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HOGWOOD FARM, FINCHAMPSTEAD

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – PARCEL 13

Prepared for Vistry Thames Valley

by

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APPENDICES

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location and summary description

1.1.1 This document provides a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) in relation to Parcel 13 of the development of approximately 110ha of land at Hogwood Farm, Finchampstead. The Parcel 13 development area comprises approximately 1.9ha of land, hereinafter referred to as 'the site' and 'the management area'. The site centre is located by National Grid Reference SU 7756 6459. The study was commissioned by Vistry Thames Valley in January 2025.

1.2 Development proposals and context

1.2.1 Planning permission (O/2014/2179 and 140764) was granted in January 2017 for a hybrid application. This comprises:

- Outline permission for demolition of all existing buildings on site; up to 1,500 new dwellings; employment floor space; a Neighbourhood Centre; a primary school; sports pitches and associated pavilion building; highways infrastructure; associated landscaping, public realm, open/green space and sustainable urban drainage systems; and
- Full permission for a 29.7ha Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) in the south of the site.

The hybrid planning permission was subsequently amended by a Section 73 application (181194) which was approved in November 2018. Subsequently, in April 2023 a Non-Material Amendment (NMA) application was submitted to WBC to vary the parameter plans approved as part of the Section 73 application (ref:181194)

1.2.2 This Parcel 13 LEMP has been prepared in response to Condition 21 of the planning consent which states:

"Prior to submission of any Reserved Matters application other than in respect to the Nine Mile Ride Extension South an outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter, each Reserved Matters Application for any sub phase of the development shall include a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan for that sub phase of the development. Each detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan shall be in accordance with the mitigation, contingency and enhancement measures contained within paragraph 7.5.5 to 7.7 of the submitted Environmental Statement revision 2 (Royal Haskoning DHV, September 2014) and the approved outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan. The detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan(s) shall be implemented in accordance with the approved plan unless otherwise approved in writing by the local planning authority."

1.2.3 In accordance with Condition 21, this document identifies the measures included in the landscape scheme to maintain and enhance the habitat resource of the Parcel 13 site, and to ensure that retained and newly created habitats are managed to maximise their value for wildlife in the long-term. These measures reflect the recommendations included in paragraphs 7.5.5 to 7.7 of the Environmental Statement (Royal Haskoning DHV, 2014) and

are in keeping with the 'Outline Site-wide Landscape and Ecological Management Plan' prepared for the wider site and the Parcel 13 site in its entirety (HDA, 2018).

1.2.4 The extent of the Parcel 13 management area subject of this LEMP is shown on the plans in *Appendix A*. The LEMP does not cover land within private residential curtilages which will be subject to management by individual householders.

1.2.5 The main aims of this LEMP are to:

i. Describe habitat restoration, creation and landscape enhancement works proposed for the management area, including outline details of formal and informal landscape planting within areas of public open space;
ii. Describe measures to provide new and enhanced opportunities for protected and notable species recorded within the Parcel 13 site;
iii. Identify prescriptions for the establishment and long-term management of habitats and features of nature conservation interest; and
iv. Identify mechanisms to ensure successful establishment of these features and their long-term management.

1.2.6 The landscape planting and habitat creation, retention and enhancement works across the Parcel 13 management area are shown on the Combined Hard and Soft Landscape Plans and Planting Schedule provided in *Appendix A* and *B* (Finc, 2025a-c). The landscape proposals for the site include:

- Development focused in the central area of the Parcel 13 site, which comprises a triangle area of ruderal vegetation and hardstanding. Which is of limited ecological value.
- Retention and extension of the existing boundary hedgerow with trees associated with the north-eastern site boundary, with a buffer afforded between the development and boundary feature. The buffer will comprise informal green space dominated by semi-natural habitats such as scrub and tree planting and rough and meadow grassland.
- Provision of formal hedgerow and shrub planting across the proposed development area.
- Retained and newly created habitats will tie into the landscape structure of the wider site to complement off-site features and facilitate the movement of wildlife across the site and the wider area.

2 BACKGROUND

Designated sites

2.1 No statutory or non-statutory designated areas are located within or immediately adjacent to the Parcel 13 site. In addition, no areas of woodland included on Natural England Inventory of Ancient Woodland are located within or adjacent to the Parcel 13 site.

Habitats

2.2 In general terms, the Parcel 13 site currently comprises a triangle area of ruderal vegetation and hardstanding, bordered by a native hedgerow with trees to the north-east and roads. It should however be noted that prior to this, the Parcel 13 site had been used as a site compound for the Nine Mile Road Extension (NMRE) road as can be seen on *Figure 1* below. The Parcel 13 site is bordered to the south by the NMRE road beyond which is a future development parcel which currently comprises ruderal vegetation and bare ground; to the north-west by NMRE road beyond which is a future development parcel which currently comprise bare earth; and to the north-east by Park Lane beyond which are residential dwellings and Robinson Crusoe Park. The location and boundary of the Parcel 13 site is shown in *Appendix A*.

Figure 1: Satellite imagery of the site from February 2022 (GoogleEarth, 2025)

Species

2.3 In addition to the ecological desk study and extended Phase 1 habitat survey, a suite of ecological surveys has been conducted at the Hogwood Farm site since 2008, including specialist surveys for the following species/species groups:

- Bats;
- Water Voles;
- Otters;
- Dormice;
- Badgers;

- Breeding birds;
- Reptiles; and
- Great Crested Newts.

2.4 The methodologies, habitat descriptions and results of the surveys conducted to inform the Environmental Statement are detailed in the *Chapter 7: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna* (Royal Haskoning DHV, 2014). Where appropriate, additional surveys have subsequently been undertaken by HDA between 2017 and 2025 to update the earlier surveys and to inform ongoing development design works. In addition, further ecological surveys have been carried out of parts of the site by Stantec in 2020 in relation to the construction of the Nine Mile Ride Extension (NMRE) road within the wider site (Stantec, 2020; Stantec, 2021). With regard to the outcome of this work, a summary of key considerations for the Parcel 13 site is given below:

- **Bats:** One tree (Tree 52) within the site was identified in 2020 as supporting a low status, non-breeding roost for two Common Pipistrelle bats, which will be retained within the scheme. The location of this tree is shown in *Appendix C*. Bat roosting features are proposed on buildings and trees across the site to ensure the continued favourable conservation status of the local bat population (Detailed Bat Mitigation Strategy (HDA, 2025a)). Boundary features, such as the existing hedgerow with trees, are used by low numbers of foraging and commuting bats.

- **Breeding Birds:** Breeding bird surveys of the Parcel 13 site and wider site have recorded notable bird species including Lapwing, Skylark, Dunnock, Song Thrush, House Sparrow, Reed Bunting, Mistle Thrush and Red Kite.
- **Reptiles:** Historic surveys have identified low populations of Common Lizard, Slow-worm and Grass Snake across the wider site, with Slow-worm recorded in the Parcel 13 site (HDA, 2021). The most recent survey in 2023 recorded no reptiles across the site and wider site (HDA, 2025b).
- **Invertebrates:** No surveys for invertebrates have been undertaken as it is considered that the proposed development areas are unlikely to be of significant

[1] Following approval of a Natural England licence application to temporarily close four setts in the north-east of the wider site due to the proximity of the NMRE works (a main sett, the annex sett and two of the outlying setts), Stantec carried out temporary sett closures in 2020. As part of these works two replacement setts were constructed, one within the Green Corridor associated with Phase 2 in the north-west of the wider site and one within the SANG (Stantec, 2020).

local interest for this group. Higher quality areas of invertebrate habitat within the Parcel 13 site include the hedgerow with trees bordering the site.

