



**LAND OFF ROUGHBIRCHWORTH LANE
OXSPRING, BARNSELEY
S36 8YZ**

Landscape Management Plan

Prepared for and on behalf of
Sourced Capital

By
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1.0 Introduction

DEP Landscape Architecture Ltd. have been appointed by Sourced Capital to produce a landscape management plan detailing the implementation and maintenance for the proposed landscaping in association with the residential development off Roughbirchworth Lane, Oxspring, near Barnsley.

Objectives

The overall objective of the landscape scheme is to provide a long-term scheme to enhance the wider area habitats alongside the proposed development application and develop diverse foraging and resting areas for a variety of species. This management plan will aim to ensure that the landscaping is implemented, established and maintained as the design intended and will provide long term maintenance objectives for the proposed wider landscape works, hedgerow site boundaries and trees which are a valuable asset to the development and local landscape character.

The persons or company responsible for maintaining the landscape and woodland around the development will also be responsible for carrying out a review of the landscape management plan after 5 years to ensure that the plan responds to any changes on site as the landscape matures.

The main objectives for the maintenance of the landscape include the following:

- Maintain and manage the mature tree cover and the woodland around the development to ensure that the site continues to contribute to and fits into the local landscape character.
- Retain, enhance and establish new hedgerows/hedgerow trees around the site to reinforce the landscape character.
- Retain, enhance and establish new hedgerows in order to provide important wildlife corridors for local wildlife and bats.
- Help the proposed development to sit comfortably into the landscape; define the immediate around the buildings and blend the wider landscape into its local landscape setting.
- Establish trees and vegetation around the development to screen the neighbouring properties and footpaths.
- Improve the structural and species diversity across the site to provide a food source and habitat for the local wildlife.

2.0 Schedule of Implementation

The following drawings form part of the approved planning submission and it is assumed that all of the landscaping works have been implemented in line with them: -

5098.01 Planting Plan

Landscape softworks to the wider landscape are to be completed out within the first planting season following the discharge of pre-commencement conditions associated with the planning approval. Works within the immediate locality of the proposed building are to be implemented as soon as hard works construction is complete. These works would be anticipated as follows:

- Implementation of tree planting, whip planting, hedge planting to the wider landscape (winter when BR plants can be lifted).
- Tree works to the existing trees as required.
- Cultivation and importing topsoil (only where required for the landscaped areas) ready for seeding and planting.
- Implementation of final tree planting, whip planting, hedge planting (winter when BR plants can be lifted).
- Seeding of the wildflower grass areas (spring or autumn).

The above works would normally be expected to be completed within 5-6 weeks subject to the contractor's programme of works, season and weather conditions. It is anticipated that some of the works will have to be carried out in phases during the appropriate seasons as listed above.

All works would be subject to a 12 month defect and liability period from the contractor.

3.0 Health and Safety

The following potential hazards have been identified within the proposed development site which may have implications for implementation and maintenance operations:

- Contractors or any persons working on the site should make themselves aware of the location of underground services, defining the exact locations with the Statutory Authorities prior to commencing works below the surface.
- Working in areas adjacent to public roads and footways
- Working (and using machinery) on slopes.
- Working in areas used by workers and visitors, on foot or in vehicles.
- Working close to livestock.
- The use of chemicals known to be hazardous to humans and animals.
- Lifting heavy objects and working with heavy machinery.
- Works to trees including the use of chainsaws/machinery, climbing heights, falling branches.

Methods for reducing the potential site risks are well established and are common practice of competent contractors. The contractor or any persons are expected to identify the hazards associated with any maintenance operations and make an assessment of the risks involved and methods for reducing the risks.

Any contractors who have been employed by the client should carry out a Risk Assessment and retained for reference in the future if necessary.

3.0.1 Site Operations

During the implementation works all operations on site are to be carried out by suitably qualified operatives with appropriate safety clothing and the contractor is to adhere to the latest guidance on safe working practice, including information from the recognised industry body, the local authority and the government Health and Safety Executive.

The maintenance contractor or any persons should carry out all maintenance operations with regard to the safety and welfare of themselves, general public, private and public property, domestic and native (and protected) flora and fauna and Statutory Services.

3.0.2 Disposal of materials from site

All rubbish, leaves, grass and general arisings removed from the site are to be deposited at a licensed tip, as appropriate (the contractor must be sure that the waste material does not contain any injurious weeds).

