Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Andersons Transport, St Ives Road, Woodhurst
Date:	12/10/2026
Version:	1

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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		Joanne Alderton 16/09/2026	

1. Project Background

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Andersons Transport, St Ives Road, Woodhurst
BNG Project Name and Address	As above
Author Organisation	Joanne Alderton
Landowner	David Anderson
Land Manager	As above
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	David Anderson
Period covered by this management plan	2026-2076
Planning authority	Huntingdonshire District Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	24/01761/FUL
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	TL 33747 75774.
Metric revision/title	BNG Metric v1 JA 020425
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Anderson Transport Limited

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

A boundary of scrub habitat will be created along the north-western boundary of the Site alongside some grassland creation towards the south-west. The existing SuDS and grassland boundaries will be retained.

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Planting to be undertaken in the appropriate season in 2027.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

Monitoring will be completed during Years 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

No licences of consents are required.

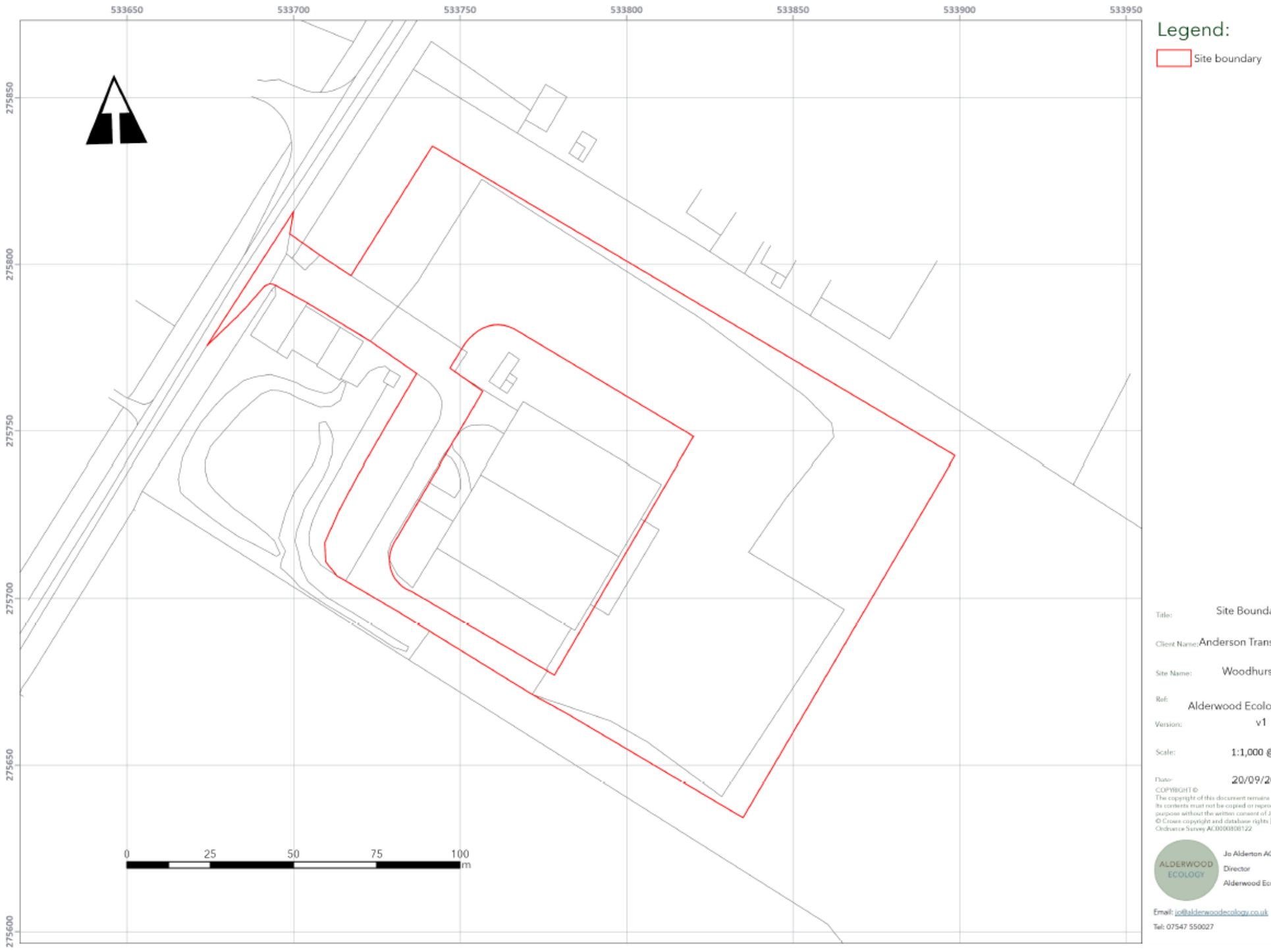
Funding PB-B06

All funding will be provided by the Landowner as part of the planning conditions for the Site under 24/01761/FUL.

