Dove Valley Park Plot 11

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP)

Client:

Clowes Developments

Report Reference:

RSE_7665_R4_V2_HMMP

Issue Date:

September 2025

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FLOOD RISK
ARBORICULTURE
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1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJEC T BACKGROUND

1.1 Terms of Reference

i RammSanderson Ecology Ltd were commissioned by Clowes Developments to produce a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) for an employment and business park (the 'Scheme') at Plot 11 of the wider Dove Valley Park, South Derbyshire (the 'Site').

ii The format of this HMMP is based on the DEFRA HMMP template and companion documents (DEFRA, 2023). The only deviations from this template are:

- Table 10 Target Habitat and Condition: Baseline habitat information has been removed to avoid duplication of data provided in Tables 8 & 9 and the supporting Metric. The hectarage and linear lengths (km) of created and enhanced habitats have been added as an additional column to Table 10.
- No photographs illustrating 'what success looks like' have been provided due to copyright infringement constraints.

iii This HMMP provides habitat creation and management prescriptions for proposed Site habitats over a period of 30 years following completion of Scheme construction, with monitoring and reporting periods provided in Section 3.

1.2 Project Background

Table 1: Site Overview

Category	Description
Project type	Employment use of up to 58,500m², B2, B8 with ancillary E(g) and up to 1,050m² of business services. Improvement of overall site in terms of permeability, soft and hard landscaping, signage and a new bus route and bus stop.
BNG Project Name and Address	Plot 11, Dove Valley Park, South Derbyshire.
Author Organisation	RammSanderson Ecology Ltd.
Landowner	Dove Valley Park Limited.
Land Manager	Dove Valey Park Management Company.
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Bennimans Construction (Principal Contractor).
Period covered by this management plan	From commencement of habitat creation/enhancement works prior to Q1 2027 (Year 0) to 30 years following the completion of habitat creation/enhancement works – Q1 2027 to Q4 2057 (Years 1-30).
Planning authority	South Derbyshire District Council.
Planning reference (if applicable)	DMPA/2024/0635.

BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A.
Central OS grid reference	SK 20828 32128.
Metric revision/title	RSE_7665_BIA_V1R3.
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Table 2: Management Plan Summary

Heading	Description
Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced	To the east of the employment/business buildings and associated infrastructure, along the eastern Site boundary, a linear mosaic of native mixed scrub, other neutral grassland and other woodland; broadleaf plantings are proposed, as well individual and lines of trees. The attenuation feature to the south-east of the Site will be managed as modified grassland, with other patches providing amenity use. Within the development infrastructure itself, linear rows of individual trees are proposed. A mature oak tree is to be relocated as part of the Scheme proposals, detailed specifications and aftercare for this operation are provided in the relevant arboricultural and CEMP documents and are not included within this HMMP.
Timescales for Actions	Habitat creation/enhancement will be carried out prior to the start of this HMMP in Year 0 (before Q1 2027). The establishment and long-term management prescriptions as set out within this HMMP will start in Year 1 (Q1 2027) and will be completed in Year 30 (Q1 2057).
Monitoring Requirements	Monitoring to be undertaken in Years 1, 3 & 5 (following completion of the habitat creation/enhancement works), and then Years 10, 15, 20, 25 & 30 thereafter. This is considered proportionate for the habitats created within the Site.
Required Consents and Licences	No consents or licences are known to be required.
Funding	The management prescriptions as set out within this HMMP will be funded by ground rents and service charges to Dove Valey Park Management Company.
Legal Agreement	Planning Condition and/or Section 106.



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Title: Site Context Plan	
Project: Dove Valley Business Park Plot 11	
Client: Clowes	
Date: 11/09/2025	Fig: Author: LG/LE
A4 Scale: 1:3500	ID: RSE_7665_STC_0925_V2R1

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EPSG:27700 OSGB36 / British National Grid

1.3 Phasing Strategy

1.3.1 Will the HMMP be Delivered in Phases

i The habitat creation/enhancement works will not be delivered in phases.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

1.4.1 Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP

Table 3: Ecologist Responsibilities

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP			
Name or Initials:		Steven Weber.	
Organisation:		RammSanderson Ecology Ltd.	
Responsibility Start Date:	September 2025	Responsibility End Date	December 2025
Responsibility:		Production of the HMMP and assistance in discharging the relevant planning conditions.	
Statement Of Competency:		Steven has been a professional ecologist for over 18 years and is a full member of CIEEM.	

Table 4: Landowner/Land Manager Responsibilities for Implementing the HMMP

Landowner/Land Manager Responsibilities			
Landowner Details and Responsibilities			
Name or Initials:		TBC.	
Organisation:		Dove Valey Park Management Company.	
Responsibility Start Date:	Q1 2027	Responsibility End Date:	Q2 2057
Responsibility:		Implementation of this HMMP.	
Statement of Competency:		Dove Valey Park Management Company are responsible for managing the soft landscaping and habitats across the whole Dove Valley Park estate and all BNG commitments across development parcels.	

Table 5: LPA or Responsible Body

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP			
Name or Initials:		TBC.	
Organisation:		South Derbyshire Council.	
Responsibility Start Date:	Q4 2025	Responsibility End Date:	Q1 2057
Responsibility:		Review of HMMP and monitoring reports.	

1.5 Land Use Summary

1.5.1 Overview of Baseline Site Use

i The Site was dominated by a field modified grassland with limited boundary habitats comprising native hedgerow and small to large urban trees, with small patches of blackthorn scrub, mixed scrub and broadleaved woodland, concentrated mainly to the south-east of the Site. A short section of ecologically valuable line of trees was present to the south of the Site, with a single medium rural tree present directly to the north.

ii Site context photos are provided in Figure 2 and baseline habitats are illustrated in Figure 3.

1.5.2 Overview of Proposed Site Use

iii The Scheme will comprise employment use of up to 58,500m², B2, B8 with ancillary E(g) and up to 1,050m2 of business services. Improvement of overall site in terms of permeability, soft and hard landscaping, signage and a new bus route and bus stop.

iv To the east of the employment/business buildings and associated infrastructure, along the eastern Site boundary, a linear mosaic of native mixed scrub, other neutral grassland and other woodland; broadleaf plantings are proposed, as well individual and lines of trees. The attenuation feature to the south-east of the Site will be managed as modified grassland, with other patches providing amenity use. Within the development infrastructure itself, linear rows of individual trees are proposed.

v Proposed habitats are illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 2: Site Context Photo



1.6 Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist

i Table 6 considers appropriate baseline and environmental information which has informed this HMMP and provides contextual information for the management prescriptions provided in Section 2.

ii Baseline and environmental information have been taken from supporting ecological and planning documents for Scheme (DMPA/2024/0635).

Table 6 Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant.	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Pennywaste Woods Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is present adjacent to the southern Site boundary. The presence of the LNR has influenced the proposals through the planting of mixed scrub, neutral grassland and broadleaf woodland strips to buffer the LNR from the development areas and to further strengthen and extend the LNR habitat resource.	☐	Designated sites do not exert a significant influence on the proposals which would merit additional information being provided.
Protected and Notable Species	No protected or notable species were identified within the Ecological Impact Assessment which would significantly influence the proposals or delivery of this HMMP.	☐	Protected and notable species do not significantly influence the proposals.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	No INNS have been identified within the Site to date. Monitoring of habitats as defined within this HMMP would identify new infestations of INNS and propose appropriate remediation strategies.	☐	INNS do not significantly influence the proposals.
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Biological records from the Ecological Impact Assessment were not included as they do not exert a significant influence on the proposals and delivery of this HMMP. Site habitats will be enhanced to benefit biodiversity.	☐	Biological records do not significantly influence the proposals.
Baseline Habitats Survey	The baseline habitat survey from the Ecological and Biodiversity Impact Assessment has informed the proposals in so far as determining appropriate creation and retention of habitats.	☒	Baseline habitats are discussed in Section 1.7.
Public Access	A new public right of way is proposed through the Site, running along the length of the eastern and southeastern boundary through the linear landscaped area – see Appendix 1. The presence of the public right of way will require suitable management of habitats such as regular grass cutting to maintain pedestrian footpath access.	☐	Public access does not exert a significant influence on the proposals which would merit additional information being provided.
Climate	Climate change is unlikely to have a significant influence on the proposed habitats given the comparably size of the proposals. However, monitoring of habitats as defined within this HMMP would identify climate related	☐	Climate does not exert a significant influence on the proposals which would merit additional information being provided.

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant.	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
	impacts to habitats and identify appropriate remediation strategies.		
Geology and Topography	The Site topography is flat and uniform and does not therefore significantly influence the proposals. The British Geological Societies online Geology Viewer describes the Site bedrock geology as sedimentary mudstone with superficial deposits of sand and gravel. See Soils and Substrates for further discussion.	☐	Geology and topography does not exert a significant influence on the proposals which would merit additional information being provided.
Agricultural Land Status	The Site Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) is Grade 3a good quality agricultural land (19%) and Grade 3b moderate quality agricultural land (80%). 1 % of the land was also non-agricultural comprising two small, wooded areas. See Soils and Substrates for further discussion.	☐	Agricultural land status does not exert a significant influence on the proposals which would merit additional information being provided.
Soils and Substrates	The ALC survey identified that most Site soils were moderately high topsoil content which are moderately free drainage. Most Site soils were of a natural fine loamy structure, with disturbed soils present to the west of the Site from levelling of a former airfield. Soils, substrates and geology are unlikely to significantly influence the proposals and delivery of this HMMP. However, monitoring of habitats as defined within this HMMP would identify where influences from soil conditions are adversely affecting habitat establishment and identify remedial strategies.	☐	Soils and substrates do not exert a significant influence on the proposals which would merit additional information being provided.
Contaminated Land	The Geo-Environmental Site Investigation Report did not identify elevated contaminants within the Site and did not recommend a specific remediation strategy.	☐	Contaminated land does not significantly influence the proposals.
Hydrology and Drainage	The Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy has demonstrated that the Scheme can be operated with low risk from flooding, would not increase flood risk elsewhere, and is compliant with the requirements of national policy and guidance. An attenuation basin is proposed in the southeastern area of the Site.	☐	Hydrology and drainage do not significantly influence the proposals.
Flood Risk Zones	The Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy has identified that the Site is in Flood Zone 1 and is at low risk of flooding from all sources of flooding.	☐	Flood risk zones do not significantly influence the proposals.
Landscape Character and Designations	The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has identified that the Site is located within Character Area 68 Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands and within the Settled Farmlands Landscape Type. The Landscape Character and Designations have influenced the proposals and delivery of the HMMP in so far as creating and managing over the long-term	☐	Landscape Character and Designations do not exert a significant influence on the proposals which would merit additional information being provided.

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant.	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
	appropriate vegetative screening barriers to assimilate the development infrastructure into the landscape and to further provide landscape connectivity.		
Historic Land Use	The Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment has identified the historic Site and surrounding land use as: 1881-1955 – Open fields and Pennywaste Woods. 1955-1981 – Part of the Site and the surrounding area identified as an 'Airfield'. 1981-2000 – Airfield identified as 'disused' although former structures are noted. 2000-present – Development of the former airfield has started (offsite), comprising development of the wider Dove Valley Park to date. The Site itself has remained under agricultural management to date. See Soils and Substrates.	☐	Historic land use does not exert a significant influence on the proposals which would merit additional information being provided.
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	The Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Site Investigations have not identified any historic or heritage features that would significantly influence the proposals.	☐	Historic environment and earth heritage has not significantly influenced the proposals.
Other – please specify	None identified.	☐	Not applicable.

1.7 Baseline Habitat Surveys

1.7.1 Ecologist Responsible for Baseline Surveys

Table 7 Ecologist Responsible for Baseline Surveys

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys	
Name(s) or Initials:	Nicky Woods MSc QualCIEEM.
Organisation:	RammSanderson Ecology Ltd.
Survey Date:	16/11/2023.
Statement of Competency:	Nicky Woods has been a professional ecologist since 2016 and satisfied the necessary field survey competencies as stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).
Survey conditions and limitations:	No significant limitations were identified.

1.7.2 Habitat Degradation

i No habitat degradation has been identified within the Site.

1.7.3 Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Table 8 Baseline Habitats

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
N/A	Modified Grassland	No	No	Making up majority of the Site, as agriculturally improved grassland. The grassland has been condition assessed as poor as the habitat fails criterion A (6-8 vascular species per m2) which is essential to achieving a moderate condition in the condition assessment.	Poor	13.32
N/A	Blackthorn Scrub	No	No	A patch of blackthorn scrub present adjacent to hedgerow H2. Passes criteria A, C, D and E.	Moderate	0.08
N/A	Blackthorn Scrub	No	No	Two small patches of blackthorn scrub present along the eastern Site boundary. Passes criteria C and D.	Poor	0.03
N/A	Mixed Scrub	No	No	Present along the southern Site boundary, a patch of mixed scrub, condition assessed as good as all criteria has been achieved in the condition assessment.	Good	0.09
N/A	Other Woodland; Broadleaved	No	No	A patch of woodland present in the southeast of the Site, originally condition assessed as scattered trees. Condition has been defaulted to moderate.	Moderate	0.05
N/A	Rural Trees	No	No	x2 large trees and x16 medium rural trees present within the Site, each condition assessed as good for achieving 5 or 6 criteria in the condition assessment.	Good	0.37
N/A	Rural Trees	No	No	x4 small rural trees present within the Site, each condition assessed as moderate for achieving 3 or 4 criteria in the condition assessment.	Moderate	0.02

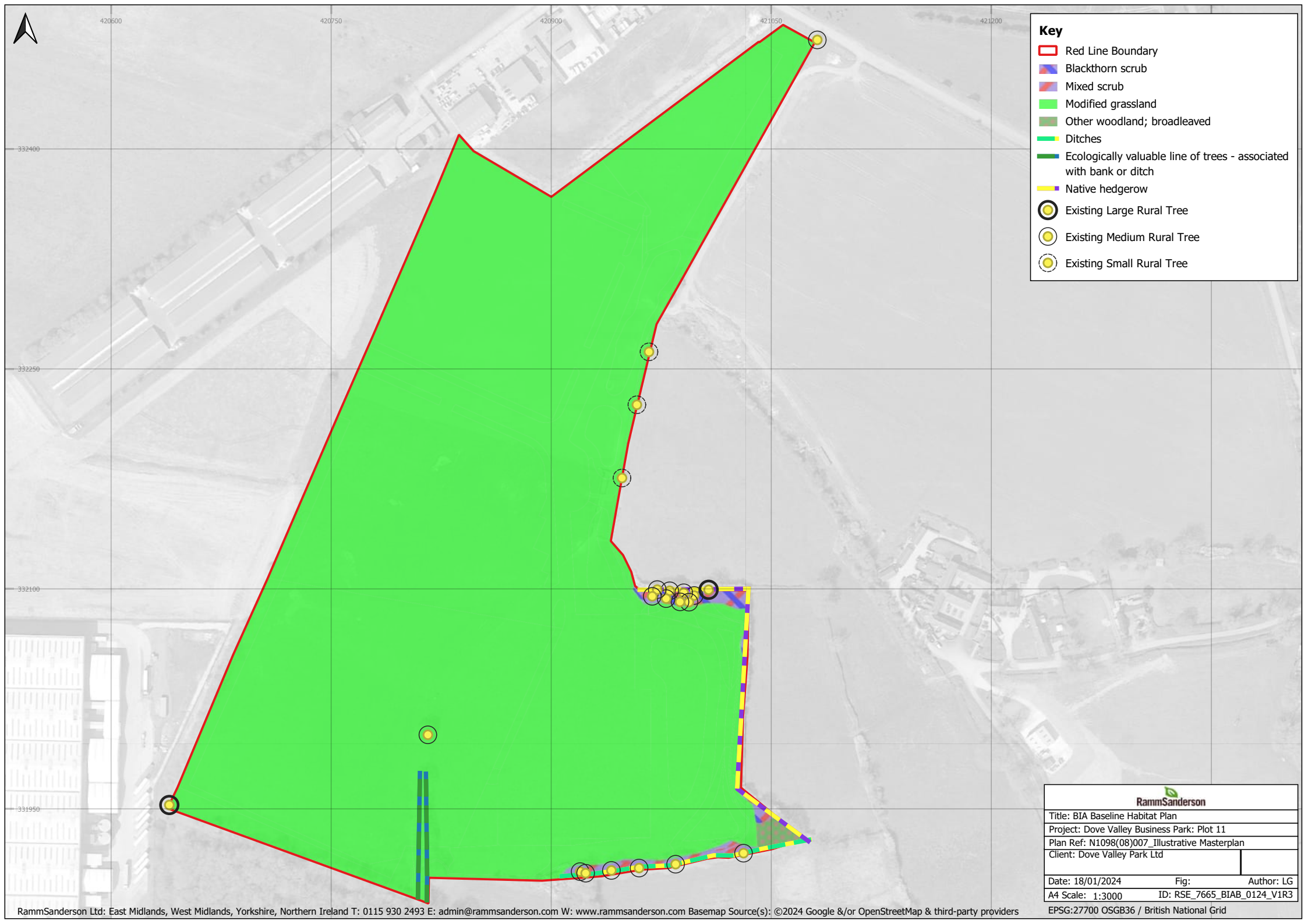
Table 9 Baseline Hedgerows

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
N/A	Ecologically Valuable Line of Trees - Associated with Bank or Ditch	No	No	Two lines of trees present in the south, running marginally within the Site. Passes criteria A, B, C and E.	Moderate	0.17
N/A	Native Hedgerow	No	Yes	Present along the eastern Site boundary. Passes criteria A1, B1, B2, C1, D1 and D2.	Good	0.197
N/A	Native Hedgerow	No	Yes	Present along the eastern Site boundary. Passes criteria B1, C1 and D1.	Moderate	0.074

1.7.4 Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

ii There are no Irreplaceable Habitats within the Site.

iii The Site hedgerows are native in their shrubby composition are therefore deemed to be Priority Habitats (NERC Section 41). Priority hedgerows within the Site will be retained and managed as ecological features and for their screening functionality.



