

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Nup End Industrial Estate, Nup End, Old Knebworth, Knebworth, Hertfordshire, SG3 6QJ
Date:	28/05/2026
Version:	1

Client:

Author:



Template published by Natural England.

We acknowledge the significant input from the HMMPT user-testers and production on Natural England's behalf by FPCR Environment and Design.

Contents

1. Project Background..... 3

Summary of Management Plan 3

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01..... 4

Site Context Plan PB-F02.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Phasing strategy..... 5

Roles and Responsibilities 5

Land Use Summary..... 7

Site Context Photos PB-F03..... 7

Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01 8

Baseline and Environmental Information**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

2. Planned Management Activities 10

Principles Informed by Design Stage 10

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01 11

Habitat Retention..... 12

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions 13

Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02 16

3. Monitoring Schedule 21

Monitoring Strategy 21

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01..... 21

Monitoring Reports 22

Adaptive Management 22

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	Final	Heather Stuckey/ 28/05/2026	Martin O’Connor 28/05/2026

Document Details

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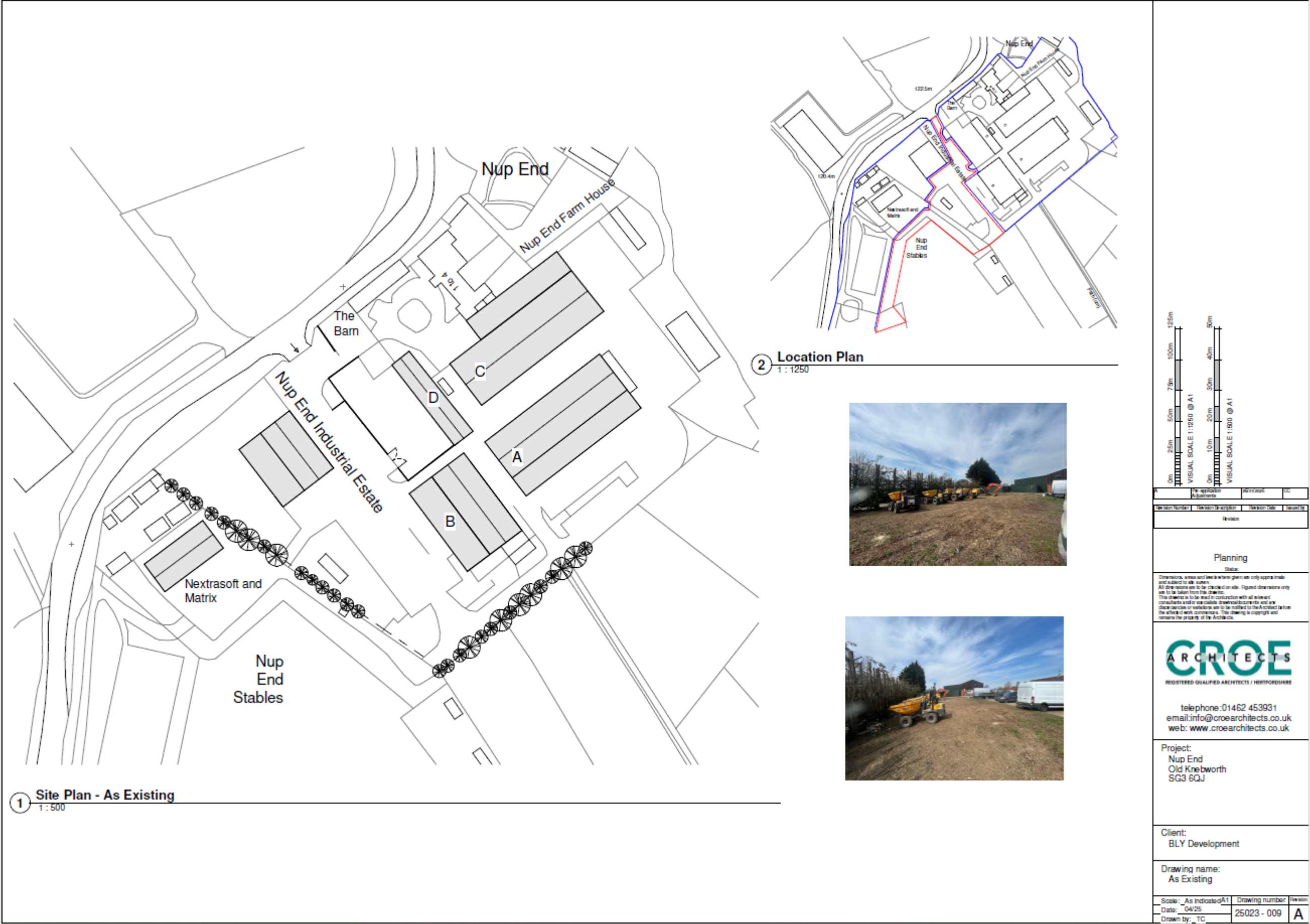
1. Project Background

