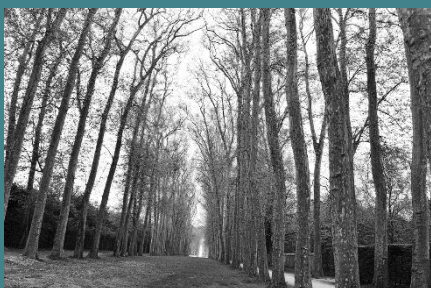


FPCR | environment
& design



Landscape & Ecological Management Plan

Client

Lagan Homes

Project

**Land West of Ratby,
Leicester**

Date

February 2025

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Final	KGf / 28.01.25	JAW / 04.02.25 / LTW 07.02.25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following Landscape & Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) has been prepared by FPCR Environment & Design Ltd. on behalf of Lagan Homes. This document sets out the habitat protection, creation and management approaches for the landscape proposals for Land West of Ratby, Leicester (herein referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.2 This document should be read in conjunction with the Detailed Planting Plans (Drawing numbers: 10783-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0009, 10783-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0010, 10783-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0011, & 10783-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0012) prepared by FPCR.

Site Context

- 1.3 The Site is approximately 4.7ha in size and is formed of two arable field compartments bound and divided by hedgerows. The Site borders willow *Salix* sp. plantation to the west and broadleaved plantation woodland to the northwest, with ancient woodland also present to the north of the Site on the opposite side of Markfield Road. Construction of residential development is present immediately to the east with the wider area to the south and west comprising large arable fields, grassland, pasture and woodland.

Development Proposals

- 1.4 Proposals include the residential development of approximately 75 dwellings with associated green space and attenuation features. National forest planting is proposed to the west of Site to buffer the existing woodland.

Background

- 1.5 This document has been prepared in order to discharge Condition 2 of application 24/00461/REM and in support of discharging condition 21 of application 22/00648/OUT, which state:

2. 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 Local Planning Authority. The LEMP shall include the following details:

- A. Description and evaluation of the features to be created/enhanced*
- 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 approved plan will be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To enhance the ecological value of the development hereby approved in accordance with Policy DM6 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD (2016) and the requirements of the NPPF.

21. The development hereby approved shall only be carried out in accordance with the findings and recommendations of the Ecological Impact Assessment ref fpcr dated June 2022 and the bat and bird survey details ref fpcr dated 27 July 2022.

2.0 LEGISLATION

- 2.1 All relevant EU and UK nature conservation law will be adhered to in relation to the protection of ecological features and ecological enhancement/management. This includes the protection afforded to nesting birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), the protection of badgers *Meles meles* under the protection of badgers Act 1992, and the protection of bats and their roosts under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (CHSR) 2017 (as amended). The presence of Habitats of Principal Importance under Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, Local Biodiversity Action Plan habitats, and non-statutory designated Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) should also be considered (including hedgerows, woodland and on-site waterbodies).

Health & Safety

- 2.2 Lagan Homes and their appointed contractors will assume all responsibility with regards to health and safety when implementing the management plan.

3.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES & MONITORING

- 3.1 The LEMP identifies the features which require management; this includes:
- Habitats that will be retained and enhanced through sympathetic management; and
 - Habitats that will be created and subsequently maintained for biodiversity objectives.
- 3.2 It considers these at two stages: the construction phase and post construction (or the development phase).
- 3.3 Every management plan should have an over-arching vision, and for this site, this is the creation and enhancement of habitats to improve biodiversity. For the individual features which in combination are expected to achieve that vision, a target indicator has been given, which if present, will mean that the mitigation or compensation measure has achieved its objective.
- 3.4 Management prescriptions have been provided which are considered necessary to achieve the objective for each feature; these have been considered at both the construction and development phases.
- 3.5 Monitoring is an essential part of any management plan, to:
- ensure that the proposed management is being implemented.
 - respond to unexpected outcomes from management, and
 - determine if objectives are being achieved.
- 3.6 The monitoring aspect has been considered in two parts, general monitoring and specific monitoring in-terms of ecological supervision of some of the management.
- 3.7 The LEMP has been presented in tabular format for conciseness and ease of use.
- 3.8 The prescriptions provided here will be altered if required, and where appropriate, in agreement with the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This document covers a period of ten years, with the

work programme to be fully reviewed at the end of the initial five-year period by those members of staff involved in site management. The LEMP should be updated accordingly, to cover the next 30-year period. Monitoring will include:

- Ecological inspection by an experienced ecologist in year 1, 5 and 10 to provide baseline data for future surveys to be monitored against.
- Annually, and following major storms, arboricultural visual inspection, as part of the tree safety risk assessment for the development.

3.9 Where habitats fail to meet the success indicators or targeted condition in the time period specified within the biodiversity net gain assessment, remedial measures should be implemented. Specific guidance should be provided to address any concerns following ecological inspection in years 1, 5, and 10.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Responsibility of implementation of the LEMP will fall into two parts:

- Management required during the construction stage; which will be the responsibility of the developer Lagan Homes; and
- Post-development, management, which will be the responsibility of an appointed Management Company, with funding for the management derived via annual payments by residents.

Table 1: Management Features, Objectives, Outline Management & Success Indicators

