

Greenfields BESS

Outline Landscape Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP)
August 2024

A Worton Rectory Park
Oxford
OX29 4SX
United Kingdom
T 01865 887 050

W www.lda-design.co.uk

LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Registered No. 09312403
17 Minster Precincts, Peterborough, PE1 1XX

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Comment FINAL

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with ISO 9001:2015.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

LDA Design and Aspect Ecology was instructed by Enso Green Holdings Limited to produce an Outline Landscape Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) for development of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and Substation ('the Proposed Development') on 'Land at Greenfields Farm, Thorney edge road, Bagnall, Stoke-on-Trent' ('the Site').

The Site is approximately 8.9 hectares in size and falls within the administrative boundary of Staffordshire Moorlands District Council (SMDC).

This document provides information and advice regarding the landscape and ecological management and maintenance of landscape works associated with the whole of the Proposed Development.

The oLEMP has been produced in collaboration with Aspect Ecology, the project ecologists, and with reference to the Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development British Standard: BS 42020:2013 (BSI Standards Limited, 2013) and in particular, Section 11.1 which provides details on the content of management plans. The oLEMP covers the 40 year operational period of the Proposed Development.

1.2 Structure of the LMP

The oLEMP is structured as follows:

- **Section 1:** Provides an introduction and sets out the structure of the oLEMP.
- **Section 2:** Describes the Site, considers its ecological value, records the habitats and species present and summarises the landscape character of the Site and its surrounds.
- **Section 3:** Details the development proposals.
- **Section 4:** Sets out management objectives.
- **Section 5:** Details the anticipated management works.
- **Section 6:** Provides a management programme for the Site and summary of funding arrangements.

2.0 Site Description and Evaluation

2.1. Existing Site

The Site is located approximately 700 metres to the north of Werrington and approximately 2.7km to the east of Stoke-on-Trent.

The land immediately surrounding the Site comprises arable and grazing land, set within well-established hedgerow and tree planting. The National Grid Cellarhead Substation is located approximately 450 metres to the northeast of the BESS Site; Wetley Moor Common is located approximately 470 metres to the west of the BESS Site.

The Site comprises several irregular shaped fields of varying sizes. The internal field parcels are delineated by a mixture of timber post and rail fencing, post and wire fencing, and hedgerow and trees of varying quality and intactness. The internal areas of the field are generally free from vegetation and currently utilised as equestrian/pasture land.

2.2. Survey

The site was subject to ecological survey work by Aspect Ecology during 2024, including habitats survey based on standard extended Phase 1 methodology, along with faunal survey work including specific surveys in respect of bats, Great Crested Newt, Reptiles and Badger.

2.3. Habitats and Designated Sites

The Site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory ecological designations, whilst all such designations are separated from the Site. The Site itself is formed by a number of grassland fields (predominantly supporting species-poor grassland), with hedgerows, tree lines, trees, ditches, and small areas of ruderal vegetation, scrub, woodland, bare ground, and hardstanding.

2.4. Species

The Site offers opportunities for a range of common faunal species, including nesting birds, foraging and roosting bats and invertebrates.

2.5. Landscape Designations

The Site nor wider area is subject to any landscape designations.

2.6. Landscape Character

2.6.1. National Character

At a national level, the Site is located within National Character Area Profile 64, Potteries and Churnet Valley which is described as:

"...diversity of running and still water habitats, ranging from deep, fast-flowing rivers and their tributaries, to riffles and scour ponds, subsidence pools and numerous small ponds. Rudyard Lake

reservoir and Westport Lake are the largest open waterbodies. The River Trent rises within the Potteries before flowing out into the Trent Valley Washlands NCA, while the Churnet flows south-east to join the Dove which then joins the Trent to finally discharge into the Humber Estuary. Exemplifying the wooded character of the NCA, the Churnet Valley and Coombes Valley Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) represent the largest remaining concentration of high quality semi-natural ancient woodland in Staffordshire."

2.6.2. Local Character

At the local character level as set out within the Landscape Character Assessment of Staffordshire Moorlands (2008), the Site is situated within the Ancient Plateau Farmlands LCT . This area lies on the western edge of the District north of Werrington and contains an extensive area of lowland heath.

