>Management</u> • Add to retained deadwood when landscaping works require removal of wood from site. • Monitor condition of bird and bat boxes, replace if damaged/ missing.	Annual inspection for first five years November – Feb to avoid nesting birds and roosting bats.

Table 3 Work schedule for habitat and protected species monitoring

Feature	Monitoring Tasks	Timing
Grassland	Annual monitoring of grassland to ensure establishment in line with the LEMP and BNG requirements.	Annually for first five years, then every five years for 30 years total. June / July survey.
Woodland	Annual monitoring of woodland management to ensure management in line with the LEMP and the BNG requirements.	Annually for first five years, then every five years for 30 years total. June / July survey.
New tree planting	Annual monitoring by arboriculturist.	Annually, any time.
Bats	Monitor condition of bat boxes and replace or repair as necessary.	Annually for first five years, Winter (November – February)
Birds	Monitor condition of bird boxes and replace or repair as necessary.	Annually for first five years, Winter (November – February)

4.2 Annual Work Plan for Management (Years 1 – 5 Post-completion)

6.1.2 Table 4 below is a summary of the prescriptions outlined above and identifies which years management and monitoring actions for each element of the habitats/species identified above are due to occur. Elements highlighted in green are to be repeated on a 5-year cycle or as determined above in perpetuity (for a minimum of 30-years in line with BNG requirements). Where works are to be undertaken on rotation, the number of years has been specified.

Table 4 Annual work plan

No	Action	Month											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1	Grassland management												
2	Woodland coppicing	7	7									7	7
3	Grassland management of central grassland within glades and ride												
4	Grassland management of fringe grassland within glades and ride							3	3				
5	Scrub habitat works within woodland glades and rides	3	3									3	3
3	Bird box integrity checks (first 5 years)												
4	Bat box integrity checks (first 5 years)												
5	Grassland monitoring												
6	Woodland monitoring												

7. RESPONSIBILITIES

7.0.1 The Client will be responsible for establishing the habitats and species provisions as detailed in the previous sections. Following practical completion of the aforementioned works, the woodland will then be managed be part of the "Grounds Maintenance Plan" for the camp which will be responsible for implementing the annual work plan relating to woodland management.

7.0.2 The regime of grassland management will be the responsibility of the landowner, namely the MOD.

7.0.3 It will be the responsibility of the controlling body (be that the existing landowners or the subsequent owner or associated nominated body) to employ a Suitably Qualified Ecologist to undertake all Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) tasks and monitoring for the duration of the LEMP. The Client will be responsible for monitoring the site, appointing appropriate professionals (ecology, arboriculture) and producing the five-year monitoring report.

7.0.4 Updates to the LEMP following the first five years of monitoring will be the responsibility of the Client.

8. MONITORING AND REMEDIAL MEASURES

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Section 11.2 of BS 42020:2013 sets out clauses related to monitoring and reporting biodiversity outcomes. Whilst this clause does not set specific guidance related to monitoring/review of LEMPs, a number of relevant points have been used to inform the approach that will be implemented at the site:

11.2.1 Monitoring will be undertaken to: b) establish the success and effectiveness of measures undertaken to avoid, mitigate or compensate for impacts and/or to achieve biodiversity enhancements.

11.2.3.4 Monitoring the effectiveness of various biodiversity measures will be based on sound ecological principles and scientific methods of study, and undertaken systematically with a clearly identified purpose. Details will include:

a) purpose, aims and objectives of monitoring;
b) identification and provision of data describing adequate baseline conditions prior to the start of development;
c) appropriate success criteria, thresholds, triggers and targets against which the effectiveness of the various conservation measures being monitored can be judged;
d) methods for data gathering and analysis;
e) location of points and areas where monitoring will be undertaken;
f) timing and duration of monitoring;
g) responsible persons and lines of communication;
h) review and, where appropriate, publication of results and outcomes; and
i) adaptive management (e.g. contingencies and remedial actions) that will be implemented if monitoring shows proposed measures to be ineffective or not reaching their stated aims and objectives.

8.1.2 The following sections use the above guidance to set out procedures for monitoring and review of the site.

8.2 Purpose, Aims and Objectives

8.2.1 The purpose of monitoring the site is to establish if the management is working to achieve the aims and objectives for the site. This will be measured against the aims and objectives for management as set out at section 4.1. The following section sets out how monitoring will take place.

8.3 Monitoring Procedures

8.3.1 The Client will be responsible for establishing the site. The landowner (MOD) will manage the grassland, with the management of the woodland brought in as part of the "Grounds Management Plan" for the camp. The key aim of monitoring is to assess the success of the management prescriptions against the management objectives. The Management Company will take responsibility for monitoring and will liaise with the Client to report on the successes and any changes proposed to management, this will comprise a 5-year review of management to be provided as a monitoring report and updates made to the LEMP if required.

8.3.2 If the results of post-creation monitoring highlighted the need for management changes, the LEMP would be amended accordingly. A formal review of the LEMP would take place after five years following the completion of review and monitoring surveys. The revised LEMP would contain management prescriptions for a further five to ten years.

8.3.3 This section sets out how monitoring will be implemented. Table 5 provides a list of monitoring actions with appropriate methods and reporting.

Table 5 Monitoring plan

Item/Ref	Baseline conditions	Target conditions	How it will be measured	How will information be communicated/ recorded	Timing of monitoring	Responsibility	Remedial actions
1) Assess grassland and woodland management	Calcareous grassland in poor and moderate condition	Calcareous grassland will be enhanced to good condition Woodland in 'good/high' condition	Annual grassland and woodland monitoring survey	In monitoring report	June – July prior to hay cut in late July/ Aug	The Client to appoint ecologist	Change management regime, grassland sowing, more frequent scrub and perennial weeds management Change management regime, additional coppicing or glade creation.
2) Bat and bird boxes	None currently present	Range of bird and bat boxes in woodland and along woodland edge	Annual monitoring visit	In monitoring report	November - February	Management Contractor	Replace damaged/ missing boxes.