Summarise the key aspects of your management plan in this section. Table PB-B01 can be extended to suit the specific needs of individual projects.

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Nup End Industrial Estate, Nup End, Old Knebworth, Knebworth, Hertfordshire, SG3 6QJ
BNG Project Name and Address	N/A
Author Organisation	Cherryfield Ecology Ltd
Landowner	Bly Developments Ltd
Land Manager	N/A
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Bly Developments Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	30 years following the completion of the last implementation works
Planning authority	North Hertfordshire District Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	26/00260/FP
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	
Metric revision/title	The_Statutory_Metric_Macro_Enabled_1.0.4- Unit E Nup End Industrial Estate
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02		
Hierarchy Level	Action	Habitat on site
Avoidance	Avoid	There are no priority habitats on site that would make avoidance necessary.
Minimise	Retain	The ornamental hedgerow running through the site consists of a line of leylandii trees. These have been topped, however, remains present on site and will be retained within the development. Three small trees are present, which will also be retained, with car parking space designed to accommodate their retention.
	Enhance	No habitats will be enhanced.
Compensation	On-site creation	A larger area of developed land; sealed surface will be created on site, with a new length of native hedgerow. New trees will be planted within the adjacent horse paddock. These trees will be protected from horse predation via appropriate fencing.
	Off-site creation	N/A
Timescales for Actions PB-B03		
Landscaping works (habitat establishment) will commence upon completion of the construction phase.		
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04		
Monitoring will commence in year two following habitat establishment. Thereafter, monitoring will be undertaken in year 5, then every 5 years until year 30.		
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05		
Full planning consent 26/00260/FP		
Funding PB-B06		
Funding for the habitat creation will be provided by the landowner		
Legal Agreement PB-B07		
N/A		



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		HS		
Organisation		Cherryfield Ecology Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	Commencement of the first implementation works	End Date:	30 years following the completion of the last implementation works
Cherryfield Ecology are responsible for overseeing the preparation of this HMMP and for providing ecological advice on the delivery of the habitat establishment and management prescriptions provided. They will also be responsible for ensuring the landowner/management organisation is aware of protected and/or notable species constraints potentially present on Site				
Statement of Competency				
Cherryfield Ecology follows British standards where required or appropriately recognised standards for other surveys. Data is carefully collected and processed along with photographic and video evidence. Professional reports are delivered to clients, and Local Authorities respect our work and decisions. Heather holds a Plant Identification Test (PID) Level 3, is Morph Accredited and has been conducting habitat condition assessments and biodiversity net gain (BNG) calculations for three years. She has delivered BNG across multiple sites, including householder, minor and major developments.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10	
Name or Initials	n/a
Organisation	Bly Developments Ltd

Responsibility	Start Date:	Commencement of the first implementation works	End Date:	30 years following the completion of the last implementation works
Managing the creation & management of the proposed habitats on site				
Statement of Competency				
Bly Developments Ltd. is a property development company with established experience in the delivery, management and oversight of construction and land development projects, including the engagement and coordination of specialist professional consultants. The habitat creation and management works set out in the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan will be delivered and maintained under the company's oversight, with all specialist ecological works — including habitat creation, condition assessment, and ongoing monitoring against the agreed BNG metrics — undertaken by suitably qualified ecological contractors retained by the company for that purpose. Bly Developments Ltd. will be responsible for funding, commissioning and administering these works throughout the management period to ensure the biodiversity net gain requirements are achieved and maintained. The company has the financial resources and project management capability to procure, instruct and supervise the appropriate ecological expertise required to meet the obligations of the HMMP in full.				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		N/A (as above)		
Organisation				
Responsibility	Start Date:		End Date:	
Statement of Competency				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		n/a		
Organisation		North Hertfordshire District Council		