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2 PLANNED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.1 Management Plan Aims and Objectives

The specific aims and objectives of the HMMP are as follows:

- Maintain an appropriate balance between management of habitats for nature conservation and amenity functionality, including the provision of the new public right of way (Appendix 1);
- Provide enhanced habitats for a range a floral and faunal species;
- Achieve successful establishment of new planting; and
- Monitor management operations and allow flexibility in the management approach.

2.2 Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information

The Scheme's overall strategy is to contribute positively to conserving and enhancing the eastern edge of the Scheme as it faces the adjacent landscape. The units at Plot 11 have been located to the western part of the Site to limit the impact on the local area, with the design of the units being commensurate with the existing units at Dove Valley Park.

2.3 Habitat and Condition Targets

Table 10 summarises the habitats which are to be created and/or enhanced within the Site and identifies the target condition for each habitat based on the Proposed Habitats Plan illustrated in Figure 4. Table 10 does not include developed land or any other development type which returns no biodiversity units and/or does not have a condition assessment attached.

Table 10 Target Habitat and Condition

Target Habitat Type	Hectares/km created/enhanced	Parcel / Feature Refs	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Modified Grassland	0.28	Attenuation basin, southeast of the Site.	Good	7	Target criteria A, C, D, E, F and G.	Grassland in the attenuation basin, southeast of the Site, occasionally cut.
Modified grassland	0.31	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	Poor	1	Target criteria C, D, E, F and G.	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site, frequently cut (short sward).
Other neutral grassland	1.20	Neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	Moderate	5	Target criteria A, B, C, D and E.	Neutral grassland to the east of the Site, infrequently cut (tall sward).
Mixed scrub	0.47	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries.	Moderate	5	Target criteria A, C and D.	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries, in association with the neutral grassland.
Other woodland; broadleaved	0.58	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Moderate	15	See Table 17.	In the southeast near the Site boundary, in association with the neutral grassland.
Urban trees	0.2	Within other neutral grassland.	Moderate	27	Target criteria A, B and F.	x6 new small trees in association with the neutral grassland.
Urban trees	0.17	Within development areas.	Poor	10	Target criteria A and B.	x41 small trees to be created within the development areas, limited to poor condition.
Line of trees	0.039	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Moderate	20	Target criteria A, B and E.	In the southeast near the Site boundary in association with the neutral grassland.


420600
420750
420900
421050
421200
332400
332250
332100
331950
Key
Red Line Boundary
Blackthorn scrub
Developed land; sealed surface
Mixed scrub
Modified grassland
Other neutral grassland
Other woodland; broadleaved
Ditches
Line of trees
Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch
Native hedgerow
Proposed Small Urban Tree
Retained Large Rural Tree
Retained Medium Rural Tree
Retained Small Rural Tree
Tree to be retained but moved elsewhere onsite, in line with proposals
RammSanderson
Title: BIA Proposed Habitat Plan
Project: Dove Valley Business Park: Plot 11
Plan Ref: N1098(08)007_Illustrative Masterplan
Client: Dove Valley Park Ltd
Date: 18/01/2024
Fig:
Author: LG
A4 Scale: 1:3000
ID: RSE_7665_BIAP_0124_V1R3

2.4 Habitat Retention

2.4.1 Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats

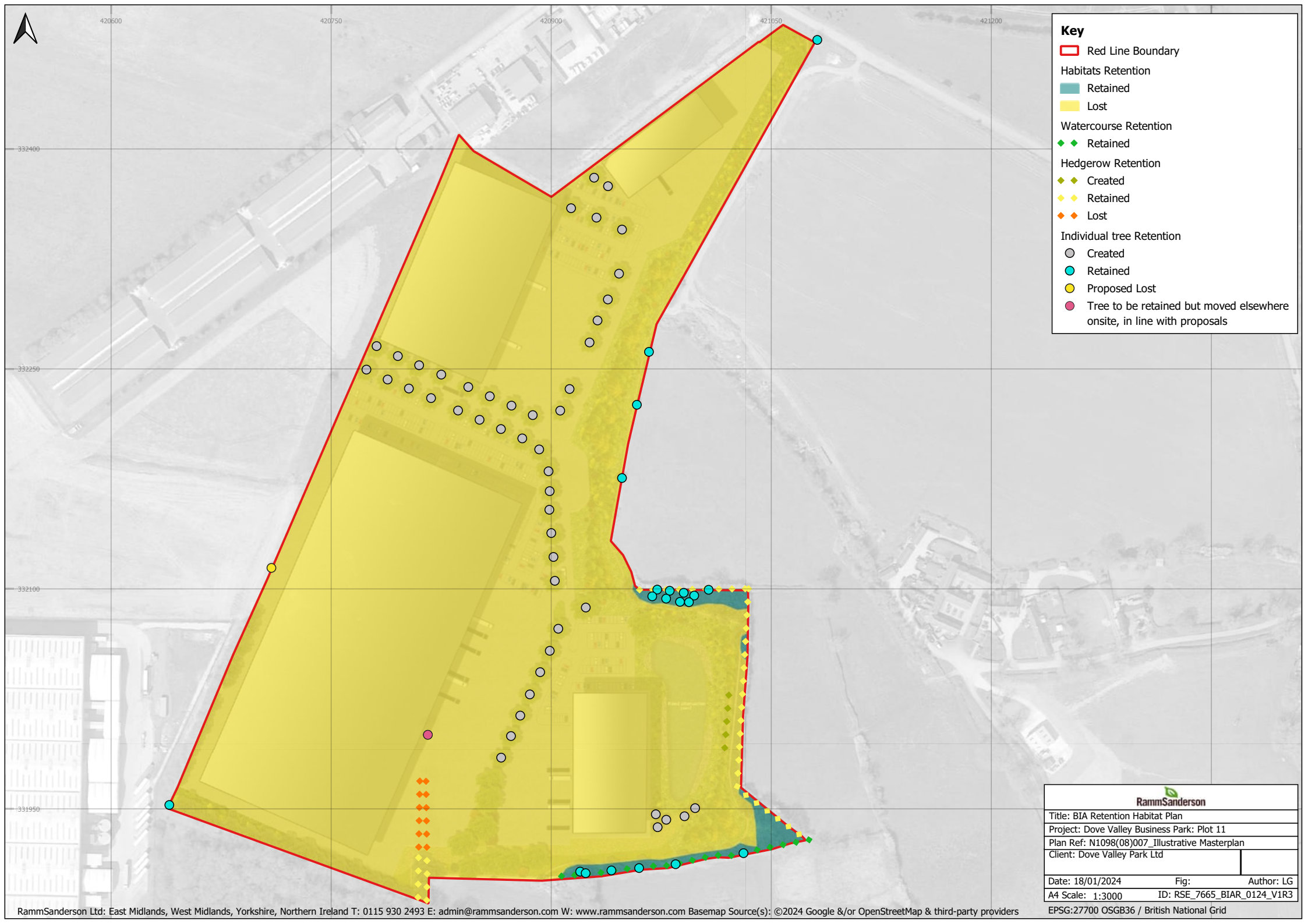
i Existing rural trees, as well as hedgerows and woodland and scrub patches along the boundaries of the Site will be retained within the Scheme and managed long-term to maintain existing habitat conditions. Similarly, the remaining section of line of trees to the south of the Site will be managed in the same regard.

ii A retained habitats are illustrated in Figure 5.

2.4.2 Specification of Protective Measures to be Used

iii Measures to maintain the baseline condition of retained habitats are provided in the creation, enhancement and management targets and prescriptions, as set out within this HMMP.

iv A mature oak tree is to be relocated as part of the Scheme proposals, detailed specifications and aftercare for this operation are provided in the relevant arboricultural and CEMP documents and are not included within this HMMP.


420600
420750
420900
421050
421200
332400
332250
332100
331950
Key
Red Line Boundary
Habitats Retention
Retained
Lost
Watercourse Retention
Retained
Hedgerow Retention
Created
Retained
Lost
Individual tree Retention
Created
Retained
Proposed Lost
Tree to be retained but moved elsewhere onsite, in line with proposals
RammSanderson
Title: BIA Retention Habitat Plan
Project: Dove Valley Business Park: Plot 11
Plan Ref: N1098(08)007_Illustrative Masterplan
Client: Dove Valley Park Ltd
Date: 18/01/2024
Fig:
Author: LG
A4 Scale: 1:3000
ID: RSE_7665_BIAR_0124_V1R3
EPSG:27700 OSGB36 / British National Grid

3 CREATION, ENHANCEMENT AND MANAGEMENT TARGETS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

3.1 Overview

i The Tables in this section provide the target condition and prescription details for the creation, establishment and long-term management of Site habitats to achieve the Aims and Objectives of this HMMP and the proposals detailed in the supporting Metric.

ii Management of habitats will begin in Year 1 following completion of habitat creation/enhancement works. For completeness, prescriptions are provided to guide habitat creation/enhancement works and are detailed under Year 0.

iii For all seed / planting mixes please see Appendix 2, approved landscape designs.

3.2 Target Habitat Condition and Management Prescriptions for Modified Grassland (Good Condition)

Table 11 Target Habitat Condition: Modified Grassland (Good Condition)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m^2 present, including at least 2 forbs **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.**	Yes	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	Correct preparation of ground to receive seed mix. Recommended seed mix as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Low intensity cutting and removal of arisings to prevent nutrient encroachment, to allow 6-8 vascular plant species to develop. Control of undesirable weeds and invasive plant species. Supplementary seeding.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble Rubus fruticosus agg. may be present).	Yes	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	N/A	N/A	Cutting management will reduce scrub cover.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any	Yes	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	N/A	N/A	Avoidance of cutting when ground is wet/damp or utilise strimming equipment. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
	other damaging management activities.					
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	Yes	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	N/A	N/A	Avoidance of cutting when ground is wet/damp or use strimming equipment. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding.
F	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinum is less than 20%.	Yes	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	N/A	N/A	Cutting management will reduce bracken cover.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	N/A	N/A	Pulling and/or control of invasive species, as needed.

3.2.1 Additional Management Prescriptions: Modified Grassland (Good Condition)

i Litter shall be picked from grasslands and taken offsite, during maintenance visits.

Table 12: Detailed Management Prescriptions: Modified Grassland (Good Condition)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation of modified grasslands.	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	Year 0 (Spring or Autumn)	Recommended seed mix as per approved Landscape Design. The required ground shall be levelled and a seed bed created by harrowing. Once a seed bed is prepared the seed shall be surface sown and broadcast by machine (do not drill). The seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but rolled to firm and obtain good soil/seed contact. Sowing rates shall follow the supplier's recommendation.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
			The time for sowing must be assessed on site and determined by the soil conditions. Ideally sowing shall take place in autumn or spring but can occur at other times if there is sufficient moisture and warmth – advice shall be sought from the Project Ecologist or Landscape Architect.
Long-term cutting of modified grasslands.	Along the southeastern boundary.	Years 2-30 (late August/September)	Long-term cutting operations of good condition modified grasslands shall comprise: • One annual cut shall ideally be undertaken, in late August/September. • Where grasslands must be managed for attenuation functionality, cuts should be limited to 2-3 annual cuts within the growing season. • Cutting by strimming only to prevent ground damage; • Litter and debris shall be removed prior to each cut. • Arisings shall be raked and removed from site or located within an appropriate area designated by the Project Ecologist and Landowner/Land Manager. The removal of arisings following each cut shall be treated as a primary management objective. This measure is essential to prevent nutrient enrichment of the sward and the dominance of weeds and aggressive grasses. Cutting shall be undertaken across all grassland areas, to ensure the continuity of good management and minimise the encroachment of scrub, bracken, undesirable weeds and invasive plant species.
Control of undesirable weeds.	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	Years 1-30 (April to August)	Undesirable weeds shall be treated through hand pulling only, no herbicide permitted. Scope and targets for the control of undesirable weeds shall be informed following each monitoring period.
Control of invasive plant species.	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	Years 1-30 (April to September)	Where invasive plant species are identified following monitoring periods, the Project Ecologist shall devise a bespoke remedial strategy for the eradication or control of the specific invasive plant species in question. The remedial strategy shall be implemented in full by the Landowner/Land Manager.
Supplementary seeding.	Attenuation basin only, southeast of the Site.	Years 1-30 (April/May or September)	Any disturbance/damage to grasslands caused by machinery, vehicle or pedestrian damage etc. shall be remedied by the restoration of the seed bed and over-sowing of the prescribed seed mix. Scope and targets for supplementary seeding shall be informed following each monitoring period.

3.3 Target Habitat Condition and Management Prescriptions for Modified Grassland (Poor Condition)

Table 13 Target Habitat Condition: Modified Grassland (Poor Condition)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition.**	No	N/A	*Criterion not targeted but creation approach provided for context:* Correct preparation of ground to receive seed mix, ensuring sandy soils are exposed. Recommended seed mix as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	*Criterion not targeted but enhancement approach provided for context:* Grassland to be short mown for amenity management. Control of undesirable weeds and invasive plant species. Supplementary seeding.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble Rubus fruticosus agg. may be present).	Yes	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	N/A	N/A	Cutting management will reduce scrub cover.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any	Yes	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	N/A	N/A	Avoidance of cutting when ground is wet/damp or use strimming equipment. Remediation of damaged areas of modified grassland through supplementary seeding.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
	other damaging management activities.					
E	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens).	Yes	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	N/A	N/A	Avoidance of cutting when ground is wet/damp or use strimming equipment. Remediation of damaged areas of modified grassland through supplementary seeding.
F	Cover of bracken Pteridium aquilinum is less than 20%.	Yes	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	N/A	N/A	Cutting management will reduce bracken cover.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	N/A	N/A	Pulling and/or control of invasive species, as needed.