- **Plants:** The management area is currently dominated by ruderal fields and hardstanding and notable plant species or plant assemblages are unlikely to be present. Several invasive species included on Schedule 9 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) have been recorded from the wider site and its surrounds. These include Rhododendron, Variegated Yellow Archangel and Japanese Knotweed. It is an offence to release, plant or cause to grow in the wild any plant included on this schedule of the Act. Measures to identify, reduce and minimise the risk of spreading invasive, non-native plant species are detailed in the 'Non-native Invasive Species Management Plan – Parcels 4 and 5' (HDA, 2025c) and in the management prescriptions set out in *Section 4* below.
- **Other species:** The findings of the survey work carried out indicates that the Parcel 13 site is unlikely to support Dormice, Otter, Water Voles or Great Crested Newts.

3 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

3.1 Objectives of the Parcel 13 Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

3.1.1 This Parcel 13 LEMP is based on the following objectives, which are set out in the Site-wide Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (HDA, 2018). These are derived from: (i) current site conditions, (ii) nature conservation legislation, planning policy, and national and local nature conservation guidance, and (iii) future land use. The objectives are:

Objective 1: The ecological potential of the management area: maintain and enhance the biological interest and character of the management area.

Objective 2: The characteristics of the local landscape: Maintain and enhance the landscape attributes of the key habitats associated with the management area and its local environs.

Objective 3: Access and amenity: Provide an attractive environment and opportunities for informal recreation available to residents of the new development and existing residents of the surrounding area.

3.1.2 The objectives have been derived from the context of the proposed development, Condition 21 of planning consent, and the landscape and ecological character of the site and its surrounds. Further information on the management objectives, including background policy and guidance, is provided in the Site-wide Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (HDA, 2018).

4 MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

4.1 This section describes the habitat creation and enhancement measures proposed within the management area and provides prescriptions for how they will be implemented and managed in the long-term to achieve the ecological and landscape objectives identified in

Section 3. Measures to enhance the management area for protected and notable species are also provided. Where prescriptions relate to the creation, enhancement and management of habitats in relation to wildlife and landscape objectives, prescriptions are divided, where appropriate, into those to be undertaken for their creation and management (generally the first one to three years) followed by measures for ongoing management. The location and extent of newly created and enhanced habitats proposed within the management area are summarised on the *Combined Hard and Soft Landscape Plans* provided in *Appendix A*, along with an outline of seed mixes and plant species to be used in the *Planting Schedule* in *Appendix B.* Management schedules are given in *Appendix D* which set out the timings of prescribed activities.

4.2 Objective 1:

The ecological potential of the management area: maintain and enhance the biological interest and character of the management area.

PRESCRIPTIONS

4.2.1 **Grasslands**

4.2.1.1 The grassland within the management area falls into three main categories, depending on location and ground conditions. These are:

- Meadow grassland
- Rough grassland
- Amenity grassland

4.2.1.2 Each of these grassland types and measures for creation, enhancement and management are described below. The general distribution of meadow and amenity grassland are shown on the *Combined Hard and Soft Landscape Plans* provided in *Appendix A*. Rough grassland is not shown as this will form narrow linear bands in association with scrub and hedgerow habitats across the management area, as described below.

Meadow grassland

4.2.1.3 Meadow grassland with a diverse herb-rich sward will be established within a mosaic of grassland, scrub and hedgerow habitats around the margins and through the centre of the Parcel 13 site.

4.2.1.4 The management area is currently dominated by ruderal vegetation and hardstanding. In order to enhance the grassland resource of the management area following development, species-rich meadow grassland will be created (Emorsgate Special General Purpose Meadow Mix (EM3) or similar).

4.2.1.5 The prescriptions for creation of meadow habitats within the management area is given below:

- Where new grassland is to be created, if necessary the weed burden will first be reduced using herbicide. Consideration will also be given to soil inversion if nutrient levels are expected to be very high.
- If time permits a 'stale seed bed' is to be established, allow the area to colonise with weeds from the existing soil seed bank following initial cultivation and an additional application of herbicide applied to remove any weed growth.
- Area should consist of min. 150mm deep existing retained topsoil (free from weeds):subsoil mix (50:50) over existing site subsoil layer. No imported topsoil should be used in these areas.
- A fine, firm and level seedbed will then be created prior to sowing with a species-rich meadow grassland seed mix using a seed mix appropriate to the ground conditions. All stones and debris greater than 50mm in size to be removed and disposed of off-site.
- Wildflower seeding is to be undertaken preferably in spring (early March to late June) or alternatively in autumn (mid-August to October). Sowing is to be undertaken by hand broad-casting on a calm day with no wind, the contractor should mix the seed evenly with a fine, dry sand to bulk up the sowing mix. Following seeding the area will be hand raked, lightly rolled and fully water to the full cultivation depth.
- Contractors will take the necessary precautions to ensure all grass areas are protected throughout the establishment period, with the use of fencing where appropriate.
- During the first year after sowing, from mid-summer onwards the meadow grassland will be regularly cut (every 6-8 weeks to a height of 10cm) to encourage strong root growth. All cuttings will be removed from the grassland and where appropriate, suitable amounts used to create 'habitat piles' or disposed of appropriately.

4.2.1.6 The following long-term mowing and maintenance regime will be applied to the meadow grassland across the management area:

- The newly established meadow grassland will be mown to no less than 10cm in height once a year, at the end of August, and the cuttings removed. This will allow flowering and seed set of most species over the summer. Over time this should further reduce the fertility of the soil favouring increased dominance of flowering herbs.
- On rotation, selected areas of the meadow grassland (10%) will be left uncut during each mowing period in order to provide additional refuge habitat for reptiles, small mammals and invertebrates, and to encourage a more diverse flora.

- If required, injurious weed species (e.g. Creeping Thistle, Broad-leaved Dock, Common Ragwort) will be controlled, particularly whilst the grassland is becoming established. This will be achieved either through topping before flowering or using spot treatment with herbicide.
- No fertilisers, lime or farmyard manure will be added to the newly created areas of meadow grassland.

Rough/Tussocky Grassland

4.2.1.7 Bands of rough grassland (2-5m in width) will be sown with a meadow grassland mix (Emorsgate Special General Purpose Meadow Mix (EM3) or similar) adjacent to existing and proposed scrub edges and along hedgerows across the management area. Creation of the rough/tussocky grassland will follow the same methodology outlined for the meadow grassland above and managed by cutting just once every 2-3 years in order to establish a tussocky sward favoured by small mammals, reptiles and hibernating invertebrates.

Amenity grassland

4.2.1.8 Areas of amenity grassland will be created and managed along roadside verges and footpaths, and within open space to create informal paths and areas suitable for recreation. These will be seeded using a low maintenance amenity grass mix (Germinal Seeds Low Maintenance seed mix (A22) or similar).

4.2.1.9 The prescriptions for creation of amenity grassland habitats are outlined below:

- The creation of the amenity grassland sown from seed will follow the same methodology outlined for the meadow grassland above, with the addition of an application of a pre-seeding slow-release granular fertiliser (7:10:10 NPK) applied at a rate of 250kg/ha approximately 7 days prior to seeding and raked into the top surface.
- Once established, new areas of amenity grassland sown with seed will be incorporated into the long-term management regime as described below.

