

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan



**Tyler
Grange**

**Land South of 295 Main Street,
Stanton under Bardon
21st January 2026**

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Section 1: Introduction and Site Context

Purpose

- 1.1. This Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd on behalf of Allison Homes in relation to the discharge of Condition 13 of the planning application (22/00527/OUT), for the proposed development of land south of 295 Main Street, Stanton Under Bardon (OS Grid Reference: SK 46628 09964), hereafter referred to as the 'site'. The proposed development comprises the residential development of 50 dwellings with associated layout, scale, appearance, landscaping and access, as shown in the Landscape Masterplan in **Appendix 1**.
- 1.2. Condition 13 of the decision notice states that:
- 1.3. *"No development shall take place (including ground works or vegetation clearance) until a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. This shall be based on the BNG metric spreadsheet completed by Tyler Grange (Milly Robinson 16/05/22). The LEMP shall include the following details:*
 - a) Description and evaluation of the features to be created/managed.*
 - b) Aims and objectives of management.*
 - c) Appropriate management options for achieving aims and objectives.*
 - d) Prescriptions for management actions.*
 - e) Work schedule.*
 - f) Species/seed mixes to be planted/sown.*
 - g) Ongoing monitoring and remedial measures.*

The development shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details at all times."
- 1.4. This LEMP is based off the updated Biodiversity Metric 3.0 assessment completed in 2024 (to align with the metric used for the outline application) (reference: **17364_Biodiversity Metric 3.0_19122024**), and the original Ecological Assessment produced (reference: **13791_R04c_2nd November 2022_MR_CW**) which should be viewed in conjunction with this report. This Biodiversity Metric has been used instead of the 2022 Metric to align with the updated proposals, as agreed with Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Planning Authority.
- 1.5. This LEMP:
 - Provides habitat creation and management objectives and prescriptions for on-site habitats;
 - Details protection measures put in place for existing habitats; and
 - Provides detail regarding the long-term management of the proposed habitats within the site for a period of 30 years.
- 1.6. The scale and type of habitats discussed in this report are further detailed in **Appendix 1**.



Coverage

- 1.7. This LEMP relates to created habitats and areas of land within the site boundary, as shown in the Landscape Masterplan in **Appendix 1**. This includes created and retained habitats. It will set out details of the long-term management of habitats and is set out as follows:
 - **Section 2** describes the site context including details of habitats of ecological value that will be managed under this LEMP;
 - **Section 3** sets out management objectives for the LEMP and describes constraints that may influence management prescriptions;
 - **Section 4** describes the management prescriptions to achieve the objectives set out in Section 3, as well as setting out monitoring and remedial actions where necessary;
 - **Section 5** outlines the monitoring schedule and remedial measures which may be identified during the course of the management period; and
 - **Section 6** describes who will be responsible for implementing the plan and how arrangements for funding will be organised.
- 1.8. The management regime would broadly commence at the beginning of the construction period and would be in place for a period no less than 30 years from the commencement of the development, with management prescriptions adapted to different stages of habitat enhancement. Full details of management prescriptions are provided in **Section 5**.
- 1.9. Implementation of the plan will be iterative in that the management prescriptions will be refined as necessary based on the outcomes of the first cycle of management being implemented.



Section 2: Site Summary

- 2.1. This section provides context for the development site (within the site boundary) and describes the baseline habitats and ecological resources of the site.

Site Location and Context

- 2.2. The site is located south of 295 Main Street, Stanton under Bardon. The site measures 2.18 ha 'onsite' and comprises modified grassland, traditional orchards, hardstanding and individual trees. The site is also bounded by hedgerows and a stream to the east. The 'offsite' area measures 0.32 ha comprising other neutral grassland which is bounded by a hedgerow to the south and a hedgerow with trees to the east. The baseline habitats are shown on the Baseline Habitat Features plan (**17364/P01a**).

Ecological Features to be Managed

- 2.3. The Landscape Masterplan details for the site are provided in **Appendix 1**. In summary, the habitats to be enhanced or created and managed, including their target condition are as follows:

Onsite Creation/Enhancements

- Developed land; sealed surface (N/A);
- Vegetated garden (Poor condition);
- Modified grassland (Poor condition);
- Modified grassland (Moderate condition);
- Other neutral grassland (Moderate condition);
- Mixed scrub (Moderate condition);
- Unvegetated garden (N/A);
- Introduced shrub (Poor condition);
- Urban tree (Moderate condition);
- Other woodland; broadleaved (Moderate condition); and
- Species-rich native hedgerow (Moderate condition).

Offsite Creation/Enhancements

- Urban tree (Moderate condition);
- Traditional orchards (Moderate condition); and
- Other neutral grassland (Good condition).