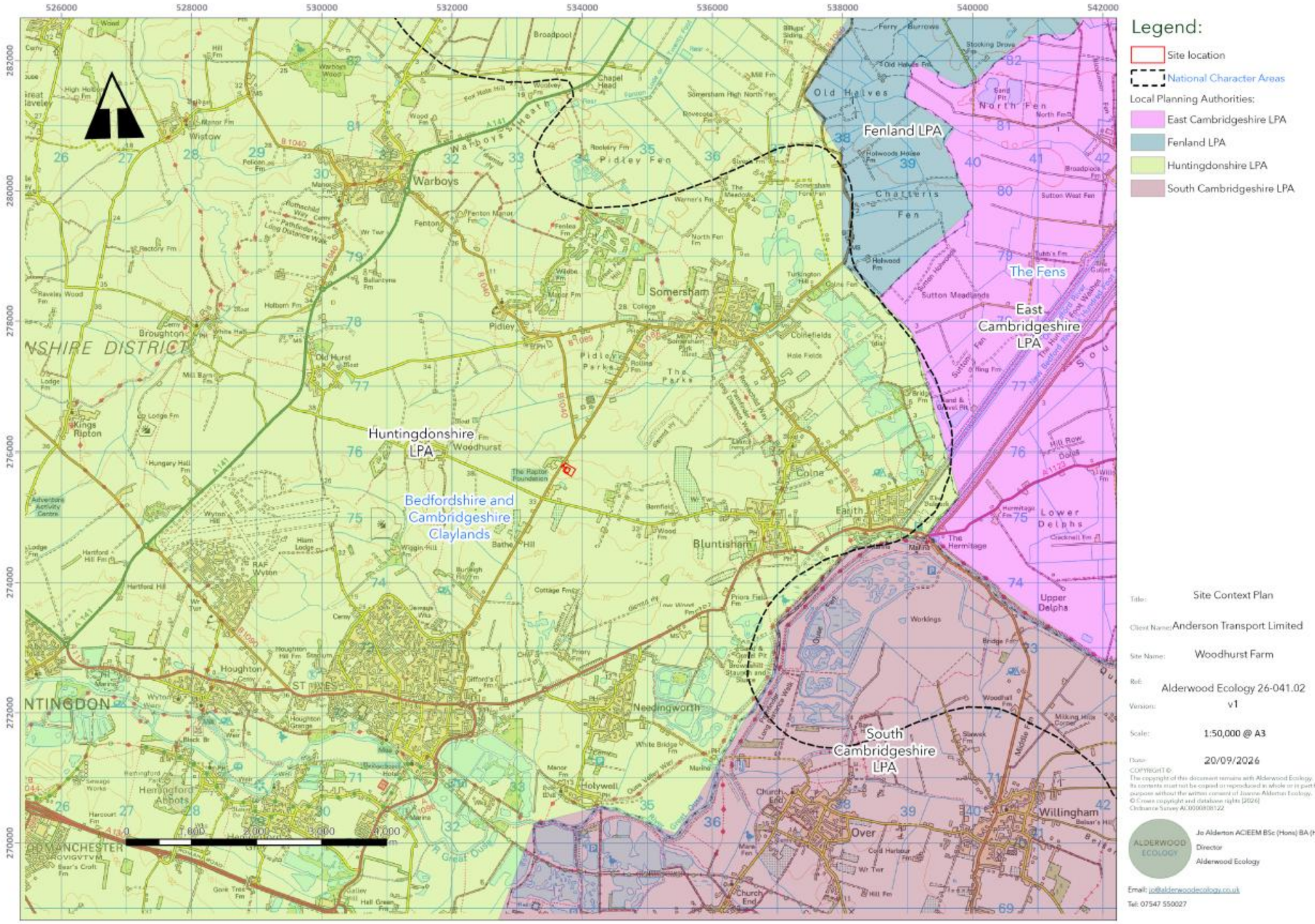
Legal Agreement PB-B07

All habitat creation will be secured as part of the conditions under the planning consent 24/01761/FUL

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01



Site Context Plan PB-F02



Phasing strategy

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

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		Joanne Alderton		
Organisation		Alderwood Ecology Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2026
Preparation of the HMMP				
Statement of Competency				
Joanne Alderton is a suitably qualified ecologist with practiced and evidencable expertise in BNG and the surrounding legislation and best practice.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		David Anderson		
Organisation		Anderson Transport Limited		
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
The Landowner will be responsible for implementing this HMMP in full, including the habitat creation, maintenance and monitoring elements. Sarah Hedges is the current legal owner of the land affected by the habitat enhancement and creation, however, reserves the right to transfer the ownership of this land and the subsequent obligations and responsibilities under this HMMP				
Statement of Competency				
N/A				

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		N/A		
Organisation				
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Statement of Competency				
.				

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		Huntingdonshire District Council		
Organisation		LPA		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2027	End Date:	2057
The LPA will be required to review this HMMP.				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The Site is currently used as a commercial, agricultural production area.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The use of the Site will remain unchanged.

