



**Land Southwest of Sutton Lane Market Bosworth
Leicestershire**

Landscape Ecological Management Plan

Document Control

Client:	Mr Adam Tarver
Project Title:	Land Southwest of Sutton Lane Market Bosworth Leicestershire
Report Title:	Landscape Ecological Management Plan
Report Ref.:	P2387
Version:	V0
Status:	Final
Revision Comments:	-
Principal Author:	SC BSc (Hons) MSc, MCIEEM
Technical Review:	TE BSc (Hons) MCIEEM
Issued to Client:	12 April 2024

Disclaimer

Elton Ecology Ltd ("Elton Ecology") confirms that the evidence and opinions expressed in this document are true, professional, and bona fide; prepared and provided in accordance with The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. This report and the ecological data presented is subject to validity timescales with reference to guidance from The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management: *Advice Note on The Lifespan of Ecological Reports & Surveys* (2019).

This report has been prepared for the sole use of the client and, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Elton Ecology Ltd, may not be relied upon by any other party. Elton Ecology Ltd accepts no liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared. No third party may reproduce, retain or disclose this document without the prior written consent of Elton Ecology Ltd.

The assessments given are based on the Site at the time of survey/ the commissioned ecological work was undertaken and assume that the Site will continue to be used and maintained at its purpose and state at that time without significant change. Where conclusions and recommendations made are based on information provided by others, an assumption has been made that all relevant information has been provided from parties of which it has been requested, and this information has not been independently verified by Elton Ecology Ltd.

Elton Ecology Ltd standard terms and conditions apply to this report. Nothing in this report constitutes legal opinion. If legal opinion is required, the advice of a qualified legal professional should be sought.

Built structures and trees are assessed within the context of ecological matters only, nothing in this report constitutes structural or arboriculture opinion or advice.

Where/ if this report contains record locations of species protected due to human interference, such as badger (Protection of Badgers Act (1992)) these records are confidential. Prior to release into the public domain any specific mention of the locations of the species must be removed.

Contents

1. Background Information.....	3
Background	3
Site Description	3
Aims and Objectives	3
2. Ecological Features	5
3. Ecological and Landscape Management Objectives	8
4. Management Prescriptions	14
5. Reference	27
6. Figures	28

1. Background Information

Background

- 1.1. Elton Ecology Ltd was commissioned by Mr Adam Tarver to produce a Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) in respect of a Land Southwest of Sutton Lane Market Bosworth Leicestershire; hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.
- 1.2. A full planning application for the erection of detached dwelling and garage with associated works (including barn renovation) and landscaping was submitted to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council in November 2023 (planning reference 23/01102/FUL). The planning application was granted in February 2024 subject to a number of conditions.

- 1.3. The provision of this LEMP was secured via Planning Condition 10 which states:

'Prior to the commencement of development, a Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority to ensure agreed biodiversity net gain (BNG) is reached and the proposed created habitats achieve conditions specified in the BNG calculation.'

Reason: To ensure that the development does not cause harm to any protected species or their habitats and to ensure that the scheme delivers biodiversity net gain in accordance with Policy DM6 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD 2016 and Government guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework.'

- 1.4. To inform the planning application, a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment were prepared by Elton Ecology Ltd in January 2024. Ecological comments were received for the planning application and a consultation response note was also produced by Elton Ecology Ltd in January 2024. An Estate Management Plan (EMP) was prepared by Studio 31 Landscape Architects in October 2023 to inform the management and successful implementation of the proposed landscaping at the Site. These reports have been referred to within this LEMP where required.

Site Description

- 1.5. The Site is located to the southwest of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, CV13 0LB (Figure 1: Site Location Plan) (central OS grid reference: SK 40695 01524). The Site comprises two grassland field compartments bound by hedgerows, fences, woodland and a line of mature trees. A watercourse, Sutton Brook, is present at the southeast and southwest Site boundary, with further watercourses at the west Site boundary and associated with the hedgerow through the centre of the Site. Sutton Lane lies adjacent to the northeast Site boundary and served the access to the Site. A barn is present in the north of the Site.

Development Proposals

- 1.6. The development proposals include the creation of a new 'T-shaped' dwelling barn in the southwest of the field compartment, set back from Sutton Lane, including courtyards and vehicular parking curtilage. The dwelling will be served by an access lane from Sutton Lane off the north Site boundary.
- 1.7. Extensive habitat creation is proposed in the landscape design to include garden space, native species hedgerow planting, woodland planting, meadow enhancement, and parkland trees.

Aims and Objectives

- 1.8. The purpose of this LEMP is to provide details to ensure the protection and favourable management of retained and created habitats to maximise their benefit to wildlife and to provide continued opportunities for biodiversity. It details the habitat retention, creation and

enhancement measures required to ensure the habitat reach the target condition within the BNG Assessment and deliver the necessary biodiversity units targets to achieve the 22.55 habitat units (64.83%) and 4.29 hedgerow units (20.96%) calculated using the BNG Metric (Elton Ecology, 2024). It has been produced to provide management objectives and maintenance schedules covering an initial five-year period, after which it will be continued for the longevity of the scheme.

1.9. For the purpose of this report, Year 0 is defined as the year of the initial habitat interventions, with Year 1 referred to as the following year/planting season.

1.10. This LEMP is set out as follows and has been prepared in accordance with British Standard *Biodiversity — Code of practice for planning and development: BS 42020:2013*:

- Section 2 details the Site description and evaluation of ecological features to be managed within the LEMP;
- Section 3 describes the ecological and landscape management aims and objectives; and
- Section 4 describes the management prescriptions to achieve objectives set out in Section 3, as well as setting out monitoring and possible remedial action, where necessary, and responsibilities for implementing the plan.

2. Ecological Features

- 2.1. This section of the LEMP provides a description of the habitats within the Site, and summarises the existing ecological features within the Site, which were recorded during the ecological survey work undertaken and detailed in the PEA, response note and BNG Assessment (Elton Ecology, 2024).

Surrounding Landscape

- 2.2. The surrounding landscape is primarily rural. Immediately surrounding the Site lies Sutton Brook at the southeast and southwest Site boundaries, with associated wet woodland and tree lines characterised by predominantly crack willow. To the north Site boundary is Sutton Lane with scattered veteran oak trees, beyond which lies the broadleaved woodland, parkland and lakes associated with Bow Pool Market Bosworth Country Park.
- 2.3. Habitat features and connectivity in the surrounding landscape includes a network of pasture grassland and arable field compartments bound by hedgerows and tree lines with occasional brooks/watercourses, ponds, lakes, and woodland blocks. The town of Market Bosworth is located approximately 1.1km north of the Site boundary.

Statutory Designated Sites

- 2.4. No internationally or nationally designated sites were located within the relevant study areas.

Non-statutory Designated Sites

- 2.5. One Candidate Local Wildlife Site (LWS), Bosworth Road Verges and Hedgerows, is located adjacent to the eastern corner of the Site. A further four candidate LWS, eleven potential/historic LWS and eleven potential LWS are located within 2km of the Site. All of these sites are over 0.2km from the Site boundary. The development proposals will be contained within the western field and the development footprint will be over 450m away from the LWS.