Stanton under Bardon, Main St Hedgerow Potential Wildlife Site

- 2.4. Stanton under Bardon, Main St Hedgerow PWS makes up the western boundary of the site, which under proposals is due to be partially lost (approximately 18 m), equating to 17% of the PWS. A retaining wall will be constructed which will impact ten further Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees 9 – 18 within the southern section of the PWS hedgerow. According to Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC), the PWS is designated as a species-rich hedgerow, last surveyed in 2012.
- 2.5. An assessment of the PWS was conducted under the guidelines for the selection of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)¹. It was concluded that the northern half of the hedgerow, where access is proposed, is species-rich and achieves the primary criteria for the LWS. The southern half of the hedgerow is dominated by blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and does not achieve LWS criteria. Therefore, the northern half of the hedgerow is considered to be of county importance.
- 2.6. This partial loss of the PWS will result in an adverse effect, but will be compensated for through new, native hedgerow planting along the southern boundary of the site. In addition, the western half of the PWS will be enhanced through new gap fill planting of species listed in 'A1 – Locally Native Hedgerow Trees and Shrubs'¹ and species listed in the Landscape Masterplan (**Appendix 1**), and improved management to increase species diversity of the hedgerow and improve its condition. Details of this management such as planting ratio can be found in **Table 4.1**.

Key Faunal Groups

- 2.7. The following key faunal groups have been assessed as likely to use the site:
- **Amphibians:** Despite the lack of potential suitable breeding habitat for amphibians on site, due to the number of Great Crested Newt (GCN) *Triturus cristatus* and common amphibian species records returned in the record search. The number of ponds within the vicinity of the site mean that amphibian species, including GCN, may continue to utilise the terrestrial habitat on site such as the modified and other neutral grassland habitats.
 - **Badgers:** The site offers habitat suitable for badger *Meles meles*, with opportunities for foraging in the areas of modified grassland, with commuting opportunities along the hedgerows and adjacent land parcels.
 - **Bats:** The site contains suitable roosting, foraging, and commuting opportunities for bats. Trees located within the hedgerow may contain potential roosting features, with the grassland and hedgerows offering suitable foraging and commuting habitat into the wider area. Due to the light spill from nearby residential properties, it is considered likely that a common assemblage of bat species will be using the site.
 - **Birds:** The site offers suitable nesting habitat within the trees and hedgerows, alongside foraging opportunities within the grassland and hedgerows. It is considered that Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) recorded in the wider area such as redwing *Turdus iliacus*, dunnoek *Prunella modularis* and wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* are unlikely to be reliant on the site alone.

¹ Guidelines for the selection of Local Wildlife Sites in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2016/8/22/Guidelines_LWS_0.pdf)



- Hedgehog: The modified grassland and traditional orchard offer foraging opportunities, with the native hedgerows offering sheltering opportunities. The site also offers potential suitability for commuting into the wider landscape.
- Invertebrates: The hedgerows, trees and modified grassland provide suitable habitat for various invertebrate species. However, given the lack of floristic diversity, the site is unlikely to support a diverse assemblage containing notable species.
- Reptiles: The hedgerows and modified grassland provide suitable habitats for common reptile species. Namely, the stream which will offer suitable foraging habitat for grass snake.

Other Key Considerations

- 2.8. Aside from the faunal groups identified on site, the principal purpose of this document and the habitat management, is to ensure the landscape detail delivers the benefits and target conditions assessed within the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric 3.0 (2024) for the site.



Section 3: Management Objectives and Constraints

Management Objectives

- 3.1. In addition to the constraints outlined in **Section 3.6** below, and inline with the measures outlined in the reports produced to support the outline application, the following factors have also been considered in the development of prescriptions for the mitigation, enhancement and compensation of ecological features at the site:
- The existing character and habitat present at the site and in the local area;
 - The location and function of retained habitats;
 - 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 & Bosworth Borough Council local planning policy in relation to biodiversity;
 - Opportunities to contribute towards priority habitats and species within Leicestershire;
 - 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 creation, retention and enhancement of habitats to maximise connectivity for wildlife.
- 3.2. Considering the habitats and key fauna present within the site, the following objectives for nature conservation management have been set:
- Objective 1: To protect retained habitats on site;
 - Objective 2: To create a diverse range of new habitats on site;
 - Objective 3: To ensure the continuance and expansion of opportunities for key faunal species identified on site, or with the potential to use the site;
 - Objective 4: To monitor the efficacy of nature conservation management through regular assessment of habitat establishment; and
 - Objective 5: To create high ecological value habitats in appropriate condition according to the targets set in the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (reference: **17364/R01**) and associated Biodiversity Net Gain calculations.