Responsibility	Start Date:	Commencement of the first establishment works	End Date:	30 years following the completion of the first establishment works

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The baseline habitats on site were assessed via a site walkover on the 17/11/2025 and include developed land; sealed surface, modified grassland, individual trees and non-native and ornamental hedgerow.

Clearance works had previously occurred on a section of grassland and four trees had been removed.

The area of cleared grassland has since regenerated, and currently consists of tall ruderal species, dominated by nettle. Based on the quantity of nettle and the assessment of the adjacent areas of grassland, this is deemed to be modified grassland in poor condition. Across all areas of grassland, the max count of species per m² was 5, with the average being 4.

Based on the client image (Figure 2) the four trees are deemed to have been ‘small’ (with a DBH of less than 30cm) and are assumed to have been in good condition.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The proposed development includes for the construction of a new building with associated parking.

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

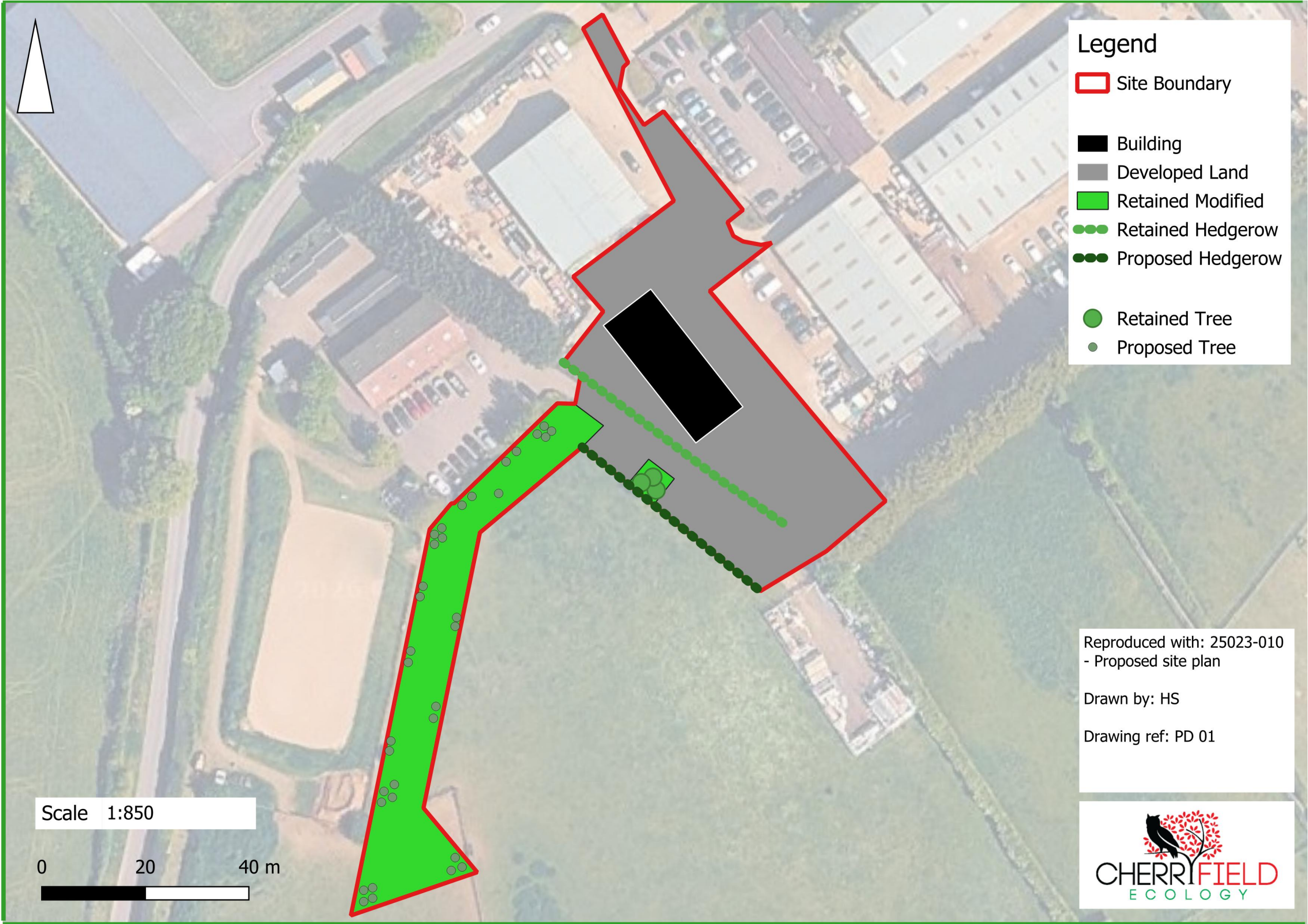


Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01

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?	☐	
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?	☐	
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	
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?	☐	
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☐	Please see BNG 2025 Cherryfield Ecology -Unit E Nup End Industrial Estate Nup End Old Knebworth Hertfordshire SG3 6QJ
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☐	
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?	☐	
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	
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?	☐	
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	
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?	☐	
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	



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

Habitat to be created will tie in with the existing, to include:

- New tree planting
- New native hedgerow planting

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 site consists of mainly low distinctiveness habitats within an industrial estate. Therefore, habitats on site are limited by the site usage & instead, the adjacent horse paddock has been used to provide new tree planting.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