The key characteristics as outlined within the character assessment are as follows:

- *"Gentle undulating landform with some steep slopes,*
- *Heathland including wet heath with rushes and rough grasses.*
- *Drystone walls with remains of unmanaged hedgerows and isolated trees*
- *Fields often demarcated by fencing.*
- *Dairy farming and horse grazing.*
- *Small woodlands, broadleaf and conifer.*
- *Isolated stone farm houses and buildings converted to residential dwellings*
- *Electricity power lines and substation."*

In regard to existing vegetation, the assessment states that "Blocks of broadleaf and conifer plantations are mainly associated with buildings and to screen substation, with belts of trees found along stream lines. Woodlands are dominated by birch reflecting the heathland character of the area. There are some hedgerows but they are generally in poor condition. Poorly draining soils creating acid grassland with a wet heath of rushes and rough grasses. Within the upland areas, small areas of heath still remain. Some birch and oak are present mainly along field boundaries."

Similarly, the character assessment also states that "hedges used as field boundaries are poorly maintained with gaps that have been replaced with post and barbed wire fence that is also in poor condition. Subdivision of fields for horse grazing has led to damage to hedgerows and to trees. Where hedgerows have not been replaced field boundaries are often marked by isolated trees and remnant holly and thorn along wire fences."

With regard to landscape guidelines, the character assessment requires that "a new vegetational structure comprising of heathlands, hedgerows, trees and woodlands to be created. Particular consideration should be given to establishing buffer areas around the lowland heath so that invasive tree, shrub and herbaceous species do not threaten the reestablishment and management of the lowland heathland. The new vegetational structure should link to existing remnant vegetation. It should create a mosaic of spaces, some open some wooded and of small to medium scale.'

3.0 The Proposed Development

The proposal is for the construction, operation and maintenance of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and Substation with a connection to the National Grid. Planning permission for the BESS element is sought for a time-limited period of 40 years.

The Site is approximately 8.9 hectares in size. The Proposed Development comprises the following principal components:

- Battery compound (including battery modules housed in shipping containers or similar;
- inverter/transformer units in shipping containers or similar; auxiliary transformer; switchgear and associated buildings comprising control rooms and switchgear rooms);
- Substation;
- Perimeter fencing and CCTV/infra-red cameras mounted on posts along the internal perimeter of the Site;
- Underground cabling;
- Proposed access improvements from Thorney Edge Road;
- Compacted internal crushed stone compound and tracks to allow vehicular access;
- Landscaping to include planting, biodiversity enhancements and surface water attenuation measures.

The construction of the Proposed Development would take place over 12 months, with construction and delivery vehicles entering the site via an existing access along Thorney Edge Road, which is currently used by agricultural traffic and HGVs.

The design of the Proposed Development has taken a 'landscape led' approach and sought to accommodate proposed built form within the existing environmental context as sensitively and sympathetically as possible. This has included:

- The retention and enhancement through additional planting of boundary vegetation.
- The set back of the Proposed Development from existing boundary and internal vegetation to provide visual screening and avoid where practicable root protection areas.
- The re-profiling of areas within the Site and setting below existing ground level areas of built form.
- The use of existing field gateways within the Site where practicable and consolidation of internal track network.

Additionally, opportunities for delivering positive environmental outcomes is proposed including:

- Creation of native scrub/shrub and tree planting within the Site.
- Creation and management of new neutral and wildflower grassland within the Site.

- The use of SUDs and the creation and management of wet grassland habitats within the Site.
- Retention and enhancements of existing hedgerows and tree lines (including provision of additional native tree planting).
- The use of sensitive external façade colours and lighting where practicable, the details of which can be conditioned.

4.0 Management Objectives

This section sets out the management objectives for the key habitats, species and functionality of the Site.

The following overarching management objectives are proposed:

Objective 1 - Protect and enhance the existing characteristics and features of value of the Site including the field structure, hedgerows and mature trees.

A network of linear habitats is present within and around the Site and will be retained by the Proposed Development. This not only provides important visual screening functions but also biodiversity habitat and connectivity. Existing hedgerows and trees will be retained where practicable and management relaxed allowing them to grow out more fully enhancing their biodiversity and landscape value and also providing important ecological connectivity.

This will ensure:

- Retention of the existing and historic field pattern both during operational lifespan of the Proposed Development and following decommissioning of the built elements.
- Protection of existing habitat for nesting birds, and other species.
- Protection of existing habitat corridors along these features.
- Protection of the functionality of the Site and connectivity with the wider landscape network.

Objective 2 – Enhance the biodiversity of the Site.