Key Faunal Group and Management Requirements

- 3.3. The retention of features with highest ecological value, namely the western border hedgerow (Stanton under Bardon, Main St Hedgerow PWS), the northern boundary hedgerow, the eastern boundary stream, and the ash *Fraxinus excelsior* tree will maintain suitable habitat for foraging and commuting bats, badger, birds, invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, and hedgehog.



- 3.4. The creation of vegetated gardens, sustainable urban drainage features, modified grassland, other neutral grassland, mixed scrub, introduced shrub, other broadleaved woodland, traditional orchard, species-rich native hedgerow and urban trees will enhance the site and ensure commuting, foraging and nesting resources are created and enhanced within the site for local fauna.
- 3.5. Nesting provisions for birds within the site will be increased through the inclusion of ten bird boxes installed on retained trees at the northern, eastern and western boundaries.

Management Constraints

- 3.6. Management cannot be undertaken, where it compromises the survival or success of the fauna described in **Section 2.7** as this could result in an offence under protective legislation pertaining to wildlife, notably the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended). This mitigation and management strategy will ensure that no breach in legislation occurs with regards to amphibians, badger, bats, birds, hedgehog, invertebrates or reptiles. The measures proposed below will also ensure protection for other protected / priority species which may be present.
- All management works should take place within daylight hours to avoid the disturbance of foraging and commuting badgers and bats, or if unavailable, maintain dark corridors throughout the site;
 - All tree and hedgerow cutting works should occur outside of the 'core' nesting bird period (works to take place from September – February inclusive). Due diligence is also required by maintenance staff to avoid the disturbance of nesting birds, which can nest outside the core period. Should vegetation clearance works be required between the months of March to August (inclusive), a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) should inspect the vegetation to assess presence of nesting birds; and
 - Precautionary methods will be implemented prior to and during construction works to avoid disturbance to badgers, bats, birds, hedgehog and reptiles, as outlined in **Section 3** of the Ecological Assessment (EA) (**13791/R04c**).



Section 4: Management Prescriptions

- 4.1. The management prescriptions, including timings and responsibilities, are set out in **Table 4.1** below. The LEMP will be implemented in stages as indicated in the timings column of the table.
- 4.2. It will be the responsibility of the controlling body (be the existing landowners, or any subsequent owners or associated nominated body) to employ an SQE to undertake all monitoring for the duration of the LEMP.
- 4.3. The prescriptions seek to cover a period of no less than 30-years post development and will be reviewed to be applied for the lifetime of the development. Habitat management actions are detailed within **Table 4.1**; these are to assist the appointed site maintenance contractor in tracking management actions.
- 4.4. Vegetated gardens and developed land; sealed surface have not been included in **Table 4.1**. These habitats do not require any set management prescriptions, or are located within private ownership and as such management cannot be enforced.

Standards of Workmanship and Planting Stock

- 4.5. Landscape management and maintenance are to be carried out in accordance with the following standards (as per the latest revisions):
 - Maintenance operations in accordance with BS4428: Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations;
 - Maintenance of soft landscaping in accordance with BS7370-4: Grounds Maintenance. Recommendations for Maintenance of Soft Landscape;
 - All plants to conform to BS3936: Nursery Stock and the National Plant Specification;
 - Planting of new trees in accordance with BS8545: Trees from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape; and
 - Tree work to be carried out in accordance with BS3998: Tree Work – Recommendations.
- 4.6. Planting stock is to be watered as required during the growing season in order to ensure successful establishment (likely to be 1 -2 years for hedges and up to 3 years for trees). Following any dry periods (7 – 10 days), soil moisture content should be assessed, and watering undertaken as necessary.
- 4.7. Where required, mulch is to be regularly topped up to 75 mm, ensuring that the lower branches and foliage of plants are not smothered.