This table presents a summary record of what you have agreed to deliver based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve. Include the relevant ‘Area’, ‘Hedgerow’, and ‘Watercourse’ types to be implemented and managed throughout the period of 30 years or more.

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
n/a	Urban Tree		n/a	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. Criterion C & E will not be targeted-	
n/a	Native Hedgerow		n/a	Poor	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric.	Criterion B1, B2, D1 and D2 will be targeted to achieve poor condition	Condition of the hedgerow will be limited by factors such as site usage

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

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

The ornamental hedgerow on site will be retained, as will the three individual trees, with the parking area designed to accommodate the retention of these.

The grassland within the horse paddock will be retained, with tree planting over the top.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

Heras fencing will be installed around the construction zone, with dust screening to protect the adjacent habitats, including the retained trees.

Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (UT-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 9. Individual Trees

Target Habitat:		Urban Trees				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes		Native species will be planted.		Root ball trees are preferred because, initially, they require less water. Trees to be planted starting October to February. Trees should be fitted with stakes at planting.
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 will be planted individually and should be pruned sensitively to produce balanced and natural growth. The use of stakes at planting are essential to promote healthy growth form.		Ongoing pruning practices should be tailored specific to the tree species ensuring a healthy and balanced canopy develops and is continuous. Trees should be staked when planted to promote upright growth.
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				Trees will be checked annually for any damage, with protection measures instated if 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 will be planted over grassland		