Site Context Photos PB-F03





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

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☐	As per the information in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), there will be no impacts on designated sites.
Protected and Notable Species	Does the presence or proximity of specific species on or near your site present any constraints or opportunities to project design or management?	☐	As per the information in the PEA, there will be no impacts on protected or notable species.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?		There are no known INNS within the Site
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or near the site present any constraints or opportunities to proposals?	☐	As per the information in the PEA, the closest designated site is a Local Nature Reserve 3.5km to the north-east of the Site. There was no evidence of protected species within the Site. The habitat enhancement and creation provide opportunities for increased species diversity within the Site
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	All information is included within the PEA
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	There is no public access affecting the Site
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☒	
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	Based on the type of habitat enhancement and creation, geology and topography are not expected to provide any constraints.
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	N/A - The Site is not agricultural
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	There is no contaminated land affecting the Site that the Landowner is aware of.
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	There is no hydrology information available, but this is not expected to be an issue based on the type of habitat enhancement and creation.
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☒	
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	
Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☒	
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☒	

Baseline and Environmental Information

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Joanne Alderton Bsc (Hons) ACIEEM
Organisation	Joanne Alderton Ecology
Survey Date	10th March 2025
Statement of Competency	
Joanne Alderton is a suitably qualified ecologist with practiced and evidencable expertise in BNG and the surrounding legislation and best practice. Joanne is an Associate member of CIEEM with 11 years of experience in ecological survey work	
Survey conditions and limitations	
No limitations in relation to the survey.	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30th January 2020? (BI-B05)
There is no evidence of any habitat degradation
If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)
N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

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

Habitats (BI-T04)

Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
Vacant or derelict land (u1f)	No	No	Where this area was used for vehicular movements, there was little or no vegetation, however, in undisturbed areas e.g. under parked trailers, quick growing successional, vegetation was present. This included mosses *Polytrichum sp.* occasional herb robert *Geranium Robertinum,* broadleaved willowherb, ragwort and common mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum.* Passed only condition C	Poor	0.979
Developed land; Sealed surface (u1b6)	No	No	N/A	N/A	0.219
Developed land; Unsealed surface (u1c)	No	No	N/A	N/A	0.03
Sustainable Urban Drainage System	No	No	The water was turbid at the time of survey with litter present within the water and approximately 80% open water. The vegetation on the water margins were dominated by hard rush, with occasional soft rush *Juncus effusus*, bulrush *Typha latifolia* and reed canary grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. Passed conditions A, C, E1 and E2	Moderate	0.029
Modified Grassland (g4)	No	No	Grassland was dominated by perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* with abundant creeping buttercup *Ranunculus* repens, frequent creeping bent *Agrostis capillaris* and creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*.	Moderate	0.054
			Failed conditions B and E		
Modified Grassland (g4)	No	No	Failed conditions A, C, D and E	Poor	0.298

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
H1	Ornamental Hedgerow	No	No	N/A	Poor	0.017

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)

There are no priority or irreplaceable habitats within the Site.

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)

N/A

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)

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Climate

Current Climate Information (EI-T01)	
Nearest weather station details	Monks Wood
Days of rain per year	111
Average annual rainfall mm	602
Average temperature °C	6-15
Highest temperature – Month and temperature °C	July - 22
Lowest temperature – Month and temperature °C	February – 1.4
Average annual hours of sunshine	1555
Sunniest month and average hours of sunshine	July – 195
Average number of days with air frost	47
Frostiest month and number of days	December - 10

Potential impact of current climate on project (EI-B05)

The current climate provides optimal growing conditions for both the scrub, grassland and trees. These habitats will require sufficient water with warmer temperatures and hours of sunlight during the summer and autumn.

Potential Impact of Climate Change on Proposals (EI-B06)