Table 4.1. Management Prescriptions

<u>Objective 1:</u> To protect retained habitats on site; <u>Objective 2:</u> To create a diverse range of new habitats on site; <u>Objective 3:</u> To ensure the continuance and expansion of opportunities for key faunal species identified on site; <u>Objective 4:</u> To monitor the efficacy of nature conservation management through regular assessment of habitat establishment; and <u>Objective 5:</u> To create high ecological value habitats in appropriate condition according to the targets set in the Ecological Assessment (EA) (ref: 13791/R04c) and associated Biodiversity Net Gain calculations.		
Management Item	Rationale for Management	Management Tasks
Sustainable Urban Drainage Feature	To provide additional opportunities for wildlife, in particular foraging bats, birds, and reptiles.	Creation of Feature: - Create any ponds or attenuation basins as per drainage consultant specification to ensure that the pond has different depths to create a variety of habitats for a variety of aquatic vegetation to establish. - The pond will be created following the ground clearance for construction. This will ensure this additional foraging habitat for bats is available before the loss of suitable habitat occurs on site. Management: - All management of the SuDS feature will occur between November – January (inclusive). - Cutting back any vegetation causing overshadowing (to be completed in winter) (clear aquatic vegetation every five years to prevent coverage of more than two thirds of the pond) – any vegetation removed should be left at the pond margin for 24 hours prior to its removal from site. - Removal of any invasive species such as duckweed <i>Lemna minor</i> so that there is less than 10% coverage during winter. - The SuDS feature will be monitored seasonally to ensure non-native species such as Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> establish. Annual scrub control and removal as necessary. - Removal of rubbish and litter five times a year in Years 2+. - De-silting of the pond every ten years or as required.
Modified Grassland		Grassland Planting: Areas of flowering lawn (Emorsgate Flowering Lawn Mix EL1 (or equivalent)) are proposed around the site. Areas of newly planted grassland will be seeded, with sowing to be undertaken following the manufacturer's instruction. Sowing will be undertaken in spring, after suitable ground preparation including removing weeds, debris and stones using repeated cultivation.



		Management: - The grass areas will be mown every 7 – 10 days in the growing season within Year 1 to remove annual weed growth. The lawn will be mown to a height of 40 – 60 mm to develop a good sward structure. - Grass areas shall be mown every 2 weeks once established, with mowing relaxed in May to permit flowering. This will ensure that flowers are available throughout the spring and summer. Arisings will be removed, with hand tools used around trees, plants and confirmed spaces where it is impractical to use machinery. - Ensure grasslands are adequately watered during the first growing season. - Monitoring and removal of any areas of excessive bracken <i>Pteridium sp.</i> or any other undesirable species to ensure target condition is achieved. - To ensure moderate condition is achieved within targeted areas, the sward height across the grassland will be kept uniform at 25 – 40 mm, with only very narrow margins present.
Other Grassland	Neutral	To create opportunities for wildlife, in particular foraging opportunities for badgers, bats, birds, hedgehog, invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles, as well as landscape features within open areas of the site. Grassland Planting: - Areas of flowering lawn (Emorsgate Meadow Mix EM3 (or equivalent)) are proposed around the site. Areas of newly planted grassland will be seeded, with sowing to be undertaken following the manufacturer's instruction. Sowing will be undertaken in autumn or spring, after suitable ground preparation including removing weeds using repeated cultivation. Management: Autumn sowing – first summer cut to leave the grassland at a sward height of between 40 – 70 mm in May, with a second cut to the same length in September. Spring sowing – first cut six weeks post-sowing, then once in May and once in September. - All arisings will be removed from site or placed in a designated compost heap to prevent nutrient enrichment of the soil. - Perennial weeds will be controlled at flowering and before seeds have set by selective scything, pulling or topping. These include species such as docks <i>Rumex sp.</i>, thistles <i>Cirsium sp.</i> and ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>. - Cutting back of annual weeds will occur in early August of Year 1. Arising to be removed and composted. - If species diversity (10 or more vascular species per m²) is not achieved, areas will be reseeded in spring or autumn as required to ensure criterion is achieved. - Mowing from Year 2 onwards will comprise a seasonal hay-cut in September. Arisings will be left for one week to shed seed before being removed.



Mixed Scrub	Management to create a variety of structures with species beneficial to wildlife including invertebrates, which in turn provide a foraging resource for badgers, bats, birds, hedgehog and reptiles.	Scrub Planting: - Planting will be carried out in the first planting season (autumn) following the completion of the development, where reasonably practicable. Species will include hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>, dogwood <i>cornus sanguinea</i>, hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> and others as outlined in the Landscape Master Plan. - Notch planting only permitted with spade and re-firm soil after planting. Install individual porous 1 m diameter mulch mats around each plant. - Replacement scrub planting should occur in autumn should any fail or get damaged. Management: - Until establishment, limited formative pruning to be undertaken twice between November – March to encourage growth. - Shrub shelters, spiral guards and any other protective fencing to be removed and appropriately disposed of once the planting is established. - Informal management of scrub once every two years. Cut back, coppice and thin where required (between November – March), to maintain a naturalised buffer. - Check for invasive non-native species and specialist advice sought for removal if required. - Create log piles with larger woody vegetation and move all other arisings to suitable compost heap. - Visually inspect the surrounding grassland to prevent encroaching of scrub into other habitats. Cut back as required, once every two years between September – February (Inclusive), and annually in October. - Ongoing management throughout Years 2+ will be undertaken between November – March. This will include replacement of failed stock and ensuring the scrub has a complex structure.
Introduced Shrub	Planting of introduced shrub to provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a range of species, and to act as a food source for invertebrates and other fauna.	Introduced Shrub Planting: - Planting will be carried out in the first planting season (autumn) following the completion of the development, where reasonably practicable. Species will include those as outlined in the Landscape Master Plan. - Notch planting only permitted with spade and re-firm soil after planting. Install individual porous 1 m diameter mulch mats around each plant. - Replacement shrub planting should occur in autumn should any fail or get damaged. Management: - Light formative pruning and shaping to occur in Years 1 – 2 during spring for mid-summer flowering shrubs and winter flowering shrubs. Any deciduous early flowering shrubs should be trimmed post-flowering.