3.3.1 Additional Management Prescriptions: Modified Grassland (Poor Condition)

i Litter shall be picked from grasslands and taken offsite, during maintenance visits.

Table 14: Detailed Management Prescriptions: Modified Grassland (Poor Condition)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation of modified grasslands.	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	Year 0 (Spring or Autumn)	Recommended seed mix as per approved Landscape Design. The required ground shall be levelled and a sandy seed bed created by harrowing. Once a seed bed is prepared the seed shall be surface sown and broadcast by machine (do not drill). The

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
			seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but rolled to firm and obtain good soil/seed contact. Sowing rates shall follow the supplier's recommendation. The time for sowing must be assessed on site and determined by the soil conditions. Ideally sowing shall take place in autumn or spring but can occur at other times if there is sufficient moisture and warmth – advice shall be sought from the Project Ecologist or Landscape Architect.
Long-term cutting of modified grasslands.	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	Years 1-30 (late August/September)	Long term mowing regimes for poor condition modified grasslands shall be undertaken to promote healthy and vigorous swards free from disease, discolouration, scorch or wilt, and to present a neat and tidy appearance. Regular cutting management along the route of the public right of way shall be undertaken to allow continuous pedestrian access (Appendix 1).
Control of undesirable weeds.	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	Years 1-30 (April to August)	Undesirable weeds shall be treated through hand pulling only, no herbicide permitted. Scope and targets for the control of undesirable weeds shall be informed following each monitoring period.
Control of invasive plant species.	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	Years 1-30 (April to September)	Where invasive plant species are identified following monitoring periods, the Project Ecologist shall devise a bespoke remedial strategy for the eradication or control of the specific invasive plant species in question. The remedial strategy shall be implemented in full by the Landowner/Land Manager.
Supplementary seeding.	Patches of amenity grassland across the Site.	Years 1-30 (April/May or September)	Any disturbance/damage to modified grasslands caused by machinery, vehicle or pedestrian damage etc. shall be remedied by the restoration of the seed bed and over-sowing of the prescribed seed mix. Scope and targets for supplementary seeding shall be informed following each monitoring period.

3.4 Target Habitat Condition and Management Prescriptions for Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition)

Table 15 Target Habitat Condition: Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Yes	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	Correct preparation of ground to receive seed mix. Recommended seed mix as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Low intensity cutting and removal of arisings to prevent nutrient encroachment and allow indicator species to flourish. Control of undesirable weeds and invasive plant species. Supplementary seeding and plug planting.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	N/A	N/A	Monthly strimming of 20% of the sward area during April to September to maintain a sward height of lower than 7cm. 80% remainder of the sward height managed as tall sward with one cut in August/September. Arisings to be removed during all strimming operations.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	N/A	N/A	Avoidance of cutting when ground is wet/damp or use strimming equipment. Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding and plug planting.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Yes	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	N/A	N/A	Cutting management will reduce bracken and scrub cover.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal	Yes	All neutral grassland to	N/A	N/A	Avoidance of cutting when ground is wet/damp or use strimming equipment.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
	condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.		the east of the Site.			Remediation of damaged areas of grassland through supplementary seeding and plug planting. Pulling of invasive plant species, as needed.
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.4.1 Additional Management Prescriptions: Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition)

i Litter shall be picked from grasslands and taken offsite, during maintenance visits.

Table 16: Detailed Management Prescriptions: Other Neutral Grassland (Moderate Condition)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Creation of neutral grasslands.	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	Year 0 (Spring or Autumn)	Recommended seed mix as per approved Landscape Design. The required ground shall be levelled and a seed bed created by harrowing. Once a seed bed is prepared the seed shall be surface sown and broadcast by machine (do not drill). The seed shall not be incorporated or covered to any depth but rolled to firm and obtain good soil/seed contact. Sowing rates shall follow the supplier's recommendation.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
			The time for sowing must be assessed on site and determined by the soil conditions. Ideally sowing shall take place in autumn or spring but can occur at other times if there is sufficient moisture and warmth – advice shall be sought from the Project Ecologist or Landscape Architect.
Establishment of neutral grasslands.	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	Year 1 and if required Year 2 (April to August)	Frequent cutting of grasslands in Year 1 and if required Year 2, to supress grasses and encourage indicator species establishment. Cutting operations of grasslands shall comprise: • Approximately 6x to 8x cuts shall be undertaken when the soil is relatively dry between April to August. • Cutting by mower or by strimming to prevent ground damage (such as where the ground is wet/damaged). • Litter and debris shall be removed prior to each cut. • Arisings shall be removed from Site or located within an appropriate area as agreed by the Project Ecologist and Landowner/Land Manager. Undertake establishment cutting in Year 2 if necessary.
Long-term cutting of neutral grasslands.	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	Years 2-30 (late August/September)	Long-term cutting operations of moderate condition neutral grasslands shall comprise: • One annual cut shall be undertaken, in late August/September. • Cutting by mower or by strimming to prevent ground damage (such as where the ground is wet/damaged). • Litter and debris shall be removed prior to each cut. • Arisings shall be raked and removed from site or located within an appropriate area designated by the Project Ecologist and Landowner/Land Manager. 20% of the sward area shall be cut once monthly between April to September to maintain a consistent sward height of lower than 7cm. The 80% remainder of the sward height shall be managed as tall sward with one cut in August/September as specified above.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
			The removal of arisings following each cut shall be treated as a primary management objective. This measure is essential to prevent nutrient enrichment of the sward and the dominance of weeds and aggressive grasses. Cutting shall be undertaken across all grassland areas, to ensure the continuity of good management and minimise the encroachment of scrub, bracken, undesirable weeds and invasive plant species. Regular cutting management along the route of the public right of way shall be undertaken to allow continuous pedestrian access (Appendix 1).
Control of undesirable weeds.	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	Years 1-30 (April to August)	Undesirable weeds shall be treated through hand pulling only, no herbicide permitted. Scope and targets for the control of undesirable weeds shall be informed following each monitoring period.
Control of invasive plant species.	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	Years 1-30 (April to September)	Where invasive plant species are identified following monitoring periods, the Project Ecologist shall devise a bespoke remedial strategy for the eradication or control of the specific invasive plant species in question. The remedial strategy shall be implemented in full by the Landowner/Land Manager.
Supplementary seeding and plug planting.	All neutral grassland to the east of the Site.	Years 1-30 (April/May or September)	Any disturbance/damage to grasslands caused by machinery, vehicle or pedestrian damage etc. shall be remedied by the restoration of the seed bed and over-sowing of the prescribed seed mix. Plug planting shall be utilised where the affected ground cannot be returned to bare earth. Scope and targets for supplementary seeding and plug planting shall be informed following each monitoring period.

3.5 Target Habitat Condition and Management Prescriptions for Other Broadleaf Woodland (Moderate Condition)

Table 17 Target Habitat Condition: Other Broadleaf Woodland (Moderate Condition)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	Three age classes present	1	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	One age class is considered realistic during the management period.
	Two age classes present					
	One age class present					
B	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	2	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	Potential for browsing/tree damage by grey squirrels due to adjacent established woodland as a receptor. Replacement of failed specimens to planting specification if damaged by herbivores, informed by monitoring inspections.
	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland					
	Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland					
C	No invasive species present in woodland	3	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	Appropriate control of invasive plant species, informed by monitoring inspections.
	Rhododendron or cherry laurel not present, other invasive species <10% cover					
	Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover					
D	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	3	In the southeast near	5+ native species planting mix as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Replacement of failed specimens to planting specification to maintain native tree and shrub species diversity.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
	Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel		the Site boundary.			
	Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel					
E	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	3	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	5+ native species planting mix as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Replacement of failed specimens to planting specification to maintain native tree and shrub species diversity.
	50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native					
	<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native					
F	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space.	3	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Planting mix and density as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Replacement of failed specimens to planting specification to maintain tree and shrub cover.
	Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.					
	21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space					
G	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	2	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	Some regeneration expected during the management period, due to seed sources from nearby established woodland.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
	One or two classes only present in woodland					
	No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland					
H	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	3	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	Replacement of dead trees due to disease/pests as per approved Landscape Design.
	11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present					
	Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present					
I	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	1	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present					
	No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.					
J	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	2	In the southeast near	Tree and shrub planting mix as per approved Landscape Design, to create two storeys.	N/A	Replacement of failed specimens to planting specification to maintain canopy and shrub layer.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
	Two storeys across all survey plots		the Site boundary.			
	One of less storey across all survey plots					
K	Two of more veteran per hectare	1	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	It will not be possible to create veteran trees within the management period.
	One veteran tree per hectare					
	No veteran trees present in woodland					
L	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	1	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	Limited potential for deadwood given narrow and minor extent of proposed woodland strips.
	Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.					
	Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.					

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted Score	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
M	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident	3	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	Although there is a public right of way through the Site, limited woodland disturbance is predicted given the distal locations of existing residential development and likely low footfall through the Site.
	Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground					
	More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground					

3.5.1 Additional Management Prescriptions: Other Broadleaf Woodland (Moderate Condition)

i Litter shall be picked from woodlands and taken offsite, during maintenance visits.

ii Tree and shrub pruning works shall not be undertaken during the bird nesting season (generally recognised as March to August inclusive).

iii Retained woodland shall be managed with minimal intervention to maintain current moderate condition, as described in the detailed prescriptions below.

Table 18: Detailed Management Prescriptions: Other Broadleaved Woodland (Moderate Condition)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Woodland planting – trees and shrubs.	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Year 0 (November to February)	Recommended tree and shrub mix as per approved Landscape Design. Tree/shrubs shall be planted randomly – no grouping. Plant each tree/shrub upright within a slit, carefully replacing any backfill and heel well in. Water to field capacity. Stake trees/shrubs with canes and protect with spiral wraps or plastic tree guards. Mulch to 75mm depth. Planting to allow for the the route of the public right of way shall be undertaken to allow continuous pedestrian access (Appendix 1).
Establishment period – woodland trees and shrubs (five years).	In the southeast near	Years 1-6	A minimum of two maintenance visits shall be made annually during each establishment year in spring and autumn.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
	the Site boundary.		Any failures in planting, defects due to materials or workmanship not in accordance with the Contract shall be rectified, excluding theft or malicious damage. Failed trees and shrubs shall be replaced with the equivalent plants after completion; replacements to either match the size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match the original specification, whichever is the greater. All failures must be made good during the planting season/or the next planting season. The following works shall be undertaken to trees and shrubs during the establishment period: • Top up total cover of mulch to specified depth annually in March. • Water all new trees/shrubs in the growing season during April to September as necessary to ensure effective establishment and growth. • Replace failed trees/shrubs to specified requirements during November to February. • Maintain a weed free area around each trees/shrub during the growing season April to September - diameter (minimum): the larger of 0.5m or the surface of original planting pit. • Gently firm loosened soil around trees/shrubs, straighten leaning trees/shrubs. • Tree/shrub accessories: Check the condition of stakes/canes and wraps/guards. Replace broken or missing items. Re-firm loose stakes/canes in the ground or replace as necessary to provide support to the tree/shrub. Stakes/canes and wraps/guards to be removed when the trees/shrubs are fully established (once the plant is a sufficient size to withstand browsing pressure). • Weed Control: Mulch will initially control weed growth around the new trees/shrubs. As this becomes incorporated into the soil further clearance may be necessary between trees/shrubs shall be carried out by hand pulling. Base of tree/shrub to be kept weed/grass free. • Remove windblown litter and other rubbish.
Control of invasive plant species (including non-native trees and shrubs).	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Years 1-30 (April to September)	Where invasive plant species are identified, the Project Ecologist shall devise a bespoke remedial strategy for the eradication or control of the specific invasive plant species in question. The remedial strategy shall be implemented in full by the Land Manager/Landowner.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Replacement of failed trees and shrubs.	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Years 1-30 (April to September)	Failed trees and shrubs within woodlands shall be replaced to the planting specification to maintain the ecological condition and integrity of these habitats, informed by monitoring inspections.

3.6 Target Habitat Condition and Management Prescriptions for Rural Trees (Moderate and Poor Condition)

Table 19 Target Habitat Condition: Rural Trees (Moderate and Poor Condition)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	All new trees.	Native species planted as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Replacement of failed specimens to planting specification.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	All new trees.	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	N/A	N/A
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	No	All new trees.	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	No	All new trees.	N/A	N/A	Allow natural growth of trees with minimal pruning management. This criterion is not targeted for trees within the development areas (Poor condition).
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	All new trees.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	All new trees.	Creation of neutral grassland as previously described. This criterion is not targeted for trees within the development areas (Poor condition).	N/A	Management of neutral grassland as previously prescribed. This criterion is not targeted for trees within the development areas (Poor condition).

3.6.1 Additional Management Prescriptions: Rural Trees (Moderate and Poor Condition)

i Tree pruning works shall not be undertaken during the bird nesting season (generally recognised as March to August inclusive).

ii Retained rural trees shall be managed with minimal intervention to maintain current good condition, as described in the detailed prescriptions below.

Table 20: Detailed Prescriptions: Rural Trees (Moderate Condition)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Tree planting – planting pits.	All new trees.	Year 0 (November to February).	Individual tree pits shall be dug to be of dimensions sufficient to contain the root ball with an additional 5cm around for backfill material. Loosen the base and mix excavated material with manure to fill the bottom of the trench only, the remainder of the trench to be filled with excavated material with no manure. Excavate the pit bottoms with a slightly raised centre to spade depth. Scarify the pit sides. Place tree with roots spread throughout the pit with the good side of the plant facing to the front. For support, install a single vertical stake on the windward side, close to the tree position, driven in at least 300mm into bottom of pit. Secure the tree firmly but not rigidly to the stake within 25mm of the top of the stake with a tie. Prevent the tree from touching the stake using spacer blocks or cushions if required. Fasten the tie to the stake using galvanised nails to BS1202-1. Backfill and firm down. Install growth tubes around each tree. Water to field capacity. Mulch to 75mm depth around each tree. If mulching is insufficient weed control, additional control can be carried out by periodic herbicide spraying at intervals to be agreed with the Landowner/Land Manager. Planting to allow for the route of the public right of way shall be undertaken to allow continuous pedestrian access (Appendix 1).

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Establishment period – trees (five years).	All new trees.	Years 1-5	A minimum of two maintenance visits shall be made annually during each establishment year in spring and autumn. Any failures in planting, defects due to materials or workmanship not in accordance with the Contract shall be rectified, excluding theft or malicious damage. Failed trees shall be replaced with the equivalent trees after completion; replacements to either match the size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match the original specification, whichever is the greater. All failures must be made good during the planting season/or the next planting season. Precautions: Ensure that trees are not damaged using mowers, nylon filament rotary cutters and similar powered tools during maintenance activities. The following works shall be undertaken to trees during the establishment period: • Top up total cover of mulch to specified depth annually in March; • Water all new trees in the growing season during April to September as necessary to ensure effective establishment and growth; • Replace failed trees to specified requirements during November to February; • Maintain a weed free area around each tree during the growing season April to September - diameter (minimum): the larger of 1m or the surface of original planting pit; • Gently firm loosened soil around trees, straighten leaning trees; • Tree accessories: Check the condition of stakes, ties, guys, guards. Replace broken or missing items. Re-firm loose stakes in the ground or replace as necessary to provide support to the tree. Adjust ties to accommodate growth and prevent constriction or abrasion. If bark damage has occurred cut back neatly with sharp knife and adjust to prevent further damage. Stakes, ties and guards to be removed when the trees are fully established (once the tree is a sufficient size to withstand browsing pressure); • If necessary, prune to promote healthy growth and natural shape; removing dead, dying, diseased wood and suckers during the spring or autumn during the establishment period; • Firm in and straighten any trees loosened and prune out dead, leggy and broken branches, without damage to natural habit of the plant;

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
			• Weed Control: Mulch will initially control weed growth around the new trees. As this becomes incorporated into the soil further clearance may be necessary between trees shall be carried out by hand pulling. Base of tree to be kept weed/grass free; • Remove windblown litter and other rubbish; • Control pests and diseases as necessary.
Pruning regimes – trees.	All new trees.	Years 1-30 (November to February)	Allow the natural growth and spread of new trees with minimal management, where this does not conflict with access, safety or the operational functionality of the Site. This is not specifically targeted for trees within the development areas (Poor condition).
Replacement of dead trees.	All new trees.	Years 1-30 (November to February)	During the operational phase, dead trees shall be replaced to planting specification to maintain the ecological condition and integrity of these habitats, informed by monitoring inspections.
Management of under canopy vegetation.	All new trees.	Years 1-30	Management of neutral grassland as previously prescribed. This is not targeted for trees within the development areas (Poor condition).