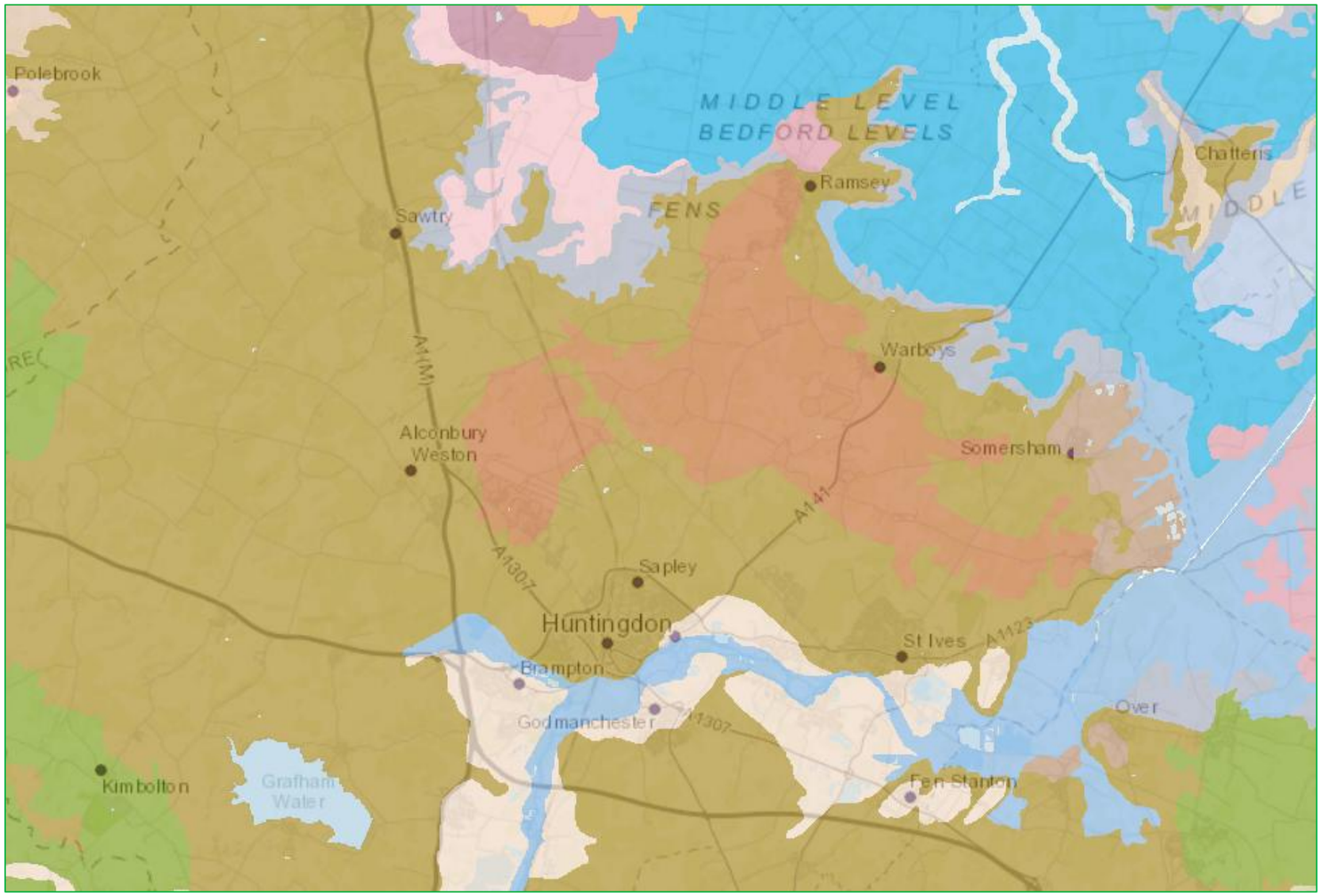
The main impact will be in relation to the establishment of the newly planted trees and shrubs as they will be particularly vulnerable whilst setting up their root systems. Increased temperatures or prolonged periods of drought may cause the trees to fail during this time. Similarly, cold and wet winters may cause rotting of the root systems before the trees have established.

The same issues will be true of the grassland establishment with seed failing during extremes of weather or prolonged change in the climatic conditions.

Soils and Substrates (EI-T02)

Summary of Soils Information (EI-B13)
There has been no soil analysis, however, the LandIS information suggests that the area is supported by Cannamore soils . This is a slowly permeable, seasonally wet, waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils. These soils are high fertility but have impeded drainage.
Potential Impact on Project (EI-B14)
The soils are expected to be suitable for scrub creation and creation of grassland that is not overly species rich. The Site will be able to retain water sufficiently for these types of habitats but will also have sufficient fertility. The seed for the grassland creation has been recommended based on this soil type.

Soils and Substrate Plan (EI-F04)



Flood Risk Zones

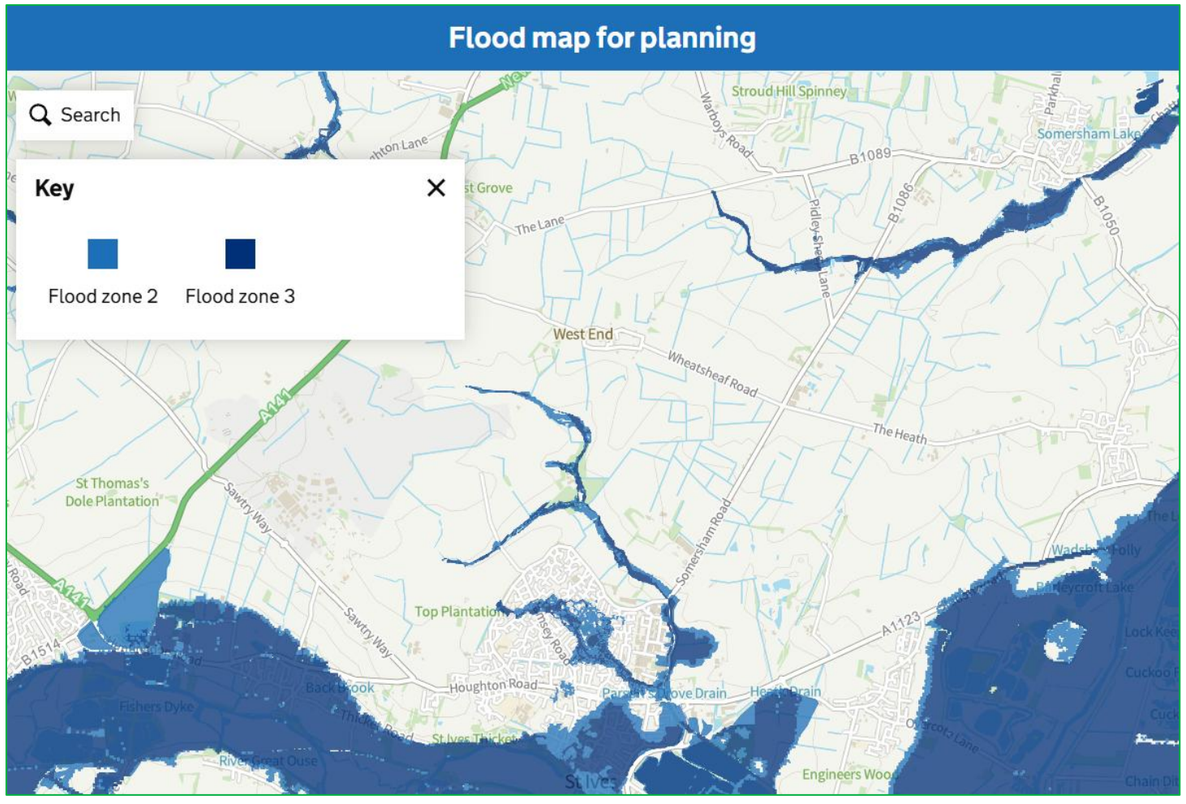
Summary of Flood Risk Information (EI-B19)