Habitat and BNG

- 2.6. The majority of the Site comprises other neutral grassland fields with areas of tall/tussocky sward, mown paths and tall ruderal species (Figure 2.1: Baseline Habitat Plan). An area of wet woodland is located in the south west of the Site. The grassland fields are bounded by native hedgerows which, along with wet woodland, are Priority Habitats under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. A number of wet ditches are associated with the hedgerows in the western field. A line of trees is present along the eastern and southern Site boundaries of the eastern field.
- 2.7. Scattered broadleaved and coniferous trees are located across the Site, including veteran oaks *Quercus* sp.. A number of agricultural buildings are located in the north west of the Site, surrounded by concrete hardstanding (developed land; sealed surface).
- 2.8. The location of each habitat type is shown on Figure 2.1: Baseline Habitats Plan with further details provided within the PEA and BNG assessment (Elton Ecology, 2024) which should be read in conjunction with this report.
- 2.9. The proposals include the loss of an area of grassland and a small section of hedgerow for access. The majority of other habitats are being retained, including Priority wet woodland and hedgerows. There are opportunities to enhance retained habitats post development, including hedgerow planting and grassland enhancements.
- 2.10. A summary of the habitat retention, creation and enhancement post-development has been included in Table 1 below, which summarises the results of the BNG Metric (Elton Ecology, 2024). Habitat with no condition assessment, such as vegetated garden and developed land;

sealed surface, have been excluded from the table below. Habitats retention, creation and enhancement are shown on the Landscape Masterplan and Figure 2.3 Baseline Habitats Retention Plan and Figure 3.1: Proposed Habitat Plan.

Table 1: BNG Habitat, Areas, Condition, Timeframes and Habitat Unit Summary

Proposed Habitat	Area (ha) or length (km)	Target Condition	Time to Target Condition (years)	Habitat Units
Create: Ponds (Non-priority Habitat)	0.205 ha	Moderate	3	1.62
Create: Wet Woodland	1.0196 ha	Moderate	15	5.52
Create: Rural Trees	0.2402 ha	Moderate	27	0.81
Enhance: Other Neutral Grassland	4.9659 ha	Fairly Good	12	43.22
Create: Native, Species-rich Hedgerow	0.11 km	Moderate	5	0.85
Enhance: Species-rich, Native Hedgerows with Trees – Associated With Bank or Ditch	0.235 km	Good	12	4.61

Protected and Notable Species and Requirements for Appropriate Construction Methods

- 2.11. A separate Biodiversity: Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been produced for the site, which should be read in conjunction with the present report. It should be noted that the habitat construction methods outlined in the present report (for example, the excavation of a pond), should be undertaken with compliance of the CEMP.

Amphibians

- 2.12. As detailed within the PEA, a number of records for great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* and common toad *Bufo bufo* were identified within the data search. The watercourses onsite are flowing and would act as a barrier to migration of great crested newt within the wider landscape. Two ponds are located within 500m of the Site. The closest pond is located 35m northeast of the Site and comprise a fishing lake which is considered to be unsuitable for great crested newt. The second pond within 500m of the Site was dry at the time of survey and also considered unsuitable for amphibians, including great crested newt.
- 2.13. The Site offers suitable foraging and sheltering terrestrial habitat for amphibians including within grassland and along the hedgerow and woodland bases.
- 2.14. Post-development habitat enhancement will provide better quality terrestrial habitats for great crested newt and other amphibians.

Badger Meles meles

- 2.15. No active badger setts were identified onsite. However, badger have been recorded within the wider landscape and the grassland, hedgerow bars and woodland provide suitable habitat for foraging, commuting and sett creation.
- 2.16. As badger can readily dig new setts, if new setts are identified in the near future, the legislation affecting badger could be inadvertently triggered. If this occurs, in order for works

to proceed legally, a badger licence from Natural England will be required in relation to the construction works.

Bats

- 2.17. The Site is considered to provide foraging and commuting habitat for bats, due to the presence of linear features connected to the wider landscape, including wet woodland, hedgerows, tree lines and brook habitats, and the grassland habitat onsite.
- 2.18. A number of trees, including several veteran oaks, offer potential bat roosting features. Buildings B1a – c were identified as having low potential to support roosting bats and a nocturnal surveys of these building was undertaken in September 2022. No bats were recorded emerging or re-entering and bats are considered likely absent. All trees and buildings are indicated on the UKHab Habitats Plans.
- 2.19. All trees are being retained as part of the proposals. Due to the nature of the proposals, it has been designed to retain and enhance the linear features, namely the hedgerows and treelines and new lighting will be minimal thereby retaining dark corridors for bats. Hedgerows will be enhanced through native tree and infill planting and appropriate management through the implementation of the LEMP. This will allow bats to continue to roost, commute and forage through and around the Site post-development.

Birds

- 2.20. All the habitats onsite and immediately adjacent are considered to provide potential nesting and foraging habitat for birds including ground nesting species such a skylark *Alauda arvensis*.
- 2.21. The retention, protection and enhancing of the hedgerows, trees, woodland and grassland will ensure that birds can continue to use the Site for nesting and foraging.

Reptiles

- 2.22. Habitat for foraging and sheltering common species of reptiles is present across the Site, including the grassland, hedgerow bases and woodland.
- 2.23. The retention, protection and enhancing of the hedgerows and the enhancements of the grassland will create additional foraging and sheltering opportunities for any reptile population, if present.

*Fish, Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius*, White-clawed Crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* and Otter *Lutra lutra**

- 2.24. The Sutton Brook and other watercourses and the associated riparian habitats offer suitable habitat for water vole and otter. The brook and other watercourses also provide suitable habitat for fish and sub-optimal opportunities for white-clawed crayfish.
- 2.25. The retention and protection of the brook and other watercourses, including providing a suitable buffer will ensure that if present, fish, water vole, white-clawed crayfish and otter can continue to use the brook.

Other Fauna

- 2.26. Records of brown hare *Lepus europaeus* and Western European hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* were returned from within 2km of the Site. No other protected or notable species have been recorded within the Site and none are expected to be present, although a variety of common invertebrate species are likely to use the Site, as could a range of common small mammals including. With the new planting proposed onsite, hedgehog and brown hare can continue to use the Site for foraging and shelter.

3. Ecological and Landscape Management Objectives

Ecological and Landscape Trends and Management Constraints

- 3.1. Ongoing habitat management and maintenance on the Site cannot be undertaken if it would compromise the survival or success of the fauna that could be present post-development, as this could result in an offence under protective legislation pertaining to wildlife, notably the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Such constraints would therefore apply to bats, great crested newt, nesting birds, water vole, white-clawed crayfish and otter, reptiles and badgers.
- 3.2. All bats and their roosts, great crested newt, water vole, white-clawed crayfish and otter are afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) and all except water vole are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the 'Habitats Regulations').
- 3.3. All breeding birds, their nests, eggs and young are protected under the WCA 1981 (as amended), which makes it illegal to knowingly damage or destroy a nest Site while it is in use or being built. Species listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 are afforded additional protection from disturbance while breeding.
- 3.4. Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, due to persecution of the species in the past.
- 3.5. All reptiles, hedgehog and brown hare are afforded protection under the WCA 1981 (as amended) although it is important to note that this legislation protects the species and not their habitat.
- 3.6. This LEMP will ensure that no breach in legislation occurs with regards to European Protected Species (EPS), nesting birds, water vole, reptiles and badger. The measures proposed will also protect other protected/priority species which may be present including common toad, brown hare and hedgehog.

Aims and Objectives

- 3.7. In considering options for management of the habitats within the Site, the following factors were considered:
 - The existing land use and character of the Site;
 - The habitat requirements of species currently present within the Site, in particular protected species and species of principal importance (SoPI) as defined in section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006;
 - Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy detailing current planning policy within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council;
 - Opportunities to contribute towards priority habitats and species within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) which includes priority habitats and species;
 - The sustainability of habitats to be created, taking into account natural processes (such as succession) and management inputs required to maintain them;
 - Opportunities to enhance structural variety within habitats through new habitat planting; and

- Opportunities to strengthen green corridors across and around the Site through new habitats and retention and enhancement of habitats to maximise connectivity for wildlife.

