



Canmoor Developments Ltd.

Dunham Bush Site, Downley Road, Havant.

**LANDSCAPE & ECOLOGICAL
SPECIFICATION & MANAGEMENT PLAN**

July 2024

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following Landscape & Ecological Specification & Management Plan has been prepared by FPCR Environment & Design Ltd on behalf of Canmoor Developments Ltd. This document sets out the habitat protection, creation and management approaches for the landscape proposals (produced by Bea Landscape Design Ltd) within Dunham Bush site, Downley Road, Havant. The LEMP has been compiled to provide management and maintenance prescriptions for the proposed landscape areas for a 30-year period to align with the timeframe for the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) habitat conditions.
- 1.2 This document should be read in conjunction with the landscape proposals plans. For reference, these are shown in **Appendix A**.

Background

- 1.3 This document has been prepared to support and complement the relevant BREEAM requirements for this application. This LEMP provides the specifications for creating and implementing all proposed green infrastructure and ecological enhancements, as well as a long term management strategy to maintain their biodiversity value for the lifetime of the development.

Legislation & Policy

- 1.4 All relevant EU and UK nature conservation law will be adhered to in relation to the protection of ecological features and ecological enhancement. This includes the protection afforded to nesting birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and with reference to the protection of great crested newts and bats and their roosts under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). Regard has also been given to the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) and Habitats of Principle Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

Health & Safety

- 1.5 Care will be undertaken throughout the design process and during construction at all stages to consider the health and safety aspects of the proposals.
- 1.6 The site may contain some potentially hazardous features such as footpaths across roads, overhanging trees and also potentially hazardous operations, including tree works, maintenance works near or on highways and railways, works involving the use of cutting machinery and potentially hazardous chemical agents, works to steep slopes, works near buried services and overhead services and frequently a combination of these.
- 1.7 The Landscape Management Company will check for below and above ground services, including land drainage, in the vicinity, and give notice if they may be affected and obtain instructions before proceeding. The Landscape Management Company will comply with Arboriculture and Forestry Advisory Group Safety leaflets.
- 1.8 The scheme should be implemented by competent landscape managers and operatives, who are responsible for the application of best practice standards and all relevant health and safety procedures, protection of the environment, avoidance of pollution and protection of protected species and habitats. The management items set out in this document in no way remove their responsibilities to current, or any future, statutory and best practice procedures or obligations.

- 1.9 Care must be taken during the management and the design of that management to assess, and where practicable reduce or eliminate risks. To this end the Management Company will periodically carry out a Health and Safety Audit of the whole of the Common Areas. This audit will review health and safety considerations and make recommendations on works necessary to maintain the Park in a safe condition. These will be worked into the landscape management as it evolves.

2.0 VISION, AIMS & OBJECTIVES

Vision

- 2.1 The landscape design strategy has been prepared in the context of a thorough and detailed understanding of the site landscape and its context and within the framework of relevant policy and design guidance. The landscape design embraces broader Green Infrastructure (GI) and sustainable development principles and seeks to maximise these multifunctional benefits wherever practicable. Green and blue infrastructure has been devised to integrate the urban area with the landscape and ecology elements and connect the Site to the wider landscape.

The **Vision** for the landscape design strategy is to:

To enhance and support biodiversity within the proposed development over the lifetime of the development

Aims & Objectives

- 2.2 The Vision consists of four main Aims, with each Aim being sub-divided into its Objectives. The **Aims** are outlined below, with **Objectives** described in detail on the following pages.

Aim 1: Maintain and enhance the biodiversity value of the site

Objective 1: Protect and maintain retained habitats and protected species within the site;

Objective 2: Create a matrix of complimentary new habitats to increase the biodiversity value of the site.

Aim 2: Manage the site for biodiversity value for the lifetime of the development

Objective 3: Ensure the matrix of new and existing habitats establish and are suitably maintained to ensure long-term biodiversity gain.

Aim 3: Monitor the site and review the Plan

Objective 4: Provide a framework of monitoring and review periods, for a minimum period of 30 years..