4.0 Landscape Maintenance of Soft Works

4.0.1 Existing Trees and Hedgerows

Objectives

Promote the longevity of the existing trees and hedgerows so that they continue to provide habitat connectivity around the site and ensure that they are maintained in a safe condition.

Inspections

The existing trees and hedgerows should be inspected annually by a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant to ensure that they do not pose a health and safety risk. Further inspections may also be required following severe winds and storms.

Maintenance operations

- Routine pruning should only be carried out on the trees which are close to publicly accessible areas (i.e. could fall or drop branches on the public footpath and roadways (both within the site and the public highway). General pruning works should include the following operations;-
 1. The removal of dead, diseased, damaged or dying branches only where they pose a risk to the safety of people or property. Dead wood is an important habitat for wildlife within a healthy ecosystem and should not be removed unnecessarily. Woody material should be collected to create small log piles within the woodland areas, chipped or larger material removed from site.
 2. Branches or vegetation growing onto or impeding the maintenance of fencing, buildings, surrounding footpaths and any other location where it presents a hazard should be removed.
- Any works to hedgerows to be carried out early spring to avoid the bird nest season.

As part of the annual inspection of the trees any works should aim to:

- Report and/or treat any incidence of pests and diseases where they pose a risk to the users of the site, or other trees within the vicinity. If any specialist pruning such as crown thinning and reduction is required this work must be undertaken by an approved arboriculturalist. Any pruning or surgery to existing trees must maintain the natural shape of the tree, and if trees are to be felled this operation should be done in a safe manner complying with all current regulations.
- All works are to be carried out by suitably qualified arboriculturalist to the best arboricultural standards, considering all safety implications (working within areas accessible by the public) and working in accordance with BS 3998 2010 and in accordance with good practice for the protection of bats or nesting birds which could potentially be using the site (avoid carrying out tree works in the bird nest season).

4.0.2 Proposed Trees

Objectives

Promote the establishment of healthy trees which will be allowed to grow to maturity and provide structural and species diversity across the site.

Inspections

Inspect the trees annually when they are in full leaf to ensure that the trees are thriving and record any defects which may require remedial works.

Maintenance operations

- Newly planted trees take some time to establish and until this occurs they are subject to competition from weeds. To reduce competition, around the trunk of each tree an area should be maintained weed free by a mulch mat or mulch material (chippings or bark mulch). Herbicides should be avoided unless approved for use by the ecologist.
- For trees within grassed areas maintain a 1sq.m clear circle around the tree to reduce competition from grasses for nutrients and water. This could either be maintained using a mulch or by spraying out the area with a glyphosate based fertiliser. Do not strim around the base of trees as this will damage the bark and cause disease or defects on the tree.
- If the trees show signs of poor growth or reduced vigour an application of an appropriate fertiliser can be carried out. If the trees do not respond to a treatment of fertiliser, further investigations should be carried out. If appropriate remediate any problems. Should the remediation works not resolve the problem a replacement tree may need to be planted.
- During establishment larger trees will require regular watering particularly during prolonged dry periods during the summer months. Water the trees until the ground is fully saturated, create an impression around the base of the tree to allow the water to collect and soak into the soil immediately around the trunk.
- Where used tree ties should be inspected and adjusted accordingly (do not allow the ties to restrict the growth of the tree). Damaged ties or stakes should be replaced. When the trees are established and can support themselves the ties should be carefully removed and the stakes cut down to ground level. This operation is likely to be required after 2 to 5 years dependant on establishment rates, stability and growing conditions.
- Pruning of young trees should not generally be required unless they have dead or diseased branches. In such cases the tree branch should be pruned back (using a sharp clean knife) to an outward facing bud whilst maintaining the natural shape of the tree.

4.0.3 Proposed Native Woodland Mix

Objectives

Establish trees to form a tree belt around the site edges to integrate and enhance the structural and species diversity across the site, and tie in with the existing woodland. Over the longer term the tree specimens should be thinned to allow sufficient distance between to allow them to reach their full species potential.

Inspections

Inspect the trees annually when they are in full leaf to ensure that they are thriving and carry out if remedial works as required. Works such as tree thinning in the longer term should be advised by a qualified arboriculturalist.