		- Species such as <i>Cornus sp.</i> and others with coloured stems or large foliage will be coppiced in spring of Years 2 and 3 in February – March to 75 – 100 mm. - Species such as <i>Lavandula sp.</i> will be pruned annually after flowering in late summer. - Any evergreen plantings shall be formatively pruned in mid-spring before growth begins. Annual monitoring of pests, diseases and weeds. Remove as appropriate, or seek specialist advice if required. In Years 3+: <i>Lavandula sp.</i> will be pruned after flowering in late summer to remove flower stalks and 25 mm of the current years growth. If plants become ‘old and woody’ these should be replaced. <i>Cornus sp.</i> should be cut-back every 2 – 3 years between February – March to previous coppice stubs. Fertilise each spring to support new growth. - Evergreen shrubs will be monitored with removal of unhealthy, dead or diseased shoots. Formal clipped planting (e.g <i>Lonicera nitida</i>) will require shaping and trimming in mid-spring before growth, or post-flowering in winter. - Deciduous early flowering shrubs will be pruned after flowering, with stems removed to ground level. At least 20% of old stems should be removed to the base. - Deciduous mid-summer flowering shrubs will be pruned in mid spring with previous year’s stems reduced to within 1 -2 buds. - Winter flowering shrubs will be pruned in spring.
Urban Trees	To create opportunities for wildlife in particular roosting bats and nesting birds, as well as landscape features within open areas of the site.	Tree Planting: - Native trees are to be planted within the site to increase biodiversity, improve connectivity and create further ecological enhancements. This new tree planting will be undertaken in accordance with the developed programme and prior to occupation where practicable, or in the next planting season (autumn) following completion of hard works. - Any failed trees will be replaced with suitable native species during autumn. This will apply for any failed or diseased trees which do not contribute to continuous canopy cover. Limited formative pruning will occur during spring. - Stakes will be removed in the autumn when each tree reaches five years old. Management: Annual monitoring of trees during the growing season, with the replacement of any dead/unsuccessful/damaged trees occurring during autumn.



		• Monthly maintenance visits will be required until the completion of Year 5. During these visits, all stakes and ties will be readjusted as necessary. • Trees will require watering at three monthly visits in growing season until the completion of Year 5. An additional visit per month may be required for trees during periods of drought. • Between Year 5 – 30 the growth of new trees will be assessed, with formative pruning undertaken as required during November – March. All stakes and ties will be removed at Year 5. • Between Year 5 – 10, pruning will be completed as required during spring. • Any maintenance works to the trees will require the presence of an SQE to assess whether any nesting birds are present. If present, the area must be suitably buffered, with works completed once the young have fledged the nest. Any deadwood identified will be retained and located in piles within the woodland to provide additional sheltering opportunities for species such as hedgehog and reptile.
Native Species Rich Hedgerow with Trees	Planting of hedgerows to provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a range of species, and to act as a food source for invertebrates and other fauna.	Hedgerow Planting: • Planting will be carried out in the first planting season (autumn) following the completion of the development. • Replacement planting should be undertaken if required, should any hedge stock fail or get damaged (autumn). Management: • Until established, formative pruning to be undertaken between November – March to keep the hedgerows neat and tidy while encouraging growth. • Once established, the hedges will be maintained in a regular shape. Should any management be required within the breeding bird period, checks for nesting birds by the SQE (see above) will take place prior to any works commencing to ensure that no breeding birds are present. Should any be present, no works will take place in that area until the young have fledged the nest. • The hedgerows will be maintained to 1.5 m average height and width to ensure target condition is achieved. • Infill species planting will occur to ensure the gap between the ground and the canopy base is less than 0.5 m. This will ensure that no gaps at the base of the hedgerows persist. • Any additionally required management will take place during winter to avoid the active period for most wildlife, including the breeding bird season. • Regular monitoring to ensure control of any invasive or non-native species.
Native Species Rich Hedgerows with		Infill retained hedgerows, specifically the Stanton under Bardon, Main St Hedgerows PWS will bolster gaps and increase diversity using native species also used for hedgerow creation.