FEATURE	OBJECTIVE & RATIONALE	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED
Woodland Planting	To create new plantation woodland. <i>Woodland creates nesting, foraging and commuting habitat for many species including amphibians, birds and bats</i>	<u>Plant new woodland</u> Plant a suitable array of native woody species to create woodland.	<u>Implement sympathetic management</u> Maintain free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants.	- Established trees. - Free of pests, weeds, and disease. - Litter free.
Woodland Scrub Planting	To created native mixed scrub. <i>Scrub creates nesting, sheltering, foraging and commuting habitat for many species including amphibians, birds and bats. Scrub that develops along woodland creates valuable edge/transitional habitats.</i>	<u>Plant areas of scrub</u> Plant a mix of native scrub.	<u>Implement sympathetic management</u> - Allow natural regeneration to occur. - Maintain free of non-native species.	75% of original planting established successfully. - Free of non-native species. - Litter free
Individual Trees	To plant new trees around the site and POS. <i>Creating scattered trees over amenity grassland will provide a replacement for current habitat of greater value.</i>	<u>Early establishment</u> Formative pruning to create healthy trees standards.	<u>Implement sympathetic management</u> - Water regularly, particularly within first two years. - Fertilise annually. - Keep free of pests, weeds, and disease. - Maintain litter free. - Mulch on planting and during establishment.	- Established trees. - Free of pests, weeds, and disease. - Litter free.
Ornamental Non-Native Hedgerow	Promote early growth of new hedge plants to create well structured, dense hedgerows. <i>Hedgerows create nesting, foraging and commuting habitat for many species including birds and bats.</i>	<u>Plant new hedgerows</u> Plant new ornamental hedgerows within the development area.	<u>Implement regular management</u> - Watering as required, particularly within the first two years. - Re-plant any failed plantings. - Maintain free of weeds, pests and disease. - Maintain litter free.	75% of original planting established successfully into dense, structured hedgerows. - Free of pests, weeds, and disease. - Litter free.
Native Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow with Trees (Created)	Promote early growth of new hedge plants to create well structured, dense hedgerows to enhance biodiversity. <i>Hedgerows create nesting, foraging and commuting habitat for many species including birds and bats. Trees provide nesting and roosting opportunities for birds and bats.</i>	<u>Plant new hedgerows</u> Plant a suitable array of native woody species to form a dense hedgerow. Species rich hedgerows should contain an average of five species per 30m of hedgerow Tree whips to create standards should be included within hedgerows with trees.	<u>Implement regular management</u> - Watering as required, particularly within the first two years. - Re-plant any failed plantings to maintain species diversity. - Maintain free of weeds, pests and disease. - Maintain litter free Native species rich hedgerows will be managed to encourage tall, wide, and bushy features with only one side of hedgerows cut each year - A minimum of 1m adjacent to the hedgerows will be managed as 'undisturbed' ground where possible. Management of grasslands within these areas adjacent to hedgerows will be in line with the management of meadow grasslands.	75% of original planting established successfully into dense, structured hedgerows. - Free of pests, weeds, and disease. - Litter free.
Native Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow (Retained)	To maintain & enhance native species hedgerows. <i>Native species hedgerows and native species rich hedgerows are a priority for conservation. Sympathetically managed hedgerows tend to have the highest biodiversity value.</i>	<u>Retain native hedgerows along the site boundaries</u> Maintain good condition native and native species rich hedgerows.	<u>Implement sympathetic management</u> Rotational trimming programme	- Hedgerows remain intact, they are 2.5m high and have a flat-topped A-shape. - Species rich hedgerows should contain a minimum of 5 species on average per 30m section.

FEATURE	OBJECTIVE & RATIONALE	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED
Ornamental Planting	Create small areas of ornamental and native shrub to add to the structural diversity within the areas of POS and create foraging for insects. <i>Good structural diversity within a site helps to increase overall biodiversity value by providing a wider range of niche habitats which can be exploited by a wide range of species.</i>	<u>Plant areas of shrub</u> Plant a mix of ornamental and native shrub species.	<u>Implement management scheme</u> - Re-plant any failed plantings. - Maintain free of non-native species. - Maintain litter free.	75% of original planting established successfully. - Free of non-invasive species. - Litter free.
Amenity Turf	To create amenity grassland for recreational use (LEAPS).	<u>Seed Amenity Grassland</u> Sow amenity grassland mix i.e., Rolawn Ltd Medallion Turf, Emorsgate EL1, or similar approved.	<u>Implement sensitive management</u> - Swards to be cut six times during the growing season. - Any failed areas to be seeded at the correct season.	An area of useable amenity grassland for recreational purposes.
Flowering Lawn	To create grassland with enhanced biodiversity value within the areas of POS. <i>Many rare and protected species benefit from grassland with a diverse array of forb species, and it has potential to support a range of wildlife including invertebrates, birds and mammals.</i>	<u>Manage areas of POS for diversity</u> Sow a specific wildflower seed mix i.e., Naturescape N14 or similar approved.	<u>Implement sympathetic management</u> - Control flush of annual weeds post sowing with arising removed. - Mow every 7-10 days during the growing season throughout first year. - Cut to a height of 50-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. - Mow regularly but not too short (25-40mm). mowing should be relaxed from late June for 4-8 weeks. - No fertiliser or herbicide inputs. - Any failed areas to be seeded at the correct season.	- Areas of biodiverse grassland with a variety of wildflowers. - No non-native species present. - Free of scrub and litter.
Species Rich Meadow	To create grassland with enhanced biodiversity value within the areas of POS. <i>Many rare and protected species benefit from grassland with a diverse array of forb species, and it has potential to support a range of wildlife including invertebrates, birds and mammals.</i>	<u>Manage areas of POS for diversity</u> Sow a specific wildflower seed mix i.e., Naturescape N1 or similar approved.	<u>Implement sympathetic management</u> - Cut initial flush of weeds mid-late summer and remove arisings. - Mow short until the end of March. - Dig out any perennial weeds. - Do not cut or graze from spring until late July/August. - After flowering, a hay cut should be taken (cut back to 50mm). leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove arisings. - Mow or graze the regrowth to 50mm through to late autumn/winter. An additional cut in spring may be undertaken. - No fertiliser or herbicide inputs - Any failed areas to be seeded at the correct season.	- Areas of biodiverse grassland with a variety of wildflowers. - No non-native species present. - Free of scrub and litter.
Wetland Grass Mix	To create wetland grass with enhanced biodiversity value within the SuDS features. <i>Many rare and protected species benefit from grassland with a diverse array of forb species, and it has potential to support a range of wildlife including invertebrates, birds and mammals.</i>	<u>Seed wet grassland</u> - Areas to be sown will be first rotovated and raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth. - Sow an appropriate species-rich mix i.e., Naturescape N7G or similar approved.	<u>Implement management</u> - No fertiliser or herbicide inputs. - Not raked or harrowed. - Cut initial flush of weeds mid-late summer and remove arisings. - Mow short until the end of March. - Dig out any perennial weeds.	- Areas of biodiverse wet grassland with a variety of wildflowers. - No non-native species present. - Free of scrub and litter. - A varied vegetation structure should be maintained,