Individual Trees

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

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
Ground preparation and planting		October	Tree stock 1-5 years old should be utilised for planting. Clear the planting area of weeds, grass and debris to reduce competition for nutrients and water. Dig a hole 2-3 times the width of the root-ball and slightly shallower than the root ball’s height. Ensure the root collar (where the roots meet the trunk) is level with the surrounding soil. Handle the root ball gently to prevent root damage. Remove any non-biodegradable wrapping material but keep burlap intact if biodegradable. Mix excavated soil with organic matter (e.g., compost). Backfill gently, firming the soil to eliminate air pockets while avoiding compaction. Create a shallow, raised ring of soil around the base to hold water. Apply a 5-10 cm (2-4 inch) layer of mulch (e.g., wood chips or bark) around the base but avoid direct contact with the trunk. Remove damaged or diseased branches during planting.
Staking and protection		October and annually for 2 years	Stake the tree to provide support against wind until the roots establish (1-2 years). Use one or two stakes, depending on wind exposure. Position stakes at an angle and tie them loosely to allow some tree movement, encouraging root anchoring. Use soft ties or tree straps to prevent bark damage. Install a tree guard to prevent damage from wildlife, such as deer or rabbits. Check and adjust guards, ties and stakes periodically; particularly after extreme weather events. Remove all after the first or second growing season once the tree is stable. A 1m grass and weed radius to be maintained during tree establishment to create a buffer between grass cutting machinery and tree stems.
Watering & mulching		First two years after planting. Thereafter, as needed.	Water bi-weekly between the months of April – September, for the first 2 years after planting (reduce regularity if rainfall, increase regularity if drought) Inspect the mulched areas in the growing season for the first two years: - Pull back any mulch piled near the trunk if it has shifted. - Check moisture levels under mulch; adjust irrigation if necessary. - Remove weeds that break through thin mulch layers promptly. - Add more organic mulch annually or biannually depending on decomposition rate.
Pruning and maintenance		Annually	Prune in late winter or early spring while the tree is dormant. Focus on shaping and removing dead, diseased, or crossing branches. Pruning should be limited to any branch clipping required to promote balanced and upright growth. Cut back to healthy wood or the point of origin. Cut off suckers at the base of the trunk and water sprouts along branches or the trunk.

			Retain the central leader and remove competing leaders or vertical branches. Space out branches to create a balanced structure. Thin out crowded areas to improve light penetration and air circulation. Cut back excessively long branches to a bud or side branch to maintain proportional growth. Always cut just outside the branch collar (the swollen area where the branch meets the trunk or another branch). Avoid leaving stubs or making flush cuts.
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Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>		
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>		
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>		

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and hedgerow type. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 8. Hedgerow

Target Hedgerow Type:			New native hedgerow			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	No				
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	No				
B3	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes				Management will support and promote the continued growth of the hedgerow structure and diversity. Hedgerows will be trimmed annually, with only one side of each hedgerow will be cut each year, allow the hedgerows to develop and mature over time.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes				Any gaps that appear will be infilled
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: - measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and - is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	No				
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No				Regular monitoring and management will be implemented to manage the ground flora and take remedial action where nutrient-enriched vegetation becomes dominant.

D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes			Hedgerow planting will only involve native tree and shrub planting.	Regular monitoring and management will be implemented to ensure non-native and invasive species do not grow within the hedgerows or associated grassland buffers.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes				The hedgerow will be adjacent to car parking, but the base of the hedgerow will be protected and the far side falls adjacent to a horse paddock with no human damage anticipated.
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	n/a				
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	n/a				

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

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

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
New hedgerow planting		Autumn	Native trees and shrub species will be planted in two staggered rows approximately 30cm apart, aiming to plant around 4-6 plants per metre. Any evidence of existing soil compaction along the hedgerow will be remediated before planting to ensure the soil is able to support new growth. Small planting pits will be dug as shallow squares with the base of the planting pit will be broken up to encourage aeration to the depth of a garden fork prior to planting. Backfilling of soil will utilise existing excavated soils only with no compost or fertiliser application. Existing sub soils and top soils should be kept separate during excavation, with the subsoil backfilled first before topping with topsoil. Lightly firm down the back fill, avoiding compaction. It will be important to ensure that plants are not planted lower than the surrounding ground level. The aim of planting will be to ensure that the level that the tree/shrub base meets the soil level will be slightly above ground level, aiming for 25mm above. After planting, water the any areas of new hedgerow/tree planting.
Watering		First two years after planting. Thereafter, as needed.	Water bi-weekly between the months of April – September, for the first 2 years after planting (reduce regularity if rainfall, increase regularity if drought).
Staking and protection		October and annually for 2 years	Stake new hedgerow plants to provide support against wind until the roots establish (1-2 years). Use one or two stakes, depending on wind exposure. Position stakes at an angle and tie them loosely to allow some tree movement, encouraging root anchoring. Use soft ties or tree straps to prevent bark damage. Install a tree guard to prevent damage from wildlife, such as deer or rabbits. Check and adjust guards, ties and stakes periodically; particularly after extreme weather events. Remove all after the first or second growing season once the tree is stable.
Management – Weed Control		Year round	The hedgerow ground flora should be monitored for the prevalence of species indicative of sub-optimal condition, bracken, and scrub. The use of herbicides to control pernicious species such as thistles and nettles should be avoided as it will harm other broad-leaved plants. Targeted strimming before seeds set should be introduced over successive years with all arisings removed, where this is not successful spot treatment with herbicide should be implemented as a last resort. Monitoring will take place between April and September.
Long Term Management			Hedgerows will be managed on a rotational basis with ½ the total hedgerow resource cut each year, during late winter, after fruiting and prior to the bird nesting season (March). Hedgerows will be cut to a minimum of 2-3m in height, avoiding damaging