3.7 Target Habitat and Condition and Management Prescriptions for Mixed Scrub (Moderate Condition)

Table 21 Target Habitat and Condition: Mixed Scrub (Moderate Condition)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type – the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches its UKHab description (where in its natural range). ▪ At least 80% of scrub is native, ▪ There are at least three native woody species, No single species comprising more than 75% of the cover.	Yes	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries.	3+ native species as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Replacement of failed specimens to planting specification.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran) shrubs are all present.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and species indicative of suboptimal condition make up less than 5% of ground cover.	Yes	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries.	N/A	N/A	Pulling and/or control of invasive plant species, as needed.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	Yes	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries.	Creation of neutral grassland as previously described.	N/A	Management of neutral grassland as previously prescribed.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions: Mixed Scrub (Moderate Condition)

i Scrub pruning works shall not be undertaken during the bird nesting season (generally recognised as March to August inclusive).

ii Litter shall be picked from scrub and taken offsite, during maintenance visits.

Table 22: Detailed Prescriptions: Mixed Scrub (Moderate Condition)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Shrub planting – planting pits.	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries.	Year 0 (November to February)	Prior to planting, remove all debris and stones over 50mm diameter within the planting area. Carry out weed control as necessary. Specimens shall be planted randomly – no grouping. Plant each shrub upright within a slit, carefully replacing any backfill and heel well in. Water to field capacity. Stake shrubs with canes and protect with spiral wraps or plastic tree guards. Mulch to 75mm depth. Planting to allow for the route of the public right of way shall be undertaken to allow continuous pedestrian access (Appendix 1).
Establishment period for shrubs (five years).	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries.	Years 1-5	A minimum of two maintenance visits shall be made annually during each establishment year in spring and autumn. Any failures in planting, defects due to materials or workmanship not in accordance with the Contract shall be rectified, excluding theft or malicious damage. Failed shrubs shall be replaced with the equivalent plants after completion; replacements to either match the size of adjacent or nearby plants of same species or match the original specification, whichever is the greater. All failures must be made good during the planting season/or the next planting season. The following works shall be undertaken to shrubs during the establishment period: • Top up total cover of mulch to specified depth annually in March;

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
			• Water all new shrubs in the growing season during April to September as necessary to ensure effective establishment and growth; • Replace failed shrubs to specified requirements during November to February; • Maintain a weed free area around each shrub during the growing season April to September - diameter (minimum): the larger of 0.5m or the surface of original planting pit; • Gently firm loosened soil around shrubs, straighten leaning shrubs; • Shrub accessories: Check the condition of canes and wraps/guards. Replace broken or missing items. Re-firm loose canes in the ground or replace as necessary to provide support to the shrub. Canes and wraps/guards to be removed when the shrubs are fully established (once the shrub is a sufficient size to withstand browsing pressure); • Weed Control: Mulch will initially control weed growth around the new shrubs. As this becomes incorporated into the soil further clearance may be necessary between trees/shrubs shall be carried out by hand pulling. Base of shrub to be kept weed/grass free; • Remove windblown litter and other rubbish; • Control pests and diseases as necessary.
Control of invasive plant species (including non-native trees and shrubs).	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries.	Years 1-30 (April to September)	Where invasive plant species are identified, the Project Ecologist shall devise a bespoke remedial strategy for the eradication or control of the specific invasive plant species in question. The remedial strategy shall be implemented in full by the Landowner and Land Manager.
Replacement of failed shrubs.	Along the southern and eastern Site boundaries.	Years 6-30 (November to February)	Failed shrubs shall be replaced with native species to planting specification to maintain the ecological condition and integrity of these habitats, informed by monitoring inspections.

3.8 Target Habitat and Condition and Management Prescriptions for Line of Trees (Moderate Condition)

Table 23 Target Habitat and Condition: Line of Trees (Moderate Condition)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	At least 70% of trees are native species.	Yes	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Native species planted as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Allow the natural growth of trees. Replace failed trees to planting specification.
B	Tree canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Yes	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Trees will be planted to create a continuous canopy as per approved Landscape Design.	N/A	Allow the natural growth of trees. Replace failed trees to planting specification.
C	One or more trees has veteran features and or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	There is an undisturbed naturally-vegetated strip of at least 6 m on both sides to protect the line of trees from farming and other human activities (excluding grazing). Where veteran trees are present, root protection areas should follow standing advice.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E	At least 95% of the trees are in a healthy condition (deadwood or veteran features valuable for wildlife are excluded from this). There is little or no evidence of	Yes	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	N/A	N/A	Control pests and diseases as necessary. Replace failed trees to planting specification.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
	an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.					

Additional Management Prescriptions: Line of Trees (Moderate Condition)

i Tree pruning works shall not be undertaken during the bird nesting season (generally recognised as March to August inclusive).

ii Retained line of trees shall be managed with minimal intervention to maintain current moderate condition, as described in the detailed prescriptions below.

Table 24: Detailed Prescriptions: Line of Trees (Moderate Condition)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Tree planting – planting pits.	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Year 0 (November to February).	See prescriptions for individual rural trees. Planting to allow for the route of the public right of way shall be undertaken to allow continuous pedestrian access (Appendix 1).
Establishment period – trees (five years).	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Years 1-5	See prescriptions for individual rural trees.
Allow natural growth of trees.	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Years 1-30	Allow the natural growth and spread of new trees with minimal management, where this does not conflict with access, safety or the operational functionality of the Site. Allow trees to develop veteran features such as or natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates, such as presence of standing and attached deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark – do not remove trees which develop these features unless a quantifiable risk to people and property is identified. Pruning of trees shall be undertaken to current best practice arboricultural methods (BS 3998:2012) ensuring clean and neat cut faces with no jagged ends, tears or scars.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Maintenance of tree line margins.	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Years 1-30 (August/September)	Neutral grassland shall be created and managed as previously prescribed up to and along lines of trees to maintain vegetated margins that are free from ruderal weeds, invasive plant species and damage.
Replacement of failed trees.	In the southeast near the Site boundary.	Years 1-30 (November to February)	Failed trees shall be replaced to planting specification to maintain the ecological condition and integrity of these habitats, informed by monitoring inspections.

3.9 Target Habitat Condition and Management Prescriptions for Native Hedgerows (Moderate/Good Condition) – Existing Hedgerows Only

i Existing hedgerows have not been specifically targeted for enhancement within the supporting Biodiversity Impact Assessment, however Moderate/Good condition will be targeted to improve the screening functionality and biodiversity value of the hedgerows.

Table 25 Target Habitat Condition: Native Hedgerows (Moderate/Good Condition)

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Existing hedgerows.	N/A	N/A	Hedgerows will be managed to a minimum height of 2m.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	Existing hedgerows.	N/A	N/A	Hedgerows will be managed to a minimum width of 2m.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	Existing hedgerows.	N/A	N/A	Low intensity hedgerow management to provide full and dense vertical canopy structures.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	Existing hedgerows.	N/A	N/A	Low intensity hedgerow management to provide full and dense horizontal canopy structures. Replacement of failed trees and shrubs to planting specification.
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: • measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and	Yes	Existing hedgerows.	N/A	N/A	Management of neutral grasslands as previously prescribed.

Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Features	Creation approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
	• is present on one side of the hedge (at least)					
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No	Existing hedgerows.	N/A	N/A	N/A
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	Existing hedgerows.	N/A	N/A	Appropriate control of invasive plant species, informed by monitoring inspections.
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes	Existing hedgerows.	N/A	N/A	Replacement of failed trees and shrubs to planting specification. Management of neutral grasslands as previously prescribed.

3.9.1 Additional Management Prescriptions: Native Hedgerows (Moderate/Good Condition)

ii Litter shall be picked from hedgerows and taken offsite, during maintenance visits.

iii Management works to hedgerows shall not be undertaken during the bird nesting season (generally recognised as March to August inclusive). Hedgerows shall be cut during January or February wherever possible to reduce the removal of berry crop overwintering food sources.

Table 26: Detailed Management Prescriptions: Native Hedgerows (Moderate/Good Condition)

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Long-term management of existing hedgerows.	Existing hedgerows.	Years 1-30 (November to February)	Management works to hedgerows shall not be undertaken during the bird nesting season (generally) recognised as March to August inclusive. Hedgerows shall be cut during January or February wherever possible to reduce the removal of berry crop overwintering food sources. Hedgerows shall be cut using the following methods: • Allow hedgerows to grow to a 2m height prior to cutting and maintain at that height, wherever possible cutting the canopy into an A-shape. • Cutting of hedgerows shall be undertaken to current best practice arboricultural methods (BS 3998:2012) ensuring clean and neat cut faces with no jagged ends, tears or scars. Wherever possible, tractor mounted rotary saws shall be used over flails. • Cut hedgerows bi-annually wherever possible. • Bushy basal growth shall be promoted to enhance screening functionality and biodiversity benefits. • Maintain newly planted sections as weed free by herbicide application/hand weeding as appropriate during the growing season. Remove dead weed arisings. • Remove windblown litter and other rubbish. • Prune shrubs as appropriate for the species to promote healthy bushy growth, flowering and stem effect. • Prune back long stems encroaching on paths and hard surfaces as necessary. • Control pests and diseases as necessary. • Replace senescent plants or areas of failed plants to specified requirements as necessary to maintain effective hedgerow canopy cover.
Maintenance of hedgerow grassland margins.	Existing hedgerows.	Years 1-30 (late August/September)	Neutral grassland margins shall be created and managed as previously prescribed up to and along all hedgerows to maintain vegetated margins that are free from ruderal weeds, invasive plant species and damage.
Replacement of failed hedgerow trees and shrubs.	Existing hedgerows.	Years 1-30 (November to February)	See prescriptions for mixed scrub.

3.10 Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures

i The site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and managing each habitat type within the Site is provided in Table 27, setting out remedial measures where management prescriptions do not deliver the necessary habitat conditions as expected.

Table 27: Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures

Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
Neutral/Modified Grasslands.	Grassland swards failing to establish.	Greater than 5% of total grassland areas failing to establish.	Supplementary seeding and plug planting to specification. Consider changing seed mix if local conditions may be affecting sward establishment i.e. climatic conditions, soil chemistry.
Neutral/Modified Grasslands.	Increasing cover of undesirable weed species (i.e. docks, thistles, ragwort, nettles).	Undesirable weeds cover greater than 10% of total grassland areas.	Increase weed control as per the management specifications. Review effectiveness of arisings removal. Changes to cutting frequencies and timings (such as an additional spring cut).
Neutral/Modified Grasslands.	Increasing areas of scrub.	Scrub cover greater than 5% of total grassland areas.	Regular annual cutting of grassland to reduce scrub cover.
Neutral/Modified Grasslands.	Increasing areas of damage and bare ground.	Physical damage cover greater than 5% of total grassland areas. Bare ground (including concentrations of rabbit warrens) cover greater than 5% of total grassland areas.	Review use of cutting machinery and timings. Supplementary seeding and plug planting to specification. Identify sources of regular physical damage and apply preventive methods wherever possible.
Neutral/Modified Grasslands.	Wildflowers becoming less evident in the sward in respect of frequency and density.	Reduction in % cover of wildflowers compared to previous monitoring visit.	Review effectiveness of arisings removal. Changes to cutting frequencies and timings. Supplementary overseeding/patch seeding/plug planting to specification. Consider changing seed mix if local conditions may be affecting sward establishment i.e. climatic conditions, soil chemistry.
Rural Trees, Line of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows.	Death or significant decline of shrubs and trees.	Death or decline of shrubs and trees in more than 5% of individual habitat areas.	Replace failed trees and shrubs like for like and to specification. Consider changing tree and shrub species if local conditions may be affecting establishment i.e. climatic conditions, soil chemistry. Control pests

Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
			and diseases where possible - pruning of damaged branches if appropriate.
Hedgerows.	Mechanical damage to hedgerows and poor hedgerow canopy structure and density.	Hedgerows minimum 2m+ in height with full and dense horizontal and vertical structures.	Changes to cutting frequencies, timings and methods. Review and change use of machinery and equipment.
All Habitats.	Presence of invasive non-native species.	Any presence of non-native species shall trigger remedial action.	Control of invasive non-native species as per the management specifications.
All Habitats.	Decline/loss of tree/shrub from pests and diseases including new outbreaks.	Any evidence of pests and diseases likely to threaten tree and shrub health shall trigger remedial action.	Follow existing/emerging Forestry Commission control/remedial treatments if appropriate/suitable. Where undertaking replacement planting, plant disease/pest resistant specimens in accordance with biodiversity industry recommendations at the time.
All Habitats.	Pollution incidents leading to tree/shrub decline/loss and damage to grassland swards.	Any pollution incident causing, or with the potential to cause, habitat damage shall trigger remedial action.	Landscaping contractors/maintenance workers to carry and utilise spill kits, other pollution incidents to be investigated and control measures implemented as appropriate to prevent repeat occurrences. Replacement of trees/shrubs and remediation of damage to grasslands as stated above.
All Habitats.	Deterioration of habitat condition because of climate change.	Difficult to substantiate, but evidence of habitat condition deterioration i.e. death of specific tree species occurring locally/nationally and thought to be because of climate change.	Where undertaking replacement planting, use mix of trees, shrubs, seed mixes etc resilient to climate change in accordance with biodiversity industry recommendations at the time.

4 MONITORING SCHEDULE

i To deliver BNG, a robust strategy is critical to monitor successes and challenges. Routine monitoring informs progress and facilitates the required management plan updates at set intervals.

4.1 Monitoring Strategy

i The monitoring strategy shall be undertaken as set out in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 to determine whether Site habitats are on target to reach the prescribed target conditions as set out within this HMMP, based on individual condition criteria for the specific habitat type. Methods of monitoring will include a review of management works undertaken and Site surveys including collating species lists and quantitative assessments (including area and cover estimates) to check against prescribed condition criteria. Photographs will be taken during each monitoring visit to document the development of habitats.

ii Monitoring to be undertaken in Years 1, 3 & 5 (establishment) and then Years 10, 15, 20, 25 & 30 thereafter. This is considered proportionate for the habitats to be created and managed at the Site.

4.1.1 Monitoring Methods and Intervals

iii Details of the methods used to monitor progress towards the habitat condition targets are provided in Table 28.

Table 28: Monitoring Methods and Intervals

Habitat Type(s)	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Neutral/Modified Grassland	To be undertaken across all parcels/habitat areas. A review of management practices since last monitoring. Collect a botanical species list across grassland to check against target species list. Undertake quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m^2. Estimate percentage of bare ground, physical damage, scrub (including bramble) and bracken cover. Estimate percentage variations in sward height (where applicable). Where possible search for potential presence of invasive and non-native plant species (particularly if on Sch. 9 of W&C Act 1981).	Years 1, 3 & 5 (establishment). Then Years 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Woodlands	To be undertaken across all parcels/habitat areas. List number of native tree and shrub species. Estimate the percentage of failed trees and shrubs (to species, where possible). Determine potential sources of tree and shrub failure (i.e. herbivore browsing pressure, grey squirrels, disease), estimate overall percentage of woodland area affected. Estimate percentage cover of open space within woodland. Estimate range of woodland age classes. Estimate range of woodland vertical structure classes. Estimate range of woodland regeneration classes. Estimate percentage cover of deadwood (standing, ground etc). Estimate cover of woodland damage/disturbance (as well as potential sources). Collect a botanical species list of developing woodland herb layer. Where possible search for potential presence of invasive and non-native plant species (particularly if on Sch. 9 of W&C Act 1981).	Years 1, 3 & 5 (establishment). Then Years 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Surveys to be completed between September to February to avoid bird nesting season.