3.8. The overarching management objectives are:

- Provide an uplifted landscape;
- Maintain and enhance biodiversity and heritage;
- Ensure the successful implementation of the landscape design;
- Apply good horticultural and ecological practice to all operations;
- Promote healthy growth and establishment of all plants, trees and grass;
- Ensure consistent control of weeds;
- Provide protection against pests and disease;
- Promote wildlife value and species diversity where appropriate;
- Ensure long-term commitment to replacement of defective plant material; and
- Review opportunities for introduction of new species or replacement of exhausted species where appropriate, in line with original design intentions.

3.9. The aims and objectives of this LEMP are listed below, with a detailed rationale provided thereafter:

- 1) Deliver the projected Biodiversity Net Gain. To ensure that retained, created and enhanced habitats are maintained in order that they establish successfully and provide biodiversity benefits in the long term, in line with national and local policies; and
- 2) Maintain, and where possible improve, the conservation status of identified key species, namely amphibians, bats, birds, water vole, otter, reptiles and hedgehog. This will be completed through native planting onsite, the installation of a bat loft and swallow cups, enhancement of retained habitats and hibernacula/log pile creation within the retained and enhanced habitats; and
- 3) Monitor the efficacy of this LEMP.

Objective 1 - Deliver the projected Biodiversity Net Gain. To ensure that retained, created and enhanced habitats are maintained in order that they establish successfully and provide biodiversity benefits in the long term, in line with national and local policies.

3.10. The mitigation and enhancement recommendations provided within the PEA (Elton Ecology, 2024) should be adhered to, to reduce/minimise the potential to adversely impact upon protected or priority species and/or habitats. These include:

- The Landscape Strategy (Studio 31 Landscape Architect, 2023) includes the incorporation of native tree, woodland, hedgerows, pond and grasslands and reinforcement of the hedgerows and around the boundaries of the Site. These habitats will all be installed as per the landscape proposals;
- Landscape design includes landscape planting that is of benefit to wildlife, especially pollinating insects;

- Retain and enhance existing habitats including woodland, trees, hedgerows and Sutton Brook; and
- As the habitats mature and become established, the ecological value of the Site will become increasingly more diverse and beneficial to faunal species.

Objective 2 - Maintain, and where possible improve, the conservation status of identified key species, namely amphibians, bats, birds, water vole, otter, reptiles and hedgehog. This will be completed through native planting onsite, the installation of a bat loft and swallow cups, enhancement of retained habitats and hibernacula/log pile creation within the retained and enhanced habitats

Amphibians, including Great Crested Newt

- 3.11. The creation of new ponds onsite will create breeding habitat for amphibians which is not currently present onsite. Habitat creation and enhancement will provide opportunities for sheltering and foraging amphibians, including within the woodland and hedgerow bases and create a tussocky grassland sward providing shelter and foraging opportunities for amphibians including great crested newt.
- 3.12. To further enhance the Site for amphibians, log/brush piles will be left after vegetation maintenance to provide refuge and hibernation sites for amphibians as well as other fauna.

Bats

- 3.13. No bats roosts were identified within the buildings onsite and trees with bat roosting potential are being retained as part of the proposals. Foraging and commuting habitat is being retained and enhanced except for a discrete section of hedgerow for access and the creation of new native hedgerows, ponds and wet woodland across the Site will enhance the Site for foraging and commuting bats. The creation of a wildlife corridor and the hedgerow creation will provide increased connectivity for bats across the Site and into the wider landscape.
- 3.14. No lighting is proposed across the majority of the Site which will maintain these habitats as dark corridors for bats. Lighting around the new building will be designed sensitively to minimise disturbance to bats, and avoid light spill directly onto the retained and new landscape planting.
- 3.15. To provide additional roosting opportunities, a bat roosting loft will be constructed into the new building and has been designed for both void dwelling species such as brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, and crevice dwelling species such as common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*. These species were recorded during the nocturnal bat survey of the barns at the northwest of the Site, and are therefore known to be present at the Site.
- 3.16. The design of the bat roosting loft has taken into account guidance from the bat mitigation guidelines Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004), and the more recent Bat Mitigation Guidelines Beta Version 1.0 (CIEEM, 2021). The document 'Reviewing the evidence on mitigation strategies for bats in buildings: informing best-practice for policy makers and practitioners' from Lintott & Mathews, (2018) has also been taken into account.
- 3.17. The bat roosting loft will be situated in the southeast extent of the building (Figure 6 Biodiversity Enhancement Plan), which is close to tree cover and the nearby hedgerow network. The roof of the loft will be hipped and have southwest, southeast and northeast facing pitches which will maintain good thermal conditions.
- 3.18. Bat access will be via four gaps under hip tiles, two gaps under tiles at the east facing pitch, and one gap at each of the south and north facing elevations (Figure 6 Biodiversity Enhancement Plan). This will provide 8 roost entrance choices across two types of roost entrance. The bat access gaps must be sufficiently small so as to prevent draught, light

exposure, or bird access into the loft. Access points will be located directly above windows, to avoid issues with droppings and light spill at bat access points. The bat access entrances under tiles should be a width of 30-50mm wide and 15-20mm high. The entrance tile immediately beneath the bat access point should be roughened via scoring the tile to create a landing area for bats.

- 3.19. Internally, the bitumen roofing felt should be cut with a hole of equal size and location to allow access from the bat access slate through into the roof void. 1F bitumastic felt must be used only. Strictly no breathable roofing membranes will be used where bats may access them, as these are known to cause bat fatality.
- 3.20. Within the loft void unobstructed flying space must be maintained. Two bat boxes will be fixed to the wall within the loft void to provide opportunities for crevice dwelling bats. The Kent type box of wooden construction is recommended.
- 3.21. A small loft hatch will be installed in the floor of the void, to enable access for maintenance and monitoring purposes.
- 3.22. Further details of the proposed bat loft, such as internal beam structure, dimensions, compartments, and volume, can be provided when detailed specifications for the proposed loft and roof construction within the building are available.

Birds

- 3.23. Management of retained, enhanced and newly created habitats, as detailed in the Landscape Strategy such as trees, hedgerows, woodland and ponds will, once established continue to provide nesting and foraging opportunities for birds. The enhancement of the grassland to create a more species rich sward will also attract invertebrates, which in turn will provide a foraging resource for birds.
- 3.24. To provide additional nesting opportunities, A minimum of four swallow nest cups (Nestbox Company Eco Swallow Nest Bowl' or the 'Vivara Pro Wood Stone Swallow Bowl', or similar) will be installed on the new building (see Figure 6). The nest cups will be located directly below the eaves on the northeast facing aspects to avoid strong sunlight and wet winds. The nest cups should be installed leaving a distance of at least 6 cm between the top of the nest cup and the bottom of the overhang/ soffit, with at least 1m apart between cups. The nest cups should not be placed adjacent to clutter, to allow the birds to launch and fly away comfortably. Monitoring of the boxes for signs of damage will be undertaken biennially for five years, commencing the first year from implementation of this LEMP.

Badgers

- 3.25. Management of retained and newly created habitats, as detailed in the Landscape Strategy such as woodland, hedgerows and grassland will, once established continue to provide opportunities for badger on the Site and habitat connectivity between the Site and the wider landscape will be maintained.

