



**LAND SOUTH OF 295 MAIN STREET, STANTON
UNDER BARDON, LEICESTERSHIRE**
**LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

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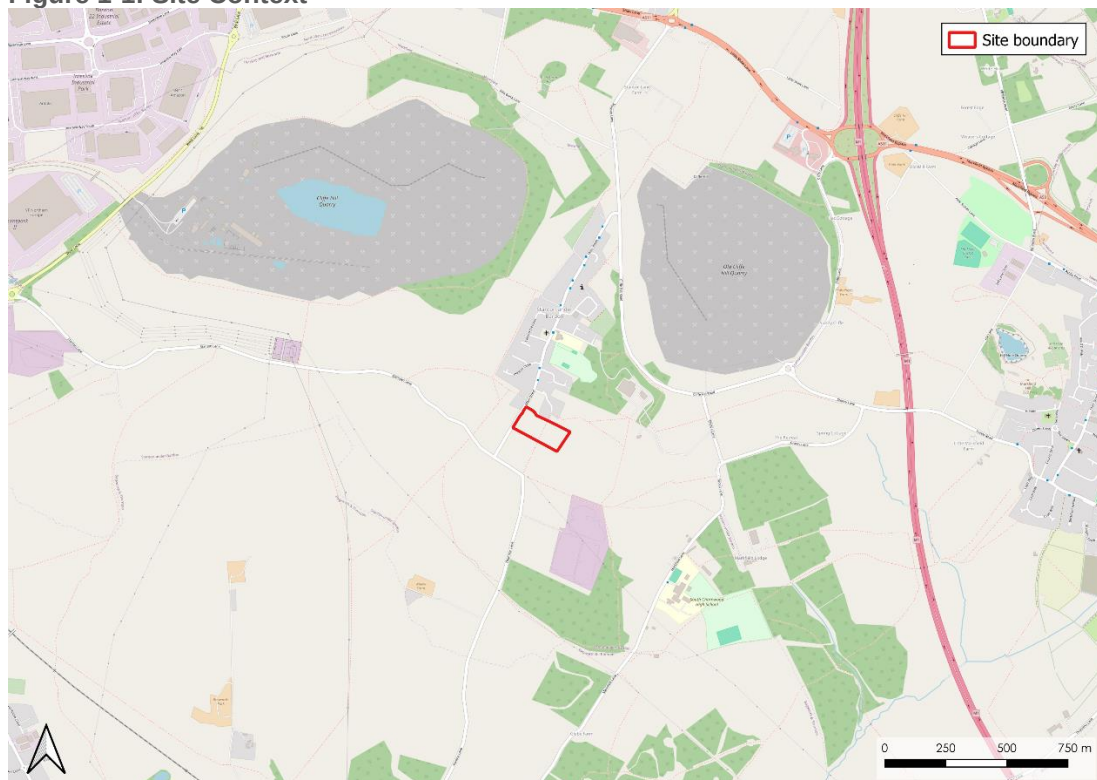
1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 1.1 This Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been completed on behalf of Allison Homes for the Site: Land South Of 295 Main Street Stanton Under Bardon Leicestershire. It has been produced to provide details to inform the discharge of Condition 13 of the approved planning permission reference 22/00527/OUT for *Outline Application for proposed development of up to 50 dwellings (All Matters Reserved, except access)*.
- 1.2 This LEMP follows and is underpinned by the BNG Assessment for the Site by Tyler Grange completed in 2024 and the landscaping masterplan for the Site; a copy of which is appended at the end of this document. The LEMP does not however include details of habitats identified in the supporting BNG assessment as 'off-Site' land; as this is outside of Allison Homes control. Where necessary Allison Homes, proposed to purchase BNG credits to achieve the necessary BNG without use of the off-Site land.
- 1.3 Previous relevant reporting for the Site (in support of the planning application) is also referenced below:
 - Ecological Assessment completed by Tyler Grange in 2022 (report reference 13791_R04c_MR_CW);
 - Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment completed by Tyler Grange in 2024 (report reference 17364_R01_EM);
 - Tree Survey & Arboricultural Implications Assessment Tree Retention & Removal Plan completed by Lightwoods Green Ltd in 2022 (report reference 28 March 2022 Stanton Under Bardon).
- 1.4 This document is also written alongside a Construction Ecological Management Plan for the Site (reference JME_2338_CEMP_01_V1) and should be read in conjunction.