The biodiversity of the Site will be enhanced. This will primarily be achieved through new habitat creation via planting of more diverse habitats, including new and infill planting of existing hedgerows and planting of native scrub/shrub and trees, wildflower grassland, neutral grassland and wet grassland within the Site and the relaxation of management regimes of hedgerows, allowing them to grow out more fully.

The enhancement of the biodiversity of the Site is demonstrated by the Net Biodiversity Gain Assessment accompanying the planning application, or subsequent updates.

Objective 4 – Create a strong structural planting framework and protect, restore and maintain the existing vegetation network.

Additional to the retained field structure planting and features, further structural planting of hedgerows and trees is proposed. This will ensure:

An enhanced landscape structure with improved green infrastructure corridors and connectivity across and within the Site.

Enhanced screening of views of the Proposed Development from PRow within the locality of the Site assisting with its integration into the landscape context.

Objective 5 – Create greater opportunities for protected species' and species of conservation concern.

Whilst the Site is currently of limited value to most protected or notable species the Proposed Development will seek to enhance opportunities for these where practicable whilst maintaining operational performance.

Bat boxes will be installed on retained mature trees in the boundary vegetation to increase roosting opportunities. This will consist of five general purpose bat boxes which would be used by a range of species. These will be the 2F Schwegler Bat Box or 2FN Schwegler Bat Box, Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat Box or similar.

Bat boxes should be installed a minimum of 4m above ground level on main or large vertical trunks with clear flight lines. The precise locations will be determined on Site by an ecologist.

Objective 6 – Protect public amenity from Public Rights of Way.

There are no PRoW within the Site but several PRoWs run nearby to the Site. An important objective is to minimise where practicable the impacts of the Proposed Development on the recreational amenity of these routes. This has been addressed by:

- The set back of the Proposed Development from existing boundary and internal vegetation to provide visual screening and avoid where practicable root protection areas of existing vegetation.
- New native planting between the BESS and the boundary of the Site to screen and filter close views of the Proposed Development.
- The re-profiling of areas within the Site and setting below existing ground level areas of the proposed Substation.

Objective 7 – Facilitate opportunity for engagement with the natural environment and renewable energy.

Opportunities for the local community to engage with and learn about the natural environment will be provided. This will include a provision of an interpretation board the location of which to be agreed with the local planning authority. Information will also be provided on the BESS, climate change and the benefits of renewable energy.

5.0 Required Works

This section details the required works to help to ensure the Management Objectives set out in **Section 4.0** can be achieved. Works will be undertaken in accordance with the following plans and documents:

- Detailed Soft Landscape Plan (**Figure 1**).
- Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment (or subsequent updates) undertaken by Aspect Ecology.
- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (2024) produced by LDA Design.

5.1. Pre-Construction and Construction

All new planting should be sourced from a reputable UK based provider who are able to demonstrate provenance of planting and adhere to all relevant biohazard controls including LI Technical Note 1/15 Pests and Disease Threats.

All new planting must be certified disease and pest free from the chosen supplier(s). Planting to be undertaken in suitable planting conditions. All new tree planting will be undertaken in accordance with the BS8545:2014 *“Trees: from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations”* document.

Areas of bare earth and scarification as a result of the construction to be resown with a suitable mix of wildflower species to encourage sward diversity.

Bat boxes will be installed on retained trees in the perimeter field boundaries of the Site. This will consist of five general purpose bat boxes which would be used by a range of species. These will be the 2F Schwegler Bat Box or 2FN Schwegler Bat Box, Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat Box or similar. The exact locations will be identified by a suitably qualified ecologist.

5.2. Enabling Works

5.2.1. Trees

Minor works to trees such as lateral pruning or crown lifting will be undertaken where required prior to construction to avoid damage to trees by construction activities. Some minor scrub vegetation loss/pruning may also be required. These works will be undertaken by a qualified arborist in accordance with the specification set out within the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) which can be conditioned.

Tree protection fencing will be erected before any construction works begin on Site.

Tree protection fencing will be in accordance with the principles set out within ‘BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations’ as set out within the Tree Protection Plan. Protection fencing may be erected and dismantled in phases as construction progresses across the Site.

Construction of the Proposed Development will accord with the AMS for where construction activities encroach into root protection areas of trees.

5.3. Operational Management

5.3.1. The Site

The built form areas including energised areas and internal access tracks of the Site will be managed for the operational performance of the Proposed Development.