Reptiles

- 3.26. The proposals include a range of retained and new habitats that will be of benefit to reptiles, such as ponds, hedgerows and wildflower grassland that provides extensive new habitat for reptiles, creating new opportunities for this species group post-development. The new habitats created will enhance connectivity through the Site for reptiles.
- 3.27. To further enhance the Site for reptiles, log/brush piles will be left after vegetation maintenance to provide refuge and hibernation sites for reptiles as well as other fauna.

Fish, Otter, Water Vole and White-clawed Crayfish

- 3.28. The Sutton Brook and other watercourses on the Site will be retained and protected as part of the proposals including a minimum buffer of 20 - 30m. Trees and woodland planting and grassland enhancement within the buffer zone will retain and strengthen this habitat corridor and maintain habitat onsite suitable for fish, otter, water vole and white clawed-crayfish, if present.

Other Fauna Including Hedgehog

- 3.29. Management of retained, enhanced and newly created hedgerows, grassland and woodland will continue to provide opportunities for hedgehog and other notable fauna on the Site. Placement of log piles in appropriate locations, particularly adjacent to hedgerows throughout the Site will provide additional opportunities for hedgehog, and other species groups such as invertebrates. Log piles will be created using woody arising from vegetation clearance and management.
- 3.30. Installation of three bee bricks within the low brick plinth wall to be constructed around the building, which will create habitat for non-swarming solitary bees including red mason and leafcutter bees, and other invertebrates. Bee bricks should be installed in a warm sunny spot which is south facing (Figure 6), with no vegetation in front of the brick.

Constraints

- 3.31. All British birds, their nests, young and eggs are legally protected while actively nesting (generally acknowledged to occur between March and August inclusive, although this is not defined in law and birds can nest outside of this time). As such, removal and future management of trees, hedgerows, woodland and grassland will be timed to avoid the bird nesting season. Bat box monitoring will be undertaken by a licenced bat worker due to the protective legislation afforded to bats.

Objective 3 - Monitor the efficiency of this LEMP

- 3.32. Planting will be regularly monitored by the management company or client. Should the need for replacement planting be identified, this will be undertaken in line with the Landscape Strategy.
- 3.33. Along with the requirement for ongoing management of the Site by specialist contractors, it will also be necessary for the Site to be periodically monitored by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) to ensure the retained/created/enhances habitats are in the appropriate condition and are either showing signs of success in the management objectives put forward and later with evidence that the habitats have achieved and continue to maintain their target BNG condition.
- 3.34. Prior to the commencement of monitoring once all habitats have been installed, it will be necessary for the SQE to visit the Site to confirm that the correct habitats have been installed in the correct locations and to the right specifications. Where this is not the case, the SQE will report this to the organisation responsible for delivering this LEMP and remediation measures will be suggested.
- 3.35. Monitoring will commence in Year 1 i.e. the year following the initial habitat intervention measures and in the appropriate survey season (April – September).
- 3.36. Monitoring will then be required in Years 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30 post-intervention. The appointed SQE will perform a condition assessment of the habitats to assess their progress against target conditions. Should the habitats appear to be failing or not in their target condition, it will be the responsibility of the SQE to report this to the organisation responsible for delivering the contents of this LEMP. It will then be the responsibility of the organisation to implement the necessary remedial measures. The results of the monitoring in Years 2, 5, 10, 20 and 30 will be compiled in reports for submission to the Local Planning Authority.

- 3.37. As outlined in Objective 2, swallow cups will be monitored biennially for five years, commencing the first year from implementation of this LEMP.

4. Management Prescriptions

- 4.1. The prescribed management actions, including implementation timetable, management responsibilities and maintenance schedules are set out in Table 2 - 4 below which should also be read in conjunction with the Estate Management Plan (Studio 31, 2023) and the Landscape Strategy (see Appendix 1). Management and maintenance will continue in perpetuity in line with these reports.
- 4.2. After five years, a review of the LEMP will be undertaken with reference to the habitat monitoring survey of the site, and amended as required should any target conditions be assessed as failing. The prescriptions detailed are flexible and can be amended as required. On completion of the LEMP, the prescriptions undertaken will be fully reviewed and the LEMP will then be updated and continued as required during the monitoring phase.
- 4.3. Responsibilities for implementing the plan lie with the management company team and client, and any other parties mentioned in the prescriptions below.

All prescriptions and habitat management should be read in conjunction with the Estate Management Plan and Landscape Masterplan (Studio 31 Ltd, 2023). The information in the following Table has been adapted from Studio 31 Ltd, (2023)

Page | 15

		During the first 5 years, dead and broken branches/shoots will be pruned and disposed of appropriately. Any suspected diseased material should be assessed by qualified arboriculturist, and incinerated on Site or removed by qualified specialist, as instructed following assessment.	Eight weekly intervals annually between April - December	
Trees (Retained and Newly Planted)	Moderate	All tree works to be undertaken with reference to the British Standard <i>BS 3998:2010 Tree work. Recommendations</i>. Trees should be planted as per manufacturing specifications. New tree planting to be protected using tree guards and staked appropriately. Remove tree guards and stakes once trees become established. Trees will be provided with suitable irrigation. Water trees at least once a week if there has been no rain or at times of drought, particularly during the first growing season after installation. Control weeds around the base of the tree (1m diameter) and remove as necessary by hoeing or hand weeding. Mulch all new trees annually in spring to insulate the soil and protect plant roots. Mulch to a depth of 5 to 7.5cm. Once established, trees will be pruned every three years, as required. Undertake corrective tree surgery operations as necessary – this may consist of the removal of dead limbs, crown thinning or reduction or pollarding where necessary, although only where there is a health and safety risk public due to the benefits to wildlife that these features could support. Lower limbs should be targeted for removal. Felling should only be undertaken as a last resort. Trees identified as having bat roosting potential (see PEA Report (Elton Ecology, 2024) will be sensitively managed under the supervision of a bat licenced ecologist. Any arisings will be placed on Site in log/brash piles in sunny positions adjacent to the woodland and hedgerows to create natural log piles.	During construction - first planting season As required At least once a week, when required Annually, every six months Annually, in Spring Once every three years in Autumn (September-November) Visual inspections to be completed by a qualified Arboriculturist annually when trees are in leaf or as required when visual inspections identify a health and safety risk. Corrective surgery to be completed as identified by arboricultural assessment following	Management Company Qualified Arboriculturist Bat Licenced Ecologist

		Any existing trees that are dying should be left as standing deadwood where possible, or laying on the ground for them to gradually rot down. Where overhanging branches provide a safety hazard, the tree should be monolithed where possible, which should be undertaken to BS 3998 2010 standards.	approvals from LPA. To be carried out outside of the bird nesting season and following advice from an ecologist. During management works Annual check, as required	
Wet Woodland (Retained and Newly Created)	Moderate	See management prescriptions for trees above. The tree planting species mix must be native and characteristic of wet woodland, including the wet woodlands adjacent to the site. With reference to UKHab, (2023), the species mix should comprise dominant Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and/or Willow <i>Salix sp.</i>, with some Birch <i>Betula</i> species. Oak <i>Quercus sp.</i>, Scots pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>, and beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> should also occur occasionally to frequently within the woodland. Retained woodland will continue to be managed as per the current management prescriptions to maintain the vertical structure, with breaks in the canopy. Fence off areas of woodland to exclude herbivores and ensure fencing is maintained in perpetuity. Ensure tree planting is distributed so as to maintain open space within the woodland and ensure sufficient light reaches the woodland floor so as to encourage ground flora. Ensure a three storey woodland complex of canopy, understorey and shrub layer, via planting a mixture of tree species. Where the felling of trees is required at the Site, the deadwood should be utilised to form standing dead wood or log piles within the woodland.	See trees above During construction Years 0 – 5	Management Company