3.0 HABITATS & PROTECTED SPECIES TO BE RETAINED & PROTECTED

Objective 1: Protect and maintain retained habitats and protected species within the site.

- 3.1 Existing habitats will be retained where feasible within the development, and will be protected through the enabling and construction phases.

Pre-construction Mitigation Measures

- 3.2 The following table outlines the ecological mitigation measures to be undertaken ahead of commencing on site in order to minimise impact from construction works.

Existing Trees

- 3.3 Two existing trees are to be retained within the proposed scheme. Retained trees will be left unmanaged unless otherwise dictated for reasons of public safety or to benefit other adjacent or associated habitats or species.
- 3.4 During construction, trees will be protected by fencing erected according to their calculated root protection area (RPA) in the Arboricultural Method Statement. No removal of woody vegetation will take place during the bird nesting season (**March to September** inclusive) unless a thorough survey by an appropriately experienced ecologist first confirms that no active nests are present. Any work will accord with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 3.5 Trees will be inspected for signs of stress, disease or damage and appropriate remedial action taken. Arisings from any tree management activity will, where appropriate, be retained on site in piles to create wood habitat to maximise invertebrate and bryophyte biodiversity. Where it accords with health and safety inspection, standing dead wood will be left in-situ to provide additional dead wood habitats.

Mitigation Measures during Construction

Existing Trees

- 3.6 Protective fencing will be maintained around the retained trees throughout the site, as set out in the Arboricultural Method Statement. Regular checks will be undertaken throughout the enabling and construction phase to ensure these are maintained.
- 3.7 Any trees that require felling will be in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement and shall be assessed for bat roosts by a suitably qualified Ecologist.

3.8 Reptiles

- 3.9 All works within potential reptile habitat will ideally be undertaken during suitable weather conditions, outside the reptile dormant phase. No works shall take place between November and mid-March (inclusive) when reptiles are likely to be hibernating. Doing so will minimise the risk of torpid reptiles being present within onsite terrestrial habitats.
- 3.10 Where a small patch of bramble scrub is scheduled to be removed, works should commence using a precautionary approach. The working areas will be subject to a passive displacement exercise under supervision of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW), which will focus on manipulation of

affected habitats, to reduce their suitability without harming the animals themselves. This will be managed through a cutting regime, which will encourage any reptiles to move away from such areas and into areas of retained habitat at the boundaries of the site. The vegetation clearance will be undertaken in stages by hand strimmer's to a height of 200mm, these areas should then be left for 24 hours and then completely removed. All arisings will be completely removed from the working area to prevent potential areas of refugia from being used by reptiles moving across the area.

Excavations

- 3.11 Trenches or large excavations will be covered overnight to prevent wildlife falling in and failing to escape, or a strategically placed plank will provide a means of escape. Any large bore pipes will be capped at the end of the day to reduce the potential for wildlife to enter and become trapped.

4.0 LANDSCAPE & ECOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION

Objective 2: Create a matrix of complimentary new habitats to increase the biodiversity value of the site.

- 4.1 The Plan will create a matrix of new and existing habitats and corridors along perimeter of the site to encourage the establishment and movement of wildlife.
- 4.2 The following section outlines the specification and implementation, with **Section 5** outlining the works programme and management regime.