Site Details

- 1.5 The Site comprises a modified grassland field on the southern edge of the village of Stanton-under-Barton in north-eastern Leicestershire. Arable land surrounds the village with blocks of woodland and a network of ponds to the east, south and west with a solar farm to the south-east, Old Cliffe Hill Quarry to the north-east and Cliffe Hil Quarry to the north-west. .

Figure 1-1: Site Context



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Purpose of This Report

- 1.6 This LEMP provides detail in relation to Conditions 13 of the outline planning permission which state:

13: No development shall take place (including ground works or vegetation clearance) until a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. This shall be based on the BNG metric spreadsheet completed by Tyler Grange (Milly Robinson 16/05/22). The LEMP shall include the following details:

- a) Description and evaluation of the features to be created/managed.*
- b) Aims and objectives of management.*
- c) Appropriate management options for achieving aims and objectives.*
- d) Prescriptions for management actions.*
- e) Work schedule.*
- f) Species/seed mixes to be planted/sown.*
- g) Ongoing monitoring and remedial measures.*

The development shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details at all times.



Reason: In order to protect the protected wildlife species and their habitats that are known to exist on the site in accordance with Policy DM6 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016).

Roles and Responsibilities

- 1.7 Allison Homes will be responsible for the implementation of this LEMP and a management body will be appointed to undertake the 30 year management of the Site.

Implementation and Long Term Maintenance

- 1.8 A specialist landscaping contractor should be appointed to undertake the habitat management creation and prescriptions set out within this document.

Legal and Funding Mechanisms

- 1.9 The 30 year management should be secured by Alison Homes and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council through a S106 agreement.



2. LEGISLATION

- 2.1 The Environment Act (2021) set out the requirement for 10% BNG's in development. On 12th February 2024, via secondary legislation, this 10% requirement became mandatory.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024) informs Local Planning Authorities planning policies and when reviewing planning applications affecting features of value to nature conservation. Sections relevant to biodiversity include:
- Paragraph 187-191; and,
 - Paragraphs 192-201;
- 2.3 The NPPF is available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>.
- 2.4 Local planning policy was also reviewed including the following resources:
- Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan 2020-2039);
 - Site Allocations & Development Management Policies DPD 2016;
 - Biodiversity Action Plans for Leicestershire
- 2.5 At the time of authoring, there was no approved local nature recovery strategy document in place for the authority area.



3. PROPOSED/RETAINED HABITATS

Post Development Habitats

- 3.1 The table below provides a summary of the baseline habitats and their impacts as part of the development.

Table 3-1: Summary of Impacts to Baseline Habitats

HABITAT TYPE	Condition	DESCRIPTION
Modified grassland	Poor	Lost to facilitate development.
Modified grassland	Good	Lost to facilitate development.
Traditional Orchards	Poor	Lost to facilitate development.
Developed Land; Sealed Surface	N/A	Lost to facilitate development.
Urban Tree	Good	Retained.
Native hedgerow with trees	Good	Section retained – section lost to facilitate access into the development.
Native hedgerow with trees	Moderate	Lost to facilitate development.
Native hedgerow with trees – associated with bank or ditch	Good	Retained

Habitat Creation

- 3.2 The Table below provides the habitats to be created at the Site as part of the proposals, with a description of the habitat type and the target condition. The proposed plan can be found at the end of the report.