4.2.1.10 The following long-term mowing and maintenance regime will be applied to the amenity grassland across the management area. To give the grasses the best chance of thriving, do not mow the grass too short, especially during periods of prolonged dry or cold weather. This mowing and maintenance regime for established amenity grassland will involve:

- Areas of amenity grass once established for twelve months, are to be cut on a monthly basis during each growing season (i.e. between March and October) to allow time between cuts for plants in lawn to flower. However, it will be weather permitting and should be reviewed to suit extreme weather i.e. extremely dry arid conditions it may be necessary to reduce the cut leaving the grass slightly longer. The height of amenity grass shall not exceed 80mm before cutting, topped to a

height of 50mm. In periods of drought, some dieback of grass is likely. Watering is a solution to this but is often unsustainable. In some years it may be necessary to reseed badly affected areas at the end of the season.

- Moss should be accepted for shaded areas, but kept in check by raking, which is best done in spring when the grass is growing well so that the grass can quickly recover and grow into the gaps created by moss collection.
- Most grass will be mown as required throughout the year, although the main mowing period is between March and October, during this period mowing should ideally be undertaken fortnightly.
- Any short grass that abuts a vertical obstacle will be strimmed at the same time as each grass cut to achieve a neat edge. In March and September of each year, all grass edges will be trimmed in accordance with the above paragraph, and re-cut to a straight line or smooth curve as appropriate using a half-moon edging tool or similar.
- Swathes of arisings will be collected up and composted or removed from the site.
- Any damage to the sward caused by animals (Moles, Rabbits, Badgers etc.) or by vehicles or general wear and tear, will be reinstated by top dressing, re-cultivation, re-seeding and watering, at the correct season, as necessary. Any reinstated areas to be protected and subject to establishment maintenance as itemised above. If grass growth is poor it may be necessary to apply a spring and / or autumn fertilizer to the sward, to encourage vigour. Similarly, turf aeration and scarification may also be necessary, to alleviate compaction and control the development of thatch.

4.2.2 **Native hedgerows**

4.2.2.1 Existing hedgerows bordering the management area are limited to a native hedgerow with trees along part of the north-eastern site boundary.

4.2.2.2 Where possible, the hedgerow network within and bordering the site will be strengthened and enhanced through appropriate habitat creation, enhancement and management works. Along with creation of other linear habitats, this will contribute to enhanced habitat connectivity across the site, the wider site and the wider countryside. This will be achieved through the following measures:

<u>Existing hedgerow:</u>

- Where gaps occur in retained section of hedgerow, these will be cleared of ruderal species and Bramble and filled using native hedgerow plants of local provenance. New hedgerow plants will be protected against pest damage using spiral guards (or biodegradable equivalent), maintained for no less than 3 years after planting. A one metre weed-free zone will be maintained around new hedgerow plants using translocated herbicide (e.g. glyphosate) or mulch as required.

- Existing standard trees within the hedgerows will be maintained and where appropriate suitable plants will be excluded from the cutting regime to provide new mature trees.
- The hedgerow will be complemented by native scrub (Section 4.2.3) and rough grassland buffers (*Section 4.2.1.7*) where appropriate to create an 'ecotone' habitat of high interest for biodiversity.
- Existing mature hedgerows will be trimmed no more frequently than once every 2-3 years on a rotational cutting scheme. This will encourage bushier hedges and fruiting of hedgerow plants in addition to reducing maintenance costs.
- All native hedgerows will be trimmed between January and February, allowing the majority of hedgerow fruits to be eaten by birds and other wildlife prior to cutting.
- No more than one third of hedgerows within the management area will be trimmed within the same 12 months.

<u>New species-rich hedgerows:</u>

- New species-rich hedgerow will be created along the north-eastern and western site boundaries and in the eastern corner of the site. Species within the native hedgerow planting will include Field Maple, Hornbeam, Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Spindle, Crab Apple and Bird Cherry.
- Further sections of native and ornamental hedgerows are proposed within the residential area.
- Newly planted hedgerows will be trimmed annually for the first 3 years in order to train them into a good shape. Following this period the new sections of hedgerow will be incorporated into the management regime for the existing hedgerows as described above. A possible exception to this is where new ornamental hedgerows are proposed as part of the formal landscape associated with development areas; these hedges will be managed by cutting up to 3 times per year with all arisings removed.
- New hedgerow plants will be protected against pest damage using spiral guards (or biodegradable equivalent), maintained for no less than 3 years after planting. A one-metre weed-free zone will be maintained around new hedgerow plants using translocated herbicide (e.g. glyphosate) or mulch as required.

4.2.2.3 The above proposals, in combination with other scrub and tree planting described below, will maintain and improve habitat corridors across the management area and wider site.

4.2.3 **Tree and scrub planting and management**

4.2.3.1 Landscape proposals for structural planting include lines of native scrub planting along the north-eastern site boundary to form ecotones with the adjacent hedgerow, an area of dense scrub in the eastern corner of the site and through the centre of the Parcel 13 site. In

addition, scattered individual trees and shrubs are proposed across the management area using a mix of native species appropriate to the local area. In combination with proposed grassland and hedgerows this will create a varied mosaic of habitats, benefitting a range of species and providing habitat connectivity around the Parcel 13 site.

4.2.3.2 Individually planted standard trees will include Field Maple, Hornbeam, Wild Cherry, Silver Birch, Alder, English Oak, Whitebeam, Rowan and Wild Service Tree. The areas of scrub planting comprise a mix of Hawthorn, Privet, Dogwood, Hazel, Dog Rose and Guelder Rose.

Establishment Phase

4.2.3.3 The following works will be carried out to ensure establishment:

- Planting will be restricted to between late October and March, unless additional provision for watering during dry periods is made.
- Surface vegetation will be cleared using proprietary herbicide where appropriate and install scrub plants into isolated pre-prepared planting pits, backfilling with either retained topsoil (free from weeds) or imported topsoil (sandy loam, General Purpose grade to BS3882:2015) or a combination as necessary.
- Incorporate a soil conditioner/ameliorant in the form of peat free tree and shrub compost or well-rotted spent mushroom compost into backfill material, incorporating a slow release fertiliser e.g. Enmag (or similar) at a rate of 5g per pit (scrub planting) or soil improver at a rate of 1kg per pit (tree planting), mixed thoroughly.
- Newly planted trees and shrubs will be protected against pest damage using spiral HDPE guards a minimum of 0.6m high x 50mm diameter.
- Trees and shrubs will be kept free of weeds for up to five years after planting (or less if closed canopy is achieved earlier) to enhance growth rates, by the application of a translocated herbicide at a minimum frequency of 3 applications per annum generally in May, July and September. Any failed trees or shrubs within the first five years after planting will be replaced (and maintained for a subsequent five years).
- Within areas of dense tree and shrub planting, grassland between the mulched/treated bases will be subject to strimming until a closed canopy has formed except where tussocky interlying grassland or natural regeneration of interlying vegetation is preferred.
- Any trees that are staked will have their ties checked 3 times per year (or as herbicide spraying takes place) and replaced as necessary if too tight/loose or broken. Stakes shall remain in position until trees are self-supporting.
- Trees will be pruned to remove dieback or broken/vandalised branches as they arise.

- Newly planted trees and scrub will be watered regularly in the first year after planting to prevent plant loss. Watering of trees in the first growing season is dependent on size and should follow the guidelines below:
    - Feathered – 36 litres per month;
    - Standard – 45 litres per month.

  Watering should be reduced/stopped in periods of wet weather. Water trees in second growing season during dry spells in weather.