Habitat Type(s)	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Hedgerows	To be undertaken across new and enhanced hedgerows. A review of management practices since last monitoring. List number of native tree and shrub species. Estimate the percentage of failed trees and shrubs (to species, where possible). Estimate height and width of hedgerows. Estimate percentage of horizontal gaps along hedgerow. Estimate size gap between ground and base of hedgerow canopy (target <0.5m for >90% of length). Estimate percentage of damage (i.e. from mechanical cutting) along hedgerow. Estimate width of vegetated hedgerow margin and percentage vegetated cover along hedgerow length. Estimate percentage cover of ruderal weeds, disturbed ground and damage along hedgerow margin. Where possible search for potential presence of invasive and non-native plant species (particularly if on Sch. 9 of W&C Act 1981).	Years 1, 3 & 5 (establishment). Then Years 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Surveys to be completed between September to February to avoid bird nesting season.
Individual trees	To be undertaken across all parcels/habitat areas. List number of native tree species. Estimate the percentage of failed trees (to species, where possible). Estimate percentage cover of vegetation beneath tree canopies. Determine whether trees have been allowed to grow naturally (i.e. look for evidence of excessive pruning).	Years 1, 3 & 5 (establishment). Then Years 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Surveys to be completed between September to February to avoid bird nesting season.

4.1.2 Monitoring Reports

iv Following completion of habitat creation and initial enhancement works, monitoring reports will be prepared for the Local Planning Authority by the Project Ecologist.

Table 29: Responsible Organisation for Receiving and Reviewing the Reports

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Suitably Qualified Ecologist.	South Derbyshire District Council.

Table 30: Monitoring Report Schedule

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be Reviewed	Comments
Y1	By December.	By the following March.	TBC
Y3	By December.	By the following March.	TBC
Y5	By December.	By the following March.	TBC
Y10	By December.	By the following March.	TBC
Y15	By December.	By the following March.	TBC
Y20	By December.	By the following March.	TBC
Y25	By December.	By the following March.	TBC
Y30	By December.	By the following March.	TBC

4.1.3 Adaptive Management

v The Landowner/Land Manager shall employ a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) to undertake the monitoring strategy as set out within this HMMP.

vi The SQE shall produce the Monitoring Reports following each monitoring visit as prescribed within this HMMP. The SQE shall ensure a consistent approach to monitoring and recording even if the named SQE changes, to ensure the data set is comparable year-on-year and thereby the development of habitats to prescribed target conditions can be robustly monitored.

vii Where significant changes to the management approach have been identified by the SQE (i.e. significant failure of newly planted trees or grassland sward development, presence of invasive plant species), these will be discussed directly with the Landowner/Land Manager with appropriate remedial measures devised, prior to issuing the Monitoring Report. Where necessary and proportionate, site visits will be undertaken between all parties.

viii The Landowner/Land Manager and persons/organisations responsible for implementing the day-to-day management set out within this HMMP shall be familiarised will the management targets for each habitat and will duly report to the SQE constraints, challenges, issues and opportunities in meeting the said targets, to allow for iterative changes to the management approach as well as to inform Monitoring Reports.

ix All Monitoring Reports will be duly issued by the SQE to the Landowner/Land Manager and Local Planning Authority for comment.

x Where changes to existing management prescriptions are recommended following monitoring visits and/or comment from the Local Planning Authority, the SQE shall duly update the HMMP to reflect the agreed changes to the management approach and targets. Such changes shall be clearly explained by the SQE to the Landowner/Land Manager and persons/organisations responsible for implementing the day-to-day management, utilising site visits where necessary and proportionate. The SQE shall also adapt the monitoring strategy as appropriate to assess the efficacy of changes to the management approach. The amended HMMP shall be duly issued to the Landowner/Land Manager and Local Planning Authority by the SQE.

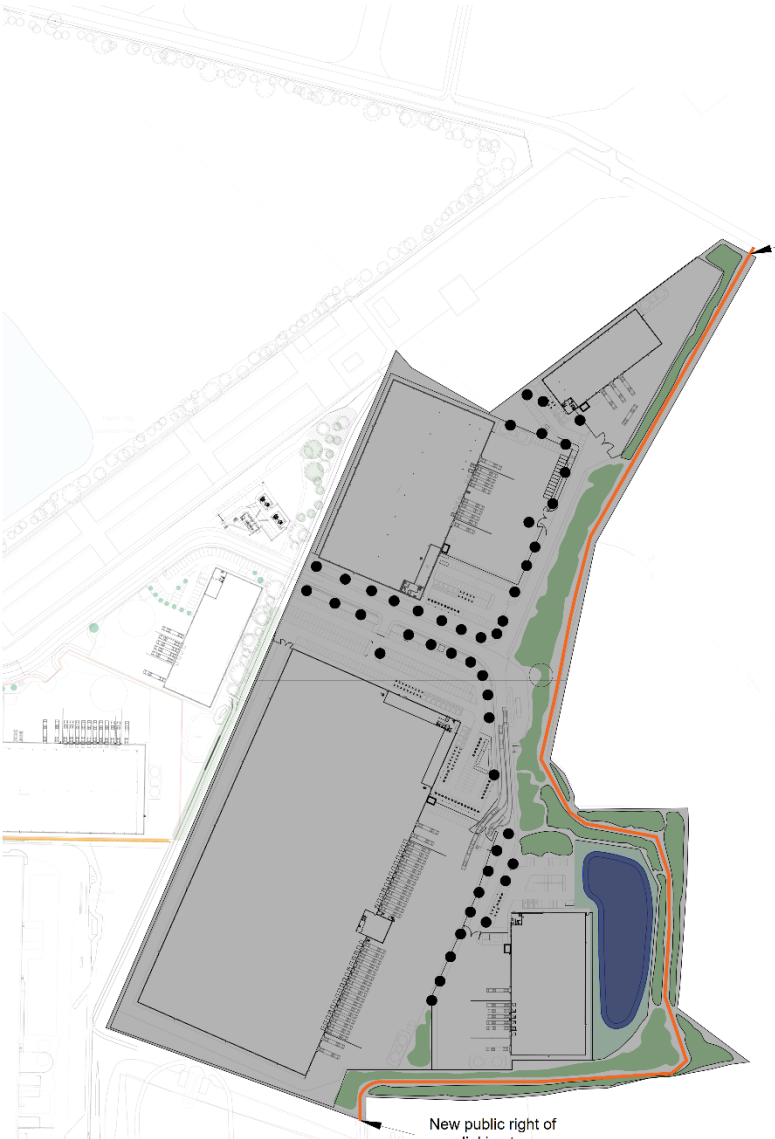
xi The efficacy of changes to the management approach shall be reported by the SQE following the subsequent agreed monitoring visits, following the process described above.

5 REFERENCES

CIRIA (2019). CIRIA C776a. Biodiversity Net Gain. Good Practice Principles for Development. A practical Guide. Available at: https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/C776a-Biodiversity-net-gain.-Good-practice-principles-for-development.-A-practical-guide-web.pdf. [Accessed 07/03/2025].

Natural England (2023) Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan Template 1.0, DOX, 1.69.7 kB. Available at https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5212309912551424 [accessed 03/04/2025].

6 APPENDIX 1 – PROPOSED PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY AND LANDSCAPE PROPOSALS



NOTE:

New public right of way to run between the two points identified generally to the east of landscape bund.

DOVE VALLEY PARK - PROPOSED PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY
SCALE 1:1000 AT A0

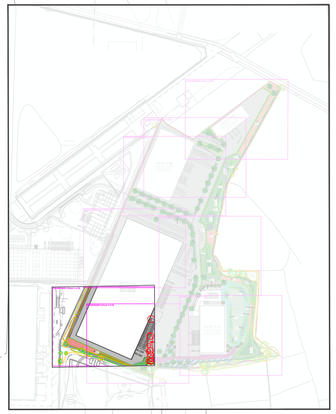
Clowes DEVELOPMENTS

ima ARCHITECTS

Project	CLOWES DEVELOPMENTS DOVE VALLEY PARK FOSTON, DERBYSHIRE
IMA Project No.	220001
	220001-IMA - ST-XX-DR-A-051113
Revision	-
Status	PLANNING
Drawing Title	DOVE VALLEY PARK - PROPOSED PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY
Date	23/08/2024
Scale	SCALE AT 1000
Sheet Size	A0
Drawn By	NA
Checked By	JM

7 APPENDIX 2: LANDSCAPE PLANS (INCLUDING PLANTING MIXES)

N1098(96)001 (Sheet 1 of 8)





FOOTPRINT GIA 348,000 SQFT

OFFICE GIA 28,000 SQFT

TOTAL GIA 376,000 SQFT

N1098(96)002 (Sheet 2 of 8)

G2

G1

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T20 G9

Track

Scrub Mix
14 No. Cornus sanguinea 5%
443 No. Crataegus monogyna 30%
148 No. Ilex aquifolium 10%
295 No. Prunus spinosa 20%
148 No. Rosa canina agg. 10%
148 No. Rosa arvensis 10%
148 No. Sorbus aria 10%
148 No. Viburnum lantana 10%

0 5 10 15 20m

1 : 200

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Do not scale off drawings.
All dimensions to be checked on site.

Revision	Drawn	Comments	Date
A	IS'	Amenity grass areas increased. Reinforced earth bank added with appropriate planting. Proposed tree sizes increased. Footpath changed from hoggin to grass.	13.02.24

Landscape Key

- **Red Line Boundary**
- **Trees For Removal**
- **Retained Trees and Shrubs with RPAs**
  As shown on Tree Constraints Plan. All hard landscaping and fencing that run through RPAs must be hand dug.
- **Relocated Oak**
  Category A Tree Oak Tree
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Trees**
  52 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Multi-Stem Trees**
  4 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Fruiting and Flowering Trees and Shrubs**
  18 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Pond Mix**
  Planting to BS3639
- **Mixed Woodland**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Planting**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Scrub Planting**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Understorey Mix**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Wildflower Planting**
  N5 Long Season Flowering; Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 6484m²
- **Wildflower Embankment Mix**
  N11 Dry Soils Meadow Mixture: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 2546m²
- **Woodland Wildflower Mix**
  N10 Woodland Meadow: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 3512m²
- **Woodland Grasses Mixture**
  N10G Woodland Grasses; Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 787m²
- **Amenity Grass**
  N14 Flowering Lawn Mix: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 485m²
- **Bat Boxes**
  NHBS Improved Crevice Bat Box
  2 in total
- **Bird Boxes**
  Vivara woodstone box or similar ecologist approved
  5 in total
- **Barn Owl Box**
  NHBS Barn Owl Nest Box or similar ecologist approved
  1 in total
- **Log piles for herpetofauna hibernacula**
  Hibernacula should be c. 2m2 long, a minimum of 0.5m wide and c.1m in height and comprise log or debris piles with a cap composed of topsoil and a turf covering.
- **Hard Surfacing**
  Material as specified by Architect
- **Proposed Grass Footpath**
- **Proposed Post and Rail Fence**
  As specified by Architect.
- **Proposed Reinforced Earth Bank**
  Flex MSE stabilising bank system or similar specified by Architect.

NOTES
For Soft Landscape Schedule and General
Landscaping notes see Soft Landscape Plan N1098(96)008 drawing sheet 8 of 8.

All hard landscaping elements to be specified by Architect. See Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102

To be read in conjunction with IMA Architects Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102, IMA Architects Proposed Site Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051101, RammSanderson Tree Survey RSE_7665_R2_V3 .ARB Millward Proposed Drainage Strategy MA11840-DVP11-2000 Rev C

STATUS **DRAFT**

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PROJECT
Dove Valley Park

CLIENT
Clowes Developments

TITLE
Soft Landscape Plan
Sheet 1 of 8

SCALE 1:200		DATE 17.01.24	
DRAWN IS		CHECKED MM	
JOB NO: 1098	DWG NO: (96)001	REV NO: A	ORIGINAL SIZE A0

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N1098(96)002 (Sheet 2 of 8)



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Revision	Drawn	Comments	Date
A	IS'	Amenity grass areas increased. Reinforced earth bank added with appropriate planting. Proposed tree sizes increased. Footpath changed from hoggin to grass.	13.02.24

Landscape Key

- **Red Line Boundary**
- **Trees For Removal**
- **Retained Trees and Shrubs with RPAs**
  As shown on Tree Constraints Plan. All hard landscaping and fencing that run through RPAs must be hand dug.
- **Relocated Oak**
  Category A Tree Oak Tree
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Trees**
  52 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Multi-Stem Trees**
  4 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Fruiting and Flowering Trees and Shrubs**
  18 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Pond Mix**
  Planting to BS3639
- **Mixed Woodland**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Planting**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Scrub Planting**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Understorey Mix**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Wildflower Planting**
  N5 Long Season Flowering: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 6484m²
- **Wildflower Embankment Mix**
  N11 Dry Soils Meadow Mixture: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 2546m²
- **Woodland Wildflower Mix**
  N10 Woodland Meadow: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 3512m²
- **Woodland Grasses Mixture**
  N10G Woodland Grasses: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 787m²
- **Amenity Grass**
  N14 Flowering Lawn Mix: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 485m²
- **Bat Boxes**
  NHBS Improved Crevice Bat Box
  2 in total
- **Bird Boxes**
  Vivara woodstone box or similar ecologist approved
  5 in total
- **Barn Owl Box**
  NHBS Barn Owl Nest Box or similar ecologist approved
  1 in total
- **Log piles for herpetofauna hibernacula**
  Hibernacula should be c. 2m2 long, a minimum of 0.5m wide and c.1m in height and comprise log or debris piles with a cap composed of topsoil and a turf covering.
- **Hard Surfacing**
  Material as specified by Architect
- **Proposed Grass Footpath**
- **Proposed Post and Rail Fence**
  As specified by Architect.
- **Proposed Reinforced Earth Bank**
  Flex MSE stabilising bank system or similar specified by Architect.

NOTES
For Soft Landscape Schedule and General
Landscaping notes see Soft Landscape Plan N1098(96)008 drawing sheet 8 of 8.