		Compaction of soils within 5m radius of tree bases to be avoided. Biodegradable tree guards of suitable size placed around trees on installation. To be inspected annually and after inclement weather for condition. Weeding is the priority for 2-3 years after planting. Focus on this until all the trees have grown above the height of competing weeds and started to shade out ground vegetation. Check trees throughout winter, particularly after wet and windy spells and straighten tree guards and replace any broken stakes. In summer, make sure weeds are not growing inside tree guards. Carefully lift the tube at the base by releasing the cable ties securing the tube to the stake and pull up any weeds. Look out for damage by small mammals. If the trees do not seem to be growing in spring, check the base for signs of gnawing. Animals like voles rely on long grass, so mowing between trees and good weed control helps limit damage. Tree guards to be removed at year 5. Dispose of any plastic elements through recycling or reusing. Coppicing on a rotation if required. No useable material will be harvested in the early years however the first cut will result in multi-stemmed coppice stools forming which will become hugely productive. The cut branches will grow quickly as roots will now be well established. Maintain gaps in the canopy to ensure sunlight can reach the understory and ground-cover planting. Start formative pruning, with branch thinning undertaken to remove limbs with unnatural growth forms, or that may compromise the overall tree health. If thinning of the woodland is required, only prune the trees which are being retained. Annual check and removal of invasive and/or undesirable non-native species.	Years 5 onwards Years 10+ Annually, Autumn	
--	--	---	---	--

Other Neutral Grassland	Fairly Good	Retained grassland will be scarified and overseeded to rapidly bolster the species assemblage of herbaceous flowering plants within the sward. Site preparation is essential to ensure areas of bare ground for seed contact. This can be achieved via scarification to a depth of 25mm and overseeding with either: • a purchased species rich wildflower meadow mixture. An appropriate commercially available seed mixture would be the Emorsgate Seeds <i>Traditional Meadow Wildflower Seeds LW1P¹</i>, to be sown at a rate in accordance with supplier instructions; or • via green hay translocation from a donor meadow; or • via brush-harvested seed translocation from a donor meadow. All seeds must be of native UK province. Seed sources should follow guidance set out in Natural England Technical Information Note TIN038 <i>Seed sources for grassland restoration and re-creation in Environmental Stewardship</i>. Yellow rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> will be sown within the seed mix which has a secondary benefit in that it is semi-parasitic towards grasses and can reduce the quantity of grass growth by up to 80%. Management will include traditional meadow management. This includes: - Long grass should be cut annually from mid July-September, depending on the weather conditions to a sward height of between 40 70mm Alternating between earlier and later cuts can be beneficial. - The cut is to be done using a tractor mounted drum or disc mower, and spread out to dry. - The arisings are to be turned once a day to speed up the drying process as well as help loosen any seeds still attached. Once dry, the arisings are to be removed so as to not alter the nutrient levels locally. - Leaving unmown strips along the edges of the meadows can provide important food source for insects, in particular butterflies and bees, which can be rotated each year so as to not encourage the area to be swamped with competitive grasses. - Any movement of livestock to graze newly mown grass areas, should be delayed for a few weeks for new grass growth to develop,	Immediately after construction. At least once a week, when required As required Mid-July to September As required	Management Company

¹ <https://www.wildflower.co.uk/products/wildflower-seed-mixtures/100-wildflower-seed-mixtures/lw1-traditional-meadow-100.html>

		in order to be ready for grazing. Aftermath grazing aids in helping seeds bury for germination, as well as shortening grass growth to aid light allowance for wildflower development. - Aim to reduce height of grass areas from grazing to 2-10cm before the end of winter, ensuring that it does not reach a point where livestock movement starts to imprint on the ground, particularly after wet weather. - If autumn and winter is relatively dry, light grazing can continue until March. In normal year, livestock should be removed by the end of February to encourage early wildflower growth. Livestock movement will be low density (between 6-8 cattle) and rotational over sections of the meadows. Monitoring will be required to recover areas in accordance with the management guidance set out within the EMP. Approximately 1/3rd of the meadows will be rested and hay cropped in the season, whilst the other 2/3rds will be rotationally grazed. All arisings will be removed from Site or placed in a designated compost heap. Removing arisings is essential to avoid a build up of nutrients, which lowers biodiversity. Prevent the growth and spread of invasive weeds such as creeping thistle, spear thistle, docks species and common nettle and encroachment of scrub.	Annually, autumn, as required	
Native Hedgerows (Retained, Created and Enhanced)	Moderate and Good	Any new hedging/replacement hedging is to be laid traditionally, left to grow untrimmed, and laid within the first 10 years. The process of hedge-laying will encourage denser growth and can create a living 'stock proof fence' and should be undertaken by qualified professionals. Installation of tree guards and stakes, where required, around newly planted trees and whips. Annual monitoring of the tree guards and stakes. Replace any damaged guards or stakes and loosen or tighten as required. Remove tree guards and stakes once trees have become established.	During planting. Annually Annual check, then removal between year 3 – 5, or as required.	Landscape Contractor to plant – advised as necessary by Ecologist, Arboriculturist. Suitable Qualified and Experienced Traditional Hedger

		Retained and once established new hedgerows will be management will include single cuts to provide a more natural appearance, with one side cut every three years on a rotational basis. Cutting should be undertaken in November to allow plants to produce flowers and berries and thereby provide further food sources for birds, invertebrates and a range of other wildlife. Selected hedgerow lengths are to be cut to rejuvenate the hedge to a healthy standard through rotational coppicing. Therefore no more than 1/3rd of the total mass in any one year.	Every three years, November	
Ponds	Moderate	The ponds will be sited away from man-made structures and will not form part of a drainage system or be fed by any other pipework, ditch or streams, maintaining clear water quality. The topography of the pond will be excavated to have both permanent and seasonal pools of varying depth and have broad, undulating drawdown zones, with shallow slopes. Marginal and submerged planting will be undertaken, stocking with native species of local provenance of value to native pond fauna. These should include species suitable for amphibians such as water mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i> and brooklime <i>Veronica beccabunga</i>. The banksides of the ponds will be planted with a wetland meadow mix such as the <i>Emorsgate Seeds Wetland and Pond Edge Wildflower Seeds LW6P²</i> with annual weeds controlled. The surrounding land will not be densely stocked with livestock, to ensure water quality is maintained. The surrounding habitats within 10m of the ponds will be semi-natural habitats including other neutral grassland and hedgerows. The ponds will be managed and kept clear of invasive non-native species, and non-desirable species such as duckweed controlled. The ponds will be cleared of leaf litter and other debris and aquatic planting management will only remove dead plants and parts of the plant to be removed. Any removed vegetation will be placed on the edge of the pond for up to one week. The pond will never be stocked with fish, or any fish introduced into the pond. Wildfowl will not be introduced into the pond.	During construction Annually See management prescriptions above Annually, in winter (November to February)	

² <https://www.wildflower.co.uk/products/wildflower-seed-mixtures/100-wildflower-seed-mixtures/lw6-wetland-pond-edge-100.html>