Maintenance Phase

4.2.3.4 Newly established and existing trees will be managed in the long-term to enhance the biodiversity of the management area, protect public safety, ensure their long-term health and viability, and to maintain the visual landscape character of the area. This will involve the following:

- Annual inspections of all trees will be carried out by a suitably qualified arboriculturist in order to identify dangerous trees and branches requiring removal.
- Standing dead or decaying timber and fallen deadwood will be retained where safe to do so to provide wildlife habitat.
- Fallen, dying and dead mature trees will only be replaced with young trees where appropriate. Any replacement trees will be protected from pest damage and weeds as outlined in the establishment section above.

4.2.3.5 In order to maintain a mosaic of trees, scrub, grassland and wetland habitats within the management area it will be necessary to prevent encroachment of scrub into areas of grassland and marginal vegetation. This will be achieved through:

- The introduction of a long-term mowing regime for the rough and meadow grassland patches within the management area (as outlined in *Section 4.2.1*) will help to prevent scrub encroachment.
- Scrub habitats within the management area shall be reviewed each winter and techniques for scrub control, i.e. cutting back with or without stump treatment, will be implemented as and where deemed necessary. Such work will be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season.
- Where appropriate, once established scrub will be coppiced on a short rotation of approximately 5 years in order to prevent succession into woodland. No more than 20% of the scrub will be coppiced in any one year. Selected areas of scrub may be left to succeed to woodland where appropriate.

4.2.3.6 It is expected that the above proposals would enhance the tree and scrub resource and enhance habitat connectivity across and around the management area and wider site. The locations of existing hedgerow habitats and the extent of retained and proposed hedgerow, scrub and scattered tree planting across the site is shown in *Appendix A*.

4.2.4 **Deadwood habitats**

4.2.4.1 Where safe to do so any standing and fallen deadwood arising from trees within the Parcel 13 site will be retained *in situ*. Where this is not possible, these arisings will contribute to log and brash piles that would be constructed at appropriate locations along scrub edges or hedgerow bases using additional arisings from other tree, hedgerow and scrub management works. Approximate locations of the proposed hibernacula and log and brash piles are shown within the *Detailed Reptile Strategy – Parcel 13* (HDA, 2025b).

4.2.5 **Ornamental planting**

4.2.5.1 In addition to provision of new native species planting in areas of open space, the landscape proposals also include formal ornamental shrub (including ground cover species), tree and hedgerow planting within residential areas of the development. These will be planted with a range of nectar-/pollen-rich flowers and fruit bearing shrubs and trees which benefit native wildlife such as invertebrates, bats and birds.

4.2.5.2 The extent of proposed ornamental planting is shown in *Appendix A*. Measures for the establishment of ornamental shrubs and trees within the site are given below along with maintenance of such planting within communal areas of the residential development. The maintenance of planting within curtilages of residential properties will be the responsibility of the new householders.

4.2.5.3 Ornamental tree, hedgerow, shrub and herbaceous planting works will be carried out during the construction phase of the development:

- Planting will be restricted, where possible, to between late October and April where possible to reduce need for supplementary watering.
- Where necessary newly planted trees will be protected against pest damage using guards around individual trees. Pests are likely to be restricted to rabbits, but it may be necessary to replace guards with taller ones if, following the annual inspection, it is found that deer damage is an issue. Alternatively temporary fencing can may be used to ensure adequate.

4.2.5.4 The following works would be carried out to ensure establishment:

- Trees and shrubs will be kept free of weeds for up to five years after planting (or less if closed canopy is achieved earlier) to enhance growth rates, by the application of a translocated herbicide at a minimum frequency of 3 applications per annum generally in May, July and September. Alternatively/in combination mulch may be used. Any failed trees or shrubs within the first five years after planting will be replaced.

- Any trees that are staked will have their ties checked 3 times per year (or as herbicide spraying takes place) and replaced as necessary if too tight/loose or broken. Stakes shall remain in position until trees are self-supporting.
- Trees will be pruned to remove dieback or broken/vandalised branches as they arise.
- Newly planted trees and shrubs will be watered regularly in the first year after planting to prevent plant loss. Watering of trees in the first growing season is dependent on size and should follow the guidelines below:
    - Feathered – 36 litres per month;
    - Standard – 45 litres per month.

  Watering would be reduced/stopped in periods of wet weather. Water trees in second growing season during dry spells in weather.
- New ornamental hedgerows within the formal landscape associated with the development area will be managed by cutting up to 3 times per year with all arisings removed.

4.2.5.5 Newly established trees will be managed in the long-term to enhance the biodiversity of the Parcel 13 site, protect public safety, ensure their long-term health and viability, and to maintain the visual landscape character of the area. This will involve the following:

- Annual inspections of all the trees will be carried out by a suitably qualified arboriculturist in order to identify dangerous trees and branches requiring removal.
- Standing dead or decaying timber and fallen deadwood will be retained where safe to do so, to provide wildlife habitat.
- Fallen, dying and dead trees and shrubs will only be replaced with young trees where appropriate. Any replacement trees will be protected from pest damage and weeds as outlined in the establishment section above.

4.2.6 **Protected and notable species**

4.2.6.1 This detailed LEMP identifies how the above measures will indirectly benefit protected and notable species recorded using the site and its surrounds such as bats, Badgers, reptiles, birds and invertebrates. The following management tasks will also be carried out in order to provide specific features aimed at target species/species groups:

4.2.6.2 *Bats:*

- Management works will have regard to the presence of trees around the margins of the Parcel 13 site which either support roosting bats or have potential to support roosting bats, the current extent of which are shown on the plan in *Appendix C*. Where works to trees with potential to support roosting bats are proposed (e.g. for reasons of health and safety) the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist will be sought prior to works commencing.

- Artificial bat boxes will be installed on retained mature trees and new/existing buildings to provide a range of opportunities for roosting bats (see 'Detailed Bat Mitigation Strategy – Parcel 13' (HDA, 2025a)). As deliberate (or reckless) disturbance to bats or their roost sites constitutes an offence under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) and the 2017 Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (as amended), once erected, close inspection of bat roosting features/repairs would only be carried out by a licenced bat worker. If any works are necessary which may result in an offence being committed under this legislation then a suitably qualified ecologist would be contacted to advise on the best course of action.

4.2.6.3 

4.2.6.4 *Birds:*

- Tree, scrub and hedgerow management will only be carried out outside the bird breeding season (usually taken as March to early September inclusive) unless preceded with a nesting bird check by the project ecologist or other suitably qualified personnel.
- Bird boxes will be installed on retained mature trees and proposed buildings to provide a range of nesting opportunities (See *Detailed Ecological Permeability Scheme – Parcel 13* (HDA, 2025d)).
- Standing deadwood will be retained wherever possible to maximise natural opportunities for hole-nesting birds.

4.2.6.5 *Reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates:*

- Arisings from hedgerow, tree, scrub and marginal habitat management will be used to construct log and brash piles along hedgerow and scrub edges to provide opportunities for refuge and hibernation (See *Detailed Reptile Strategy – Parcel 13* (HDA, 2025b)).

Non-native plants:

4.2.6.6 Rhododendron and an unidentified Cotoneaster species have been identified within the wider site. In addition, Variegated Yellow Archangel and Japanese Knotweed have been identified in the wider area (HDA, 2025c). Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, Entire-leaved Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster integrifolius*, Himalayan Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster simonsii*, Hollyberry Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster bullatus*, Small-leaved Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster microphyllus*, Rhododendron *Rhododendron ponticum*, Variegated Yellow Archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* and Japanese Knotweed *Fallopia japonica* are all listed under Schedule 9 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended). It is an offence to release, plant or cause to grow in the wild any plant included on this schedule of the Act.