General

- 4.3 Shrub, tree and hedgerow planting are to be delivered and planted in accordance with HTA Standard 'Handling and establishing landscape plants' (obtainable from the Horticultural Trades Association) Part III, paragraphs 6.2 to 6.6 and should also accord with the planting plans. All plants should be stored only when necessary in accordance with the HTA's 'Handling and establishing landscape plants' (obtainable from the Horticultural Trades Association) Part I, Part II and Part III, paragraphs 1.3.3 to 1.3.6, 3.0, and 4.0.
- 4.4 Planting is to remain materially undamaged, sturdy, healthy and vigorous, planted upright or well balanced with best side to front. Trees and shrubs are to be of good shape and without elongated shoots, grown in a suitable environment and hardened off before being delivered to the site. All planting is to be true to name, of UK provenance and free from pests, diseases, discoloration, weeds, fungus and physiological disorders.
- 4.5 All trees should take into consideration the recommended minimum distances to foundations as set out in Chapter 4.2 of the NHBC Standards. Planting should accord with these standards unless checked and verified by the project engineer. For further species calculations refer to Chapter 4.2 of the NHBC Standards, and for species not included use a mature height of 2/3 the specified height in A. Mitchell's 'Trees of Britain and Northern Europe'.
- 4.6 All works are to be undertaken with due diligence being sure to leave the works in a clean and tidy condition at completion and after any maintenance operations. Protect areas affected by planting operations using boards/ tarpaulins and do not place excavated or imported material directly on adjacent grassed areas.
- 4.7 Bare root deciduous planting shall be carried out from late October to late March; conifers and evergreens either September/October or April/May, herbaceous plants [including aquatic and marginal] September/October or March/April. Container grown plants at any time of year if ground and weather conditions are favourable. Bare root deciduous planting to be carried out only during suitable ground and weather conditions. Planting shall not be carried out in waterlogged or frozen ground.

Tree Planting

- 4.8 Trees are to be planted in accordance with BS 4428:1989, double staked (10-12cm – 14016cm girth trees) tied and braced with flexible webbing loops/belts and spacer collars/sleeves (NB not with a timber cross bar) in prepared pits. Tree puts in open field /un-compacted ground conditions or shrub beds to be 1000 x 100m (at least 75mm greater than that of the root system) with pit depth to be based on the planting depth of the tree (distance from root flare to underside of rootball)

in accordance with BS 8545:2012. Topsoils and subsoils to be excavated and stored separately for reuse. Tree pit to be backfilled with stored subsoil and topsoil at depth to replicate the existing soil horizons. Topsoil to be mixed enriched with 40L of peat free tree planting compost, incorporating 'Rootgrow' professional mycorrhizal fungi granules (RGPro as supplied by empathy) and Sierrablend N Mag pre-planter. Root balls are to be enriched by Root Rain Metro or similar irrigation pipe. Well water after planting. The base of trees planted in grass areas are to be covered with 75mm amenity grade bark mulch such as Melcourt 'Amenity' Bark Mulch (or similar approved by the landscape architect) to 1.0 metre diameter and kept weed free.

- 4.9 Where trees are to be planted in heavily compacted ground, small tree pits (Mature canopy 3m) should have a minimum soil volume of 4.24m³, Medium tree pits (Mature Canopy 5m) should have a minimum soil volume of 11.83 m³, Large tree should have a minimum of (mature canopy 8m) should have a minimum of 24m³ (or to latest GreenBlue Urban, Topsoil Volume Guidelines. Tree pits are to be excavated subsoil and topsoil (as described above) mixed with 160L of peat free tree planting compost. Tree pits in poorly draining soils are to be positively drained connecting into the surface water drainage system to engineers details.
- 4.10 Generally all trees are to be planted as shown on the detailed planting plan (Appendix A) ensuring a minimum of 5 metres from buildings and 3 metres from drainage or services. Suitable foundations are to be provided to accommodate proposed tree planting and retained trees. In locations close to footpaths and roadways linear root barriers Greenblue Urban, ReRoot or similar are to be installed in accordance with manufacturers instructions. Where proposed tree locations conflict with services, trees are to be relocated in accordance with the appropriate utilities guidance notes subject to client / local authority approval. Proprietary root barrier Greenblue Urban, ReRoot or similar to be installed in accordance with manufacturers instructions where relocation is not considered appropriate
- 4.11 New tree planting species will comprise the following species:

No	Species	Specification	Girth	Height	Density
5	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	3x:Extra Heavy Standard:Clear Stem min.200:5 brks:RB PG1	14- 16cm	400- 450cm	Counted
6	<i>Crataegus prunifolia</i>	3x:Extra Heavy Standard:Clear Stem min.200:5 brks:RB PG1	14- 16cm	400- 450cm	Counted
3	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	3x:Extra Heavy Standard:Clear Stem min.175-200:5 brks:RB PG1	14- 16cm	400- 450cm	Counted
10	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Pauls scarlet'	3x:Extra Heavy Standard:Clear Stem min.175-200:5 brks:RB PG1	14- 16cm	400- 450cm	Counted
2	<i>Prunus padus</i> 'Watereri'	3x:Extra Heavy Standard:Clear Stem min.175-200:5 brks:RB PG1	14- 16cm	400- 450cm	Counted
5	<i>Sorbus aria</i> 'Majestica'	3x:Extra Heavy Standard:Clear Stem min.175-200:5 brks:RB PG1	14- 16cm	400- 450cm	Counted
6	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> 'Sheerwater seedling'	3x:Extra Heavy Standard:Clear Stem min.175-200:5 brks:RB PG1	14- 16cm	400- 450cm	Counted

Native Hedgerow Planting

- 4.12 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principle Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
- 4.13 New hedgerows will be created as part of the development along sections of the site perimeter and access roads.
- 4.14 New hedgerows will be planted during the planting season (October to March inclusive). Plants are to be handled in accordance with the NPS 'Handling & Establishment' guidelines and planted in accordance with BS 4428:1989. Hedge plants to be pit planted in double staggered rows 450mm apart at 450mm centres (or as scheduled) with the growing tip (top 100mm) of the hedge removed to encourage spreading growth. Bare root transplants to be root dipped with 'Broadleaf Root Dip' and 'Rootgrow' mycorrhizal fungi granules (RGPro as supplied by Empathy) and Sierrablend N Mag Pre-planter Fertiliser sprinkled evenly into prepared planting pit in accordance with manufacturers recommendations prior to planting. In mixed species hedges; shrub species to be planted randomly throughout the length of hedge. Well water plants immediately after planting and prior to spreading of mulch. Planted areas to be covered with 75mm depth bark mulch and kept weed free. Plants to be protected from rabbits with rabbit fence and / or individual rabbit mesh guards securely staked. Unless otherwise indicated on the detailed planting plan shown in **Appendix A** it is assumed that all hedges are to be maintained to a maximum height of 1.5m.
- 4.15 The hedgerow planting will comprise the following species:

No.	Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density
120	<i>Acer campestre</i>	1+1:Transplant:B	60-80cm	3L	0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
81	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1+2:Transplant:Branched :3 berks :B	60-80cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
42	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	1+1:Transplant:Branched :2 berks :B	60-80cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
239	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	1+1:Transplant:B	60-80cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
81	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Leader with Laterals	40-60cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
81	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	0/2: Cutting: Branched :3 brks :B	60-80cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
42	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	1+1:Transplant :Branched :2 berks :B	60-80cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
81	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	1+1:Transplant: Branched :3 berks :B	60-80cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
26	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	1+1:Transplant: Branched :3 berks :B	40-60cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset
26	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1+1:Transplant: Branched :3 berks :B	60-80cm		0.45 Ctr Triple Staggered at 0.45m offset

Ornamental Shrub Planting

- 4.16 All trees are to be planted as shown ensuring a minimum of 5 metres from buildings and 3 metres from drainage or services. Suitable foundations are to be provided to accommodate proposed tree planting and retained trees. In locations close to footpaths and roadways linear root barriers Greenblue Urban, ReRoot or similar are to be installed in accordance with manufacturers instructions. Where proposed tree locations conflict with services, trees are to be relocated in accordance with the appropriate utilities guidance notes subject to client / local authority approval. Proprietary root barrier Greenblue Urban, ReRoot or similar to be installed in accordance with manufacturers instructions where relocation is not considered appropriate