The Site is not within an recognised flood zone, which is an area with the lowest risk of flooding, defined as having less than a 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (less than 0.1%).

Potential Impact on Project (EI-B20)

Based on the lowest risk of flood for the Site, the habitats prescribed within this HMMP should not be at risk of flooding and the prescriptions within the HMMP reflect this.

Flood Risk Zone Plan (EI-F07)



Landscape Character and Designations

Summary of Landscape Character and Designations (EI-B21)

The Site is located within NCA 88, which is the Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands. This NCA is a broad, gently undulating, lowland plateau dissected by shallow river valleys that gradually widen as they approach.

Potential Impact on Project (EI-B21)

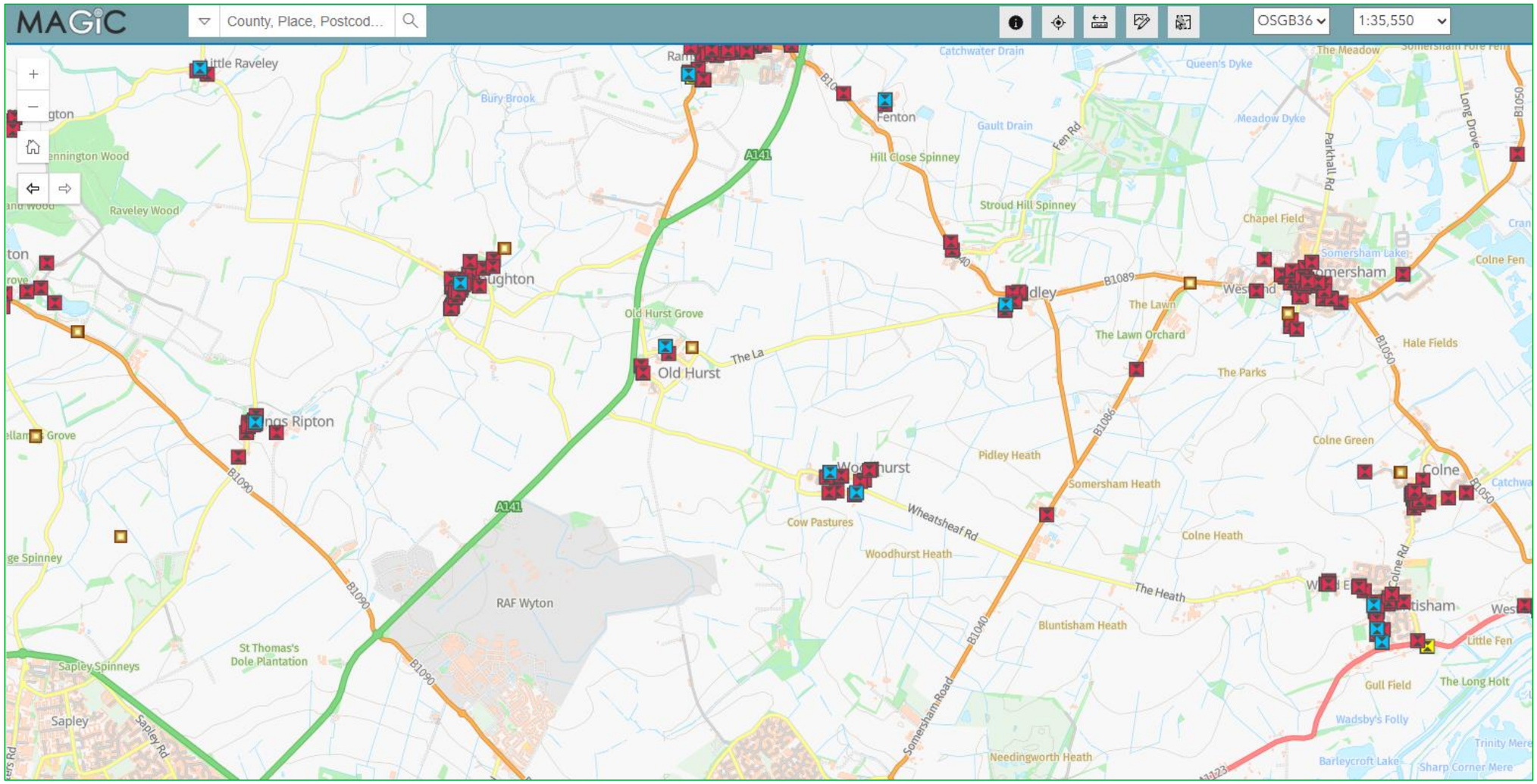
The landscape character will not have any impact on the prescriptions within this HMMP.