An interpretation board will be provided at an appropriate location to be agreed with the local planning authority allowing local communities to understand the Proposed Development and its role in supporting the transition to clean energy and Net Zero.

5.3.2. Trees and Hedgerows

Both new and existing trees and hedgerows on the Site will be managed for the benefit of biodiversity whilst maintaining the operational performance of the Proposed Development. This will include a relaxation of management to allow them to grow out more fully providing screening and biodiversity enhancements.

Periodic pruning of hedgerows and trees will be required to ensure operational performance of the Proposed Development. Larger log cutting will be removed and stacked securely to provide deadwood habitat within the Site. Any tree or limb removal will however need to be preceded by an inspection to determine whether it is suitable for roosting bats. Should features be present, an appropriate survey effort will be carried out to determine whether roosts are present.

Trees will be visually inspected on an annual basis by a suitably qualified arborist to ensure risks to the public and / or infrastructure are managed appropriately with any tree works undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist.

Dead or dying trees will be retained where possible subject to risk assessment to provide dead wood habitat.

New tree planting and hedgerow strengthening will be planted in accordance with the Detailed Soft Landscape Plan (**Figure 1**) and include native species such as oak, field maple, silver birch, willow, wild cherry, crab apple, holly and rowan.

Supporting tree stakes, ties and tree guards where used will be maintained in good condition, replaced as necessary and removed when trees are self-supporting (normally after two years).

Tree ties will be checked annually and adjusted for tightness as necessary to avoid strangulation of the stem.

Infill hedgerow planting will comprising native tree and shrub species including, but not limited, to hawthorn, blackthorn, oak, field maple and dog rose. Infill planting will be planted as a double row of whips protected with biodegradable tree guards. The new plantings will be maintained in the first three years to ensure establishment. Plantings will be selectively pruned in Years 1 and 3 to promote growth and vigour. Any losses will be replaced and new plantings will be kept free of weeds.

Once established the infill hedgerow planting will be allowed to grow into tall, thick, mature hedgerows. Hedgerow structure will be maintained by cutting back the sides of the

hedges to maintain access and encourage strong growth at the base of the hedges. This would be rotation of 3 to 5 years. Management will maintain an 'A'-profile to the full width of the hedge at the base.

Hedgerow works will be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March – August inclusive) and will be cut at the end of the winter period to ensure fruit and seeds remain in place a food source during the winter months.

5.3.3. Native Scrub/Shrub and Tree Planting

A dense, thicket of native scrub/shrub and tree planting will be provided within the Site to assist in screening the Proposed Development and providing biodiversity enhancements. Species will include a variety of native woody species such as hawthorn, blackthorn and dog rose as well as individual taller trees such as holly, hazel and field maple. Fruiting trees such as crab apple would also be used to provide foraging opportunities.

The scrub will be periodically cut to maintain operational performance.

5.3.4. Permanently Wet Pond

A permanently wet pond will be provided within the detention basin for the benefit of wildlife. Management measures will be undertaken in order to maximise benefits for wildlife, except where required in order to maintain drainage function within the site.

Management measures should aim to maintain good water quality with clear water and varied emergent and aquatic vegetation. Where necessary, open water will be maintained through periodic removal of siltation and choking vegetation, including no more than 25% aquatic and emergent vegetation at any time. Clearance should be undertaken in early winter, with particular care to avoid damage to any lining materials. Marginal Vegetation should be cut back annually in line with grassland management.

Monitoring as part of the oLEMP will be maintained for any colonisation by invasive exotic species such as New Zealand Swamp Stonecrop *Crassula helmsii*, Parrott's Feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum*, Floating Pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*, Water Primrose *Ludwigia grandiflora* and Water Fern *Azolla filiculoides*. Should any of these species be encountered, early intervention/removal will be undertaken to eradicate these species and prevent any potential spread.

5.3.5. Wildflower Grassland

Wildflower grassland areas within the Site will be managed in order to maximise biodiversity including with the specific aim of achieving the relevant habitat condition criteria under the BNG assessment.

Following initial establishment, areas of new wildflower grassland should ideally be cut no more than once per year, during late autumn to allow the herb species to set seed and maximise diversity, whilst maintaining suitable grassland habitats in the long term and preventing encroachment of woody species. All arisings will be removed from the grassland areas to prevent build-up of nutrients and organic matter, which can smother new growth. Arisings can be placed within discrete piles where appropriate, in association

with wood/brush piles produced from management of woody vegetation to provide further opportunities for faunal species.