Maintenance Operations

- During the establishment of the trees prevent weed growth around the base of each whip using a spray application herbicide (applied in line with the manufacturer's recommendations).
- After establishment of a full canopy the area should only require the removal of weed species that are prolific and affecting the growth of the trees. These weeds should be spot treated or removed by hand to reduce their vigour.
- During the first 3-5 years if trees show poor signs of establishment or reduced vigour an application of the appropriate fertilizer should be carried out.
- Check tree guards (where fitted) at least twice annually and replace any missing / damaged guards. The guards should be retained until the trees have established up to 5 yrs old, and should be removed before they show signs of impeding growth.
- Adjust tree ties to accommodate growth within the first 5 years. After establishment the stake should be cut off at ground level and the tie removed.
- Water during periods of prolonged drought in the summer months until the root systems have fully developed.
- Pruning of young trees should not generally be required within the first 5 yrs, however dead or diseased branches should be pruned back (using a sharp clean knife) to an outward facing bud whilst maintaining a natural shape to the tree.

4.0.4 Proposed Native Shrub Mix

Objectives

The mix will be established to create a well-structured mixture of shrubs allowed to grow to their species potential which will provide a habitat and food source for local wildlife and an edge to the woodland tree planting, replicating that found in a natural woodland system.

Inspections

Inspect the shrubs annually to see if there are any areas of significant failure to thrive which may require remedial works or advise on works such as trimming or coppicing.

Maintenance

- During the establishment of the bare root stock, prevent weed growth around the base of each whip using a spray application herbicide (applied in line with the manufacturer's recommendations).
- Re-firm into place any shrubs which have become loose.
- To prevent weed growth maintain a 75mm depth of bark mulch at the base of the native shrubs until the area has established. Excessive use of fertiliser should be avoided unless there are specific localised areas of poor growth.
- Water the shrubs during year 1-2 (in the growing season) during any periods of prolonged drought to ensure that the plants are given the best possible chance of establishment. Water at the bases of the plants until the soil is fully saturated.

- Check shrub guards annually and replace any missing / damaged guards. The guards should be retained until the shrubs are up to 3-5 yrs old and should be removed before they show signs of impeding growth.
- After 3-5 years look to thin the shrub mix by removing diseased, poorly formed, leggy or suppressed specimens as part of the annual maintenance operations. Over the longer term look to create a shrub mix with groups of single species (5-9no) with finished centres of between 2-3m
- Over a 3-5 year rotational basis once established look to coppice the Willow by one third at any one thinning season.

4.0.5 Proposed Native Hedge

Objectives

The new native hedge will be managed to ensure the establishment of a dense hedgerow to the site

boundaries and to infill any gaps in the existing hedgerows. The hedge once established will provide an important wildlife habitat and corridor and contribute to the species and structural diversity of the site.

Inspections

Inspect the hedges annually and record gaps which need filling with additional plants or trimming to encourage growth to fill gaps.

Maintenance

- During the establishment period do not trim the top of the hedge until it has achieved the desired height. The hedge should be maintained at 1500mm high. For the infill planting allow the plants to grow to the height of the established hedge and maintain in line with existing hedge height.
- Cutting should take place only every 2-3 years for the benefit of wildlife. Cut the hedge in early spring (before March) to avoid the bird nesting season.
- During the establishment period lightly trim the sides of the hedge to promote dense, bushy growth, avoid the bird nesting season.
- Check plants and heel in if they become uprooted.
- Check ties and guards and adjust where required to allow the plants to grow without restriction.
- Fertiliser applications should be avoided to prevent weed growth. To aid establishment of the hedge maintain a weed free area under the plants (until the canopy has established) by maintaining a weed suppressing mulch around the base of the hedge and spot treating prolific weeds where necessary (any herbicides used should be used sparingly).
- During establishment the hedge may require regular watering particularly during prolonged dry periods during the summer months. The hedge should be watered if there has been a period of dry weather for 2 weeks or more between June to September in the first growing season.

4.0.6 Proposed Ornamental Shrubs

This refers to the ornamental shrub beds immediately around the proposed dwellings which have been designed to include a mixture of herbaceous plants, ornamental grasses evergreen and deciduous shrubs.

Objectives

The ornamental shrub beds should have total vegetation cover and no gaps in order to minimise the need for weeding and to provide a neat and tidy appearance around the immediate area around the house. The plants should be allowed to achieve their species potential in terms of form, flower and structure.

Inspections

Inspect the planting annually and record gaps which need filling with additional plants, areas to be thinned, or pruning operations to encourage growth to fill gaps. Where there has been a significant failure of plants to thrive, carry out investigations to locate the source of the problem prior to replanting.