Landscape Character and Designations Plan (EI-F08)

Historic Environment and Earth Heritage

Summary of Historic Environment and Earth Heritage (EI-B22)
There is a Milestone, south east of the Site, which is listed but otherwise, there are no scheduled monuments or listings within 2km of the Site.
Potential Impact on Project (EI-B23)
The historic environment will not have any impact on the prescriptions within this HMMP.

Historic Environment and Earth Heritage Plan (EI-F09)



2. Planned Management Activities

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The aim of the habitat creation within the Site is to provide a native mix of scrub and grassland which will provide better habitats than currently exist, improve landscape visual screening and also increase connectivity within the wider landscape.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets
Modified Grassland	Modified Grassland	Poor	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, D, F and G. Criteria B and E will not be targeted.
Sparsely Vegetated Land	Mixed scrub	Poor	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, C and C. Criteria D will not be targeted.
Sparsely Vegetated Land	Modified Grassland	Poor	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, C, E, F and G. Criteria B and D will not be targeted.
Sparsely Vegetated Land	Rural Trees	Poor	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in criteria A, B, D. and F. Criteria C and E will not be targeted.

Habitat Retention

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

During the Construction Phase of works, the grassland and SuDS habitat will be protected by HERAs fencing to prevent any construction creep into these retained areas. Where necessary, silt fencing must also be used to prevent any run off into the SuDS area.

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01



Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 5. Grassland Low

Target Habitat:					
	Condition Assessment Criteria	**Targeted**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs. **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.**Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m^2, please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Yes	The Site will be seeded with a seed mix considered suitable for the soil conditions. The mix will contain a combination of grass, herbaceous and flowering species.	The Site will be seeded with a seed mix considered suitable for the soil conditions. The mix will contain a combination of grass, herbaceous and flowering species.	The grassland is to be cut in late summer (mid-end of August) with all arisings collected and removed from the Site. It should be cut again in Spring (March/April) ahead of the main growing season. If the monitoring of the grassland shows that the species diversity is <6 species per m^2, future management will need to include re-seeding.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	There is no scrub currently within this area of the Site.	There is no scrub currently within this area of the Site.	Any scrub will be removed as part of the mowing regime,.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
F	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20%.	Yes	There is no bracken currently within the Site.	There is no bracken currently within the Site.	Any bracken will be removed as part of the regular monitoring and management regime.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	There are no known INNS within the Site currently, this will continue to be monitored and managed.	There are no known INNS within the Site currently, this will continue to be monitored and managed.	No operations involving machinery should take place when the ground is wet, risking soil compaction. Any INNS will be removed as part of the regular monitoring and management regime.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground Preparation	Year 1 – Autumn	Topping of existing vegetation, with arisings to be left *in situ*. Hand pull or spot spray any large weeds such as thistles or docks.
Seeding	Year 1 – Autumn	A target soil temperature of 10-12 degrees would be optimal for successful establishment. Seed to be spread based on the grower's recommendations, but roughly at a rate of 4g per m^2 – A mix such as Emorsgate EL1 would be suitable for this area. In the event that weather conditions remain very dry over the spring and early summer, it may be necessary to overseed in subsequent years.
Control of harmful weeds and invasive non-native species.	Year 2 – April/May (1 visit) Year 3 -6: 1 visit each month of May (1 visit per year) Year 6-30+: As required to eliminate harmful, nuisance and invasive weeds. Top-off thistles in early July.	Any scrub growth or large weeds must be removed, including root system, before seeding. After seeding, check for and hand-pull or spot spray harmful and invasive weeds annually.
Cutting	Year 1: No cut Years 2-30: 1 cut in March/April and then late August	Cut the grassland using a mower in Spring (March/April) and then again in late August.

Grassland (Low Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GL-T03)

Similar composition to the following:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	20%
Smooth stalked meadow grass	*Poa pratensis*	15%
Yorkshire fog	*Holcus lanatus*	5%
Creeping bent	*Agrostis stolonifera*	20%
Crested dogstail	*Cynosurus cristatus*	5%
Oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgaris*	3%
Knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	3%
Self heal	*Prunella vulgaris*	10%
White clover	*Trifolium perenne*	5%
Meadow buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	10%
Black medick	*Medicago lupulina*	4%

Scrub

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (SC-T01)