The application of fertilisers should be avoided to the wildflower grassland areas to encourage the development of diversity and varied structure within the sward.

The approach alongside management activities outlined will aim to achieve the individual criteria outlined within BNG requirements (along with other ecological considerations), including:

- Ensure the grassland represents a good example of this habitat type with consistently high proportion of indicator species.
- Varied sward height maintained with at least 20% less than 7 cm and at least 20% greater than 7cm.
- Cover of bare ground between 1 and 5%.
- Cover of Bracken less than 20% and scrub cover (including Bramble) less than 5% within grassland areas.
- Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal conditions (e.g. Thistles, Nettles etc) and physical damage accounts for less than 5% total area and invasive non-native plant species absent.
- Grassland sward with 10 or more vascular plant species per m² present (not including species indicative of suboptimal condition).

5.3.6. Areas within Security Fencing

Areas within the Security Fencing will be primarily managed for the operational performance of the Proposed Development.

5.3.7. Field Margins Outside of Security Fencing

Areas not identified for specific enhancement on **Figure 1** outside of the security fencing will be left to grow out. Periodic pruning/cutting of vegetation will be undertaken to ensure the operation performance of the Development.

Cutting of these areas will be undertaken at the end of the winter period to ensure fruit and seeds remain in place as a food source during the winter months (i.e. in early February).

5.3.8. Avoidance of fertiliser and herbicides

In order to maximise the biodiversity value of the Site fertiliser use will be avoided on all parts of the Site.

Herbicide use will be avoided wherever practicable within the Site to prevent damage to adjacent habitats. The use of spot applications of herbicide to control invasive weed species, and only then when this is considered absolutely necessary, will be permitted. Any herbicide application will be carried out by suitably licensed persons following appropriate guidance and legislation.

5.3.9. Pest and Disease Control

All plant material shall be inspected for the presence of any pests or disease occurring on the Site and appropriate action shall be taken to remedy the disease and eradicate pests.

All materials used in connection with these works shall be of an approved type and be applied and used in accordance with the conditions for the use of herbicides which will be outlined in the specification documents at construction stage.

5.3.10. Fencing

All internal and perimeter fencing for the development will be regularly checked to ensure it is safe and fit for purpose. Repairs and replacement of fencing will be made as soon as practically possible as and when required.

5.3.11. Control of Litter/Vandalism

Grounds maintenance will be delivered and maintained throughout the Development as part of its operation. The Development will be kept clean and litter free as part of the regular maintenance of the Site. Response to acts of vandalism or graffiti will be dealt swiftly with the repair or replacement implemented as soon as practically possible.

6.0 Management Roles, Responsibilities and Monitoring

6.1 Roles and Responsibilities

This oLEMP incorporates objectives and prescriptions for the approach to be adopted in the maintenance and management of the Proposed Development.

The aim is to promote a sensitive management approach, which protects and improves the landscape and visual amenity value of the Site, enhances biodiversity and is compatible with the Proposed Development.

The management and maintenance of the Proposed Development will be undertaken a private landscape management company appointed by Enso Green Holdings Limited.

The successful contractor will be required to manage and maintain the landscapes of the Development in accordance with this oLEMP. Enso Green Holdings Limited shall satisfy themselves the appointed contractor is fit and capable of undertaking the management tasks as detailed within this oLEMP.

Details of the appointed contractor will be provided to SMDC. Contact details of the appointed contract will also be made available to local residents and provided at suitable locations within the Site.

6.2 Monitoring

The oLEMP is a dynamic document that should be reviewed regularly and developed or amended as circumstances change and the Site evolves.

Monitoring of the oLEMP will be undertaken annually in the first two years then every five years by a suitably qualified ecologist and landscape architect and a written report produced. All tree works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist. A list of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association website (www.trees.org).

Where the delivery of the oLEMP is not being met for whatever reason(s), appropriate action will be identified and taken to rectify failings. This may entail making changes to specification of planting species if these are failing to establish successfully or change in maintenance practices. Equally, where successes are identified, these should be promoted further, and lessons learned from both successes and failures fed into the next iteration of the oLEMP.