FEATURE	OBJECTIVE & RATIONALE	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED
			- Following successful establishment, an annual cut should be undertaken in July or August to c.50mm. leave arisings to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days and then remove from site. Cut again through late autumn/winter to c.50mm and again in spring if needed. - Any failed areas to be seeded at the correct season.	ensuring a single ecotone does not account for more than 80% of the total area.
Bulb Planting	Plant bulbs within areas of amenity turf Bulb planting will provide an additional nectar source for pollinators, while providing amenity value to residents.	<u>Plant bulbs</u> Plant in late summer to autumn avoiding periods of frost or waterlogged soils.	Following establishment, areas with bulb planting will not be mown until after a 6-week period following flowering to allow the plants to feed the bulbs for the subsequent year	Established bulbs which flower each year.
Bat Boxes	Create new roosting opportunities for bats. Existing trees provide potential roosting habitat for bats. A number of bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of the development (houses or garages) or installed on mature trees to provide additional roosting sites.	<u>Provide new roosting opportunity</u> Install a combination of bat boxes onto mature trees/buildings throughout the site. Up to fifteen boxes should be installed such as: - Habibat Bat Box 001/ Integrated Eco Bat box/ Eco Kent Bat Box (or similar approved). - Schwegler 2FN/1FD; Schwegler 2F; Schwegler 1FF (or similar approved).	<u>Low Maintenance</u> - Annual check for damage. - Monitor for use in years 2, 5 and 10 by a suitably licenced ecologist. - Replace as required if damaged or faulty.	A suite of bat boxes installed as recommended with successful use indicated by monitoring in years 2, 5 and 10.
Bird Boxes	Create new nesting habitat for birds. Existing trees and hedgerows provide nesting habitat for birds. Bird boxes will be positioned on buildings and trees to compensate for any loss of nesting features and provide additional nesting sites.	<u>Provide new nesting opportunity</u> Install a combination of 25 boxes as shown on Figure 1, to include: - House sparrow boxes i.e. Schwegler 1SP sparrow terrace/ Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box/ Woodstone Build-in House Sparrow Nest Box - A mix of small hole (26mm and 32mm) boxes to provide nesting opportunities for a range of tit species - Swift boxes i.e. Schwegler n16 Swift box / WoodStone Built-in Swift next Box Deep - Open Front Nest Boxes i.e., Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box (or similar approved). 130mm Nest box for Stock dove, Tawny owl or Jackdaw (within the more established boundary habitats) - A kestrel box (boundary habitat)	<u>Low Maintenance</u> - Clear out old nests and debris during winter months. - Monitor for use in years 2, 5 and 10. - Replace as required if damaged or faulty. <u>No works to boxes during bird nesting season (March-September).</u>	Recommended bird boxes have been installed. Monitoring in years 2, 5 and 10 should show the boxes are in use by the intended species.
Brash & Log Piles	Maximise the use of deadwood features on site. Large deadwood and tree off-cuts arising from site can be utilised to create biodiversity enhancements, including feature dead wood, brash/ log piles and dead hedging. These will provide sheltering opportunities for invertebrates and amphibians and a foraging resource for small mammals and hedgehogs.	<u>Creation of Log piles</u> - Logs should be left in contact with the ground in dappled shade and built into a compact pile to maintain humidity. Stakes should be driven into the ground either side of the log pile to prevent the pile from collapsing. <u>Dead Hedge creation</u> - Stack/arrange branches and twigs to form a barrier/dead hedge, supported by stakes. <u>Feature deadwood</u> - Place large feature pieces within areas of POS.	<u>Maintenance Free</u> Option to maintain dead hedges by adding material as it decomposes.	Log/ brash piles, dead hedging and large feature deadwood present on site.
Hedgehog Access Routes	Create access between dwellings for free movement of hedgehogs. Garden fencing can cause access issues for hedgehogs which can be compensated by creating an access route within the fence line.	<u>Provide an access route for hedgehogs</u> - Leave or cut gaps within the fencing separating houses (13cm x13cm). - Ensure routes do not begin or end on a road. - Install 'Hedgehog Highway' Signs/ Fence plates over gaps to encourage residents to leave access holes open.	<u>Maintenance Free</u>	Access routes for hedgehogs are present throughout the site.