No	Species	Specification	Diameter	Height	Potsize	Density
70	<i>Brachyglottis</i> 'Sunshine'	Branched: 4 brks :C :PG 8		30-40cm	3L	3/m2
56	<i>Ceanothus</i> <i>thyrsiflorus repens</i>	Bushy : 5 brks :C :PG 8	30-40cm		3L	3/m2
24	<i>Euonymus</i> <i>europaeus</i>	Bushy : 5 brks :C :PG 8		60-80cm		1Ctr
21	<i>Hebe</i> 'Mrs Winder'	Bushy : 5 brks :C :PG 8		30-40cm	3L	3/m2
40	<i>Hebe</i> 'Sutherlandii'	Bushy : 5 brks :C :PG 8	20-30cm		3L	4/m2
21	<i>Hebe rakaiensis</i>	Bushy : 2 brks :C :PG 11	20-30cm		3L	3/m2
134	<i>Hedera colchica</i> 'Aborescens'	Bushy : 7 brks :C :PG 8		20-30cm	2L	4/m2
91	<i>Hypericum x</i> <i>moserianum</i>	1+2 :Transplant :Branched :3 brks		30-40cm	3L	4/m2
42	<i>Lavandula</i> <i>angustifolia</i> 'Hidcote'	0/2: Cutting: Branched :3 brks :B		30-40cm	5-7.5L	2/m2
96	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Apollo'	Bushy :5 brks :C :PG8		20-30cm		4/m2
71	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto Luyken'	1+1 :Transplant :Branched :3 brks :B		40-60cm		3/m2

Native Shrub Planting

- 4.17 Shrub to be planted in accordance with BS 4428:1989. Transplants to be pit planted at 1 metre centres (or as scheduled) in random groupings of 3-5 and 7-10 shrub species depending on numbers of plants. Bare root transplants to be root dipped with 'Broadleaf Root Dip' with 'Rootgrow' mycorrhizal fungi granules (RGPro as supplied by Empathy) and Sierrablend N Mag Pre-planter Fertiliser sprinkled evenly into prepared planting pit in accordance with manufacturers recommendations prior to planting. Plants are to be well watered immediately after planting and prior to spreading of mulch. Planting areas to be covered with 75mm depth amenity grade bark mulch such as Melcourt 'Ornamental Bark Mulch' (or similar approved by the landscape architect) and kept weed free; on slopes greater than 1:3 a biodegradable geotextile i.e Ecomatt Weed Control Fabric is to be laid and securely pegged in place. Plants to be protected from rabbits, with rabbit fence and / or individual mesh tree guards securely fixed to timber stake(s).
- 4.18 The shrub planting will comprise the following species:

No	Species	Specification	Diameter	Height	Potsize	Density
156	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	1+1 :Transplant :Branched :2 brks :B		40-60cm		1Ctr
23	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Bushy : 5 brks :C :PG 8		60-80cm		1Ctr
67	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Branched :2 brks :C :PG 8		60-80cm		1Ctr
23	<i>Rosa canina</i>	1+1 :Transplant :Branched :3 brks :B		40-60cm		1Ctr
23	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1+2 :Transplant :Branched :3 brks		60-80cm		1Ctr
67	<i>Viburnum lanata</i>	1+2 :Transplant :Branched :3 brks :B		60-80cm		1Ctr
89	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>			60-80cm		1Ctr

Meadow Grassland

- 4.19 New areas of meadow grassland will be seeded using a species-rich meadow grassland mix such as **Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture EM2** as below, or similar native species mix.
- 4.20 Only areas disturbed through landscape works will be seeded.
- 4.21 Areas to be sown will be first rotovated and raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth. Fertiliser will not be applied as this will lead to dominance of nutrient loving species such as broad-leaved grasses, nettles and docks. Weeds are to be irrigated through repeated cultivation prior to sowing. The seed mix will be sown at a density as per the general manufacturer's recommendation to allow space for each species to establish and to produce good ground cover.
- 4.22 Seed will be sown in accordance with BS 4428:1989 during March, April or September, selecting a time when the soil is moist and can be worked. Seeding will be sown by hand broadcasting, seed fiddle, spinner, hydroseeding or grass seed drill on the surface and will be raked lightly after sowing. Then to be kept well watered.