4.2.6.7 The following works will be implemented:

- Prior to development commencing: An updated survey of the site will be undertaken at an optimal time of year (between May and August) to identify the presence, location and area covered by any non-native invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended), not previously identified on site.
- Monitoring: All parts of the management area would be subject to annual inspections to identify the presence of any regenerating/newly established non-native invasive species.
- Control: Where the presence of a non-native invasive species is identified, control measures will be put in place to prevent further spread with the aim of eradication from the management area. Measures would be appropriate to the species present and the location in which it is growing.

4.3 <u>Objective 2:</u>

Maintain and enhance the landscape attributes of the key habitats associated with the management area and its local environs.

4.3.1 The management area is located within the 'J2: Arborfield Cross and Barkham Settled and Farmed Clay' Landscape Character Area as defined by Wokingham District Council (Wokingham District Council, 2019), for which the key characteristics are:

- A gently undulating landscape, underlain by London Clay with localised areas of River Terrace Gravels. Shallow wooded valleys follow the course of the Barkham Brook, which is geologically marked by areas of alluvium.
- Consistent pattern of waterbodies including streams, drainage channels, ditches and open waterbodies of various sizes resulting from the clayey and loamy soils which impede drainage.

- Wooded context provided by characteristic mature hedgerow and in-field trees, combined with woodland belts, with BAP priority habitats and ancient woodland, and the wooded horizons of the surrounding hills.
- Arable farming dominates, with pasture on higher ground and horse paddocks near settlement. Fields are large and geometric, bound by fragmented hedgerows supported by post and wire.
- Small-scale wet woodland and wetland habitats scattered on the edge of the area, often designated as LWS.
- A dense settled character influenced by modern development including the new garden village on the site of Arborfield Garrison and the southern edge of Wokingham which incorporates an industrial estate.
- Older scattered settlement of farms, hamlets and small nucleated villages at Barkham and Arborfield Cross. The buildings have traditional vernacular of timber framing and clay tiles, exemplified by the Conservation Area at Arborfield Cross.
- A network of busy local roads cross the area. They tend to be rural in character, with ditches, hedges and hedgerow trees, sometimes opening directly onto the arable fields.
- Public rights of way run between the settlements and provide access for recreational use.
- A rural character away from development and roads, with views across to adjacent character areas including across the Loddon Valley.
- A historic road, now represented by footpaths, lanes and Victorian carriageways, that appears on Norden's map of 1607, connecting Swallowfield Park via Arborfield Cross and the Coombes (in LCA L1), with Wokingham.

4.3.2 The profile for the *J2: Arborfield Cross and Barkham Settled and Farmed Clay Landscape Character Area* identifies the following landscape guidelines relevant to the Hogwood Farm Site:

- ***Conserve woodlands, including ancient woodland, BAP priority habitats and remnant standard trees****. Continue to promote appropriate management through natural regeneration, control of non-native species and coppicing as a management tool for neglected woodland.*
- ***Increase the extent of native deciduous woodland****, using locally occurring native species in order to provide screening of roads and development and linking woodland habitats. Seek to avoid introduction of coniferous boundaries and shelterbelts.*
- ***Conserve and manage hedgerows with standard trees*** *as important wildlife habitats and landscape features, as well as the links they provide across the landscape and between areas of woodland. Reinstate or repair hedgerows with*

native species where there are opportunities to do so. Plan for the next generation of hedgerow trees with a programme of tree planting.

- ***Conserve, enhance and manage wetland and woodland habitats*** *including within LWS. Protect the habitats from development, changes in land use and encroachment by secondary woodland and scrub. An appropriate wetland and woodland management regime is critical.*
- ***Conserve and enhance the integration of urban edges*** *through wooded boundaries and large-species trees to provide visual screening and create a positive interface between the built up and rural areas particularly around Wokingham town, Arborfield Garrison, and Finchampstead.*
- ***Enhance sense of place through careful design*** *(including siting, massing, scale, materials and landscape – and sensitive lighting to retain dark skies at night) to minimise the potential impacts of any new development on valuable attributes.*
- ***Reduce and prevent further noise and light pollution*** *through the sensitive siting of any new development, including infrastructure, and especially any proposed night-time lighting.*

4.3.3 Proposed habitat creation and enhancement works within the management area and wider site, and long-term management to maximise value of these habitats for wildlife, will contribute to achieving these objectives.

PRESCRIPTIONS

4.3.4 **Conservation of hedgerows and shelterbelts**

4.3.4.1 A key habitat associated with the Arborfield Cross and Barkham Settled and Farmed Clay character area is hedgerows. The landscape proposals include the retention and enhancement of the hedgerow network in addition to the provision of additional hedgerow planting within the development area.

4.3.4.2 The proposed enhancements to the hedgerow network within and along the margins of the management area and wider site will also contribute to 'green infrastructure', enhancing habitat connectivity across the management area and its surrounds, and will help the new development to integrate into the local landscape.

4.4 **Objective 3:**

Access and amenity: Provide an attractive environment and opportunities for informal recreation available to residents of the new development and existing residents of the surrounding area.

4.4.1 In addition to the built development and associated garden planting, the formal landscape scheme for the Parcel 13 site includes establishment and management of amenity grassland and ornamental tree and shrub planting. Beyond the formal areas a network of

semi-natural habitat types including hedgerows, native scrub and meadow grassland and rough grassland features are proposed, with access facilitated by a variety of footpath types. In combination, the formal and informal landscaped areas will create an attractive setting for residents and visitors to the Parcel 13 development. The landscape creation and enhancement measures are identified in *Section 4.2*. Measures to help maximise the amenity value of the site are described below.

Provide an attractive setting for recreation

4.4.2 The landscape proposals described in *Section 4.2* above and provided in *Appendix A* have been developed to create an attractive setting for informal recreation within the Parcel 13 site. Footpaths within the open space of the Parcel 13 site will be regularly maintained and kept clear of encroaching scrub and overhanging trees so they are perceived to be safe by users.

Maintain trees and other management items in safe and serviceable condition

4.4.3 Trees, paths and other management items will be maintained in a safe condition through regular inspection and maintenance work as required.

4.4.4 Tree safety inspections will be carried out annually as a minimum (more frequently where there are exceptional weather events) and any maintenance works carried out as required.

4.4.5 Any site furniture (including bollards, fencing and any signage or safety equipment) will be maintained in a serviceable and safe condition in line with manufacturer recommendations. All furniture will be inspected for damage and cleaned on a regular basis. Any vandalism would be repaired as soon as possible, particularly if the damage could pose a risk to the health and safety of the public. Where appropriate any timber products will be routinely stained or preserved, in line with manufacturer recommendations.

Maintain the site free from litter

4.4.6 The management area will be inspected, and litter removed on a monthly basis. Fly-tipped waste will be cleared, and appropriate action taken if encountered, including monitoring for invasive species.

Provide information to local residents

4.4.7 All dwellings within the proposed development will be provided with a resident's sales pack. 'Living with Wildlife' leaflets will be included with each sales package or provided on occupation of each dwelling of the new development. These documents will inform residents of the nature conservation interest and sensitivity of the habitats within the site and its surrounds, and measures that can be taken to avoid impacts on the associated features of nature conservation interest.

5 MONITORING

5.1 The outcome of the management works prescribed above would be subject to review on at least an annual basis (but more frequently during establishment) to assess the success of these works in achieving the desired objectives. If necessary, the prescriptions will be revised to improve outcomes. Any amendments to the prescriptions provided in this LEMP would be subject to the approval of the local planning authority.