		The tree and hedgerow planting scheme (see above management prescriptions) for the Site will ensure that the ponds are not more than 50% shaded.		
Sutton Brook and wet ditches	N/A	To create more marginal habitat, the brook in wider places can have some appropriate diameter tree branches/boughs pinned to the banks alternatively which can help create some flow variation as well as potential shelter for varied species. Where sections are wider and mostly a silt bed and wood has been pinned, replacement bed gravels that match the size variation % of the gravel areas found in the brook could be added, if required. Any bought in gravels should be 'washed river gravels' but not gravels that have been put through a crusher (like gravel chippings) as these will lock together and not be rolled and moved by the watercourse during higher brook levels. Little formal monitoring is required, periodic observational monitoring to ensure prevention of non-native invasive species establishing. If non-native invasive species are identified, such as Himalayan balsam, specialist contractors should be contracted to manage and control and remove the specimens under licenced waste.	During construction, if required Annually, in summer	Management Company Specialist Contractor
All Habitats – Remedial Actions	N/A	Each autumn, the new planting scheme shall be inspected, and dead or dying plants shall be recorded and replaced in the next winter planting season, until 100% canopy achieved and/or gaps are filled. Plants to be pruned as required.	Annually, as required	Management Company
Bat Loft and Bird Boxes	N/A	Installation of a bat loft and bird cups integrated into the new buildings.	During construction	Building Contractors
Log/brash piles	N/A	Creation of log/brash piles within suitable areas adjacent to hedgerows and woodland.	Post-construction, during management works	Management Company
Maintain incorporated landscape planting that is of benefit to wildlife	N/A	Landscape planting across the Site to provide opportunities for pollinating insects and other wildlife.	The first planting season following completion of construction activities. Annually during the growing season.	Management Company

Table 3: Objective 2: Maintain, and where possible improve, the conservation status of identified key species, namely amphibians, bats, birds, water vole, otter, reptiles and hedgehog. This will be completed through native planting onsite, the installation of a bat loft and swallow cups, enhancement of retained habitats and hibernacula/log pile creation within the retained and enhanced habitats

All ecological features installed on the Site should be installed as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Management Prescription	Action	Timings of Works	Responsibility
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely bats	Retention of trees with bat roosting potential throughout the Site. Should any management works to trees with bat roosting potential be required, such as felling or removal of suitable bat features, this feature will be inspected by a suitably licenced ecologist prior to works occurring, with additional surveys completed as necessary. Management of woodland, trees, ponds, grassland and hedgerows as per the above management prescriptions. Implementation of a sensitive lighting strategy around the new buildings onsite. A bat roosting loft will be created within the new building on the southeast extent of the building (Figure 6 Biodiversity Enhancement Plan), which is close to tree cover and the nearby hedgerow network. The bat loft has been designed in accordance with guidelines and is detailed within the main section of this LEMP.	Ongoing for implementation of this LEMP During construction and ongoing, as required	Management Company Bat Licenced Ecologist
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely birds	Management of woodland, trees, ponds, grassland and hedgerows as per the above management prescriptions. A minimum of four swallow nest cups (Nestbox Company Eco Swallow Nest Bowl' or the 'Vivara Pro Wood Stone Swallow Bowl', or similar) will be installed on the new building (see Figure 6). The nest cups will be located directly below the eaves on the northeast facing aspects to avoid strong sunlight and wet winds. The nest cups should be installed leaving a distance of at least 6 cm between the top of the nest cup and the bottom of the overhang/ soffit, with at least 1m apart between cups. The nest cups should not be placed adjacent to clutter, to allow the birds to launch and fly away comfortably.	Ongoing for implementation of this LEMP During construction and ongoing, as required Year 1 - Prior to completion of the buildings. Every two years from implementation of LEMP	Management Company Suitably Qualified Ecologist

	Monitoring of the cups for signs of damage will be undertaken biennially for five years, commencing the first year from implementation of this LEMP.		
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely amphibians	Retention, creation and enhancement of woodland and hedgerow bases, ponds and grassland as per the above management prescriptions. Pruning of trees and management of vegetation to leave > 50% of the pond area unshaded to allow water warming. Management of vegetation to maintain a mixture of marginal, emergent, submerged, and free-floating vegetation, providing a range of habitats for amphibians. Any suspect or fluid ground contaminants from higher elevations to be inspected by a suitable expert. Creation of logs/brush piles to be left in piles near the hedgerows around the pond and the woodland to create foraging, sheltering and hibernation potential for amphibians.	Ongoing for implementation of this LEMP During management works (see prescriptions above)	Management Company Specialist expert, if required
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely water vole and otter	Retention of the Sutton Brook and watercourses, and enhancement and habitat creations within the riparian and buffer zones to maintain and buffer these habitats. Any suspect or fluid ground contaminants from higher elevations to be inspected by a suitable expert.	Ongoing for implementation of this LEMP	Management Company Specialist expert, if required
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely invertebrates, reptiles, badger and hedgehogs	Retention, creation and enhancement of woodland and hedgerow bases, ponds and grassland as per the above management prescriptions. Installation of three bee bricks within the low brick plinth wall to be constructed around the building, which will create habitat for non-swarming solitary bees including red mason and leafcutter bees, and other invertebrates. Bee bricks should be installed in a warm sunny spot which is south facing (Figure 6), with no vegetation in front of the brick. Creation of logs/brush piles to be left in piles near the hedgerows and the woodland to create foraging and sheltering potential for reptiles and other fauna.	Ongoing for implementation of this LEMP During construction Ongoing for implementation of this LEMP	Management Company

--	--	--	--

Table 4: Objective 3: Monitor the efficiency of this LEMP

Prescription and Habitat	Action	Timings of Works	Responsibility
Monitor new planting	All new planting within the Site will be monitored for a five-year period following completion of the development and any trees or plants that die, become seriously damaged or diseased will be removed and replaced in the next planting season with other trees or plants of a similar size and species as those originally planted.	Years 2-5 - annually late spring or winter.	Management Company
Assessment of habitats in relation to BNG	Prior to the commencement of monitoring once all habitats have been installed, it will be necessary for the SQE to visit the Site to confirm that the correct habitats have been installed in the correct locations and to the right specifications. Where this is not the case, the SQE will report this to the organisation responsible for delivering this LEMP. An assessment of habitats undergoing management undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist together with a photographic record to provide advice to the management company and an ongoing review of habitat management. The monitoring will be required to ensure that all habitats are in the appropriate condition (as defined within the BNG Condition Assessment and detailed within the BNG Assessment (Elton Ecology, 2024)) and are either showing signs of success in the management objectives put forward and later with evidence that the habitats have achieved and continue to maintain their target BNG condition. Should the habitats appear to be failing or not in their target condition, it will be the responsibility of the SQE to report this to the organisation responsible for delivering the contents of this LEMP. It will then be the responsibility of the organisation to implement the necessary remedial measures.	Year 0 As required following the check Years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 between April – September inclusive Within 1 month after the monitoring visit Within 2 months of the monitoring visit	Suitably Qualified Ecologist Management Company

Monitor bat loft and bird cups	After Year 1, a check would be completed to ensure that the bat loft and bird cups have been installed as per the manufacturer's instructions. Should this be incorrect then advice would be provided to rectify. The bird cups will be monitored for any damage and replaced where necessary.	Year 1 Every two years from implementation of LEMP	Suitably Qualified and Bat Licenced Ecologist Management Company

5. Reference

Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) & Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) (2023). Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. Bats and the Built Environment series. Guidance Note 08/23.

British Standards Institute (2013). BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity. Code of practice for planning and development. British Standards Institute, London.