Amenity Grassland

- 4.23 New short sward amenity grassland areas will be established using a suitable species-rich native flowering grassland mix such as **Emorsgate EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture**, sown as per the manufacturer's instructions.
- 4.24 Only areas disturbed through landscape works will be seeded. This includes the area to the entrance of the site.
- 4.25 Areas to be sown will be first rotovated and raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth. Seed will be sown in the autumn or spring, selecting a time when the soil is moist and can be worked.
- 4.26 The above seed mix includes many perennial species that can be slow to germinate and grow. Ground cover will therefore likely take longer to develop than conventional lawn sowings and may take 12-18 months to knit together as turf. Newly seeded areas will therefore be protected to prevent seedling destruction by pedestrians.

Existing Grassland Undisturbed During the Construction Process

- 4.27 Areas undisturbed during the construction process (and hence will not be seeded) will be created through the cutting management regime.

Bird Boxes

- 4.28 Bird boxes will be erected on the eastern aspect of the buildings. The bird boxes will be installed in accordance with standard best practice, such that the boxes are positioned at a minimum of 2m above the ground, with the entrances to the boxes facing between north and east. The entrances to the boxes are to be free of obstacles such that there is a clean and clear flight path to the new potential nesting sites.
- 4.29 The following boxes will be installed within the Green Infrastructure:
- Six Woodstone Estella House Sparrow Nest Boxes woodsparrow nest boxes are to be erected ideally under the eaves on eastern aspect of the buildings either integrated into the masonry or fixed to the external wall using screws above 2m from the ground. Exact locations shown in **Figure 1-A**.

5.0 LANDSCAPE & ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

Objective 3: Ensure the matrix of new and existing habitats establish and are suitably maintained to ensure long-term biodiversity gain.

- 5.1 The following section outlines the works programme and management regime, with Section 5 outlining the specification and implementation.

Table 1: Ten Year Management Works Programme

Prescriptions	Years with Priority									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-30 yrs
Existing Retained Trees										
Trees will be assessed by an experienced arboriculturalist or tree surgeon prior to works including tree removal necessary to permit creation of access paths and structures / bridges. Tree works will follow best practice procedures as set out in BS 3998:2010. No removal of woody vegetation will take place during the bird nesting season unless checked by a qualified Ecologist. Existing retained trees will be left unmanaged unless otherwise dictated for reasons of public safety.	✓									
Retained trees will be protected from damage and from soil compaction during construction using fenced Root Protection Areas (RPAs) where construction works are to be undertaken in the vicinity, in accordance with guidance in British Standard 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.	✓									
Arisings from any woodland management activity will, where possible will be used to provide opportunities for invertebrates and bryophytes by forming micro-habitats from piles of dead wood or recumbent dead logs away from publicly accessible areas. Woodpiles will be created at the woodland edge and within the woodland interior. Where practical, piles will be situated in partial sunlight with some shade.	As required									
Tree Planting										
A weed-free mulched 1m diameter circle around the tree stem to a minimum depth of 75mm. When trees have reached independence, the sward can be allowed to grow up to the trunk, although tall weeds, bramble and ivy will be removed from around the trees. Care will be taken when using strimmers or mowers to avoid damaging trees. Weeds and grass within 100mm of the trunks will be removed by hand.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Examine all tree stakes and ties, replace or adjust as appropriate. If the tree has yet to establish, replace or	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					