Maintenance Operations

- Newly planted areas take some time to establish. Until this occurs young plants are subject to competition from weeds. During this time weeds should be removed by hand (or sprayed out) and the bark mulch should be maintained to the original depth of 75mm until the canopies meet. After which weed growth should be more suppressed and only localised hand weeding should be required.
- During establishment all the plants will require regular watering particularly during prolonged dry periods. Water plants during the growing season in years 1-2 until the soil is fully saturated.
- Shrubs which start to grow over the driveway should be pruned back. Should individual species grow excessively during the first five years, thin the plants out or prune back the shrubs; this should consist of the removal of individual branches to maintain the natural shape of the plant.
- Routine annual pruning of shrubs should generally not be required within the first three years, after which maintain shrubs at the desired height and spread to create a well structured planting bed. Prune shrubs by hand only (do not use hedge trimmers), maintain the natural shape of the shrub to create texture and structural diversity within the shrub bed (do not round off the shrubs).
- For the herbaceous plants and grasses leave the stems and flowers on the plants throughout the autumn and winter to create interest in the bed (unless they have fallen, rotten or snapped, in which case remove). The seed heads and old vegetation will provide feed and habitats for local wildlife and protect the plants from frost. In early spring when the chance of frost has past cut back all dead vegetation to allow the new growth to establish. Provide support for any taller growing flowers using long twigs or canes which will be hidden when the plants establish.
- Where specimen shrubs sit in the planting beds should be allowed to establish as individual specimens with an under storey of smaller plants underneath.

4.0.7 Wildflower Meadow

There are varied types of meadow area within the development proposals, these can be divided into two different categories; Native wildflower mix and Native meadow grass mix. Wildflower grasslands can

take some time to establish and the maintenance regime may change over time depending on the soil conditions and local climate.

Objectives

Establish and maintain the wildflower grasslands to maximise biodiversity of the sward, provide impressive visual displays and a food source and habitat for local wildlife.

Inspections

Inspect the wildflower grasslands annually in the summer to determine the success of establishment and record species to determine future management to ensure a rich diversity of grasses and flowers is maintained. For example are competitive grasses or undesirable weeds taking over to the detriment of the wildflowers.

Category 1 - Wildflower grass mix

Year 1 Management

- Meadow mixtures are composed mainly of perennial species which take at least a full year to establish.
- For new sowings on bare soil the first summer will be dominated by a flush of annual weeds arising from the soil seed bank and by grass growth. This annual growth should be controlled by mowing or grazing throughout the first year to minimise competition and weed seed production. Cutting should be frequent enough to disperse the cuttings, or if less frequent remove the cuttings.
- Sowings into existing grass can be managed as an established meadow, with perhaps extra cutting or grazing where growth is lush (see also special note re yellow rattle).

Annual Management - Year 2 Onwards

- To maintain maximum diversity of the wildflower grassland cut twice annually. The first cut should be carried out between end June to August to 40-75mm, allow the arisings to dry in situ (to allow the seeds to dry and disperse) and remove 2-3 day later, do not leave longer than 7 days.
- A second annual cut should be carried out in autumn to 40-75mm with the aim of leaving a short grass sward over winter to reduce the establishment of the competitive grass species. Remove arisings as above.
- If the sward is dominated by grass species to the detriment of the wildflowers in the following year carry out a third cut in the spring to keep back the grass and allow the wildflowers to establish.
- With the exception of the annual hay-cut, grazing with animals can be used at a low stock density. Most grazing animals can produce some benefits to sward structure and development through recycling of nutrients and opening gaps with their hooves. Either graze at a low stocking density through the season, or close the meadow to stock from spring to July /August for more flowers.

- Persistent perennial weeds such as Dock and Thistle should be pulled out by hand where possible or if the infestation is prolific then spot-treat with 'Roundup' or 'Spasor' applied by a rope-wick applicator or weed wipers. Care should be taken to avoid killing the grass and wild flowers. Herbicide must be applied during calm weather conditions and in accordance with the product label.

Category 2 – Meadow Grass Mix

For areas of meadow grass mix where trees are newly established maintain inline with category 1 wildflower grass mix.

General Maintenance

- Control the invasion of Nettles, Cleavers, Cow parsley, Bracken (see notes below) and Bramble within the woodland where they have begun to take over to the detriment of other wildflower species. These can be cut, stirmed or pulled to weaken the stands.

For maintenance operations for all categories avoid using strimmers around the base of newly establishing or established trees and hedgerows as this will cause damage to the bark which could allow disease to take hold or deform the trees growth.