			trees. Alter the cut line each time to prevent knotting. Where species die back in the hedge, they should be replaced on a like for like basis to maintain woody species diversity. Monitoring for invasive species, natural tree loss and undesirable species will be required to ensure that the hedgerows maintain their function, structure and diversity onsite.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	40	
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	20	
Field Maple	Acer campestre	10	
Hazel	Corylus avellana	10	
Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus	5	
Spindle	Euonymus europaeus	5	
Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	5	
Wayfaring tree	Vibrunum lantana	5	

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.

This is a pre-emptive list. The list of potential risks should be as comprehensive as possible to provide confidence in the delivery of the management plan objectives. Complete each habitat's management targets and prescriptions first, then consider the likelihood of the risk occurring and what impacts it may have if it was to occur. Consider how these may feed back into monitoring requirements.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
	Rural Trees	Newly planted trees failing to establish	Individual trees fail between years 1-10	Replacement tree planting undertaken upon note of failures
	Rural Trees	Canopy becomes uneven	Canopy becomes lopsided or sparse	Adaptive pruning measures undertaken
	Hedgerow	Hedgerow plants fail to establish	Hedgerow plants fail to establish within the 30 year period	Failures will be replaced as necessary
	Hedgerow	Gappiness within hedgerow	Gaps observed within hedgerow	Additional planting undertaken

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)

Following implementation (to include soil preparation), the project will be monitored at varying degrees from the first year of establishment through to the end of the 30 year management period.

The site will be monitored in years 2 and 5 to review how the establishment of the proposed habitats is progressing. The key observations during this period will be to determine whether habitats are successfully establishing and whether or not replacement planting may be required.

Following this, monitoring will be undertaken every 5 years, starting from year 5. The key elements of this monitoring will be to review whether the long-term management practices are achieving and/or maintaining) the targeted condition scores for the proposals. During this period, adaptive management measures will be reviewed to determine whether there are any opportunities to alter management to encourage additional habitat enhancements.

It is expected that the 30-year monitoring period will commence following the completion of the implementation works.

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
Trees	Tree health, size and condition checked	Years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30. Surveys to be completed between July and August.
Hedgerows	Throughout the management plan period, the hedgerows will be monitored for: - Hedgerow structure (Height and width) - Hedgerow gaps - Grassland buffer size - Nutrient enrichment - Invasive and neophyte species presence - Signs of damage (including excessive browsing and grassland poaching)	Years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30. Hedgerow monitoring should take place between May – August.

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
Cherryfield Ecology Ltd	North Hertfordshire 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
Y2	September	September or October	Cherryfield Ecology will conduct a site visit to assess the progress of the habitats and their condition, after which they will complete a monitoring report to be sent to the council
Y5	September	September or October	As above
Y10	September	September or October	As above
Y15	September	September or October	As above
Y20	September	September or October	As above
Y30	September	September or October	As above

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

To ensure its effectiveness, this management plan will undergo regular updates and reviews every five years. The monitoring reports will provide feedback on the implementation of the plan, and any necessary changes will be made accordingly. Additionally, the plan will identify and address any previously unknown risks that may arise.

In addition to the schedule of monitoring surveys, the landowner/ manager will report any changes to the land as and when they arise, such as changes to the land management, the introduction of new plant species or any outside factors such as flooding. This will ensure that any problems which arise will be dealt with in a timely manner.

Any recommendations within the annual reports should be acted on immediately and proof of the required measures taken provided.

Where management prescriptions are failing to meet the requirements agreed within the supporting BNG assessment, adaptive management will be agreed with the client. This could include planting new native trees in different locations/ using different species.