Table 3-2: Summary of Habitats to be Created at the Site

HABITAT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TARGET CONDITION
Modified grassland	Grassland located in areas of open public space will include an amenity seed mix to be planted with Germinal A22 Low Maintenance seed mx at 50g per m2 Grassland should be sown in the spring. Initial stripping of topsoil 40-50mm should take place to reduce nutrient loading. Seed should be broadcast by hand or via a seed dispersal tool at a rate in accordance with supplier instructions. Seed must have good contact with bare soil to promote successful growth. If birds are an issue, a layer of low nutrient soil should be cast over the seed 10mm thick.	Poor
Modified grassland	Grassland located to the frontage of the Site along the north-western boundary in areas of open public space will include a species rich lawn mix to be planted with Emorsgate seeds EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mix to be planted at 4g per m2	Moderate



	Grassland should be sown in the spring. Initial stripping of topsoil 40-50mm should take place to reduce nutrient loading. Seed should be broadcast by hand or via a seed dispersal tool at a rate in accordance with supplier instructions. Seed must have good contact with bare soil to promote successful growth. If birds are an issue, a layer of low nutrient soil should be cast over the seed 10mm thick.	
Other neutral grassland	Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) located on the on south-eastern corner of the Site to be planted with Emorsgate Seeds EM3 – Special general purpose meadow at 4g per m2 density. Emergent marginal native wetland plant assemblage to be planted at the balancing pond peripheries with their respective roots planted into submerged shallow margins, species include: Lesser pond sedge <i>Carex acutiformis</i> Cuckoo flower <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> Greater pond sedge <i>Carex riparia</i> Yellow flag iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> Ragged robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> Purple loosestrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> Water smartweed <i>Persicaria amphibia</i> Wetland plants should not be planted/kept out of water on-Site as it is likely such species will die. Therefore, their installation in coir rolls or directly planting needs to be considered carefully alongside 'filling the pond'	Moderate
Mixed scrub	Areas of native scrub will be planted along the south-eastern and north-eastern section of the Site within areas of open public space. Planting of whips should follow supplier instructions. Individual specimens should be at least 300mm apart. Should be planted in autumn or spring. Scrub should be planted in the spring or autumn, staked to encourage upright growth and care should be taken to avoid soil piled up against the stem of the tree. Species will include: Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Field rose <i>Rosa arvensis</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Moderate
Other neutral grassland	Areas of Wildflower meadows located along the southern corner of the Site in areas of open public space to be planted with Emorsgate Seeds EM3 – Special general purpose meadow at 4g per m2 density. Grassland should be sown in the spring. Initial stripping of topsoil 40mm should take place to reduce nutrient loading. Seed should be broadcast by hand or via a seed dispersal tool at a rate in accordance with supplier instructions. Seed must have good contact with bare soil to promote successful growth. If birds are an issue, a layer of low nutrient soil should be cast over the seed 10mm thick.	Moderate
Urban tree	A range of native and ornamental species as well as native cultivars to be planted in areas of open space across the Site. Species include: Green Spire Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Green Spire' Littleleaf linden <i>Tilia cordata</i> Rowan 'Sheerwater Seedling' <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> 'Sheerwater' European mountain ash <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Whitebeam <i>Sorbus aria</i> Sessile Oak <i>Quercus petraea</i> Cherry Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardii' Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> Crab apple <i>Malus tschonoskii</i>	Moderate



	Hornbeam 'Lucas' <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Lucas' Common Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Serviceberry 'Robin Hill' <i>Amelanchier</i> 'Robin Hill' Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Norway maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King' Field Maple 'Elsrijk' <i>Acer campestre</i> 'Elsrijk' Planting should follow supplier instructions. Trees should be appropriately spaced, this will be species dependant with fruit trees tolerant of 3-6m spacing and larger standards such as beech and silver birch requiring a broader spacing. Trees should be planted in the spring or autumn, staked to encourage upright growth and care should be taken to avoid soil piled up against the stem of the tree.	
Other woodland; Broadleaved	Woodland planting to be located on the north-eastern section of the Site. Woodland will feature native species including: Small-leaved lime <i>Tilia cordata</i> Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Pendunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i> Crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i> Woodland ground to be planted with specific woodland seed mix Emorsgate Seeds EW1F Wildflowers for woodland to be sown at 4g per m². Planting of saplings should follow supplier instructions. Individual specimens should be at least 300mm apart. Should be planted in autumn or spring. Trees should be planted in the spring or autumn, staked to encourage upright growth and care should be taken to avoid soil piled up against the stem of the tree.	Moderate
Native species rich hedgerow	Native species rich hedgerows to be planted along the southern boundary and along a section of the northern boundary. Species will include: Guelder rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> Field maple <i>Acer Campestre</i> Planting of whips should follow supplier instructions. Individual specimens should be at least 300mm apart. Should be planted in autumn or spring. Scrub should be planted in the spring or autumn, staked to encourage upright growth and care should be taken to avoid soil piled up against the stem.	Moderate
Developed land; sealed surface	Buildings and infrastructure. Not discussed further.	N/A
Vegetated garden	Front and back gardens of properties. Not discussed further.	N/A
Un-vegetated garden	Front and back gardens of properties. Not discussed further.	N/A