4.0.8 Amenity Grass

Objectives

These areas of lawn should be well maintained as overgrown and patchy grass can be unsightly. The grass proposed is a low maintenance grass (A6 mix from BSH).

Inspections

Grassed areas should be inspected annually to assess requirements in terms of top dressing, over seeding etc.

Maintenance Operations

- Remove any leaves or debris before cutting.
- The sward should be cut to maintain the grass between 25mm and 60mm height. The grass should be cut min 12 times per year during the growing season which may require weekly/ fortnightly cuts during some months.
- A fertiliser application to be applied only as required, either as a spring feed for shoot growth or as an autumn feed for root growth using the appropriate feed application.
- In addition, these applications should compensate for any areas of poor growth or excessive wear. An application of selective herbicide should be made during early summer to prevent any weed species from having a detrimental effect to the appearance of the sward and to prevent any infestation becoming severe.
- Other maintenance applications which will be required from time to time include the following: topdressing, overseeding, scarifying, spiking etc to alleviate common problems such as thatch, compaction, poor drainage, malnourishment etc. The need for carry out any of these works can be assessed during the annual inspection.

- For areas of grass with bulb planting cutting should be avoided until the leaves of the bulbs start to naturally die back, after which the area should be mown as above.
- Keep the amenity grass areas free of fallen leaves, twigs and other garden debris throughout the year. In the autumn, during peak leaf fall, grass areas shall be cleared at least once per week. Arising can be composted on site.
- During periods of drought while the grass is still establishing water the grass in the evenings until the ground is fully saturated every other day until the next significant rainfall.

5.0 Ecological Monitoring

Ecological monitoring will be carried out to ensure all created habitats remain in a favourable condition for the support of existing wildlife (e.g. bats, badgers, breeding birds) and the attraction of additional biodiversity.

The results of the monitoring will be used to update and inform the management plan and work schedules. As detailed below a mechanism is available to ensure aspects of the proposed management and maintenance such as the frequency, scope, timing and method of works can be revised and updated dependent on the results of the ecological monitoring.

A summary of the scope of monitoring is detailed below.

Monitoring of the Establishment of Enhanced and Created Habitats

An annual inspection of the habitats that have been enhanced and created as part of the development will be carried out at an optimal time of year (June/July).

The inspection will involve a general walkover survey and record of the following: -

- Plant species composition of the areas of seeded wildflower grassland and comparison to inform rate/frequency of mowing.
- Recording the establishment of the introduced plants.
- Use/occupation of bird and bat boxes (see Appendix 2 : Bird & Bat Box Location)

6.0 Review of Management Plan

The work schedule (Appendix I) includes an annual review of the management plan. This is an essential item to ensure the annual ecological, arboricultural and maintenance reporting contributes to the update and revision of the plan. This is necessary to ensure the works carried out under the plan are practicable, efficient, sustainable and ecologically-informed.

The management plan should also be reviewed to ensure the objectives are in accordance with current wildlife legislation and current conservation objectives and targets including the relevant Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs).

7.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Five Year Work Schedule – (Further work schedule for years 5-10 to be developed from the schedule below in line with annual maintenance review)