All hard landscaping elements to be specified by Architect. See Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102

To be read in conjunction with IMA Architects Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102, IMA Architects Proposed Site Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051101, RammSanderson Tree Survey RSE_7665_R2_V3_ARB Millward Proposed Drainage Strategy MA11840-DVP11-2000 Rev C

Scrub Mix
442 No. Cornus sanguinea 5%
443 No. Crataegus monogyna 30%
168 No. Ilex aquifolium 10%
79 No. Prunus spinosa 5%
79 No. Rhamnus catharticus 5%
168 No. Rosa arvensis 10%
168 No. Sorbus aria 10%
168 No. Viburnum lantana 10%

1 No. Alnus glutinosa
1 No. Sorbus aucuparia
2 No. Sambucus nigra
3 No. Betula pendula
1 No. Sorbus aucuparia
1 No. Sambucus nigra
2 No. Pinus sylvestris
1 No. Quercus robur

T6 T8 T10 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 G9 Track

0 5 10 15 20m
1 : 200

STATUS **DRAFT**

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PROJECT
Dove Valley Park

CLIENT
Clowes Developments

TITLE
Soft Landscape Plan
Sheet 2 of 8

SCALE 1:200		DATE 17.01.24	
DRAWN IS		CHECKED MM	
JOB NO: 1098	DWG NO: (96)002	REV NO: A	ORIGINAL SIZE A0

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N1098(96)003 (Sheet 3 of 8)

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Revision	Drawn	Comments	Date
A	IS'	Amenity grass areas increased. Reinforced earth bank added with appropriate planting. Proposed tree sizes increased. Footpath changed from hoggin to grass.	13.02.24



Landscape Key

- **Red Line Boundary**
- **Trees For Removal**
- **Retained Trees and Shrubs with RPAs**
  As shown on Tree-Constraints Plan. All hard landscaping and fencing that run through RPAs must be hand dug.
- **Relocated Oak**
  Category A Tree Oak Tree
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Trees**
  52 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Multi-Stem Trees**
  4 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Fruiting and Flowering Trees and Shrubs**
  18 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Pond Mix**
  Planting to BS3639
- **Mixed Woodland**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Planting**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Scrub Planting**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Understorey Mix**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Wildflower Planting**
  N5 Long Season Flowering: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 6484m²
- **Wildflower Embankment Mix**
  N11 Dry Soils Meadow Mixture: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 2546m²
- **Woodland Wildflower Mix**
  N10 Woodland Meadow: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 3512m²
- **Woodland Grasses Mixture**
  N10G Woodland Grasses: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 787m²
- **Amenity Grass**
  N14 Flowering Lawn Mix: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 485m²
- **Bat Boxes**
  NHBS Improved Crevice Bat Box
  2 in total
- **Bird Boxes**
  Vivara woodstone box or similar ecologist approved
  5 in total
- **Barn Owl Box**
  NHBS Barn Owl Nest Box or similar ecologist approved
  1 in total
- **Log piles for herpetofauna hibernacula**
  Hibernacula should be c. 2m2 long, a minimum of 0.5m wide and c.1m in height and comprise log or debris piles with a cap composed of topsoil and a turf covering.
- **Hard Surfacing**
  Material as specified by Architect
- **Proposed Grass Footpath**
- **Proposed Post and Rail Fence**
  As specified by Architect.
- **Proposed Reinforced Earth Bank**
  Flex MSE stabilising bank system or similar specified by Architect.

NOTES
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Landscaping notes see Soft Landscape Plan N1098(96)008 drawing sheet 8 of 8.

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To be read in conjunction with IMA Architects Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102, IMA Architects Proposed Site Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051101, RammSanderson Tree Survey RSE_7655_R2_V3_ARB Millward Proposed Drainage Strategy MA11840-DVP11-2000 Rev C

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PROJECT
Dove Valley Park

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Clowes Developments

TITLE
Soft Landscape Plan
Sheet 3 of 8

SCALE	1:200	DATE	17.01.24
DRAWN	IS	CHECKED	MM

JOB NO:	DWG NO:	REV NO:	ORIGINAL SIZE
1098	(96)003	A	A0

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PLOT 11D
FOOTPRINT GIA 51,500 SQFT
OFFICE GIA 5,000 SQFT
TOTAL GIA 56,500 SQFT

POND @62.00 5,000 .5m max water depth

H1

Sub

STORE

CYCLE

45 No. Centaurea nigra 10%
45 No. Geranium sanguineum 10%
45 No. Geum rivale 10%
81 No. Iris pseudacorus 20%
27 No. Lythrum salicaria 10%
27 No. Prunella vulgaris 10%
27 No. Silene flos-cuculi 10%
27 No. Succisa pratensis 10%

1 No. Sorbus aucuparia

Scrub Mix
12 No. Cornus sanguinea 5%
72 No. Crataegus monogyna 30%
55 No. Ilex aquifolium 10%
48 No. Prunus spinosa 20%
12 No. Rhamnus catharticus 5%
55 No. Rosa arvensis 10%
24 No. Sorbus aria 10%
24 No. Viburnum lantana 10%

Scrub Mix
103 No. Crataegus monogyna 30%
55 No. Ilex aquifolium 10%
48 No. Prunus spinosa 20%
38 No. Rhamnus catharticus 5%
55 No. Rosa arvensis 10%
55 No. Sorbus aria 10%
59 No. Viburnum lantana 10%

Pond Mix
61 No. Carex divulsa 10%
101 No. Centaurea nigra 10%
101 No. Geranium sanguineum 10%
101 No. Geum rivale 10%
127 No. Iris pseudacorus 20%
61 No. Lythrum salicaria 10%
61 No. Prunella vulgaris 10%
61 No. Silene flos-cuculi 10%
61 No. Succisa pratensis 10%

Pond Mix
180 No. Carex divulsa 10%
180 No. Centaurea nigra 10%
180 No. Geranium sanguineum 10%
180 No. Geum rivale 10%
216 No. Iris pseudacorus 20%
108 No. Lythrum salicaria 10%
108 No. Prunella vulgaris 10%
108 No. Silene flos-cuculi 10%
108 No. Succisa pratensis 10%

Pond Mix
29 No. Carex divulsa 10%
29 No. Centaurea nigra 10%
43 No. Geranium sanguineum 10%
43 No. Geum rivale 10%
51 No. Iris pseudacorus 20%
26 No. Lythrum salicaria 10%
26 No. Prunella vulgaris 10%
26 No. Silene flos-cuculi 10%
29 No. Succisa pratensis 10%

3 No. Amelanchier lamarkii

1 No. Prunus padus

1 No. Prunus padus

Woodland Block Mix
1 No. Betula pendula 2%
1 No. Betula pubescens 2%
20 No. Betula pubescens 8%
1 No. Betula pubescens 2%
1 No. Crataegus monogyna 2%
20 No. Crataegus monogyna 8%
15 No. Fagus sylvatica 6%
15 No. Malus sylvestris 6%
15 No. Populus tremula 6%
15 No. Prunus avium 6%
15 No. Prunus avium 4%
1 No. Prunus avium 1%
15 No. Prunus padus 4%
1 No. Prunus padus 1%
15 No. Quercus petraea 6%
1 No. Quercus petraea 1.5%
15 No. Quercus robur 6%
1 No. Quercus robur 1.5%
15 No. Salix cinerea 6%
1 No. Salix cinerea 1.5%
1 No. Sorbus aucuparia 2%
20 No. Sorbus aucuparia 8%
15 No. Taxus baccata 6%
15 No. Taxus baccata 4%
15 No. Tilia cordata 6%
1 No. Tilia cordata 1.5%

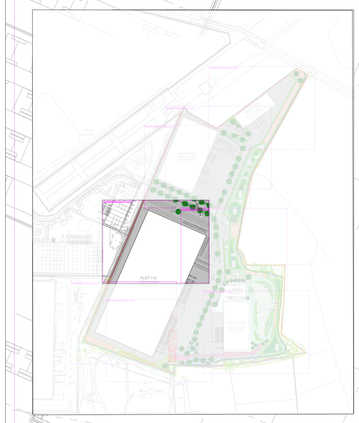
Woodland Edge Mix
122 No. Corylus avellana 40%
31 No. Euonymus europaeus 10%
31 No. Ligustrum vulgare 10%
31 No. Prunus spinosa 10%
31 No. Rosa canina 10%
31 No. Viburnum opulus 10%

1 No. Sambucus nigra
3 No. Quercus robur
2 No. Pinus sylvestris

T41 T40 T39 T38 T37 T36 T35 T34 T33 T32 T31 T30 T29 T28 T27 T26
G7 G6 G5

0 5 10 15 20m
1 : 200

N1098(96)004 (Sheet 4 of 8)



N1098(96)005 (Sheet 5 of 8

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Dove Valley Park

CLIENT
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TITLE
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Sheet 4 of 8

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N1098(96)005 (Sheet 5 of 8)



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Sheet 5 of 8

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JOB NO: 1098	DWG NO: (96)005	REV NO: A	ORIGINAL SIZE A0

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N1098(96)006 (Sheet 6 of 8)



PLOT 11B

FOOTPRINT GIA 104,000 SQFT

OFFICE GIA 10,000 SQFT

TOTAL GIA 114,000 SQFT

1 No. Sorbus aucuparia

2 No. Pinus sylvestris

1 No. Acer campestre

4 No. Tilia cordata

7 No. Acer campestre

4 No. Tilia cordata

1 No. Acer campestre

3 No. Quercus petraea

4 No. Betula pendula

Woodland Block Mix
1 No. Betula pendula 2%
11 No. Betula pubescens 8%
1 No. Betula pubescens 2%
1 No. Crataegus monogyna
6 No. Crataegus monogyna 8%
1 No. Malus sylvestris 6%
5 No. Malus sylvestris 6%
5 No. Populus tremula 6%
1 No. Prunus avium 4%
1 No. Prunus avium 1%
5 No. Prunus padus 4%
1 No. Prunus padus 1%
1 No. Quercus petraea 1.5%
1 No. Quercus petraea 1.5%
8 No. Quercus robur 6%
1 No. Quercus robur 1.5%
6 No. Salix cinerea 6%
1 No. Salix cinerea 1.5%
1 No. Sorbus aucuparia 2%
10 No. Sorbus aucuparia 8%
1 No. Taxus baccata 1%
5 No. Taxus baccata 4%
8 No. Tilia cordata 6%
1 No. Tilia cordata 1.5%

Herbaceous Woodland Edge Mix
21 No. Anemone nemorosa 15%
21 No. Dryopteris scolopendrium 10%
21 No. Dryopteris affinis 10%
21 No. Dryopteris filix-mas 10%
51 No. Epimedium versicolor 'Sulphureum' 15%
51 No. Geranium robustum 15%
21 No. Matteuccia struthopteris 10%

Herbaceous Woodland Edge Mix
12 No. Anemone nemorosa 10%
12 No. Asplenium scolopendrium 10%
12 No. Dryopteris affinis 10%
12 No. Dryopteris filix-mas 10%
30 No. Epimedium versicolor 'Sulphureum' 15%
30 No. Geranium robustum 15%
30 No. Geranium robustum 15%
12 No. Matteuccia struthopteris 10%

Woodland Block Mix
1 No. Betula pendula 2%
11 No. Betula pubescens 8%
1 No. Betula pubescens 2%
1 No. Crataegus monogyna 2%
6 No. Crataegus monogyna 8%
1 No. Malus sylvestris 6%
5 No. Malus sylvestris 6%
5 No. Populus tremula 6%
1 No. Prunus avium 4%
1 No. Prunus avium 1%
5 No. Prunus padus 4%
1 No. Prunus padus 1%
1 No. Quercus petraea 1.5%
1 No. Quercus petraea 1.5%
8 No. Quercus robur 6%
1 No. Quercus robur 1.5%
6 No. Salix cinerea 6%
1 No. Salix cinerea 1.5%
1 No. Sorbus aucuparia 2%
10 No. Sorbus aucuparia 8%
1 No. Taxus baccata 1%
5 No. Taxus baccata 4%
8 No. Tilia cordata 6%
1 No. Tilia cordata 1.5%

Woodland Block Mix
1 No. Betula pendula 2%
11 No. Betula pubescens 8%
1 No. Betula pubescens 2%
1 No. Crataegus monogyna
6 No. Crataegus monogyna 8%
1 No. Malus sylvestris 6%
5 No. Malus sylvestris 6%
5 No. Populus tremula 6%
1 No. Prunus avium 4%
1 No. Prunus avium 1%
5 No. Prunus padus 4%
1 No. Prunus padus 1%
1 No. Quercus petraea 1.5%
1 No. Quercus petraea 1.5%
8 No. Quercus robur 6%
1 No. Quercus robur 1.5%
6 No. Salix cinerea 6%
1 No. Salix cinerea 1.5%
1 No. Sorbus aucuparia 2%
10 No. Sorbus aucuparia 8%
1 No. Taxus baccata 1%
5 No. Taxus baccata 4%
8 No. Tilia cordata 6%
1 No. Tilia cordata 1.5%

T48

0 5 10 15 20m

1 : 200

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Revision	Drawn	Comments	Date
A	IS'	Amenity grass areas increased. Reinforced earth bank added with appropriate planting. Proposed tree sizes increased. Footpath changed from hoggin to grass.	13.02.24

Landscape Key

- **Red Line Boundary**
- **Trees For Removal**
- **Retained Trees and Shrubs with RPAs**
  As shown on Tree Constraints Plan. All hard landscaping and fencing that run through RPAs must be hand dug.
- **Relocated Oak**
  Category A Tree Oak Tree
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Trees**
  52 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Multi-Stem Trees**
  4 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Fruiting and Flowering Trees and Shrubs**
  18 in total.
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Pond Mix**
  Planting to BS3639
- **Mixed Woodland**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Planting**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Scrub Planting**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Understorey Mix**
  Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Wildflower Planting**
  N5 Long Season Flowering: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 6484m²
- **Wildflower Embankment Mix**
  N11 Dry Soils Meadow Mixture: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 2546m²
- **Woodland Wildflower Mix**
  N10 Woodland Meadow: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 3512m²
- **Woodland Grasses Mixture**
  N10G Woodland Grasses: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 787m²
- **Amenity Grass**
  N14 Flowering Lawn Mix: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 4856m²
- **Bat Boxes**
  NHBS Improved Crevice Bat Box
  2 in total
- **Bird Boxes**
  Vivara woodstone box or similar ecologist approved
  5 in total
- **Barn Owl Box**
  NHBS Barn Owl Nest Box or similar ecologist approved
  1 in total
- **Log piles for herpetofauna hibernacula**
  Hibernacula should be c. 2m2 long, a minimum of 0.5m wide and c.1m in height and comprise log or debris piles with a cap composed of topsoil and a turf covering.
- **Hard Surfacing**
  Material as specified by Architect
- **Proposed Grass Footpath**
- **Proposed Post and Rail Fence**
  As specified by Architect.
- **Proposed Reinforced Earth Bank**
  Flex MSE stabilising bank system or similar specified by Architect.

NOTES
For Soft Landscape Schedule and General
Landscaping notes see Soft Landscape Plan N1098(96)008 drawing sheet 8 of 8.