Introduced shrub	Introduced shrubs to be planted as ornamental feature within the Sites open space to include: <i>Photinia x fraseri</i> 'Little Red Robin' <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Hidcote' <i>Hebe albicans</i> 'Red Edge' <i>Cistus</i> 'Silver Pink' <i>Carex oshimensis</i> 'Evergold' <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto Luyken' <i>Photinia x fraseri</i> 'Little Red Robin' <i>Festuca glauca</i> 'Elijah Blue' <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus repens</i> <i>Brachyglottis</i> 'Sunshine' <i>Skimmia japonica</i> 'Rubella' <i>Sarcococca hookerana humilis</i> <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> <i>Lonicera nitida</i> 'Silver Beauty' <i>Lonicera nitida</i> 'May Green' <i>Hebe pinguifolia</i> 'Sutherlandii' <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus repens</i> <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> <i>Photinia x fraseri</i> 'Red Robin' <i>Fatsia japonica</i> <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> 'Maculata' <i>Cornus alba</i> 'Elegantissima' <i>Aucuba japonica</i> Planting should be as per supplier instructions.	Poor
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Habitat Retention

- 3.3 The Table below provides the habitats to be retained at the Site as part of the proposals, with a description of the habitat type and the target condition. The soft landscaping proposals masterplan can be found in Appendix 1.

Table 3-3: Summary of the Habitats to be Retained at the Site

HABITAT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONDITION
Native Hedgerow with trees	Two hedgerows will be retained and protected with all trees in the hedge canopy also protected as part of development; all in accordance with BS5837:2012. Prior to selling any of the property plots gaps in the hedgerows must be filled using native stock typical of the hedgerows to include hawthorn, blackthorn and dog rose. Following prescriptions set out in Table 3.3 above with regards to planting. This will ensure hedges are properly reinforced and create a more robust green corridor.	Good



Native Hedgerow with trees associated with bank or ditch	Large sections of the hedgerows at the peripheries will form the boundary of residential properties. These sections of the hedgerows can not be secured as part of this LEMP. However, a point of sale agreement will be put in place to ensure residents cannot remove the hedgerows at the boundaries in favour of fencing to ensure their long term protection. However, for those sections outside private curtilage, management steps are provided later in this document for these features. Hedgerows will be trimmed back for visibility and enhanced to form a good condition; all tree works to be complete in accordance with BS3998: 2010 and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012.	Good
Ash tree	All tree works to be complete in accordance with BS3998: 2010 and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012.	Good

Ecological Trends and Constraints

- 3.4 All of the habitats to be retained and created at the Site are of low/medium difficulty to create and maintain. The habitats to be created at the Site are considered to all likely achieve their target condition with appropriate management prescriptions.



4. HABITAT MANAGEMENT

4.1 The following habitats to be created at the Site will be subject to management to ensure they meet their target conditions:

- SUDS pond;
- Mixed Scrub;
- Other Neutral Grassland
- Modified Grassland;
- Retained Native hedgerows with trees;
- Retained Native hedgerows with trees associated with bank or ditch;
- Retained ash tree;
- Planted species rich native hedgerow;
- Other Broadleaved woodland and,
- Urban Trees.