7.0 Figures

Figure 1: Detailed Soft Landscape Plan

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LEGEND

- Site boundary
- Attenuation Pond
- Existing Tree/Hedgerow Vegetation
- Watercourse

Proposed BESS Features

- Battery Energy Storage System
- Fence
- 3.5m high Acoustic Fence
- 4.5m high Acoustic Fence
- 5.5m high Acoustic Fence
- Access Gates
- Internal Tracks

Proposed Landscape and Ecological Features

- Neutral Grassland - Emorsgate EM2 Standard general purpose meadow mixture or similar approved (Total 5,009 sq.m)
- Grassland with Wildflowers - Emorsgate EM3 Special General Purpose Meadow or similar approved (Total area - mix as labeled - 11,362 sq.m)
- Wetland Meadow- Emorsgate EM8 Meadow mixture for wetlands or similar approved (3,583 sq.m)
- Native Scrub Hedgerow Planting (Total 2,073 sq.m)
- New Hedgerow Planting and Boundary Hedgerow Enhancement (Total 330 sq.m)
- Native Scrub/Shrub and Tree Planting (Total 15,492 sq.m)
- Proposed Individual Tree Planting (Total 47 No.)

E	Native Scrub/shrub and trees planting added	BC	20.08.2024
D	Native scrubby woodland added	BC	20.08.2024
C	Annotation updated	BC	08.08.2024
B	Acoustic Fencing updated	OW	29.07.2024
A	Acoustic Fencing incorporated, New trees added	OW	22.07.2024
REV.	DESCRIPTION	APP.	DATE

LDĀDESIGN

PROJECT TITLE
Greenfields BESS

DRAWING TITLE
Detailed Soft Landscape Plan

ISSUED BY	Oxford	T: 01865 887 050
DATE	July 2024	DRAWN DKa
SCALE@A2	1:1,250	CHECKED OW
STATUS	Final	APPROVED BC

DWG. NO 9258_101E

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
All dimensions are to be checked on site.
Area measurements for indicative purposes only.

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Sources Ordnance Survey

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8.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: Management Programme Schedule

Appendix 1: Management Programme Schedule

Management Prescription	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Annually Year 5 - 40	Every 5 years	Every 10 years
Enabling / Pre-Commencement								
Trees / Vegetation								
Pruning of vegetation for construction in accordance with Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)	✓							
Erection of tree protection fencing in accordance with tree protection plan	✓							
Construction of development within root protection areas in accordance with AMS	✓							
Operational Maintenance								
Trees								
Annual visual inspection of trees to ensure duty of care to users of PRow and operational performance of the Development.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Pruning if required by qualified arborist to be undertaken in later winter (February), inspections to monitor health of trees and to remove dead, dying or diseased wood where necessary in accordance with BS3998:2010. Safe stacking of logs in small piles in situ.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Existing Hedgerows								

Management Prescription	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Annually Year 5 - 40	Every 5 years	Every 10 years
Relaxation of management to allow hedgerows to mature and grow out. Pruning if required to maintain operational performance undertaken in later winter (February) in accordance with BS3998:2010, inspections to monitor health of trees and to remove dead, dying or diseased wood where necessary. Chippings to be removed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Every two years grass cutting along margins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Boundary Hedgerow Enhancements								
Planting of new native species as indicated in Figure 1 and detailed planting plans to gap up and strengthen existing hedgerows	✓							
Native Scrub/Shrub and Tree Planting								
Planting in autumn as per soft landscape plans. Watering as required.	✓							
Periodical cutting to maintain operational performance.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Wildflower Grassland								
Planting in autumn as per soft landscape plans. Removal of pernicious weeds.		✓						
One late summer cut (August) every two years on rotation to c. 50mm high to allow			✓	✓	✓	✓		

Management Prescription	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Annually Year 5 - 40	Every 5 years	Every 10 years
seeds to set. Removal of arisings and creation of habitat piles margins.								
Neutral Grassland								
Planting in autumn as per soft landscape plans. Removal of pernicious weeds.		✓						
One late summer cut (August) every two years on rotation to c. 50mm high to allow seeds to set. Removal of arisings and creation of habitat piles margins.			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Ponds/Wetland Meadow and Waterbodies								
Annual inspection and clearing as required to maintain operational performance.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Limited initial thinning and clearing of vegetation. Removal of invasive species if present.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Control of Litter/Vandalism								
Grounds maintenance of the Site will ensure it is kept clean and litter free. Response to acts of vandalism or graffiti will be dealt swiftly with the repair or replacement implemented as soon as practically possible	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
General Management Monitoring and Review								

Management Prescription	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Annually Year 5 - 40	Every 5 years	Every 10 years
Review of LMP and amendment of management regime if required							✓	