Table 2: Detailed Management to Achieve Objectives

FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION																						
Woodland Planting	- Plant native tree species as per specifications and notes in detailed planting plans. - New trees should be planted between October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost. This will accord with BS 8545:2014. - Mulch trees using wood chippings or bark to establish a 1m diameter around the tree stem. - Ensure woodland remains undisturbed by traffic and people. Woodland Mix <table><tr><td><i>Acer campestre</i></td><td>Field Maple</td></tr><tr><td><i>Betula pendula</i></td><td>Silver Birch</td></tr><tr><td><i>Corylus avellana</i></td><td>Hazel</td></tr><tr><td><i>Crataegus monogyna</i></td><td>Hawthorn</td></tr><tr><td><i>Malus sylvestris</i></td><td>Crab Apple</td></tr><tr><td><i>Pinus sylvestris</i></td><td>Scots Pine</td></tr><tr><td><i>Prunus avium</i></td><td>Wild Cherry</td></tr><tr><td><i>Quercus robur</i></td><td>English Oak</td></tr><tr><td><i>Sorbus aucuparia</i></td><td>Rowan</td></tr><tr><td><i>Viburnum opulus</i></td><td>Guelder Rose</td></tr></table>	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	<u>Year 1 &2</u> - Monthly visit from April to September, followed by twice in the dormant season. - Re-plant any failed species. - Strim weeds to reduce competition and aid establishment. - Where periods of extreme drought occur, trees that have not yet established (not healthy, not in full leaf, suppressed growth) need to be watered where their tolerance to drought is deemed to be insufficient. <u>Thereafter</u> - Monitor annually for the growth of invasive species. - Remove any dead or diseased trees. - Maintain dense areas by selectively thinning out young standards. - Maintain young trees and understory shrubs on a coppice rotation. - Maintain free of litter.		
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple																							
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch																							
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Woodland Scrub Planting	- Scrub develops naturally if allowed to do so – spreading from woodland into grassland edges. - For rapid scrub growth, plant between November and March to ensure maximum establishment. - Use locally sourced stock – plant 60-90cm bare root whips or collect seeds. - Scarification of ground to help species establish. - Species to be set out in groups of 3, 5 or 7 plants and randomised to avoid patterns. Woodland/Scrub Mix <table><tr><td><i>Acer campestre</i></td><td>Field Maple</td></tr><tr><td><i>Cornus sanguinea</i></td><td>Common Dogwood</td></tr><tr><td><i>Corylus avellana</i></td><td>Hazel</td></tr><tr><td><i>Crataegus monogyna</i></td><td>Hawthorn</td></tr><tr><td><i>Ilex aquifolium</i></td><td>Holly</td></tr><tr><td><i>Prunus spinosa</i></td><td>Blackthorn</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rosa canina</i></td><td>Dog Rose</td></tr><tr><td><i>Salix fragilis</i></td><td>Crack Willow</td></tr><tr><td><i>Sorbus aucuparia</i></td><td>Rowan</td></tr><tr><td><i>Viburnum opulus</i></td><td>Guelder Rose</td></tr></table>	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Common Dogwood	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	<u>Planting maintenance (first two years post planting)</u> - Replace plants if less than 75% establishment of original planting. - Weeding when plants are establishing to remove competing vegetation. - Maintain prescribed ratio of each species to make diverse habitat that is not dominated by a single species. <u>Annual management</u> - Any pruning carried out must be during the period October - March (inclusive) to avoid disturbance to breeding birds. Care should be taken to avoid disturbing hibernating amphibians. - Pruning where it cannot be avoided should be minimal and retained the natural shape of the plant. Where necessary, creation a gradation of plants of differing heights at the peripheries of the planting groups to create edge habitat with surrounding grassland. <u>Thereafter</u> - Maintain free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants. <u>Prune as above where required.</u>		
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Individual Trees	- Plant tree species around the site, favouring native species where feasible. - Ensure early establishment through formative pruning (where required) and watering. Individual Trees <table><tr><td><i>Acer campestre</i></td><td>Field Maple</td></tr><tr><td><i>Betula pendula</i></td><td>Silver Birch</td></tr><tr><td><i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Frans Fontaine'</td><td>Hornbeam</td></tr><tr><td><i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></td><td>Tulip Tree</td></tr><tr><td><i>Prunus</i> × <i>gondouinii</i> 'Schnee'</td><td>Flowering cherry 'Schnee'</td></tr><tr><td><i>Prunus</i> 'Accolade'</td><td>Cherry</td></tr><tr><td><i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer'</td><td>Callery pear 'Chanticleer'</td></tr><tr><td><i>Quercus robur</i></td><td>English Oak</td></tr><tr><td><i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'</td><td>Small-leaved Lime</td></tr><tr><td><i>Acer campestre</i> 'Elsrijk'</td><td>Field maple 'Elsrijk'</td></tr><tr><td><i>Amelanchier arborea</i> 'Robin Hill'</td><td>Amelanchier</td></tr></table>	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Frans Fontaine'	Hornbeam	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	<i>Prunus</i> × <i>gondouinii</i> 'Schnee'	Flowering cherry 'Schnee'	<i>Prunus</i> 'Accolade'	Cherry	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer'	Callery pear 'Chanticleer'	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'	Small-leaved Lime	<i>Acer campestre</i> 'Elsrijk'	Field maple 'Elsrijk'	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> 'Robin Hill'	Amelanchier	<u>Year 1 &2</u> - Monthly visit from April to September, followed by twice in the dormant season. - Water trees weekly in dry weather and when needed in other periods. - Mulch during establishment and throughout first year to reduce water loos. - Annual slow-release fertiliser (e.g. Osmocote) in April of each year (Y1, Y2 and Y3). - Re-plant any failed species. - Examine all tree stakes and ties, replace or adjust as appropriate. Once the tree has established well, remove all stakes, ties, spacers, tubes etc. and make good surfaces disturbed – filling any holes with suitable topsoil. - Remove weeds and grass within 100mm of the trunks by hand. Remove weeds during establishment to remove competition and allow greatest survival rate of young trees. <u>Thereafter</u> - Manage weeds, pests, and disease.
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<i>Acer campestre</i> 'Elsrijk'	Field maple 'Elsrijk'																							
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> 'Robin Hill'	Amelanchier																							

FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION
		- To manage disease, the affected tree should be removed and replaced if tree is beyond help. - Maintain litter free.
Ornamental Non-Native Hedgerow	- Plant single species hedgerows within development area. - Ensure early establishment through watering and pruning. - Ornamental planting to be set out in single species groups of 3, 5 or 7 plants and randomised to avoid patterns. - Shrub guards installed to protect specimens from damage caused by wildlife or weather during establishment. - Trees should be staked to provide support. Non-Native Hedgerow <i>Ilex crenata</i> Japanese Holly <i>Osmanthus x burkwoodii</i> Burkwood osmanthus	<u>Year 1-5</u> - Following planting, water shrubs in periods of extreme drought (2 or more weeks without substantial rainfall). - Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis. - Remove weed growth by hand and top up mulch levels as necessary. - Prune hedgerows to a square cross section during October to March. - Plants that have become loosened to be set upright and re-firmed by treading. - Regularly top mulch in planting areas, ensuring low branches are not smothered. - Neatly prune back shrubs (no more than one third of woody growth) during October to March. Trim shrubs back from paths. - All pruning works to take place outside of bird nesting season (March-September). <u>Thereafter</u> - General pruning to be carried out to remove straggling stems. - Annual visits to assess whether new re-planting needs to occur. - Manage weeds, pests, and disease. - Maintain litter free.
Native Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow with Trees (Created)	- Plant native hedgerows around the site. - Ensure early establishment through watering and pruning. - Planting mix to reflect species composition of existing hedges. - Plant using a staggered double row, 500mm between rows at a rate of 5 plants/m. - Shrub guards installed to protect specimens from damage caused by wildlife or weather during establishment. - Trees should be staked to provide support. - Suppress weeds with deep wood-chip mulch or biodegradable mulch-mat - Species rich hedgerows should be mixed, supporting an average of 5 species per 30m section <u>Native Hedgerow Mix</u> <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> Common Dogwood <i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel, Cobnut <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Hawthorn <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Holly <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> Common Honeysuckle <i>Rosa canina</i> Dog Rose <i>Viburnum opulus</i> Guelder Rose <i>Carpinus betulus</i> Hornbeam <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> Common Privet Hedgerow Trees: <i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire' Small-leaved Lime	<u>Year 1 & 2</u> - Monthly visit from April to September, followed by twice in the dormant season. - Water shrubs weekly in dry weather and when needed in other periods. - Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis. - Remove weed growth by hand. - Plants that have become loosened to be set upright and re-firmed by treading. - Regularly top mulch in planting areas, ensuring low branches are not smothered. - Hedgerows will be managed in rotation, cutting only half the of the hedgerow stock within the site annually to ensure that there is a continuous supply of fruit during the winter months for birds and small mammal species. - Hedgerows will be managed to a minimum height of 2m and a minimum width of 1.5m. - Management by side trimming in 'A' profile and shaped to promote the development of wide, healthy hedgerow bases. All existing and planted standard trees will not be trimmed during management. - All pruning works to take place outside of bird nesting season (March-September). <u>Thereafter</u> - General pruning to be carried out to remove straggling stems. - Annual visits to assess whether new re-planting needs to occur. - Manage weeds, pests, and disease. - Maintain litter free.
Native Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow (Retained)	Retained hedgerow is protected from damage through the implementation of fenced Root Protection Areas (RPAs) where construction works are to be undertaken.	- Retained hedgerows maintained in good condition: - Minimum height of 1.5m

FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION																																								
		• Presence of 1m buffer of 'undisturbed' ground on at least one side of hedgerows • Free of non-native species • Litter free • Minimal evidence of nutrient-enrichment in ground flora																																								
Ornamental Planting	• Plant a mix of ornamental and native shrub species, buffering the dwellings from roads. • Cut and clear any existing vegetation. • Plant using a staggered double row, 500mm between rows at a rate of 6 plants/m. • Plant 60-90cm bare root whips. • Protect with shrub guards. • Suppress weeds with deep wood-chip mulch or a biodegradable mulch-mat at 75mm.	<u>Year 1 & 2</u> • Monthly visit from April to September, followed by twice in the dormant season. • Water shrubs weekly in dry weather and when needed in other periods. • Plants that have become loosened to be set upright and re-firmed by treading. • Regularly top mulch in planting areas, ensuring low branches are not smothered. • Weed control must take place in Y1, with chemical control. <u>Thereafter</u> • General pruning to be carried out to remove straggling stems • Manage weeds, pests, and disease. • Maintain litter free.																																								
Amenity Turf	• Areas to be sown will be first rotovated and raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth. • Sow amenity grassland mix i.e., Rolawn Ltd Medallion Turf, Emorsgate EL1, or similar approved. • Seed will be sown in the autumn or spring, selecting a time when the soil is moist and can be worked. • Seed must be surface sown ad firmed in by rolling but not covered.	<u>Year 1 & 2</u> • Mow to a height of 50mm 6-8 weeks after germination and subsequently to a height of 35-40mm as required, but not more regularly than once every 4 weeks until such a time as a knitted turf is established. • Spot treat persistent pernicious weeds using herbicide following the first season's growth and/or manual hand strimming of target areas either in late summer when adjacent grassland is mown or in early spring. Care will be taken when using herbicide adjacent to riparian and aquatic habitats to prevent pollution of such habitats. <u>Thereafter</u> • Cut 16 times per year between March and October. Strimming should not occur with 100mm of tree stems.																																								
Flowering Lawn	• Cultivate and prepare medium tilth for the seedbed and roll or tread to produce a firm level surface. • Sow Naturescape N14 mix or similar approved, as per detailed planting plans. • Seed must be surface sown and rolled into soil. • Post sowing (first growing season) – control flush of annual weeds by mowing regularly and removing the clippings. <u>N14 Flowering Lawn Seed Mix</u> <table><tr><td><i>Achillea millefolium</i></td><td>Yarrow</td><td><i>Ranunculus acris</i></td><td>Meadow buttercup</td></tr><tr><td><i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i></td><td>Kidney vetch</td><td><i>Rumex acetosa</i></td><td>Common Sorrel</td></tr><tr><td><i>Galium verum</i></td><td>Lady's bedstraw</td><td><i>Trifolium pratense</i></td><td>Wild Red Clover</td></tr><tr><td><i>Hypochaeris radicata</i></td><td>Common cat's-ear</td><td><i>Agrostis capillaris</i></td><td>Common Bent</td></tr><tr><td><i>Leontodon hispidus</i></td><td>Rough Hawkbit</td><td><i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i></td><td>Crested Dog's-tail</td></tr><tr><td><i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i></td><td>Oxeye Daisy</td><td><i>Festuca Trachyphylla</i></td><td>Hard Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Lotus corniculatus</i></td><td>Bird's-foot trefoil</td><td><i>Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis</i></td><td>Slender Creeping Red Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Plantago lanceolata</i></td><td>Ribwort Plantain</td><td><i>Festuca rubra ssp. rubra</i></td><td>Strong Creeping Red Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Primula veris</i></td><td>Cowslip</td><td><i>Poa pratensis</i></td><td>Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass</td></tr><tr><td><i>Prunella vulgaris</i></td><td>Self-heal</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney vetch	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's bedstraw	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Wild Red Clover	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common cat's-ear	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	<i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Festuca Trachyphylla</i>	Hard Fescue	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis</i>	Slender Creeping Red Fescue	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Festuca rubra ssp. rubra</i>	Strong Creeping Red Fescue	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal			<u>Year 1</u> • Mow regularly (every 7-10 days) during the growing season to a heigh of 40-60mm. • Remove cuttings if dense. • Dig out residual perennial weeds. <u>Year 2 after sowing and thereafter</u> • Mow regularly (25-40mm). • Mowing should be relaxed from late June to permit flowering. Cut again when the sward gets untidy (4-8 weeks). • Mowing may be suspended earlier in the year to allow flowering of different species. • Heavy quantities of cuttings should be removed. • Do not apply any fertiliser. • Spot treat any undesirable ruderal species such as docks and thistles using a contact herbicide applied via a hand-held weed wipe or applied with a hand brush – do not spot treat with a knapsack sprayer.
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Species Rich Meadow	• Cultivate and prepare fine tilth for the seedbed. • Sow Naturescape N1 mix or similar approved, as per detailed planting plans. • Seed must be surface sown and rolled into soil.	<u>Year 1</u> • Four cuts to reduce vigour of undesirable species between April-September inclusive. <u>Year 2 after sowing and thereafter</u>																																								

FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION																																												
	Post sowing (first growing season) – control flush of annual weeds by mowing regularly and removing the clippings. <u>N1 General Purpose Meadow Mix</u> <table><tr><td><i>Achillea millefolium</i></td><td>Yarrow</td><td><i>Rumex acetosa</i></td><td>Common Sorrel</td></tr><tr><td><i>Centaurea nigra</i></td><td>Lesser Knapweed</td><td><i>Sanguisorba minor</i></td><td>Salad Burnet</td></tr><tr><td><i>Daucus carota</i></td><td>Wild Carrot</td><td><i>Silene latifolia</i></td><td>White Campion</td></tr><tr><td><i>Galium verum</i></td><td>Lady's bedstraw</td><td><i>Silene dioica</i></td><td>Red Campion</td></tr><tr><td><i>Leontodon hispidus</i></td><td>Rough Hawkbit</td><td><i>Agrostis capillaris</i></td><td>Common Bent</td></tr><tr><td><i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i></td><td>Oxeye Daisy</td><td><i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i></td><td>Crested Dog's-tail</td></tr><tr><td><i>Plantago lanceolata</i></td><td>Ribwort Plantain</td><td><i>Festuca Trachyphylla</i></td><td>Hard Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Primula veris</i></td><td>Cowslip</td><td><i>Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis</i></td><td>Slender Creeping Red Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Prunella vulgaris</i></td><td>Self-heal</td><td><i>Festuca rubra ssp. rubra</i></td><td>Strong Creeping Red Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Ranunculus acris</i></td><td>Meadow buttercup</td><td><i>Poa pratensis</i></td><td>Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass</td></tr><tr><td><i>Rhinanthus minor</i></td><td>Yellow Rattle</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Lesser Knapweed	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's bedstraw	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Festuca Trachyphylla</i>	Hard Fescue	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	<i>Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis</i>	Slender Creeping Red Fescue	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	<i>Festuca rubra ssp. rubra</i>	Strong Creeping Red Fescue	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle			- Annual cut to heigh of c. 150mm between mid-July and September and additional cut in early spring where required to control vigorous weed growth. - Grass should only be cut in hot, dry weather during the day. - Following each mechanical cut of the grassland during its establishment or longer-term management, arisings should be removed from the grassland. - In August, leave cuttings for 3-5 days to allow to dry, for re-dispersal of seeds. - Do not apply any fertiliser. - Spot treat any undesirable ruderal species such as docks and thistles using a contact herbicide applied via a hand-held weed wipe or applied with a hand brush – do not spot treat with a knapsack sprayer.
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Wetland Grass Mix	- Cultivate and prepare medium tilth for the seedbed. - Sow Naturescape N7G mix or similar approved, as per detailed planting plans. - Seed must be surface sown and rolled into soil. - Post sowing (first growing season) – control flush of annual weeds by mowing regularly and removing the clippings. <u>N7G Wetland Meadow Mix</u> <table><tr><td><i>Agrostis capillaris</i></td><td>Common Bent</td></tr><tr><td><i>Alopecurus Pratensis</i></td><td>Meadow Foxtail</td></tr><tr><td><i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i></td><td>Sweet Vernal Grass</td></tr><tr><td><i>Briza media</i></td><td>Quaking Grass</td></tr><tr><td><i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i></td><td>Crested Dog's-tail</td></tr><tr><td><i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i></td><td>Tufted Hairgrass</td></tr><tr><td><i>Festuca Trachyphylla</i></td><td>Hard Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Festuca rubra ssp. commutata</i></td><td>Chewing's Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis</i></td><td>Slender Creeping Red Fescue</td></tr><tr><td><i>Hordeum secalinum</i></td><td>Meadow Barley</td></tr><tr><td><i>Poa pratensis</i></td><td>Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass</td></tr><tr><td><i>Trisetum flavescens</i></td><td>Yellow Oatgrass</td></tr></table>	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	<i>Alopecurus Pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	<i>Cynosurus Cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass	<i>Festuca Trachyphylla</i>	Hard Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra ssp. commutata</i>	Chewing's Fescue	<i>Festuca Rubra ssp litoralis</i>	Slender Creeping Red Fescue	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oatgrass	<u>Year 1</u> - Control initial flush of weed by mowing or topping and removing the clippings. - Mow all plant growth regularly to 40-60mm to prevent weeds from smothering grasses. - Remove cuttings if dense. <u>Year 2 after sowing and thereafter</u> - Following establishment, the Wet Grassland in the basins will be cut on a rotational basis with no more than one third cut in any one year. - The Wet Grassland will be cut during March or August/September, to create a varied structure of grassland habitat that will be of benefit to invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles and other species. - Strimming should not occur with 100mm of tree stems. - Do not apply any fertiliser. - Spot treat any undesirable ruderal species such as docks and thistles using a contact herbicide applied via a hand-held weed wipe or applied with a hand brush – do not spot treat with a knapsack sprayer.																				
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Bulb Planting	- Plant bulbs within areas of amenity turf - Planting will take place from late summer through to autumn. Bulbs should be planted 300mm apart, in random swathes in the areas shown, at three times their depth. <u>Bulb Mix</u> <table><tr><td><i>Narcissus</i> Spp.</td><td>Mixed daffodils</td></tr><tr><td><i>Galanthus nivalis</i></td><td>Snowdrop</td></tr><tr><td><i>Crocus vernus</i></td><td>Spring Crocus</td></tr><tr><td><i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i></td><td>Bluebell</td></tr></table>	<i>Narcissus</i> Spp.	Mixed daffodils	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	<i>Crocus vernus</i>	Spring Crocus	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	<u>Year 1-3</u> - Following establishment, areas with bulb planting will not be mown until after a 6-week period following flowering to allow the plants to feed the bulbs for the subsequent year. - Failed Specimens should be replaced on a like-for-like basis <u>Year 3 and thereafter</u> - Areas with bulb planting will not be mown until after vegetation dies back (minimum 6-week period following flowering) to allow the plants to feed the bulbs for the subsequent year.																																				
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Bat Boxes	- Install 10-15 bat boxes, indicative locations are shown on Figure 1. - Install using the following guidelines: - Locate on south, south-west or south-east orientation - Minimum height above ground – 3m - Ensure no obstructions nearby (e.g., aerials, satellite dishes, etc.) - Position away from artificial light sources - Location and siting of boxes at recommendation of ecologist.	- Annual check to ensure boxes are not damaged or missing. - Monitor for signs of use in years 2, 5 and 10. - If boxes need repairing an ecological consultant should be contacted for assistance to ensure legal compliance.																																												
Bird Boxes	- Install a mixture of 25 bird boxes. - Install using the following guidelines: - Shaded area out of direct sunlight (north/ northeast aspects on buildings)	- Nest detritus removed in the winter. - Monitor in years 2, 5 and 10 and relocate as necessary.																																												