4.2 Appendix 1 provides a post intervention landscaping plan of the Site for reference.

4.3 In order for the habitats to meet the target conditions as set out by the condition assessment criteria management prescriptions can be undertaken if and when required. Table 4.1 provides the management prescriptions to be undertaken for each condition criteria for the habitats to be created within areas of public space. The criteria provided for each of the habitat types is based on the statutory metric condition assessments 23.07.24.

4.4 Vegetated Gardens, introduced shrub and Developed Land Sealed Surface have not been included, as these habitats do not require any set management prescriptions to meet their target conditions or are included in private ownership and will not be subject to any management.

4.5 Retained features should be Heras fenced and signposted to site operatives during development to avoid accidental encroachment.

Table 4—1: Habitat Management Prescriptions

HABITAT TYPE	TARGET CRITERIA	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION
SUDS	A. Vegetation structure is varied, providing opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live, eat and breed. A single structural habitat component or vegetation type does not account for more than 80% of the total habitat area.	Variety of native habitat types to be created including reedbed, emergent macrophyte, wetland, partially species rich grassland (see other neutral grassland section below and above). If any feature fails, they will be re-instated as necessary. Control of any invasive species and any
	B. The Habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrate at different times of year	
	C. There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981).	



	E1. Plant species are mostly native, if non-native are present they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife.	damaging species such as duckweed ongoing.
	E2. The vegetation is comprised of plant species suited to wetland or riparian situations.	
Other Neutral Grassland	A. The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type (and relative to Footnote 3 suboptimal species which may be listed in the UKHab description). ¹ Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Seeded with Emorsgate EM3 in accordance with supplier instructions/recommended sowing rates.
	C. Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens	To be managed sensitively with seasonal mowing only, and re-seeding as necessary.
	D. Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%.	Hand removal as necessary when checking for weeds.
	E. There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	To be re-seeded if unsuccessful in attaining this criterion. Can still attain moderate condition without passing this criterion though.
Mixed Scrub	A. The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). ¹ - At least 80% of scrub is native, - There are at least three native woody species ² , - No single species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> , common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i> , sea buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (only in its restricted native range), or box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , which can be up to 100% cover).	See species planting list in table 3.3 above; diverse mix of native flora proposed. No single species will comprise more than 75% of the cover
	C. There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵) and species indicative of suboptimal condition ⁶ make up less than 5% of ground cover.	To be cleared if found in future during monitoring
	D. The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Scrub will adjoin species rich other neutral grassland and SUDS bank. The feature will have a scalloped edge to promote biodiversity.
Modified Grassland	A. There are 6-8 vascular plants per m ² including at least 2 forbs	Seeded with a species rich lawn mix (Emorsgate flowering Lawn Mix EL1; or equivalent) which is tolerant of regular mowing.



	C. Cover of scrub less than 20%	Monitoring and control of any areas of excessive scrub.
	D. Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area	Easily achieved in the area proposed to achieve moderate condition as these are away from public footpaths etc.
	E. Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	1% bare ground to be easily achieved across the grassland parcel area.
	F. Cover of Bracken less than 20%	Monitoring and control of any areas of excessive bracken
	G. There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981).	Control of any invasive species.
Urban Trees (retained and created)	A. The tree is a native species	Planting native species and replacement of any failed trees with native species.
	B. The tree canopy is preliminarily continuous with gaps in the canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gaps >5m wide (individual trees automatically passes)	Replacement of any failed or diseased trees which do not provide continuous canopy cover.
	F. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Tree canopy to be left with pruning of branches to be undertaken only if a health and safety concern is raised.
Hedgerows (retained and created)	A1. Height is >1.5 m average along length	Manage to this height.
	A2. Width is >1.5 m average along length	Manage to this width.
	B1. Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length	Planting of infill species as necessary to gap up base of hedgerow.
	B2. Gaps make up <10% of total length and No canopy gaps >5m	As above.
	C2. Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Control of undesirable species.
	D1. >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species and recently introduced species.	Removal and control of any invasive, recently introduced and non-native species.
	D2. >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Identify causes of damage and implement control measures.