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total	Years (1-5)	Responsibility	Comments/Notes/Prerequisites
EXISTING TREES																
Arboricultural inspection of trees close to publicly accessible areas or those that overhang fences, roads & paths.		1											1	1-5	Arborist	Arrange for any remedial work to be done immediately.
Schedule a health and safety arboricultural inspection after strong winds or storms														1-5	Arborist	As required.
Storage of woody material on site to create log piles adjacent to woodland areas		1											1	1-5	Arborist	As available.
Treatment of pests and diseases and/or removal of diseased trees													1	1-5	Arborist	As required and advised by arborist. All felling to be carried out in accord with BS3998 Felling outside bird breeding season.
Replacement tree planting											1		1	1-5	Contractor	As required.
PROPOSED TREES																
Annual inspection to check trees are in full leaf						1							1	1-5	Contractor	Record defects requiring remedial works.
Weed control around base of trees.				1									1	1-5	Contractor	Avoid use of herbicides.
Pruning														1-5	Contractor	Should not be required during the first few years, after which, as required avoiding bird breeding season and frosts. Sharp clean knife to be used.
Tree replacements											1		1		Contractor	As required plant Nov-Mar.
Pest and disease control														1-5	Contractor	As required throughout year, avoiding chemical methods, otherwise seek advice from ecologist.
Tree stake and tree tie inspection, repair and adjustment				1						1			2	2-5	Contractor	Year 3, remove stakes when trees have rooted sufficiently.
Slow release fertiliser				1									1	1-5	Contractor	Once in late spring only if showing poor signs of growth.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total	Years (1-5)	Responsibility	Comments/Notes/Prerequisites
Watering						2	2	2	2				8	1-5	Contractor	Watering to be carried out if there has been a period of dry weather for 2 weeks or more between June and September.
PROPOSED NATIVE SHRUB MIX																
Annual inspection to check shrubs are in full leaf						1							1	1-5	Contractor	Record defects requiring remedial works.
Trimming			1										1	1-5	Contractor	Trim side of the hedge to promote dense bushy growth, avoid the bird nest season
Check Plants			1						1				2	1-5	Contractor	Check plants, if they are loose or uprooted then heal them back in
Check Ties and guards			1						1				2	1-5	Contractor	Check ties and guards and re-secure or re-place if loose or missing. Once the plants have established then remove.
Weeding			1		1		1		1				4	1-5	Contractor	During establishment period weed beds and maintain a weed suppressing mulch around the shrubs, or spot treat any prolific weeds (any herbicides used to be approved by the ecologist)
Cutting		1											1	3-5	Contractor	Starting in year 3-5 locally coppice or thin shrubs to prevent over crowding and promote healthy growth. Carry out only every 2-3 years on a rotational basis to promote wildlife. Cut outside of the bird nesting season

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total	Years (1-5)	Responsibility	Comments/Notes/Prerequisites
PROPOSED NATIVE HEDGE																
Trimming		I											2	1-5	Contractor	Trim side of the hedge to promote dense bushy growth, avoid the bird nest season
Check Plants			I						I				2	1-5	Contractor	Check plants, if they are loose or uprooted then heal them back in
Check Ties and guards			I						I				2	1-5	Contractor	Check ties and guards and re-secure or re-place if loose or missing. Once the plants have established then remove.
Weeding			I		I		I		I				4	1-5	Contractor	During establishment period weed beds and maintain a weed suppressing mulch around the base of the hedge, or spot treat any prolific weeds (any herbicides used to be approved by the ecologist)
Cutting		I											1	5	Contractor	Only cut top of hedge when it achieves the desired height (1500 high). Cut only every 2-3 years to promote wildlife, cut outside of the bird nesting season
PROPOSED MEADOW GRASSLAND / WILDFLOWER MEADOW																
Strim grass twice annually							I		I				2	1-5	Contractor	Cut to 4.5 to 7.5cm. Vegetation to be left in-situ for 1-2 days then removal all arisings.
Remove arisings from site (hay cut)							I		I				2	1-5	Contractor	Dispose arising in a licensed tip
Remove self-seeded trees and shrubs from grassland									I				1	1-5	Contractor	Dispose of appropriately.
Edge trimming and trimming around fence posts and interpretation boards.			I	I	I	I	I	I	I				7	1-5	Contractor	Dispose arising in a licensed tip
Edge cutting			I							I			2	1-5	Contractor	Remove turf that has overgrown onto the paths. Once at beginning & end of mowing season
Re-instatement of grass areas														1-5	Contractor	As required and in accordance with previously applied mix.
Watering														1-5	Contractor	As required in periods of drought during the first year of establishment

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total	Years (1-5)	Responsibility	Comments/Notes/Prerequisites
ECOLOGICAL MONITORING																
Annual inspection in June to include: -																
Observations of use/occupation of bird & bat boxes						I							I	1-5	Ecologist	Produce annual report and update landscape management plan as required.
Plant species composition of the areas of seeded wildflower grassland and comparison to inform rate/frequency of strimming.						I							I	1-5	Ecologist	Produce annual report and update landscape management plan as required.
Inspection of ecological condition of native trees and shrubs						I							I	1-5	Ecologist	Produce annual report and update landscape management plan as required.
SITE MEETINGS																
Site meetings to be attended by Ecologist, responsible landscape contractor and land owner.															Ecologist, appointed contractor and land owner	As required, to discuss programme for year ahead and identify and attend to any problem areas.
REVIEW OF MANAGEMENT PLAN																
Management plan to be reviewed and updated/revised as required.												I	I	3,5	Ecologist/Landscape Architect	Plan to be reviewed and revised to ensure scheme is developing as intended

September 2022

Landscape Habitat & Management Plan

APPENDIX 2: BAT & BIRD BOX LOCATIONS