6 IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT

6.1 It is expected that the habitat creation and establishment works would be led by the developer after which either the local planning authority, a management company or an appropriate other would take on the long-term management. Management would be secured and, if necessary appropriately funded, through a legal obligation.

6.2 The management activities for the implementation phase (during the construction phase of the proposed development), the establishment phase (expected to last up to three years following construction), and during a typical year, are summarised below. These could form the basis for 'milestones' to facilitate monitoring of the habitat restoration and management works. Management Schedules detailing the timing of works are provided in *Appendix D*.

6.3 Implementation Phase:

- Carry out vegetation clearance works including removal of unretained ruderal habitats to allow for construction and landscaping works.
- Preparation of soil and sow meadow, rough and amenity grassland seed mixes/turf on newly cleared areas of land and commence cutting regime as appropriate.
- Carry out new and infill hedgerow planting and commence new rotational cutting regimes.
- Plant new trees, scrub and shrubs in formal and informal areas as specified and commence management.
- Protect plantings with tree guards or temporary fencing/dead hedging as appropriate.
- Maintain bases of new tree, shrub and hedgerow planting free of weeds.
- Manage retained trees within the management area for safety.
- Create habitat piles using arisings from hedgerow and tree management.
- Install bird and bat boxes where appropriate.
- Implement measures for the control of invasive species.
- Create paths and install site furniture (including bollards, fencing and any signage or safety equipment).

6.4 Establishment Phase:

- Manage trees and other management items for safety.
- Manage meadow, rough and amenity grassland.
- Maintain habitat piles/deadwood habitats.
- Continue management of hedgerows and scrub habitats.
- Maintain bases of new tree, shrub and hedgerow planting free of weeds and remove any protective guards after 3 years if appropriate. Loosen tree ties as required.
- Replace failed plantings as necessary.
- Maintain paths and site furniture as necessary.
- Maintain management area free of litter.
- Monitor the management area and carry out control of non-native invasive species as necessary.
- Monitor success of management activities and revise management plan as appropriate.

6.5 Typical year:

- Manage trees and other management items for safety.
- Continue the cutting regime of meadow, rough and amenity grassland.
- Maintain and create new habitat piles/deadwood habitats.
- Continue management of hedgerows and scrub habitats.
- Continue control/management of scrub habitats where appropriate.
- Maintain paths and site furniture as necessary.
- Maintain management area free of litter.
- Monitor the management area and carry out control of non-native invasive species as necessary.
- Monitor success of management activities and revise management plan as appropriate.

7 REFERENCES

Finc (2025) *Finchwood Park Parcel 11, 12 & 13: Parcel 13 - Combined Hard and Soft Landscape Plan (Sheet 1 of 2).* FINC Architects Ltd, Chelmsford.

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HDA Document Control and Quality Assurance Record

Project Title: Arborfield Ecology
Project Reference: 442.2
Document Title: Parcel 13 Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
Commissioning Party: Vistry Thames Valley

Issue	Description	Date of Issue	Signed
1	Parcel 13 Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	March 2025	
Rev A	Parcel 13 Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	April 2025	
Rev B	Parcel 13 Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	September 2025	[redacted]

	Personnel	Position
Author	Clare Bird MCIEEM	Associate Ecologist
Revised by	Clare Bird MCIEEM	Associate Ecologist
Approved for issue	Sarah Thornton-Mills MCIEEM	Principal Ecologist

APPENDIX A

Combined Hard and Soft Landscape Plans (Finc, 2025a,b)

KEY PLAN

REFER TO DRAWING NO. 24.1992/L.102

LEGEND

- Site boundary
- Easement boundary (electric/oil and sewer)
- Pulling exclusion zone
- Service margin
  Refer to engineer's drawings for details

Hard Landscape Features

- BP1 — Block paving type 1 (Private Drive)
  Product: Concrete paving
  Colour: Natural
  Pattern: Herringbone
- BP2 — Block paving type 2 (Parking Court)
  Product: Concrete paving
  Colour: Brindle
  Pattern: Herringbone
- BP3 — Permeable paving
- FP — Flag paving
  Product: Concrete paving
  Colour: Buff
- RA — Road asphalt
  Product: Vehicular tarmacadam
  Colour: Black
- PA1 — Pavement asphalt type 1
  Product: Pedestrian tarmacadam
  Colour: Black
- R — Informal path
  Product: Self binding gravel
  Colour: Buff
- G — Gravel
- Timber closeboard fence
- Post and rail fence
- Timber bench and litter bin

Soft Landscape Features

- Existing tree retained
  Refer to arboricultural report and drawings for details.
- Existing tree to be removed
  Refer to arboricultural report and drawings for details.
- Existing vegetation / tree belt retained
- Root protection area
  Refer to arboricultural report and drawings for details.
- Amenity grass:
  Germinal A22 low maintenance grass mix general amenity grass
- Proposed tree planting
  Refer to planting schedule for details
- Native hedgerow planting with temporary supporting post and wire fence
  Refer to planting schedule for details
- Ornamental hedge planting with temporary supporting post and wire fence
  Refer to planting schedule for details
- Ornamental planting
  Refer to planting schedule for details
- WG1 — Wildflower grass type 1:
  Emorsgate EM3 special general purpose meadow mix
- Native shrub planting
  Refer to planting schedule for details

Rev	Date	Amendment	Initials
G	19/08/25	Minor update to hard and soft GA to plot 17-27, issued for planning.	CLB
F	04/08/25	Minor update to proposed tree planting locations, issued for planning.	CLB
D	30/07/25	Minor update to hard and soft GA to suit comments received, issued for planning.	CLB
C	23/07/25	Hard and soft landscape GA update to suit revised site layout and service margin.	CLB
01	03/03/25	Minor update to suit revised site layout.	CLB

Project:
FINCHWOOD PARK
PARCEL 11,12 & 13

Client:
VISTRY THAMES VALLEY

Drawing:
PARCEL 13 - COMBINED HARD AND SOFT LANDSCAPE PLAN (SHEET 1 OF 2)

PLANNING

Drawing no: 24.1992.L101 Rev: G

Scale@A0: 1:200 Date: JAN25 Drawn: AR/CLB Checked: JM

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0 1 2 3 4 5 10 20m
SCALE 1:200

KEY PLAN

LEGEND

Site boundary

Easement boundary (electric/oil and sewer)

Pulling exclusion zone

Service margin
Refer to engineer's drawings for details

Hard Landscape Features

BP1 — Block paving type 1 (Private Drive)
Product: Concrete paving
Colour: Natural
Pattern: Herringbone

BP2 — Block paving type 2 (Parking Court)
Product: Concrete paving
Colour: Brindle
Pattern: Herringbone

BP3 — Permeable paving

FP — Flag paving
Product: Concrete paving
Colour: Buff

RA — Road asphalt
Product: Vehicular tarmacadam
Colour: Black

PA1 — Pavement asphalt type 1
Product: Pedestrian tarmacadam
Colour: Black

R — Informal path
Product: Self binding gravel
Colour: Buff

G — Gravel

Timber closeboard fence

Post and rail fence

Timber bench and litter bin

Soft Landscape Features

Existing tree retained
Refer to arboricultural report and drawings for details.

Existing tree to be removed
Refer to arboricultural report and drawings for details.

Existing vegetation / tree belt retained

Root protection area
Refer to arboricultural report and drawings for details.