Trees – Associated with Bank or Ditch	To retain and enhance hedgerows to provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a range of species, and to act as a food source for invertebrates and other fauna.	This will be completed prior to the grounds works to ensure there is habitat suitable to support any foraging fauna prior to the removal of existing habitat. Species used will include those listed in 'A1 – Locally Native Hedgerow Trees and Shrubs' as outlined in the Leicestershire Council 'Guidelines for the selection of Local Wildlife Sites' and within the Landscape Master Plan. These species will include field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>, dogwood, hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn and dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i>. Species planting will occur to ensure the gap between the ground and the canopy base is less than 0.5 m. This will ensure that no gaps at the base of the hedgerows persist. Management prescriptions will follow those as outlined above for new hedgerow planting.
Native Hedgerow with Trees – Associated with Bank or Ditch		
Other Woodland; Broadleaved	To ensure planting of native broadleaved species to create new habitat, enhance connectivity, and provide opportunities for wildlife. The woodland will have a variety of native species to support a range of wildlife for roosting, nesting, foraging and sheltering.	Planting: - Planting in groups of 3 – 9 trees of the same species (during autumn) with 1.5 m x 1.5 m spacing. Species will include hawthorn, dogwood, hazel and other native species as outlined in the Landscape Master Plan. - No trees will be planted within 3 m of sewers or services without the use of tree root barriers such as 'Greenleaf Reroot 600/100', placed between any trees and services. - All trees to be planted at least 5 m away from any buildings. - Heavy standard trees (12 – 14 cm girth) will be planted in topsoil pits (1200 mm diameter x 900 mm deep) supported by double stakes. Management: Annual monitoring of trees during the growing season, with the replacement of any dead/unsuccessful/damaged trees occurring during autumn. - Weeding will be undertaken during monthly maintenance visits during the growing season, with weeds either spot treated or removed by hand. Monthly maintenance visits will be required until the completion of Year 5. During these visits, all stakes and ties will be readjusted as necessary. - Trees will require watering at three monthly visits in growing season until the completion of Year 5. An additional visit per month may be required for trees during periods of drought. - Between Year 5 – 30 the growth of new trees will be assessed, with formative pruning undertaken as required during November – March. All stakes and ties will be removed at Year 5. - Between Year 5 – 10, pruning will be completed as required during spring. - Any maintenance works to the broadleaved woodland will require the presence of an SQE to assess whether any nesting birds are present. If present, the area must be suitably buffered, with works completed once the young have fledged the nest. - Any deadwood identified will be retained and located in piles within the woodland to provide additional sheltering opportunities for species such as hedgehog and reptile.



Traditional Orchard	Planted off-site to create new habitat, enhance connectivity, and provide opportunities for wildlife. The orchard will have a variety of native species to support a range of wildlife for roosting, nesting, foraging and sheltering.	Planting: - Planting in groups of 3 – 9 trees of plants primarily from the <i>Rosaceae</i> family such as rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>, and ‘nut bearing trees’ such as hazel as outlined in the Landscape Master Plan (during autumn). Planting density will depend on species chosen, and should follow guidance set out by Natural England: Technical Information Note TIN014². - Planting methodology will follow that as outlined above for ‘Other Woodland; Broadleaved’. - The grassland base for the traditional orchard will comprise Meadow Mixture for Wetlands (EM8) from Emorsgate Seeds (or similar). - The grassland mixture will be sown in early autumn or in spring once the land has drained of any winter flooding. It will be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. The seeds must not be covered and must be ‘firmed in’ to the soil. Management: Management of the tree specimens within Traditional Orchard will follow that as outlined above for ‘Other Woodland; Broadleaved’. - Any dead features (branches, limbs etc.) will be retained and left in-situ within the orchard to provide ecological niches for species such as invertebrates). - The grassland will be cut in Year 1 within mid to late summer, with the cuttings removed. - Once established (Year 2 +), the grassland will be managed as traditional meadow. This will require an annual summer ‘hay cut’, in combination with an autumn (and possibly spring) mowing. - The grassland and orchard will be checked seasonally for the presence of invasive species. - Pesticides must not be used in the management of the traditional orchard.
Tree Protection and Management	To retain and maintain opportunities for wildlife, in particular roosting bats and nesting birds, as well as landscape features within open areas of the site.	All retained trees should be surveyed and tagged by a suitably qualified arborist with any defects catalogued. Remedial action may be required to render trees in a safe condition and corrective actions such as the removal of dead limbs, crown thinning or reduction and pollarding should be considered where directed by the arborist, although where there is a risk to the new residents/public due to the benefits to wildlife that these features could support. Felling should only be undertaken where directed by the arborist. Any proposed pruning works to the retained tree should be preceded by a pre-works survey by a suitably experienced ecologist/ECOW. In the event any bat roosts are identified, all