	<i>For retained hedgerows with trees</i> E2. At least 95% of hedgerows trees are in a healthy condition. There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock, wild animals, pests, diseases or human activity.	Protection of trees during construction BS5837:2012 and regular pruning and health checks as per BS3998:2010 to monitor tree health.
Woodland	A. Two age classes are present	Ensure young trees/saplings become established – protection measures such as staking can be used.
	B. No significant borrowing damage evident in woodland	If browsing is identified to be causing damage in woodland, take measures to protect woodland i.e. installation of fencing, tree guards etc.
	C. No invasive species present in woodland	Removal of any invasive species should they colonise
	D. Five or more native tree or shrub species	Re planting of additional species if required
	E. Over 80% of tree and shrub species are native	Removal of any non-native species should they become established
	G. One or two age classes present in woodland	Ensure young trees/saplings become established – protection measures such as staking can be used.
	H. Tree mortality 10% or less, no pests or disease no crown dieback	Replace any diseased trees
	J. Two storeys across all survey plots	Ensure young trees/saplings become established – protection measures such as staking can be used.
	L. No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	Consider fencing of areas should ground become damaged.

Aims and Objectives of Management

SUDS

- Provide a diverse and complex habitat feature with varying native components suited to a range of different fauna;
- An attractive feature for the Site which should be of aesthetic value as well as biodiversity value.



Other Neutral Grassland

- Provide the best opportunities for a range of species including invertebrates by providing a species rich sward in both the wildflower areas.
- Cutting to be undertaken late summer with arising's left in situ before being raked off to allow seed dispersal and continuation of species rich sward once grasslands have established.
- Areas left without management to form tussocks which will provide shelter and opportunities for amphibians, small mammals and reptiles.

Modified Grassland

- Provide the best opportunities for a range of species including invertebrates possible by providing a more species rich lawn across the Site.
- Cutting to be undertaken as sporadically as possible; particularly in summer. Arising's should be removed from Site immediately to help reduce nutrient profile of the soils. As the seedmix proposed supports low flowering species, there is not a need to leave arisings to set seed.
- Where possible, areas should be left without management to form tussocks which will provide shelter and opportunities for amphibians, small mammals and reptiles.

Urban Trees

- Provide opportunities for a range of species through the planting of species which provide a foraging resource as well as providing opportunities for nesting birds within the development.

Hedgerows and Scrub

- Scrub should have a well defined scalloped edge;
- Features should not be gappy and any invasive species found, removed.
- Provide the best benefits for wildlife by being maintained as thick and bushy as reasonably practicable.
- Once established cutting should be conducted every other year in early February to provide as much foraging resource for nesting birds as possible throughout the winter period and to not disturb birds during the nesting period (March to end of September/October).

Woodland

- The woodland should have over five native species and be of a diverse range of ages possible to provide a range of opportunities for wildlife (birds, bats, mammals and herptiles) for both shelter and foraging.
- Monitoring of the woodland to identify any remedial measures will take place but woodland should not require much management interventions and should be allowed to age naturally.
- Any deadwood should be piled within areas of the woodland to provide additional opportunities for species.



5. IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

- 5.1 An overview of the management prescriptions recommended timescales has been provided in Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 below.

Table 5—1: Works Schedule for Establishment (Years 1-5)