CIRIA (2015) Environmental good practice on Site guide (fourth edition) (C741)

Elton Ecology (2024) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Land Southwest of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth. Reference: P2387_02

Elton Ecology (2024) Biodiversity Net Gain Report. Land Southwest of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth. Reference: P2387_02

Elton Ecology (2024) Response to Matters Raised. Reference: P2387 Land South West Of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth

Environment Agency (2013) Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3)

Environment Agency (EA's) Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG) notes

Legislation.gov.uk for: Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019. Accessed February 2023.

Studio 31 Landscape Architects (2023) Beach House. Estate Management Plan. Reference S31 22199 Landscape Management Plan

Studio 31 Landscape Architects (2023) Beach House. Landscape Strategy

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Found at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/introduction>

6. Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan (Overleaf)

Figure 2.1: Baseline Habitats Plan (Overleaf)

Figure 2.3: Baseline Habitats Retention Plan (Overleaf)

Figure 3.1: Proposed Habitat Plan (Overleaf)

Figure 4: Biodiversity Enhancement Plan (Overleaf)



Legend

 Site boundary

Project:
**Land Southwest of Sutton Lane, Market
Bosworth**

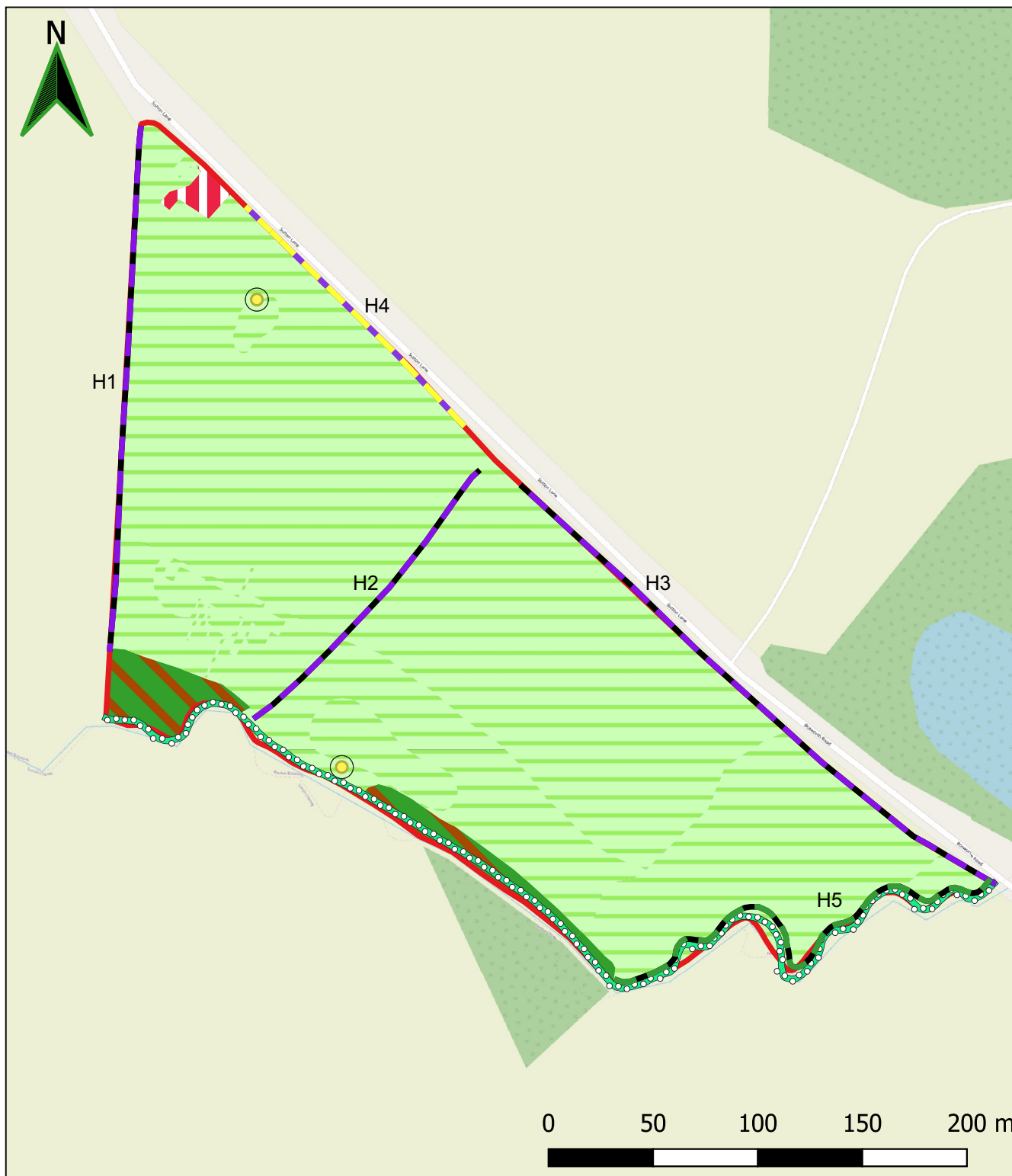
Drawing:
Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Date: 12-01-2024 Version: FINAL
Author: PH Job No: P2387



Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right
2024. | All dimensions are approximate.

Copyright © Elton Ecology Ltd. | T: 01332 856371
E: hello@elton-ecology.co.uk | W: www.elton-ecology.co.uk



Legend

-  Site boundary
-  Developed land; sealed surface
-  Other neutral grassland
-  Wet woodland
-  Line of trees
-  Native hedgerow with trees
-  Species-rich native hedgerow with trees
-  Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
-  Other rivers and streams
-  Existing Medium Rural Tree

Project:

Land Southwest of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth

Drawing:

Figure 2.1: Baseline Habitat Plan

Date: 12-01-2024

Version: FINAL

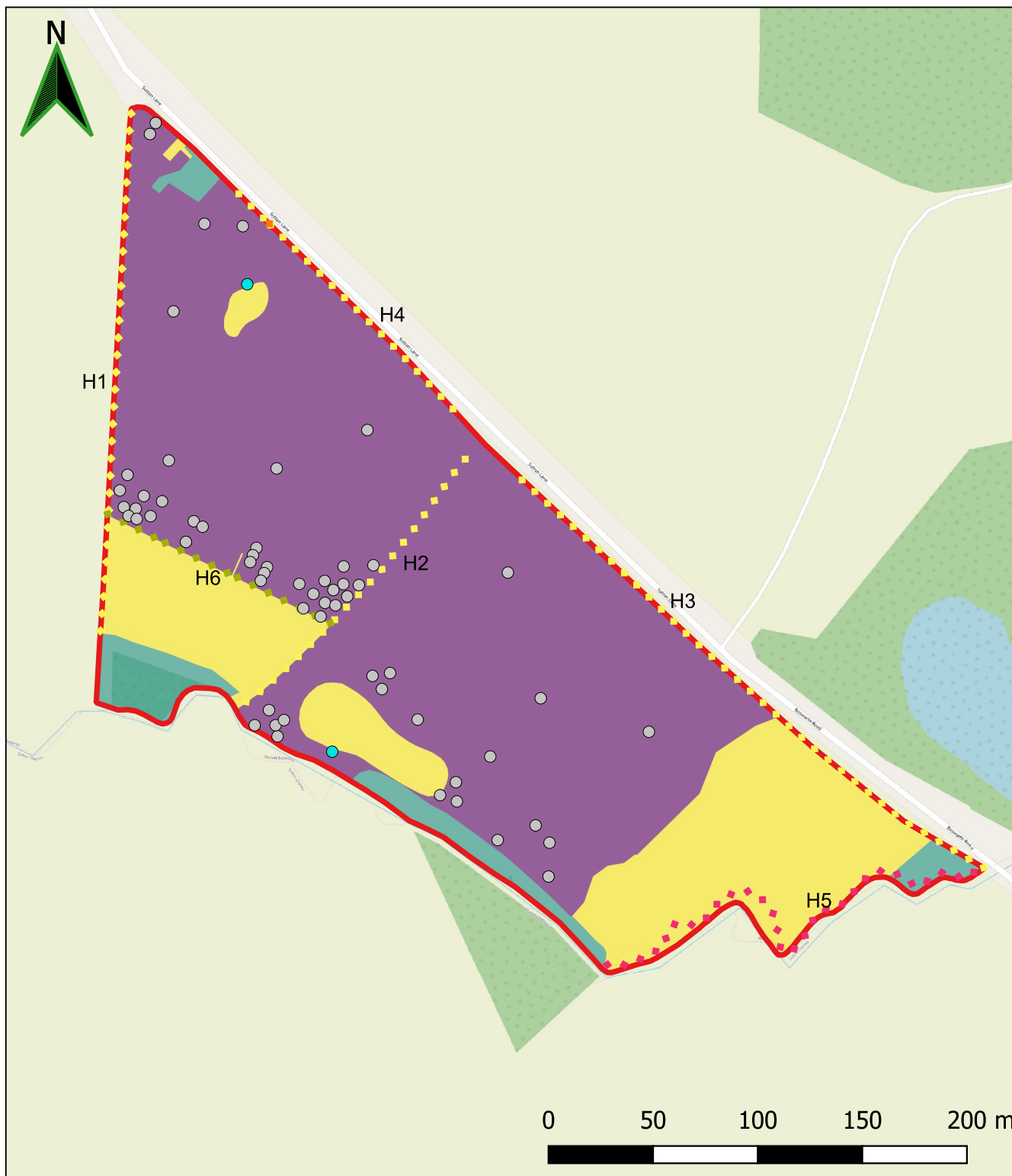
Author: PH

Job No: P2387



Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2024. | All dimensions are approximate.

Copyright © Elton Ecology Ltd. | T: 01332 856371
E: hello@elton-ecology.co.uk | W: www.elton-ecology.co.uk



Legend

Site boundary

Habitats Retention

Enhanced

Retained

Lost

Hedgerow Retention

◆◆◆ Created

◆◆◆ Enhanced

◆◆◆ Retained

◆◆◆ Lost

Individual tree Retention

● Created

● Retained

Project:

Land Southwest of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth

Drawing:

Figure 2.3: Baseline Habitat Retention Plan

Date: 22-01-2024

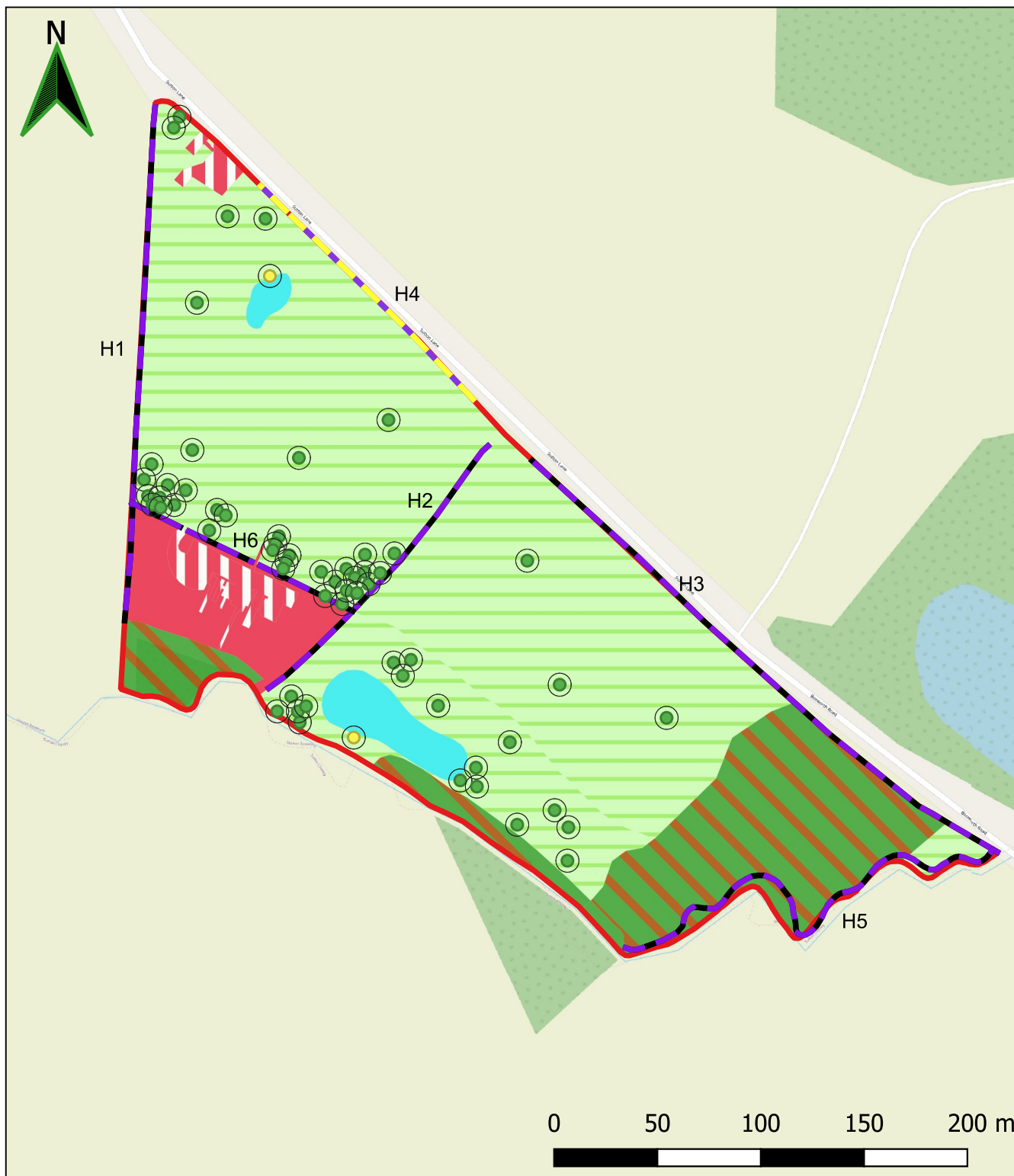
Version: FINAL

Author: TE

Job No: P2387

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2024. | All dimensions are approximate.

Copyright © Elton Ecology Ltd. | T: 01332 856371
E: hello@elton-ecology.co.uk | W: www.elton-ecology.co.uk



Legend

- Site boundary
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Other neutral grassland
- Ponds (non-priority habitat)
- Vegetated garden
- Wet woodland
- Native hedgerow with trees
- Species-rich native hedgerow
- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees
- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch
- Lost
- Proposed Small Rural Tree
- Retained Medium Rural Tree

Project:

Land Southwest of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth

Drawing:

Figure 3.1: Proposed Habitat Plan

Date: 22-01-2024

Version: FINAL

Author: PH

Job No: P2387

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2024. | All dimensions are approximate.

Copyright © Elton Ecology Ltd. | T: 01332 856371
E: hello@elton-ecology.co.uk | W: www.elton-ecology.co.uk