² <https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/81049>



		works would stop until appropriate mitigation and a bat licence from Natural England is obtained and implemented.
Bird Boxes	Provision of bird boxes to increase nesting opportunities for birds.	10 general purpose bird boxes such as the Schwegler 2GR Nest Boxes will be installed onto retained trees along the site boundaries. The locations of these boxes, in the least noisy areas of the development site, will be installed within Year 1 of the completion of the development. All boxes will be installed in line with manufacturer guidelines on a north to northeastern aspect of the tree, as high as possible.
Log Piles	Enhancement of habitat and refuge for reptiles and amphibians.	Reptile and amphibian hibernacula and log piles are to be created within suitable habitat such as the enhanced hedgerows and newly planted scrub. These should be installed in Year 1, prior to completion of site works.
Insect Boxes	Provision of 'insect hotels' to increase opportunities for invertebrates.	Standalone insect hotels will be installed, beneficial for solitary bees, beetles and lacewings. These boxes will be installed within suitable habitat such as the neutral grassland to provide access to foraging resources. These will be installed within Year 1 of the completion of the development.



Section 5: Monitoring and Remedial Measures

- 5.1. 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 an SQE (as set out by Objective 4 in **Section 3** of this report) to ensure the created, retained and enhanced habitats are in the appropriate condition and both demonstrating progress towards the management objectives (typically between Years 1 and 3) and in later years, providing that each habitat has achieved its target condition.
- 5.2. It is therefore recommended that monitoring of the site is undertaken in Year 1 once development and habitat creation within the relevant area has been completed.
- 5.3. A lighting consultant will also be required to visit the site to check that the operational lighting levels are as designed and that the measures in the light spill assessment (**Appendix 2**) are implemented to ensure functionality of the habitats within the site for bats. This should be annually with timing on an ad-hoc basis. If lighting is not being implemented correctly, this should be rectified as early as possible.
- 5.4. During Year 1 post-development, monitoring will be required once all landscaping within that phase has been completed to ensure that all created, retained and enhanced habitats alongside the enhancement features for fauna have been installed in the correct location and to the appropriate specification. Should the monitoring by the SQE identify that a habitat or feature has been installed incorrectly or not in accordance to the specification, it will be the responsibility of the SQE to report this to Allison Homes. Allison Homes and their appointed contractors will then be responsible for resolving the issue promptly. The results of the monitoring at Year 1 for each phase will be compiled into a short note for submission to the Local Planning Authority (Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council).
- 5.5. Monitoring will then be required in Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 post-development. The appointed SQE will perform a condition assessment of all created habitat features to assess their progress against management objectives. Should any habitats appear to be failing or in poor condition, it will be the responsibility of the SQE to report this to Allison Homes and their contractors. It will then be the responsibility of Allison Homes and their contractors to implement the necessary remedial measures (such as the replacement of failing tree or the hedge stock). The results of the monitoring in Years 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 will be compiled in reports for submission to Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council.



Section 6: Delivery of the LEMP

Responsibilities

- 6.1. Allison Homes will be responsible for the implementing the management prescriptions provided in **Table 4.1** during the as well as undertaking subsequent aftercare and ongoing management. They will be responsible for ensuring that monitoring required under Objective 4, is completed by an SQE. Should the site be acquired by a new owner, liability for continuing the management prescriptions provided in **Table 4.1** would transfer to that owner.
- 6.2. An SQE shall be responsible for undertaking the required monitoring measures discussed above during Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 30. This should then extend to the lifetime of the development project following review at Year 30. The SQE will also be responsible (through the funding of the current landowner) for compiling the results of the monitoring for submission to Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council.

Implementation and Maintenance

- 6.3. An overview of the management prescriptions and when they are to be completed is outlined in **Table 4.1** above. Additionally, all habitats will be subject to an annual check for invasive species.