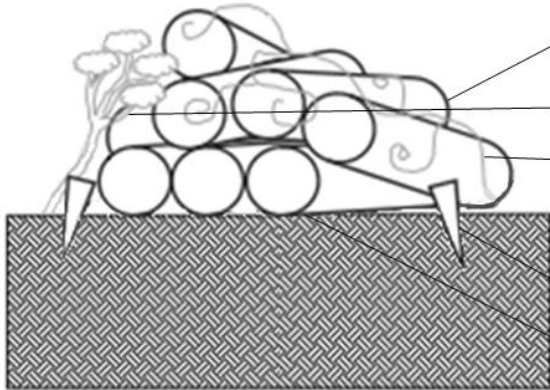
FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION
	○ Away from windows ○ Minimum height above ground – 3m (excluding open-fronted boxes which should be positioned low down 2-4m) ○ Ensure no obstructions nearby (e.g., aerials, satellite dishes, etc.) • Location and siting of boxes at recommendation of ecologist.	• Works to take place out of bird nesting season (March-September) to ensure legal compliance.
Brash & Log Piles	<u>Log pile Detail</u> • Log piles will ideally be created from tree work arisings from site and placed at the interface between woodland and grassland habitats, avoiding north facing areas. The logs should be left in contact with the ground in dappled shade and built into a compact pile to maintain humidity. Stakes should be driven into the ground either side of the log pile to prevent the pile from collapsing. • Larger diameter logs (at least 100mm thick) with bark are of most value, particularly hard wood like ash, oak and beech, whereas freshly cut willow and poplar may re-sprout. Twigs, stems and shrub off-cuttings may also be added. Climbers may be allowed to grow thinly over the dead wood pile for stabilisation and moisture. Full sun will dry and heat the wood, supporting little life, whereas dense shade will promote the growth of fungi but may be too cool for insects. 	• No maintenance required. • Brash and logs from management of on-site habitats can be added to existing log piles. • Grass clippings from site maintenance of areas of POS can be piled along hedgerow boundaries to create potential egg-laying habitat for reptiles
Hedgehog Access Routes	• Leave or create gaps in garden fencing to allow hedgehogs to pass through unobstructed. • Gaps must be wide enough to allow an adult hedgehog to pass through (13 x 13cm). • Ensure routes do not end on roads or public right of way. • Install 'Hedgehog Highway' Signs/ Fence plates over gaps. • Location and siting of fencing access holes at recommendation of ecologist.	• No maintenance required.
Review of Management Plan	• Not applicable at construction phase	• In year 1 to inform the baseline and then every 5 years for a 20-year period to determine if management objectives have been met.

Table 3: Monitoring programme - post construction

FEATURE & LOCATION	MONITORING	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	YEAR 7	YEAR 8	YEAR 9	YEAR 10 AND THEREAFTER	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY YEAR 10/20/30
Woodland Planting	✓ Has planting taken place? ✓ Have failed specimens been replaced? ✓ Have tree stakes and ties been adjusted or removed as appropriate? ✓ Are the trees free of litter, weeds, pests, non-native species and disease?	✓	✓									• Established woodland. • Free of litter, pests, disease and non-native species.
Woodland Scrub Planting	✓ Has planting taken place? ✓ Has scrub been left to establish? ✓ Is the scrub free of litter and non-native species?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						• 75% of original planting established successfully. • Free of non-native species. • Litter free.
Individual Trees	✓ Has planting taken place? ✓ Have trees been left to establish? ✓ Are the trees free of litter, weeds, pests and disease?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		• 75% of original planting established successfully. • Free of non-native species. • Litter free.
Ornamental Non-Native Hedgerow	✓ Has planting taken place? ✓ Have the hedgerows been left to establish? ✓ Are the hedgerows free of litter, weeds, pests and disease?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	• 75% of original planting established successfully. • Free of non-native species. • Litter free.
Native Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow with Trees (Created)	✓ Has planting taken place? ✓ Have the hedgerows been left to establish? ✓ Are the hedgerows free of litter, weeds, pests and disease? ✓ Is there an average of 5 species per 30m of hedge for species rich hedgerows? ✓ Are there tree standard present for hedgerows with trees?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	• 75% of original planting established successfully. # • On average there is a minimum of 5 species per 30m of hedgerow. • Tree standards are established within the hedgerow. • Free of non-native species. • Litter free.
Native Hedgerow / Native Species Rich Hedgerow (Retained)	✓ Were the RPAs put in place? ✓ Has the hedgerow maintained good condition?	✓				✓					✓	• Hedgerow has not been impacted by development.
Ornamental Planting	✓ Have proposed new shrub been planted?	✓										• 75% of original planting number successfully established.