All hard landscaping elements to be specified by Architect. See Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102

To be read in conjunction with IMA Architects Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102, IMA Architects Proposed Site Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051101, RammSanderson Tree Survey RSE_7665_R2_V3_AR8 Millward Proposed Drainage Strategy MA11840-DVP11-2000 Rev C

STATUS **DRAFT**

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PROJECT
Dove Valley Park

CLIENT
Clowes Developments

TITLE
Soft Landscape Plan
Sheet 6 of 8

SCALE 1:200		DATE 17.01.24	
DRAWN IS		CHECKED MM	
JOB NO: 1098	DWG NO: (96)006	REV NO: A	ORIGINAL SIZE A0

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N1098(96)007 (Sheet 7 of 8)



PLOT 11B

FOOTPRINT GIA 104,000 SQFT

OFFICE GIA 10,000 SQFT

TOTAL GIA 114,000 SQFT

PLOT 11A

FOOTPRINT GIA 24,700 SQFT

OFFICE GIA 2,500 SQFT

TOTAL GIA 27,200 SQFT

3 No. Quercus petraea

1 No. Sorbus aucuparia

2 No. Pinus sylvestris

1 No. Acer campestre

1 No. Acer campestre

3 No. Quercus petraea

Herbaceous Woodland Edge Mix
30 No. Anemone nemorosa 15%
12 No. Asplenium scolopendrium 10%
15 No. Dryopteris affinis 10%
15 No. Dryopteris filix-mas 10%
36 No. Epimedium versicolor 'Sulphureum' 15%
30 No. Geranium nodosum 15%
30 No. Geranium robustum 15%
15 No. Matteuccia struthopteris 10%

Herbaceous Woodland Edge Mix
32 No. Anemone nemorosa 15%
12 No. Asplenium scolopendrium 10%
13 No. Dryopteris affinis 10%
13 No. Dryopteris filix-mas 10%
32 No. Epimedium versicolor 'Sulphureum' 15%
32 No. Geranium nodosum 15%
32 No. Geranium robustum 15%
13 No. Matteuccia struthopteris 10%

Woodland Block Mix
1 No. Betula pendula 2%
1 No. Betula pubescens 2%
6 No. Betula pubescens 8%
1 No. Betula pubescens 2%
1 No. Corylus avellana 'Contorta' 2%
1 No. Crataegus monogyna 2%
1 No. Malus sylvestris 1.5%
5 No. Malus sylvestris 6%
5 No. Populus tremula 6%
1 No. Prunus avium 'Plena' 2%
3 No. Prunus avium 4%
1 No. Prunus avium 1%
1 No. Prunus padus 2%
1 No. Prunus padus 1%
5 No. Quercus petraea 6%
1 No. Quercus petraea 1.5%
5 No. Quercus robur 6%
1 No. Quercus robur 1.5%
5 No. Salix cinerea 6%
1 No. Salix cinerea 1.5%
2 No. Sorbus aucuparia 2%
6 No. Sorbus aucuparia 8%
1 No. Taxus baccata 1%
2 No. Taxus baccata 4%
5 No. Tilia cordata 6%
1 No. Tilia cordata 1.5%

Herbaceous Woodland Edge Mix
30 No. Anemone nemorosa 15%
12 No. Asplenium scolopendrium 10%
12 No. Dryopteris affinis 10%
30 No. Epimedium versicolor 'Sulphureum' 15%
30 No. Geranium nodosum 15%
30 No. Geranium robustum 15%
12 No. Matteuccia struthopteris 10%

T54
T53
T52
T51
T50
T49

Bungalow

T41

21

88

cps

Sub

Sub

CYCLE STORE

CYCLE STORE

0 5 10 20m

1:200

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  N10G Woodland Grasses: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 787m²
- **Amenity Grass**
  N14 Flowering Lawn Mix: Sown at 5g/m²
  Approximate area: 485m²
- **Bat Boxes**
  NHBS Improved Crevice Bat Box
  2 in total
- **Bird Boxes**
  Vivara woodstone box or similar ecologist approved
  5 in total
- **Barn Owl Box**
  NHBS Barn Owl Nest Box or similar ecologist approved
  1 in total
- **Log piles for herpetofauna hibernacula**
  Hibernacula should be c. 2m2 long, a minimum of 0.5m wide and c.1m in height and comprise log or debris piles with a cap composed of topsoil and a turf covering.
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NOTES
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PROJECT
Dove Valley Park

CLIENT
Clowes Developments

TITLE
Soft Landscape Plan
Sheet 7 of 8

SCALE	1:200	DATE	17.01.24
DRAWN	IS	CHECKED	MM

JOB NO:	DWG NO:	REV NO:	ORIGINAL SIZE
1098	(96)007	A	A0

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Soft Landscape Schedule

Trees

Number	Species	Specification	Girth	Height
4 -	Betula pendula	Selected Standard Clear Stem 175-200 ó brks 2x	RB	10-12cm 300-350cm
4 -	Alnus glutinosa	Selected Standard Clear Stem 175-200 ó brks 2x	RB	10-12cm 300-350cm
6 -	Amelanchier lamarkii	Feather 1 brks 2x B		125-150cm
2 -	Betula pubescens	Heavy Standard Clear Stem 3x BR		200-250cm
2 -	Prunus padus	Standard Clear Stem 175-200 3 brks B		8-10cm 200-250cm
8 -	Quercus petraea	Heavy Standard Clear Stem 175-200 5 brks 3x	RB	12-14cm 350-425cm
3 -	Quercus robur	Heavy Standard Clear Stem 175-200 5 brks 3x	RB	12-14cm 350-425cm
5 -	Sorbus aucuparia	Standard Clear Stem 175-200 3 brks 3x B		8-10cm 250-300cm
12 -	Tilia cordata	Selected Standard Clear Stem 175-200 ó brks 2x	RB	10-12cm 300-350cm

Total: 59 -

Conifers

Number	Species	Specification	Height	Density
10 -	Picea sylvestris	Standard Leader & laterals 3x	RB	300-400cm Counted

Total: 10 -

Shrubs

Number	Species	Specification	Pot Size Height	Density
3600 -	Sambucus nigra 'I11'	Branched 2/3 brks	BR	60-80cm Counted

Total: 0 -

Flood Compensation Pond

Number of Plants	Species	Specification	Pot Size	Density %
513 -	Carex riparia	C. Full Pot	1L	5/m² 10%
513 -	Filipendula ulmaria	C. Full Pot	1L	5/m² 10%
513 -	Geranium sanguineum	C. Full Pot	1-1.5L	5/m² 10%
513 -	Geum rivale	C. Full Pot	1-1.5L	5/m² 10%
614 -	Iris pseudacorus	C. Full Pot	1L	3/m² 20%
308 -	Lychnis flos-cuculi	C. Full Pot	1L	3/m² 10%
308 -	Prunella vulgaris	C. Full Pot	1L	3/m² 10%
308 -	Silene flos-cuculi	C. Full Pot	1L	3/m² 10%
308 -	Succisa pratensis	C. Full Pot	1L	3/m² 10%

Total: 3693 -

Scrub

Number	Species	Specification	Density	Height	%
1921 -	Cornus sanguinea	BR. Transplant	1.5/m²	60-80cm	5%
1921 -	Crataegus monogyna	BR. Transplant	1.5/m²	60-80cm	30%
643 -	Ilex aquifolium	C.	1.5/m²	30-40cm	10%
321 -	Prunus spinosa	BR. Several shoots	1.5/m²	60-80cm	20%
322 -	Rhamnus catharticus	BR. Several shoots	1.5/m²	60-80cm	5%
643 -	Rosa arvensis	BR. Several shoots	1.5/m²	60-80cm	10%
643 -	Sorbus aria	BR. Transplant	1.5/m²	60-80cm	10%
643 -	Viburnum lantana	BR. Several shoots	1.5/m²	60-80cm	10%

Total: 6418 -

Woodland Block

Number	Species	Specification	Pot Size	Density	Height	Girth	%
9 -	Betula pendula	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	2%
9 -	Betula pendula	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		8%
61 -	Betula pubescens	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		8%
9 -	Betula pubescens	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	2%
61 -	Corylus avellana	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		8%
61 -	Crataegus monogyna	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		8%
5 -	Malus sylvestris	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	1.5%
47 -	Populus tremula	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		6%
5 -	Populus tremula	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		6%
5 -	Populus tremula	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	1.5%
51 -	Prunus avium	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		7%
5 -	Prunus avium	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	1%
51 -	Prunus padus	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		7%
5 -	Prunus padus	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	1%
47 -	Quercus petraea	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		6%
5 -	Quercus petraea	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	1.5%
47 -	Quercus robur	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		6%
5 -	Quercus robur	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	1.5%
9 -	Salix caprea	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	2%
9 -	Salix cinerea	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	2%
5 -	Sorbus aucuparia	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	2%
5 -	Taxus baccata	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		1%
51 -	Taxus baccata	C. Feather	5-7.5L	2/Cr	2.0-2.5 m		7%
31 -	Taxus baccata	C. Feather	2L	2/Cr	40-60cm		4%
61 -	Tilia cordata	BR. Transplant		2/Cr	80-100cm		8%
5 -	Tilia cordata	RB. Standard		8/Cr	2.5-3.0m	10-12cm	1.5%

Total: 684 -

Woodland Edge Mix

Number of Plants	Species	Specification	Density %
466 -	Corylus avellana	BR. Transplant	2/Cr 10%
228 -	Crataegus monogyna	BR. Transplant	2/Cr 10%
228 -	Lonicera Periclymenum	BR. Several shoots	2/Cr 10%
115 -	Prunus spinosa	BR. Several shoots	2/Cr 10%
115 -	Rosa canina	BR. Several shoots	2/Cr 10%
115 -	Viburnum opulus	BR. Several shoots	2/Cr 10%

Total: 1144 -

Herbaceous Woodland Edge Mix

Number	Species	Specification	Pot Size	Density %
279 -	Asplenium scolopendrium	C. Full Pot	0.5L	3/m² 10%
279 -	Dryopteris affinis	C. Full Pot	0.5L	3/m² 10%
279 -	Dryopteris filix-mas	C. Full Pot	0.5L	3/m² 10%
690 -	Epimedium versicolor 'Sulphureum'	C. Full Pot	0.5L	5/m² 15%
690 -	Geranium nodosum	C. Full Pot	0.5L	5/m² 15%
690 -	Geranium robustum	C. Full Pot	0.5L	5/m² 15%
690 -	Matteuccia struthiopteris	C. Full Pot	0.5L	5/m² 15%

Total: 3879 -

PLANTING SPECIFICATION

PLANTING SPECIFICATION

All planting and seeding to be undertaken within the first planting season following the completion of construction of the development.ct each phase. Bare Root Root Ball planting to be carried out generally late Oct/ Nov - March (weather dependant). Otherwise container stock to be specified.

The landscape contractor will make himself aware of the service locations prior to commencing planting operations and no tree will be planted closer than 4.5m to any adoptable cable or 3m to any private cable.

TOPSOIL

At the time of starting work area to be planted will be covered by either:

- Undisturbed topsoil prepared as necessary by the Main Contractor so that it is a suitable state for the cultivation operations as stated below.
- Topsoil to be a minimum of 450mm for shrub planting.
- Topsoil to be a minimum of 150mm for grass seeded areas.

IMPORTED TOPSOIL FOR PLANTED AREAS

- Provide as necessary to make up any deficiency of topsoil existing on site and to complete the work.
- To BS 3882, grade: General Purpose
- Source to be confirmed by the Contractor.
- Provide a declaration of analysis including information dritaling each of the relevant parameters given in BS 3882, clause 6 and table 2 for the grade of topsoil specified.

CULTIVATION

- Break up any compacted topsoil to full depth.
- Within a few days before planting, but in suitably dry weather and ground conditions, cultivate top 300mm of all planting beds, using suitable plant to loosen, aerate and break up the soil into particles of 2-80mm.
- Spread well-rotted organic material, subject to approval.
- Leave surface regular and even, with levels as required and within 50mm of levels specified on drawings.
- Remove weeds, perennial weed roots and undesirable material brought to the surface including stones and clods larger than 25mm in any dimension, moss, tufts of grass and foreign matter.
- Do not dig or cultivate within the root spread of trees and shrubs to be retained.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

- Materials and workmanship shall generally be in accordance with the following documents: BS3936 Nursery Stock and BS4428. Recommendations for General Landscape Operations.
- Plant material to be the sizes and dimensions as stated in the schedule and shall be healthy with good fibrous root systems.

HERBICIDES

- Allow for a pre-application of an approved translocated systemic herbicide to: planting areas by suitable spraying equipment to the manufacturer's instructions and in line with the 1997 Control of pesticides Regulations and 2003 COSHH.

SPECIMEN TREE PLANTING

- All trees to be planted in tree pits @ 300mm diameter wider than rootball and at depth to match rootball. Break up soil to bottom of pit down to 300mm.
- Irrigation/watering ring, nominally Root Rain Metro plastic irrigation pipe or equivalent approved to be fitted around the rootball. All trees to be back filled with top soil and suitable organic material (to be specified).
- All trees within grass areas to be supported by underground guying. For tree sizes 12-14cm up to 18-20cm use Greentech Platipus anchor RF18.
- All trees within planting beds to be supported by short double stakes with adjustable rubber tree ties. Stakes to be pointed softwood / peeled chestnut / larch or oak stakes, free from projections and large or edge knots.
- Generally a 1m3 ring to be left clear of grass around the base of each tree with a 75mm layer of medium grade Melcourt bark mulch, or similar approved, ensuring the inlet for the irrigation/aeration ring is visible and slightly above the final level of the mulch for access.
- All trees located within 3m of any services to have their roots directed downwards by the installation of Rhizoll 600/Rootwell 1000 or root directors dependant on ground conditions, services, lighting columns and drainage run locations within private gardens or highways.
- Suitable rabbit guards, fencing, or shelters will be used to protect plants from damage until established. Tree guards will bo removed once the planting is established.
- All Trees will be watered as necessary to ensure survival.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUB PLANTING

- Planting of shrubs to take place in areas as shown on thi plan and at densities indicated in the schedule
- All ornamental shrubs or hedging plants to be planted in pits 150mm wider and deeper than their root ball.
- Pits to be back filled with topsoil and shrub compost mix and slow release fertilizer at appropriate rate.
- Im pits around specimen to be mulched with Melcourt or similar approved ornamental bark chippings to a minimum of 7imm depth.
- All shrubs to be well watered in at the time of planting.

WOODLAND BLOCK AND WOODLAND EDGE AND SCRUB PLANTING

- All to be planted when dormant; between November anc March. Planting at densities specified in Landscape Schedule.
- All planting areas to be clear of weed growth prior to planting. Large stones removed and surface levelled.
- All transplants to be slit planted, with root collars aligned with the surface of the soil. Suitable rabbit guards, fencing, or shelters will be used to protect plants from damage until established. Tree guards will be removed once the planting is established.
- Standard trees within woodland block to be planted and secured as for specimen tree planting.

AMENITY GRASS-SEED MIX

(Naturescape N14 Flowering Lawn Mixture) .

- Areas specified for amenity grass seeding are to be top soiled to a minimum depth of 150mm over ground free of compaction The soil shall be cultivated to + form a fine tilth. An approved fertilizer shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions prior to sowing. All amenity grassed areas (as shown on this plan) to be sown with Naturescape N14 Flowering Lawn Mixture or similar approved at a rate according to suppliers recommendations. All edges to hard landscaping will be cleanly cut with an edging iron, arisings removed from site.

WILDFLOWER MEADOW SEED MIXES

(Em Naturescape N5 Long Season Flowering Mix, Naturescape N11 Dry Soils Meadow Mixture and Naturescape N10 Woodland Meadow Mixture) .

- Good preparation is essential to success so aim to control weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing. To prepare a weed bed first remove weeds using repeated cultivation. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll, or tread, to produce a firm surface.
- Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

HERBACEOUS WOODLAND EDGE MIX

- Plants to be laid out in groups of the same species in numbers of 3, 5 and 7 at densities specified in Landscape Specification.
- Plant species to be mixed across the planting area to create a mattie effect.

HYDRO-SEEDING FLEXMSE VEGETATED WALL SYSTEM

- Specialist installers to be contracted to undertake hydro-seeding operation.
- Hydro-mulch and tackifier appropriate to slope to be specified.

LITTER

- All areas to be maintained as litter free

INITIAL 12 MONTH MAINTENANCE

Regular maintenance visits shall be undertaken following planting to maintain all areas in a weed and litter free condition and to ensure the healthy establishment of all planting stock.

For the first 12 months following practical completion for all areas maintenance is the responsibility of the appointed landscape contractor.

During the maintenance period all areas of planting shall be watered, dependant on prevailing weather conditions, to ensure healthy establishment of all stock.

In addition to mowing and weeding, all planting shall be maintained inspected a minimum of 4 times annually to aid establishment and appearance.

Maintenance operations shall include: All tree and shrub planting areas to be inspected three by spot treatment with contact herbicide or hand weeding forked out, dead wood to be pruned out, pruning of epicormic growth or suckers from stems shall be removed without exposing tree bolase, all prunings to be removed from site.

Stakes and ties should be checked and adjusted accordingly to prevent growth restriction. Stakes should be removed completely once the tree is established with a good root holding system, resulting trees should be free from wind/ soil mix.

Pruning of shrubs will be minimum, but maintain a neat tidy appearance any species which needs cutting back will only be done at the correct time of year in line with good horticultural practice

All trees and shrub areas to be watered to field capacity in periods of drought

All tree and shrub areas, to receive an application of slow release fertilizer applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and any mulch to be replaced/ replenished to previous specified levels at the end of the rectification period

At the end of the rectification period all trees and shrub areas shall be inspected and any specimens found to be dead or failing shall be replaced with stock to the original specification

Following establishment areas of amenity grass to be regularly cut throughout the growing season on a fortnightly basis to maintain a neat and tidy appearance, the arisings are to be removed to a predetermined facility. In drought or wet conditions, mowing will be suspended.