Year	Habitat Type	Timing	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION
1	Other Neutral Grassland	All Year	Frequent mowing to of 40-60mm. Arisings should be removed to reduce nutrient profile of soil.
		All Year	Weeds should be removed by hand within the sward and taken away from Site.
		Spring/Autumn	Additional planting/seeding to take place where there are less than 10 species per m ² . Timing of planting depends on recommended species/seed mix utilised.
	Modified Grassland	Spring	Planting of grassland including around SUDS feature
		All year	Frequent mowing to of 40-60mm. Arisings should be removed to reduce nutrient profile of soil.
	SUDS	Spring	Planting vegetation within the SUDS feature once the feature holds water/is about to be filled. This should be within sediment of the SUDS feature or into installed coir rolls as necessary.
	Scrub, Trees, Hedgerows, and Woodland	Autumn	To be planted, staked, mulched and initial limited formative pruning to take place encouraging any leading branches and removing any leaning limbs which could impact growth pattern. Planting gaps in the peripheral hedges that will form property gardens must be done at this stage (before sold on). Scrub should be planted with a scalloped edge to promote biodiversity
1-3	Other Neutral Grassland	Spring/Autumn	Additional planting/seeding to take place where there are less than 10 species per m ² . Timing of planting depends on recommended species/seed mix utilised.
		September	From Year 2 onwards mowing should be reduced to a seasonal haycut with all arisings removed from Site. Arisings should be left however for one week to shed seed before being taken from the Site.
		All Year	Weeds should be removed by hand within the sward and taken away from Site.
	Modified Grassland	All year	Weeds can be treated by spot-spraying with herbicide, being dug out, or by topping (cutting weeds when they are in flower). Weeds in proximity of the SUDS feature should be hand removed only to avoid pollution risks.



			Grassland will be subject to regular mowing, given its status as a functional part of the Sites open space. Arisings should be immediately removed from Site.
		Spring/Autumn	Additional planting/seeding to take place where there are less than 6 species per m ² . Timing of planting depends on recommended species/seed mix utilised.
	SUDS	Winter	Reedbed should be cut back to make sure it is not establishing either terrestrially or further into the balancing pond. The reedbed features should be kept the same size/scale as when initially planted. Remove any establishing duckweed Replant any failed emergent flora.
		Spring	Consider aeration if signs of eutrophication- via native oxygenated plant species re-planting as per earlier in this document. Such features could be installed in Coir rolls then sunk to the bottom of the pond.
	Trees	Spring	Limited formative pruning ongoing.
		Autumn	Re-plant any failed stock.
	Hedgerows, Scrub and Woodland	November to March.	Limited formative pruning ongoing. Replace any failed specimens. Scrub scalloped edge must be maintained. Sections of the scrub should be allowed to grow taller to promote diverse vertical structure.
		Autumn	Re-plant any failed stock.
	All habitats	All year	Checks for invasive species- remove as necessary.
4-5	Other Neutral Grassland	Spring/Autumn	Additional planting/seeding to take place where there are less than 10 species per m ² . Timing of planting depends on recommended species/seed mix utilised.
		September	Mowing should be reduced to a seasonal haycut with all arisings removed from Site. Arisings should be left however for one week to shed seed before being taken from the Site.
		All Year	Weeds should be removed by hand within the sward and taken away from Site.
	Modified Grassland	All year	Weeds can be treated by spot-spraying with herbicide, being dug out, or by topping (cutting weeds when they are in flower). Weeds in proximity of the SUDS feature should be hand removed only to avoid pollution risks. Grassland will be subject to regular mowing, given its status as a functional part of the Sites open space. Arisings should be immediately removed from Site. Consider adding yellow rattle to the seed mix if grasses dominate the sward- would need to be seeded in autumn in this case.
		Spring/Autumn	Additional planting/seeding to take place where there are less than 6 species per m ² . Timing of planting depends on recommended species/seed mix utilised.



	SUDS	Winter	If sediment deposition has choked the SUDS, the SUDS pond should be dredged. This process will need specialist contractors and supervision/guidance via a professional ecologist prior to being undertaken as there is a risk of protected species in the balancing pond.
			Reedbed should be cut back to make sure it is not establishing either terrestrially or further into the balancing pond. The reedbed features should be kept the same size/scale as when initially planted. Remove any establishing duckweed Replant any failed emergent flora.
	Trees and Woodland	Spring	Any trees should be maintained as required and replaced if failed. Pruning regime should be focused on maintaining the leading branches, and removing leaning limbs which could effect trees balance. Checks for pathogens/disease ongoing
		Autumn	Replant failed stock
	Hedgerow and Scrub	November to March	Any hedge/scrub should be maintained as required and replaced if failed. Pruning regime should be focused on maintaining the vertical leading branches, and removing leaning limbs which could effect hedge specimen balance. Scrub should be managed to allow some sections to start to grow taller than others to promote diverse vertical structure. Scalloped edge should be maintained. Checks for pathogens/disease ongoing.
		Autumn	Replant failed stock
	All Habitats	All year	Checks for invasive species- remove as necessary.