Target Habitat: Mixed Scrub				
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Creation Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely match its UKHab description (where in its natural range). At least 80% of scrub is native. There are at least three native woody species. No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana,* common juniper *Juniperus communis,* sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens,* which can be up to 100% cover).	Yes	All planting will be native and a mix of five species in proportions that will ensure no one species becomes dominant, outcompeting others. Species such as blackthorn, which is known to easily sucker and spread has been purposely suggested as a lower proportion of the mix to minimise risk of dominance.	Allow for some coppicing, suckering and natural regeneration of species such as blackthorn is encouraged but should be managed to ensure other species are not outcompeted.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	Yes	-	Allow for some coppicing,suckering and natural regeneration of species such as blackthorn is encouraged but should be managed to ensure other species are not outcompeted. Ideally blackthorn levels to be kept to proportions as per original planting mix.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	Invasive species, pests and diseases can be transferred by a wide range of means, including plant stock, soil and growing media, wood and wood packaging materials, vehicles, machinery, equipment and clothing. All site personnel must be trained in the management of biosecurity risks. All plant stock to be UK grown and of local provenance. Monitor plant material and packaging at nursery and on delivery.	Check for, remove and legally dispose of all invasive and injurious weeds as required to eliminate all invasive plant species. Ensure vehicles, machinery, equipment and clothing are cleaned before and after each maintenance and monitoring site visit
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	No		
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	-	-

Scrub

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

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Scrub Creation	October – February	Strim / flail area (if required)ahead of planting to provide a clear area, all arisings to be left in situ to assist with mulching/soil condition. Notch plant trees between 3m - 5m apart (approx. 800 plants/ha). Spacing does not need to be regular. Do not plant in straight lines but try to emulate a natural structure, planting to have scalloped edges against woodland habitat to allow for access into woodland and also management of scrub. Plant mixes of species rather than single species blocks. Use small groups (3-5) of species to minimise risk of slower growing species being outcompeted by faster growing species. Use bare root shrubs 40-60cm in height, guards to be used to minimise risk of herbivore predation and damage.
Scrub Establishment (Years 1-5)	Allow 1 visit per year carried out between May – October (5 visits in total)	Check integrity of guards and repair/replace as necessary to prevent damage by herbivores. Check for, remove and legally dispose of all invasive and injurious weeds to the best of ability and as far as is reasonable.
	Allow 1 visit per year carried in August/September (5 surveys in total)	Undertake annual plant inspection and replacement survey
	November/December	Replace losses >10% each year (‘beat up’)
Scrub Management (Years 6-30)	As required throughout this period to eliminate all invasive plants.	Check for, remove and legally dispose of all invasive and injurious weeds to the best of ability.
	October - February	Allow for some coppicing, if natural losses and natural regeneration are not creating a diverse structure. Consider further planting but need to be mindful of impact on adjacent grassland habitat. Suckering of species such as blackthorn is encouraged but should be managed to ensure other species are not outcompeted. Ideally blackthorn levels to be kept to proportions as per original planting mix. Need to manage edge and minimise encroachment with grassland to avoid reduction in condition of grassland habitat. Dead and decaying wood can be left in situ or used to make hibernacula/habitat piles.

Scrub Species Lists (SC-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	30%	
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	30%	
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	20%	
Guelder rose	*Viburnum opulus*	10%	
Dogwood	*Cornus sanguinea*	10%	

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Target Habitat: Urban Trees				
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Creation Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	New trees to be planted in accordance with the species list below, only native species / cultivars to be used.	Any failures in tree planting will be replaced with the same species and variety.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	New trees to be planted in accordance with grower's recommendation and the information in this HMMP.	Pruning to be undertaken in accordance with tree variety and type, as per prescriptions within this HMMP.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No		
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	New trees to be planted in accordance with grower's recommendation and the information in this HMMP.	Any adverse impacts identified as part of the monitoring should be rectified with trees replaced, as required.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No		
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	Trees to be planted in location as show on the Habitat Creation Plan within and oversailing existing/ enhanced grassland habitat.	Area beneath trees to be managed in accordance with prescriptions of grassland enhancement above to ensure this condition is maintained.

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Timing	Prescriptions
Tree planting	November – February	Plant trees between 3-4m, use bare root or cell grown trees 40-60cm in height. Hand dig a planting hole wide enough to allow plenty of space for the root ball or bare roots to spread through the soil. Hammer a stake into the planting hole, making sure its firmly placed and tall enough to support the tree. Place the tree in the planting hole, making sure that the juncture between the root and trunk is level with the soil surface before backfilling and watering well. Use a loose tie to secure the tree to the stake and mulch around base, keeping the trunk free of material. Water frequently.
Establishment of trees (Years 1-3)	Throughout the year, additional visits may be required during drier periods.	Keep an area 50cm diameter around each tree free of tall, competing vegetation by cutting it back. Keep watered during dry periods of the year and/or if the tree is showing signs of stress. Check integrity of tree guards, repair or replace, as required to prevent damage by herbivores.
	August/September (5 surveys in total)	Undertake annual plant inspection and replacement survey.
	November/December	Replace any plant losses like for like each year.
Tree Management (Years 4-30)	Throughout the year, additional visits may be required during drier periods.	Keep an area 30cm diameter around each tree free of tall, competing vegetation by cutting it back. Keep watered during dry periods of the year and/or if the tree is showing signs of stress. Check integrity of tree guards, repair or replace, as required to prevent damage by herbivores. Remove once tree is established and any risk of herbivore damage has passed.
	November/December	Replace any plant losses like for like each year.