Areas specified with bulb underplanting to be left uncut for at least six weeks after final flowering.

Wildflower seeding: Mow newly sown meadows regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-80mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will control annual weeds and help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks. Arisings to be removed to a predetermined facility.

- All areas to be maintained as litter free

ONGOING MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT

On completion of the 12 month maintenance period a site inspection shall be undertaken by the landscape contractor, landscape architect/ client and a representative of the appointed management company as necessary, to ascertain that all areas of communal landscaping associated with the development are in a satisfactory condition for handover to the management company. Any necessary works shall then be carried out to the satisfaction of the landscape architect/ client to enable the works to be handed over to the appointed management company or Local Authority as appropriate.

GENERAL PRINCIPALS

- All trees, shrub and hedgerow plantings to be checked regularly for damage or disease and any problems addressed. Consideration should be given to the removal of stakes and ties after approximately five years or as appropriate.
- All shrub beds should be maintained weed and litter free. Formative pruning to be carried out to maintain shape and density.
- Wildflower areas to be check for nutrient build up and for diversity of sward. Remediation measures to be taken including overs owing and selective weeding as necessary to avoid over incursion/growth of grass species - areas to be patch repaired as necessary. For N5, N10 and N11 management:- In the second and subsequent years, swings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing.
- Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August take a "hay cut" of bank with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the "hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site.
- Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.
- All hedgerow to be checked annually and gapping up measures to be carried out using similar species of appropriate size planted at appropriate densities
- The appointed management company should continue to undertake all necessary operations in line with the above notes, to ensure that the grounds are maintained in a neat and tidy appearance in line with good horticultural practice.
- Long term management of all communal areas of soft landscape shall be based on the above notes, however these notes are not definitive and any other works required too maintain the areas in a healthy condition should be carried out on a regular basis throughout subsequent years.

SOFT LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

SOFT LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

A1 Low Maintenance Amenity Verges

(Naturescape N14 Flowering Lawn Mixture)

- Lawn areas which form grass verges within the development will be maintained as a healthy, close mown sward (maximum height of 50-50mm high). The number flowering forbs within the lawn are reflected in the selected height of mowing. with full complement of fertilising, scarifying and other maintenance operations as well as regular cutting using a ride-on seven-cylinder mower, with edges neatly maintained and worn areas repaired.
- Arisings will only be removed when leaving them would result in swathes of cut grass lying on the surface, if grass has been left longer than normal for example. Otherwise a mulching mower will be used in which the arisings will be left and mulched back into the lawns.
- The lawns will be scarified at the end of each year to avoid build-up of thatch. Leaf clearance will be undertaken from October until January to prevent damage to the sward.

A2 Wildflower Areas

(Naturescape N5 Long Season Flowering Mix)

- In the first year post sowing once the sown meadow emerges and reaches about 3 inches (7cm) in height, mow back to 1" (2.5cm) and remove all cuttings. Repeat this each time the grass reaches 3" and cease only when the meadow plants reach 3" in height themselves and are receiving good light. Maintenance will carry on as manufactures recommendations as below.
- Wildflower areas will be maintained as spring flowering meadow cut once in July to a height of 500mm using a tractor with mounted flail cutting machine. The cuttings will be left onsite after cutting for at least 24 hours to allow for seed dispersal, and then removed from site within 48 hours. The grass will be left to grow on during the rest of the summer, with the option to second cut in late September/October.
- The effects of this cutting regime will be monitored through survey work and the timing/frequency of cutting adjusted if necessary to maximise the biodiversity benefits.
- Leaf clearance will be undertaken twice per year between October to January using a tractor towed or mounted equipment.

A3 /Wildflower Embankment

(Naturescape N11 Dry Soils Meadow Mixture)

- Following germination there will be a flush of annual weeds which can be left to die back. Cut back growth from mid-late summer, remove and compost.
- Due to the gradient of the embankment cutting is minimally required at mid-summer to tidy up growth. Remove arisings.
- The effects of this cutting regime will be monitored through survey work and the timing/frequency of cutting adjusted if necessary to maximise the biodiversity benefits

A4 Woodland Grass Mix

(Naturescape N10 Woodland Meadow Mixture)

- During establishment of the woodland the grass areas should be maintained as grassland. The grass should be cut to a minimum length of 100mm using appropriate cutting machinery. Collect and remove all arisings. The cutting period will run from May - October and can be a fortnightly.
- As the ground cover declines as the shade increases from the maturing woodland minimal maintenance is required, a single cut should be carried out mid-summer to ensure weeds such as nettles and brambles are kept in check. Species diversity to be monitored with additional species sown into the area.

A5 Woodland Grass Mix on Reinforced Earth Bund

- Allow at least one full year of establishment prior to cutting grass lengths.
- Grass species can be allowed to become 'haseody' in nature with an annual rotational cut leaving 2 of area standing over winter. Minimum cut of 150mm with strimmer set at safe distance from bag facing material.
- Tall ruderals and self seeders to be allowed to colonise the earth bund to assimilate with scrub planting.

A6 Native Pond Edge Planting

- Dense stands of single species (e.g. yellow iris) may benefit from selective thinning and should be thinned by cutting out wedges of the plant.
- Vegetation removal should take place between September and November to minimise disruption to wildlife. Machines and heavy equipment should be used with care on wet sites to avoid damage to soil and roots. Cuttings of removed vegetation should be left on the edge of the pond for at least 24 hours to allow any wildlife the chance to disperse before removal.
- Inspections are to be undertaken especially during/after periods of high rainfall and stormy weather, to identify areas of erosion, silt deposits, health of the vegetation and soil, areas of excessive waterlogging and any other damage.

A7 Existing Trees

- An Arboricultural Assessment of the application area was produced in November 2023.The details of this and associated recommendations should be followed. In addition, it is recommended that all significant trees are appropriately tagged and numbered for ongoing clarity.
- All tree surgery works shall be undertaken in accordance with the requirement of BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations' and BS5837:2057 Trees in relation to Construction - Recommendations' and in accordance with procedures as detailed in the National Forest Strategy.
- Tree work should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 and Health and Safety Executive (HSE) 'Forestry and Arboriculture safety leaflet'. Brashes should be cut in accordance with the Arboricultural Association Leaflet 'Mature tree management'. In each case cut back to live wood at appropriate junctions, and do not prune during the late winter/early spring period.
- All pruning/removal works to existing vegetation, including trees and scrub, should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season to ensure breeding birds are not disturbed. For clarification, the bird nesting season is taken to be from February/March to August/September inclusive.
- Expectations and easements in relation to all services are to be fully determined and adhered to in the ongoing management and maintenance of the site.

A8 New Trees Woodland Block

- Newly planted trees will be inspected regularly to check for damage or disease and weeding carried out to ensure a 1m diameter circle of ground around the stem is maintained in a weed free state for the first three years at least to encourage rapid and healthy establishment. Bark mulch should be used around the base of the trees to help inhibit weed growth, maintain a 75mm depth which will help retain moisture within the soils. All tree staking and underground guying will be inspected regularly and adjusted accordingly to prevent damage to the tree. Newly planted trees will need to be watered regularly during establishment i.e. three years after planting.
- Trees will be planted to replace those that fall or die to retain the designed tree pattern. In addition, where there is space, new trees to form avenues will be planted in anticipation of significant individual mature trees having to be removed due to damage/disease in the future to maintain the tree population.

A9/10New Scrub Mix

- Newly planted trees and shrubs will be inspected regularly as detailed in A7. All supports, tree shelters and ties will be inspected regularly and adjusted accordingly to prevent damage to the tree. Newly planted trees will need to be watered regularly, using on site water sources where possible, during establishment i.e. three years after planting.
- Trees and shrubs will be planted to replace those that fall or die to retain the designed tree pattern.

Trees shall be maintained in accordance with A14 and as they mature A13.

- The areas will be assessed every 8-10 years to establish any maintenance requirements. Coppicing should be carried out to pockets on a rotation basis to open up areas to allow light in and to encourage regeneration. To be carried out in late winter or early spring (February-March) stems to be cut back to 10cm from the ground. Stems and branches can be left on site in piles to provide hibernacula and refugia, all other arisings to be either chipped and spread on site or removed off site to local composting facility.

HARD LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

Surfaces

- Generally keep clear of litter and leaves, through manually litter picking and leaf sweeping and collection. Any weeds should be sprayed with Glyphosate or similar approved by a licenced operative. Any build up moss should be removed either using a stiff bristled brush with the debris removed or treated and removed once the moss has died back.
- Surfaces should be inspected on an annual basis with any damage reported to the Management Company. Repairs should be carried out swiftly to match the existing surface and to the specific surface laying requirements.
- If the damaged area is seen to be a danger to the public the area should be cordoned off with temporary barriers, with an alternative safe route put into place to allow safe movement around the issue until the maintenance can be carried out and rectified.

B1 Self Binding Gravel/Hoggin Footpaths

- To ensure the effective appearance and maintenance of the surface manufacturers recommend the following.
- Weed growth should be sprayed with a water-based weed killer. Never pull the weeds up out of the surface, this will loosen the bonded surface.
- Shaded areas or those subject to lighter use may be susceptible to moss, for these areas use a water-based weed killer or moss remover and apply this to the affected area when dry (and no rain expected for a few days) using either a watering can with a rose, a sprayer, a roller or a soft brush. This should take a few days to start working, then use a light rake to loosen the moss and sweep away, however take care not to put too much pressure on the surface and loosen up the surface itself.
- Ensure that leaves are removed from the surface by using a blower or a vacuum. Alternatively, a very soft broom can be used to gently sweep off the surface leaves. Never use a coarse hard brush.
- Monitor natural scarification of the surface in terms of appearance and use and gently sweep loose chippings if appropriate.
- Repairs should be carried out as soon as a pot hole appears. Cut out a neat square around the pot hole and remove all material in that square down to the Type 1 sub-base. Fill the area with new material and compact using a whacker plate or roller in accordance with the Manufacturer's laying instructions, then water roll the area to blend in with the original surface.

C1 Bat and Bird Boxes

C1a Bats

- The PEA suggests that bat boxes are to be included to enhance hbernacules. These have been placed in the existing canopy of Pennyweate Woods with the view of additional hibernacules to be added as the woodland blocks mature.

The proposed landscaping scheme includes 2no NHBS Improved Crevice Bat Boxes

- They will be placed ideally on the larger more mature trees. To be placed between 3 and 5m up away from the main vide lighting and nearer these routes and vegetation. Bat boxes should face south (for additional warmth), and be positioned at least 4 metres from the ground, with the entrances being free of overhanging branches. It is also recommended that bird nest boxes be placed 1.5m below each bat box, to ensure that the birds have somewhere to nest and do not inhabit the bat boxes. The boxes should be installed between September and October (unlikely hibernating period) when bats are still active to minimise disturbance.

C1b Birds

- The PEA suggests that bat boxes are to be included to enhance t he potential for nesting and foraging birds. These have been placed in the existing canopy of Pennyweate Woods with the view of additional boxes to be added as the woodland blocks mature. The bird boxes recommended within the site include:

- 5 no. Vivara woodstone box
- 1 no NHBS Barn Owl Box

- One of each box will be placed on individual trees .
- Barn Owl box to be placed facing east off site.
- Boxes should be positioned outside of the bird nesting period between March and October and placed at varying heights and aspects to minimise potential tampering or vandalism.
- Boxes should be monitored on an annual basis to assess for any damage, maintenance issues. Any maintenance required should be carried out promptly outside of the bird nesting period.

C2 Lighting/CCTV

Non-Adopted Lighting

- Damage and faults to be reported to the management company and repairs/replacement carried out immediately.

C3 Litter Picking

- The collection of litter is extremely important in defining the appearance of the site, and as a consequence the respect with which people will treat and use it. It is important that litter is collected at a rate that is dictated by the rate at which it accumulates, so that the development and associated public open spaces and woodlands appear clean.
- Litter is defined as being paper, cans, bottles etc, as well as leaves, twigs and other plant detritus.
- Where the site is bounded by local authority land it is noted that the Environmental Protection Act 1990 imposes a duty on local authorities to keep specified land clear of litter and refuse. The Management Company and its staff should be aware of litter blowing into and out of the site to ensure appropriate collection by the relevant parties.

C4 Graffiti Removal and Vandalism

- Graffiti and vandalism will be dealt with on a rapid response basis within 48 hours or immediately if offensive.
- Other health and safety issues will be actioned within 48 hours, and more minor repairs prioritised and actioned within five days.

C5 Vermin Control

- The site should be monitored for the presence of vermin, in particular rats. If necessary rats will be managed by locating baiting boxes throughout the site. Care will be taken to locate the boxes out of public view to avoid discouraging people from entering and using the public open space areas of the site.



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Do not scale off drawings.
All dimensions to be checked on site.

Revision	Drawn	Comments	Date
A	IS'	Amenity grass areas increased. Reinforced earth bank added with appropriate planting. Proposed Footpath changed from hoggin to grass.	13.02.24

Landscape Key

- **Red Line Boundary**
- **Trees For Removal**
- **Retained Trees and Shrubs with RPAs** As shown on Tree Constraints Plan. All hard landscaping and fencing that run through RPAs must be hand dug.
- **Retained Oak** Category A Tree Oak Tree Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Trees** 52 in total. Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Proposed Multi-Stem Trees** 4 in total. Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Fruiting and Flowering Trees and Shrubs** 18 in total. Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Pond Mix** Planting to BS3639
- **Mixed Woodland** Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Planting** Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Scrub Planting** Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Woodland Edge Understorey Mix** Planting to BS3639: 1992
- **Wildflower Planting** N5 Long Season Flowering; Sown at 5g/m² Approximate area: 6484m²
- **Wildflower Embankment Mix** N11 Dry Soils Meadow Mixture: Sown at 5g/m² Approximate area: 2546m²
- **Woodland Wildflower Mix** N10 Woodland Meadow: Sown at 5g/m² Approximate area: 3512m²
- **Woodland Grasses Mixture** N10G Woodland Grasses; Sown at 5g/m² Approximate area: 787m²
- **Amenity Grass** N14 Flowering Lawn Mix: Sown at 5g/m² Approximate area: 485m²
- **Bat Boxes** NHBS Improved Crevice Bat Box 2 in total
- **Bird Boxes** Vivara woodstone box or similar ecologist approved 5 in total
- **Barn Owl Box** NHBS Barn Owl Nest Box or similar ecologist approved 1 in total
- **Log piles for herpetofauna hibernacula** Hibernacula should be c. 2m2 long, a minimum of 0.5m wide and c.1m in height and comprise log or debris piles with a cap composed of topsoil and a turf covering.
- **Hard Surfacing** Material as specified by Architect
- **Proposed Grass Footpath**
- **Proposed Post and Rail Fence** As specified by Architect.
- **Proposed Reinforced Earth Bank** Flex MSE stabilising bank system or similar specified by Architect.

NOTES
For Soft Landscape Schedule and General
Landscaping notes see Soft Landscape Plan N1098(96)008 drawing sheet 8 of 8.

All hard landscaping elements to be specified by Architect. See Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102

To be read in conjunction with IMA Architects Proposed External Finishes Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051102, IMA Architects Proposed Site Plan 220001-IMA-ST-XX-DR-A-051101, RammSanderson Tree Survey RSE_7665_R2_V2_ARB Millward Proposed Drainage Strategy MA11840-DVP11-2000 Rev C

STATUS **DRAFT**

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PROJECT
Dove Valley Park

CLIENT
Clowes Developments

TITLE
Soft Landscape Plan
Sheet 8 of 8

SCALE	1:200	DATE	17.01.24
DRAWN	IS	CHECKED	MM

JOB NO:	DWG NO:	REV NO:	ORIGINAL SIZE
1098	(96)008	A	A0

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