Table 5—2: Annual Works Schedule (Years 6+)

Habitat Type	Timing	MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION
Other Neutral Grassland	Spring/Autumn	Additional planting/seeding to take place where there are less than 10 species per m ² . Timing of planting depends on recommended species/seed mix utilised.
	September	Mowing should be reduced to a seasonal hay cut with all arisings removed from Site. Arisings should be left however for one week to shed seed before being taken from the Site. Selected areas should be left with no management to allow the formation of tussocks. These areas can be cut as a maximum every 5 years on rotation around the grassland parcel.
	All Year	Weeds should be removed by hand within the sward and taken away from Site.



	All Year	Other management prescriptions required to meet the target criteria as set out in Table 4.1.
Modified Grassland	All year	Weeds can be treated by spot-spraying with herbicide, being dug out, or by topping (cutting weeds when they are in flower). Weeds in proximity of the SUDS feature should be hand removed only to avoid pollution risks. Grassland will be subject to regular mowing, given its status as a functional part of the Sites open space. Arisings should be immediately removed from Site. Consider adding yellow rattle to the seed mix if grasses dominate the sward- would need to be seeded in autumn in this case.
	Spring/Autumn	Additional planting/seeding to take place where there are less than 6 species per m ² . Timing of planting depends on recommended species/seed mix utilised.
SUDS	Winter	If sediment deposition has choked the SUDS, the SUDS pond should be dredged. This process will need specialist contractors and supervision/guidance via a professional ecologist prior to being undertaken as there is a risk of protected species in the balancing pond.
		Reedbed should be cut back to make sure it is not establishing either terrestrially or further into the balancing pond. The reedbed features should be kept the same size/scale as when initially planted. Remove any establishing duckweed Replant any failed emergent flora.
Trees	November to March	Any pruning works should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season and trees pruned if there is a health and safety concern only. These works should not be undertaken annually on each tree – trees should be left to develop natural deadwood, cavities and other features which are valuable for wildlife.
	Autumn	Any trees should be replaced if failed. Stakes should be removed from trees 5 years old+
	All year	Other management prescriptions required to meet the target criteria as set out in Table 4.1.
Hedgerow and scrub	Early February	Hedgerow/scrub should have areas cut every other year as a maximum, allowing some trees to develop in hedgerow and scrub to have a complex vertical structure. This should be undertaken in the winter period outside of nesting bird season. Scrub should have a maintained scalloped edge.
	November to March	Any losses should be replaced with new native planting.
	All year	Other management prescriptions required to meet the target criteria as set out in Table 4.1.
Woodland	Autumn	Any trees should be replaced if failed. Stakes should be removed from trees 5 years old+
All habitats	All year	Checks for invasive species- remove as necessary



	See earlier in table	Replant stock as necessary.
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Monitoring Schedule

- 5.2 For the life of the development monitoring should be undertaken by a professional ecologist or landscape consultant if competent in species identification.

Remedial Measures

- 5.3 Remedial measures will be undertaken as necessary and will be set out by the monitoring reports. Remedial measures should include those to achieve each habitats target conditions as provided within the Habitat Management Section and Table 4.1 of this document.

Reporting plan and schedule

- 5.4 A monitoring report should be submitted to the LPA which provides details of the condition of habitat parcels on years:
- 1
 - 2
 - 5
 - 10
 - 15
 - 20
 - 25
 - 30
- 5.5 Monitoring should include quadrat assessments of grassland parcels checking for species composition and relative abundance. The specific locations of the quadrats set out in the first monitoring report should be used thereafter to facilitate standardisation and an approach to monitoring that can measure success more accurately.
- 5.6 Monitoring should include checking habitats against the condition assessment criteria specific for that habitat type.



6. REFERENCES

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APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1: Landscaping Masterplan



JM Ecology 