Amenity grass:
Germinal A22 low maintenance grass mix general amenity grass

Proposed tree planting
Refer to planting schedule for details

Native hedgerow planting with temporary supporting post and wire fence
Refer to planting schedule for details

Ornamental hedge planting with temporary supporting post and wire fence
Refer to planting schedule for details

Ornamental planting
Refer to planting schedule for details

WG1 — Wildflower grass type 1:
Emorsgate EM3 special general purpose meadow mix

Native shrub planting
Refer to planting schedule for details

Rev	Date	Amendment	Initials
F	04/08/25	Minor update to proposed tree planting locations. Issued for planning.	CLB
D	30/07/25	Minor update to hard and soft GA to suit comments received. Issued for planning.	CLB
C	23/07/25	Hard and soft landscape GA update to suit revised site layout and service margin.	CLB
01	03/03/25	Minor update to suit revised site layout.	CLB

Project:
FINCHWOOD PARK
PARCEL 11,12 & 13

Client:
VISTRY THAMES VALLEY

Drawing:
PARCEL 13 - COMBINED HARD AND SOFT LANDSCAPE PLAN (SHEET 2 OF 2)

PLANNING

Drawing no: 24.1992.L102 Rev: F

Scale@A0: 1:200 Date: JAN25 Drawn: AR/CLB Checked: JM

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APPENDIX B

Planting Schedule (Finc, 2025c)

Native Trees for Larger Open Landscape Areas

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height cm	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
A ca	Acer campestre	Common Maple	400-450	RB	3x; EHS; clear stem min. 200cm; 5 brks	1
A gl	Alnus glutinosa	Common Alder	400-450	RB	3x; EHS; clear stem min. 200cm; 5 brks	1
B pe	Betula pendula	Common Silver Birch	400-450	RB	3x; EHS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
C be	Carpinus betulus	Common Hornbeam	400-450	RB	3x; EHS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
P av	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	400-450	RB	3x; EHS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
Q r	Quercus robur	Common Oak	400-450	RB	3x; EHS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
S ari	Sorbus aria	Whitebeam	400-450	RB	3x; EHS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
S t	Sorbus torminalis	Wild Service Tree	250-300	RB	2x; Std; clear stem 175-200cm; 3 brks	1

Street Trees

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height cm	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
A ca 'S'	Acer campestre 'Streetwise'	Field Maple 'Streetwise'	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem min. 200cm; 5 brks	1
C lae 'P S'	Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'	Midland Hawthorn 'Paul's Scarlet'	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
P 'A'	Prunus 'Accolade'	Flowering Cherry 'Accolade'	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
P 'Sp'	Prunus 'Spire'	Flowering Cherry 'Spire'	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
P c 'Ch'	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	Flowering Pear 'Chanticleer'	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
S auc	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
T co 'G'	Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	Small-leaved Lime 'Greenspire'	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1

Ornamental Feature Trees for Private Gardens

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height cm	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
A lam	Amelanchier lamarckii	Juneberry	300-350	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
C k	Cornus kousa	Kousa Dogwood	175-200	RB	Branched; 5 brks	1
M x s	Magnolia x soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia	200-250	RB	Branched; 5 brks	1
M 'E'	Malus 'Evereste'	Crab Apple 'Evereste'	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1
M 'R S'	Malus 'Red Sentinel'	Crab Apple 'Red Sentinel'	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks	1

Native Hedgerow Mix Planting

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height cm	Root Zone	Specification	per m
A ca	Acer campestre	Common Maple	60-80	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised	1
C be	Carpinus betulus	Common Hornbeam	60-80	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised	1
C av	Corylus avellana	Common Hazel	60-80	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised;	2
C mon	Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	60-80	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised	1
E e	Euonymus europaeus	Common Spindle Tree	40-60	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 3 brks	2
M sy	Malus sylvestris	Common Crab Apple	60-80	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised	1
P pad	Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	60-80	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised	1
P sp	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	60-80	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 2 brks	3

Native & Ornamental Hedge Planting for Private Front Garden

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Height cm	Root Zone	Specification	per m
C be	Carpinus betulus	Common Hornbeam	80-100	B	1+1; Transplant - seed raised	1
F s	Fagus sylvatica	Common Beech	80-100	B	1+2; Transplant - seed raised	1
P ten	Pittosporum tenuifolium	Kohuhu	60-80	B	Branched; 9 brks	1
P lu	Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	80-100	B	Bushy; 6 brks	1

Native Shrub Mix

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
C san	Cornus sanguinea	Common Dogwood	3L	Branched; 4 brks	3
C av	Corylus avellana	Common Hazel	3L	Branched; 3 brks	2
C mon	Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	3L	1+1; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 4 brks	1
L vu	Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	3L	Branched; 4 brks	2
R can	Rosa canina	Dog Rose	3L	Branched; 5 brks	2
V op	Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose	3L	Branched; 4 brks	2

Ground Cover Planting

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
C can	Cornus canadensis	Creeping Dogwood	2L	Several shoots; 11 brks	5
P t	Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese Spurge	2L	Several shoots; 7 brks	4
V ma	Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle	1.5-2L	Several shoots; 3 brks	4

Ornamental Shrub mix OM1 (Sunny)

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
A ni	Allium nigrum	Black Garlic	3L	Grade 10/12	1
C v	Calluna vulgaris	Scots Heather	2L	Bushy	6
Ce d	Centaurea dealbata	Perennial Cornflower	2L	Full pot	5
C ter	Choisya ternata	Mexican Orange Blossom	5L	Bushy; 5 brks	2
F 'M P'	Fuchsia 'Mrs Popple'	Fuchsia 'Mrs Popple'	5L	Bushy; 5 brks	2
G ma	Geranium macrorrhizum	Balkan Cranesbill	2L	Full pot	4
H 'M W'	Hebe 'Mrs Winder'	Shrubby Veronica 'Mrs Winder'	3L	Bushy; 5 brks	3
H ni	Helleborus niger	Christmas Rose	2L	Full pot	5
H m 'W W'	Hydrangea macrophylla 'White Wave'	Hydrangea 'White Wave'	3L	Branched; 3 brks	3
L per	Lonicera periclymenum	Common Honeysuckle	2L	Caned; several shoots; 2 brks	1
O x b	Osmanthus x burkwoodii	Burkwood Osmanthus	3L	Bushy; 4 brks	3
P 'M d'H'	Philadelphus 'Manteau d'Hermine'	Mock Orange 'Manteau d'Hermine'	3L	Branched; 4 brks	3
R rug 'R'	Rosa rugosa 'Rubra'	Red Japanese Rose	3L	Branched; 3 brks	2
R f s 'G'	Rudbeckia fulgida sullivantii 'Goldsturm'	Black-eyed Susan 'Goldsturm'	2L	Full pot	4
S vul 'M L'	Syringa vulgaris 'Mme Lemoine'	Lilac 'Mme Lemoine'	3L	Branched; 2 brks	2
V d	Viburnum davidii	David Viburnum	3L	Bushy; 3 brks	3

Ornamental Shrub mix OM2 (Shady)