Prescriptions	Years with Priority									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-30 yrs
adjust ties, spacers and tree tubes as appropriate. If the tree has established well, then remove all stakes, ties, spacers, tubes etc. and make good surfaces disturbed – filling any holes with suitable topsoil.										
Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis. Top up mulch to a depth of 75mm where necessary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Where periods of extreme drought occur, trees that have not yet established (not healthy, not in full leaf, suppressed growth) need to be watered where their tolerance to drought is deemed to be insufficient.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Native Hedgerow Planting										
Following planting, water hedgerows in periods of extreme drought (2 or more weeks without substantial rainfall) (new and translocated hedgerow planting).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Examine all guards and replace or adjust as appropriate. Remove guards once hedgerows established	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Spraying or strimming of weeds to reduce competition and aid establishment. Not required if weed suppression matting used.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Side trimming of hedgerows in an ‘A’ profile to promote healthy hedgerow base. Starting in year 4 after planting new hedgerows will be cut along one side annually, alternating between the two sides of the hedgerow each year. Top up mulch as required. Hedges to be managed to a maximum of 1.5m and clipped/trimmed to the pavement edges.				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prune any diseased or rotten wood back to sound wood. Remove all cut material from site.				As required						
Native Shrub and Ornamental Shrub Planting										
Following planting, water shrubs in periods of extreme drought (2 or more weeks without substantial rainfall).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.	✓	✓	✓							
Remove weed growth by hand and top up mulch levels as necessary. Dead-head after flowering.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prune back shrubs (no more than one third of woody growth) during October to March. Trim shrubs back from paths etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Grassland										
Following establishment grassland will be mown on a rotational basis with areas either being mown once during early spring (March) and autumn (October). A later cut will benefit moth species by providing a food source for longer, and subsequently provide increases foraging opportunities for bats in their active season of April to October.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Prescriptions	Years with Priority									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-30 yrs
Grassland adjacent to hedgerows and woodland habitat will be cut once on alternate years with some ruderal species being allowed to colonise for further species and habitat diversity. Arisings will be left for 48 hours to allow dispersal of seeds and invertebrates prior to removal, to encourage grassland establishment and prevent soil enrichment and thatching.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spot treat persistent pernicious weeds using herbicide following the first season's growth and/or manual hand strimming of target areas either in late summer when adjacent grassland is mown or in early spring.	As required									
Amenity Grassland										
Carry out mowing to flowering lawn grass areas when attained 100mm, cut to 40mm (50mm for shaded areas) approximately 2 week intervals during the growing season. To allow flowering relax mowing from late June for 4-8 weeks.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mowing will be reduced during prolonged dry periods and the mowing height increased to 50mm at such times. Similarly in very wet conditions all grass cutting operations will cease until conditions allow for grass cutting to take place.	As required									
Spot treat persistent pernicious weeds using herbicide following the first season's growth and/or manual hand strimming of target areas either in late summer when adjacent grassland is mown or in early spring.	As required									
Bird Boxes										
Bird boxes will have a non-invasive inspection in autumn or winter to check for damage. Replace lost or damaged boxes.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
General										
Litter will be removed from the site as part of the general management and maintenance visits. All litter, stones or other debris will be collected and removed by the Contractor immediately prior to grass cutting operations.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ecological visual inspection by a qualified ecologist for the first year to provide baseline data for future surveys to be monitored against.					✓					✓
Arboricultural visual inspection, as part of the tree safety risk assessment for the development.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Work programme review by those members of staff involved in site management.					✓					✓

6.0 MONITOR THE SITE AND REVIEW THE PLAN

Objective 4: Provide a framework of monitoring and review periods.

- 6.1 In order to ensure that the habitats created within the site reach and maintain their maximum value to nature conservation, all habitats will be monitored and this document will prescribe the monitoring and reporting intervals over the lifetime of the development (30 years +).
- 6.2 The prescriptions provided here will not be set in stone and will be altered if required in agreement with the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The management plan will run for a period of ten years, with the work programme fully reviewed at the end of the initial five year period by those members of staff involved in site management, and the LEMP updated accordingly, to be updated for the life of the development (30 years +).
- Ecological inspection by a qualified ecologist in years 5 and 10 to provide baseline data for future surveys to be monitored against. During the monitoring visits the ecologist shall inspect the habitats in line with the Natural England condition assessment criteria and any other signs of deterioration of condition, with the aim of recommending remedial measures as appropriate.
 - Annual arboricultural visual inspection, as part of the tree safety risk assessment for the development.



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Key

- Site Boundary
- Bird Boxes