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*	3

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

Provide a site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and, or managing each habitat type. Consider your approach to delivering the BNG targets in case the management prescriptions do not deliver as expected.

Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Scrub / Individual Trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	Any of the newly planted trees found to be dead or severely damaged.	Replacement of tree stock, like for like within the next suitable planting period (late Autumn /Winter).
Scrub / Individual Trees	Damage to tree guards	Any damage to be recorded during regular maintenance checks.	Guards to be repaired or replaced as quickly as possible to minimise the risk of any herbivore access into the scrub / tree planting area.
Scrub / Individual Trees	Grazing pressure	Evidence of herbivore browsing during regular maintenance checks.	Evidence of grazing pressure is likely to be preceded by damage to the tree guards and therefore, in the first instance any damage or obvious failures in the guards should be remedied immediately.
Scrub / Individual Trees	Detection of disease and/or pest	Any disease or pest recorded within the tree planting area.	Seek external assistance, if required, in relation to species of pest/fungus/disease. Seek advice on appropriate course of action and undertake as quickly as possible. This may require removal of tree and re-planting of new stock. Also ensure any other agencies are notified accordingly i.e. Tree Alert or NNSS.
Scrub / Individual Trees	General changes in climate – hotter, drier conditions	Failure of planting stock	Re-consider tree species provenance if projected climatic conditions cannot be remedied. This may require the targeting of alternative Condition Assessment criteria if the species selection becomes non-native and criterion A is failed.
Grassland	The species mix fails and is outcompeted by faster growing, common grasses resulting in a failure to meet the targeted species density	Failure to meet Condition Assessment criterion A during monitoring visits after Year 5.	The remedial measure will depend on the magnitude of the failure but should focus on appropriate management. Assuming the plant composition is not a good example of its intended habitat type, removal of any dominant plants (e.g., thistle, nettle, bramble), an initial cut and subsequent scarification, and an overseeding of the same (or similar) grass and wildflower species mix.
Grassland	Changes in underlying soil conditions – lower or increased water levels	Evidence of plant failure, regular inundation or cracking of ground.	Review seed mix if it is failing and consider overseeding with an adjusted mix to compensate for the new conditions.

3. Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)
Habitats within the Site will be monitored with the aim of establishing whether or no they are on track to meet the target conditions as set out in this HMMP and if not, what management work needs to be undertaken to ensure that the targets are met. Monitoring will be undertaken in Years 1,3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30. All monitoring will be undertaken by specialist ecologists. The criteria within the relevant Condition Assessment will form the basis of guiding best practice for management in order to achieve a 'Moderate' condition grassland, scrub habitat and individual trees.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

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

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Grassland	Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and number of species per m^2. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list and presence of scrub / INNS	Biennially from years 1-5 and then every 5 years thereafter during May – June.
Mixed Scrub	To be undertaken across the whole area of planting. Monitoring will involve undertaking a Condition Assessment using the BNG Scrub Condition Assessment Criteria survey forms. As part of the Scrub Condition Assessment, checks will be made for: • Failure of or damage to planting/tree failure • Disease within planting stock and signs of pests and/or INNS • Loss or damage to guards	Biennially from years 1-5 and then every 5 years thereafter. In each survey year, the Scrub Condition Assessment must be carried out once. This should be in spring when species can be readily identified including any INNS.
Individual Trees	To be undertaken across the whole area of planting. Monitoring will involve undertaking a Condition Assessment using the BNG Individual Tree Condition Assessment Criteria survey forms. As part of the Individual Tree Condition Assessment, checks will be made for: • Failure of or damage to planting/tree failure • Disease within planting stock and signs of pests and/or INNS • Loss or damage to guards	Biennially from years 1-5 and then every 5 years thereafter. In each survey year, the Individual Tree Condition Assessment must be carried out once.

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
Anderson Transport Limited	Huntingdonshire District Council

Provide details of when the monitoring surveys and reports will be undertaken and submitted. You can extend the table and adjust according to your required schedule.

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y1	September	December	Report on progress against criteria within the appropriate Condition Assessment and any proposed changes to management to address any failures of criteria that will jeopardise the target conditions.
Y3	September	December	
Y5	September	December	
Y10	September	December	
Y15	September	December	
Y20	September	December	
Y25	September	December	
Y30	September	December	

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)
Regular monitoring during establishment in year 1-5, coupled with 5-yearly monitoring, thereafter, will help to define the adaptive management approaches required over the 30-year lifetime. Monitoring surveys and assessment will take place during the spring-summer of each monitoring year, with the results of the work reported towards the end of a calendar year to include the management plan for years thereafter. This cycle of survey, reporting and management planning will form the basis of any adaptive management required. The Landowner will then be responsible for implementing an appropriate remediation action to address the issue and minimise the risk of targeted condition failure. The Risk Register within this HMMP should be used to provide additional detail on appropriate remediation measures. Where new risks are identified, as part of monitoring works or other observations, the Risk Register should be incorporated to the management plan and updated accordingly. A record should also be kept of actions arising during the year, which can then be considered as part of the monitoring report and ultimately included within any recommendations for changes within the management plan and schedule.