Appendix 1: Landscape Masterplan







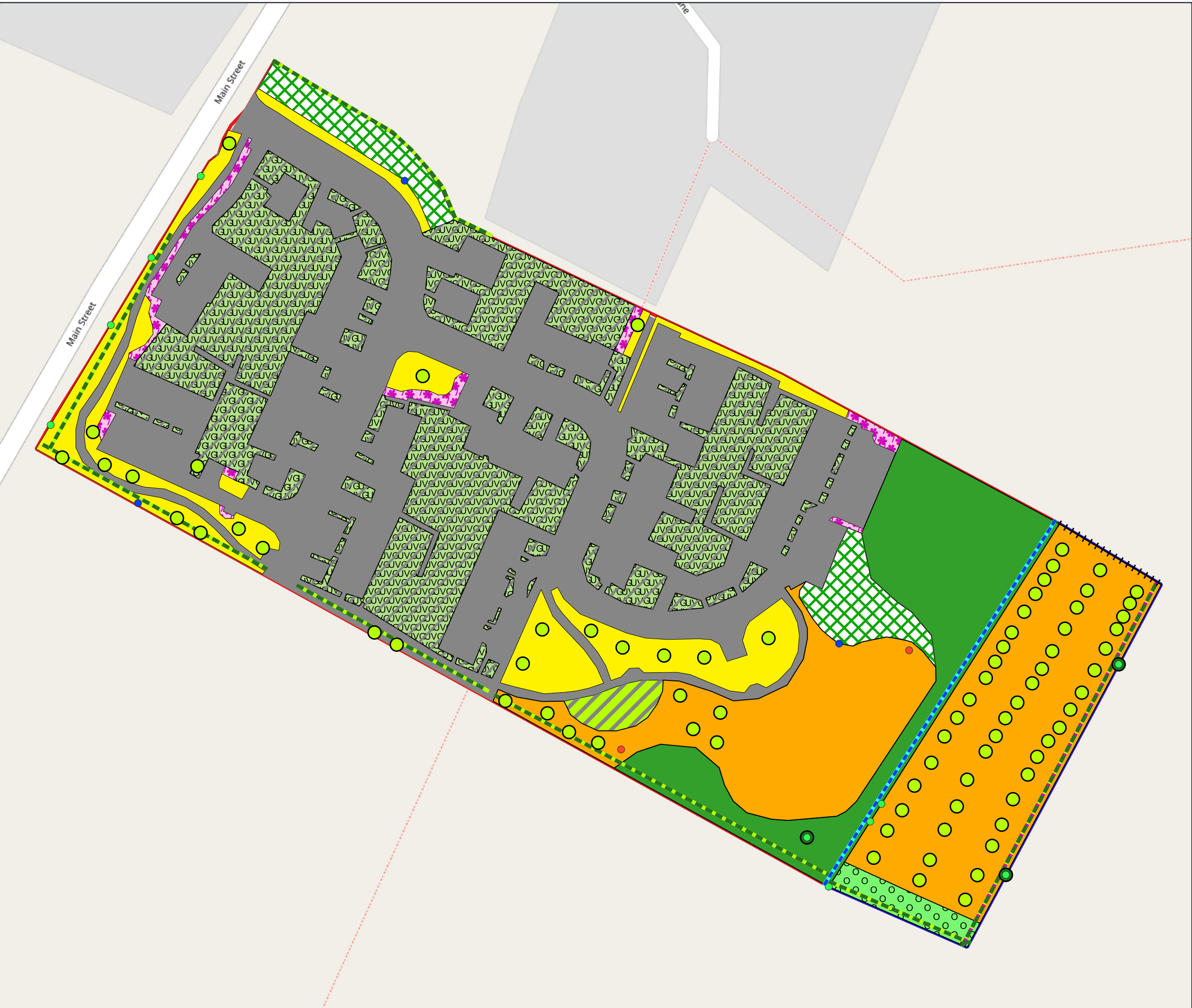
Appendix 2: Light Spill Assessment



Plans:

Plan 1: Post Development Features (**17364/P03**)





Legend

- Redline boundary
- Blueline boundary
- Baseline Habitats
 - Scattered tree
 - Native hedgerow with trees
 - Other rivers and streams
- Post Development Habitats
 - Small tree (>7.5cm to 30cm)
 - Species rich native hedgerow
 - Native hedgerow
- Fence
- Traditional orchards
- Other neutral grassland
- Modified grassland
- Other woodland; broadleaved
- Mixed scrub
- Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
- Introduced shrub
- Vegetated garden
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Ecological Enhancements
 - Bird box
 - Log pile
 - Insect box



Project	Land South of Main St, Stanton under Bardon
Drawing Title	Post Development Features
Scale	Scale: 1:850
Drawing No.	[17364/P03]
Date	January 2026
Checked	IH/PW



The background is a dark blue-grey color. In the center is a large, irregular yellow shape. Surrounding this shape are various geometric elements: a light blue pentagon at the top left, a purple arrow pointing down at the top right, a purple asterisk on the left, a black hand icon with three lines above it at the top center, a black and white striped fan-like shape at the bottom right, and several other triangles and polygons in shades of blue, black, and white. A black leafy branch is on the far left.

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