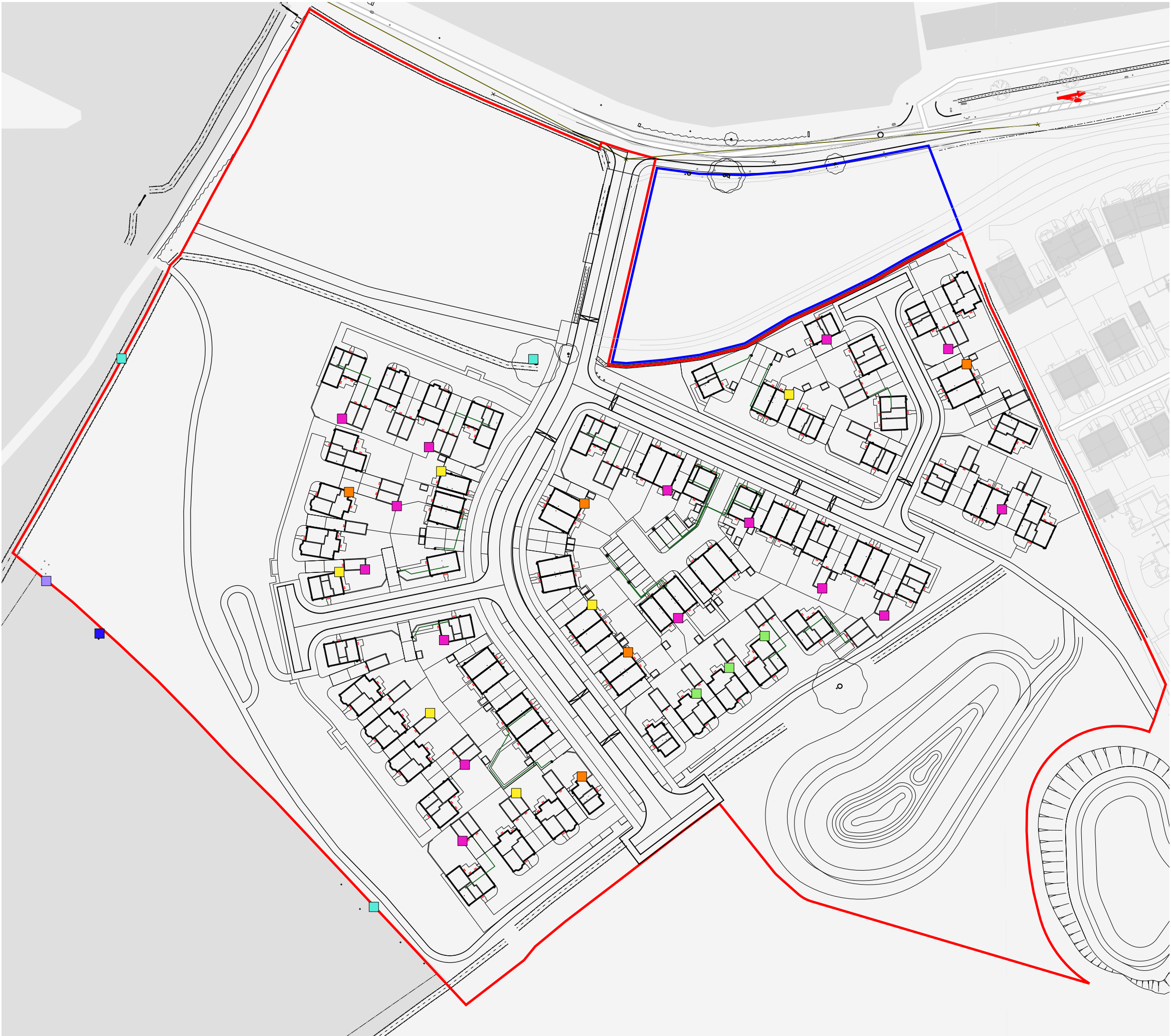
FEATURE & LOCATION	MONITORING	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	YEAR 7	YEAR 8	YEAR 9	YEAR 10 AND THEREAFTER	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY YEAR 10/20/30
	✓ Has the recommended planting mix been used? ✓ Are the guards and mulch-mats in place? ✓ Have plants been replaced if less than 75% establishment of original planting?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						• Free of invasive non-native plants. • Litter free.
Amenity Turf	✓ Have areas of amenity grassland been sown? ✓ Has the recommended seed mix been used? ✓ Has the first-year management been implemented? ✓ Has long-term management been implemented?	✓										• Amenity grassland present. • No invasive non-native species are present.
Flowering Lawn	✓ Have areas of flowering lawn been sown? ✓ Has the recommended seed mix been used? ✓ Has the first-year management been implemented? ✓ Has long-term management been implemented?	✓										• Established grassland containing wildflowers. • A variation of wildflowers indicative of neutral grasslands or wildflowers visible at 80:20 ratio with grass. • Sward height is varied. • No invasive non-native species are present.
Species Rich Meadow	✓ Have areas of wildflower meadow been sown? ✓ Has the recommended seed mix been used? ✓ Has the first-year management been implemented? ✓ Has long-term management been implemented?	✓										• Established wildflower meadow. • A variation of wildflowers indicative of neutral grasslands or wildflowers visible at 80:20 ratio with grass. • Sward height is varied. • No invasive non-native species are present.
Wetland Grass Mix	✓ Have areas of wet grassland been sown? ✓ Has the recommended seed mix been used? ✓ Has the first-year management been implemented?	✓										• Established wet grassland. • A variation of wildflowers indicative of wet grasslands or wildflowers visible at 80:20 ratio with grass. • Sward height is varied. • No invasive non-native species are present.

FEATURE & LOCATION	MONITORING	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	YEAR 7	YEAR 8	YEAR 9	YEAR 10 AND THEREAFTER	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY YEAR 10/20/30
	✓ Has long-term management been implemented?											
Bub Planting	✓ Have bulbs been planted? ✓ Have failed specimens been replaced ✓ Has management been implemented	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Established Bulbs comprising a mix of species planted, which flower each year
Bat boxes	✓ Have boxes been installed? ✓ Have boxes been checked for damage or missing? ✓ Have boxes been monitored for use?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Bat boxes installed on trees and housing; monitoring should indicate use by bats
Bird boxes	✓ Have boxes been installed? ✓ Has annual nest detritus been removed? ✓ Have boxes been monitored for use	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Bird boxes installed on trees and housing, utilised by intended species.
Brash & Log Piles	✓ Have brash/log piles been created across the site?	✓										Brash and log piles have been created with climbers allowed to grow over as cover.
Hedgehog Access Routes	✓ Have gaps been left or created between garden fences? ✓ Have 'hedgehog highway' signs been installed?	✓										Gaps left and signs installed, creating a viable route for hedgehogs.
Annual monitoring	✓ Has annual inspection taken place?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						Brief inspection report produced.
Review of Management Plan	✓ Has Management Plan been reviewed	✓				✓					✓	Next 5-year Management Plan has been produced.

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Key

- Site Boundary
- House Sparrow
- 26mm/ 32mm boxes
- Open Front
- Swift box/brick (Group of 3)
- Kestrel
- Stock Dove
- Bat Box

Bat Boxes:
Should be oriented south, southwest or southeast at a minimum height of 3 to 4m, away from artificial light sources and in areas free of obstruction, providing a clear flight path.

Bird Boxes:
Should be positioned out of direct sunlight (north/northeast aspects on buildings) at a minimum height of 3m, with a clear flight path. Open fronted boxes should be positioned lower down 2-4m with some cover, i.e., near to ivy/ vegetation.

Swift Boxes should be positioned at a height of 4.5m or more.

date	07/02/25	drwn/chkd	XXX / XXX
client	Lagan Homes		
project	Land West od Ratby, Leicestershire		
title	Bat and Bird Box Location Plan (Indicative)	scale	1:1,100 @ A3
number		rev	-
FIGURE 1			