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
A 'M E'	Allium 'Mount Everest'	Ornamental Onion 'Mount Everest'	2L	Full pot	1
Ce n	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	1L	Full pot; Sept to April planting; British native-origin	2
E 'A B'	Escallonia 'Apple Blossom'	Escallonia 'Apple Blossom'	5L	Bushy; 5 brks	2
F u	Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	3L	Full pot; Sept to April planting; British native-origin	4
F m g	Fuchsia magellanica gracilis	Fuchsia gracilis	2L	Bushy; 3 brks	3
G ma	Geranium macrorrhizum	Balkan Cranesbill	2L	Full pot	4
H 'M W'	Hebe 'Mrs Winder'	Shrubby Veronica 'Mrs Winder'	3L	Bushy; 5 brks	3
H r	Hebe rakaiensis	Rakai Hebe	3L	Bushy; 5 brks	3
H m 'B W'	Hydrangea macrophylla 'Blue Wave'	Hydrangea 'Blue Wave'	5L	Branched; 5 brks	2
H m 'W W'	Hydrangea macrophylla 'White Wave'	Hydrangea 'White Wave'	3L	Branched; 3 brks	3
L m 'B S'	Lamium maculatum 'Beacon Silver'	Spotted Dead-nettle 'Beacon Silver'	2L	Full pot	4
L x p	Lonicera x purpusii	Winter Honeysuckle	3L	Branched; 3 brks	2
M x m 'W S'	Mahonia x media 'Winter Sun'	Mahonia 'Winter Sun'	3L	Leader(s); 2 brks	3
P lau 'O L'	Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken'	Cherry Laurel 'Otto Luyken'	3L	Bushy; 3 brks	3
S x c 'K G'	Skimmia x confusa 'Kew Green'	Skimmia 'Kew Green'	3L	Bushy; 3 brks	4
S j 'R'	Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'	Japanese Skimmia 'Rubella'	3L	Bushy; 3 brks	4
S j 'A W'	Spiraea japonica 'Anthony Waterer'	Japanese Spirea 'Anthony Waterer'	3L	Branched; 6 brks	3

Ornamental Shrub mix OM3 (Sunny)

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
A 'M E'	Allium 'Mount Everest'	Ornamental Onion 'Mount Everest'	2L	Full pot	1
B 'B W'	Bergenia 'Bressingham White'	Elephant's Ears 'Bressingham White'	2L	Full pot	5
C v	Calluna vulgaris	Scots Heather	2L	Bushy	6
C t r	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus repens	Creeping Blueblossom	5L	Bushy; 5 brks	2
Ce d	Centaurea dealbata	Perennial Cornflower	2L	Full pot	5
E r	Echinops ritro	Small Globe Thistle	2L	Full pot	3
E f 'E G'	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'	Spindle 'Emerald Gaiety'	3L	Bushy; 7 brks	3
G ma	Geranium macrorrhizum	Balkan Cranesbill	2L	Full pot	4
H 'M W'	Hebe 'Mrs Winder'	Shrubby Veronica 'Mrs Winder'	3L	Bushy; 5 brks	3
H r	Hebe rakaiensis	Rakai Hebe	3L	Bushy; 5 brks	3
H f	Helleborus foetidus	Stinking Hellebore	2L	Full pot	4
H m 'W W'	Hydrangea macrophylla 'White Wave'	Hydrangea 'White Wave'	3L	Branched; 3 brks	3
J n	Jasminum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine	3L	Caned; several shoots; 4 brks	1
L an	Lavandula angustifolia	True Lavender	3L	Bushy; 5 brks	3
L x p	Lonicera x purpusii	Winter Honeysuckle	3L	Branched; 3 brks	2
P ce	Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum	2L	Branched; 3 brks	1
S j 'A W'	Spiraea japonica 'Anthony Waterer'	Japanese Spirea 'Anthony Waterer'	3L	Branched; 6 brks	3

Ornamental Shrub mix OM4 (Shady)

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Root Zone	Specification	per m²
A ni	Allium nigrum	Black Garlic		Grade 10/12	1
A h 'B G'	Anemone hupehensis 'Bressingham Glow'	Japanese Anemone 'Bressingham Glow'	3L	Full pot	4
B t	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	3L	Branched; 5 brks	2
B 'B W'	Bergenia 'Bressingham White'	Elephant's Ears 'Bressingham White'	2L	Full pot	5
C j	Camellia japonica	Common Camellia	3-4L	Leader with laterals; 2/3 brks	3
E f 'E G'	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'	Spindle 'Emerald Gaiety'	3L	Bushy; 7 brks	3
G ma	Geranium macrorrhizum	Balkan Cranesbill	2L	Full pot	4
H 'M W'	Hebe 'Mrs Winder'	Shrubby Veronica 'Mrs Winder'	3L	Bushy; 5 brks	3
H m 'B W'	Hydrangea macrophylla 'Blue Wave'	Hydrangea 'Blue Wave'	5L	Branched; 5 brks	2
H m 'W W'	Hydrangea macrophylla 'White Wave'	Hydrangea 'White Wave'	3L	Branched; 3 brks	3
L per	Lonicera periclymenum	Common Honeysuckle	2L	Caned; several shoots; 2 brks	1
O x b	Osmanthus x burkwoodii	Burkwood Osmanthus	3L	Bushy; 4 brks	3
P lau 'O L'	Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken'	Cherry Laurel 'Otto Luyken'	3L	Bushy; 3 brks	3
R arv	Rosa arvensis	Field Rose	3L	Branched; 5 brks	2
S l	Salix lanata	Woolly Willow	2L	Branched; 2 brks	4
S co	Sarcococca confusa	a Sweet Box	3L	Bushy; 6 brks	4

Ornamental Shrub mix OM5 (For Easement and POS areas)

Abbrev.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Root Zone	Specification	per m
A sph	Allium sphaerocephalon	Round-headed Leek	2L	Full pot	1
A nem	Anemone nemorosa	Wood Anemone	2L	Full pot	1
A div	Aster divaricatus	White Wood Aster	3L	Full pot	4
B 'B W'	Bergenia 'Bressingham White'	Elephant's Ears 'Bressingham White'	5L	Full pot	3
B m 'J F'	Brunnera macrophylla 'Jack Frost'	Siberian Bugloss 'Jack Frost'	5L	Full pot	2
C x a 'K F'	Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	Feather Reed Grass 'Karl Foerster'	5L	Full pot	2
C m 'I D'	Carex morrowii 'Ice Dance'	Japanese Sedge 'Ice Dance'	5L	Full pot	4
C ter	Choisya ternata	Mexican Orange Blossom	5L	Full pot	2
C av 'Z'	Corylus avellana 'Zellernuss'	Hazel 'Zellernuss'	5L	Full pot	1
D c 'Go'	Deschampsia cespitosa 'Goldtau'	Tufted Hair Grass 'Goldtau'	5L	Full pot	2
D f-m	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	5L	Full pot	1
G 'A F'	Geranium Patricia	Cranesbill Patricia	3L	Full pot	4
He a	Helenium 'Indianersommer'	Sneezeweed 'Indianersommer'	5L	Full pot	1
H arg	Helleborus argutifolius	Corsican Hellebore	5-7.5L	Full pot	2
L n	Laurus nobilis	Bay Laurel	5L	Full pot	2
Ly c	Lysimachia clethroides	Gooseneck Loosestrife	5-7.5L	Full pot	2
MAG SUS	Magnolia 'Susan'	Magnolia 'Susan'	12L	Full pot	1
M sp	Mentha spicata	Spearmint	3L	Full pot	3
M si 'K S'	Miscanthus sinensis 'Kleine Silberspinne'	Eulalia 'Kleine Silberspinne'	5-7.5L	Full pot	2
M ca	Molinia caerulea	Purple Moor Grass	2L	Full pot	1
P v 'H M'	Panicum virgatum 'Heavy Metal'	Blue Switch Grass 'Heavy Metal'	5-7.5L	Full pot	2
R f s 'G'	Rudbeckia fulgida sullivantii 'Goldsturm'	Black-eyed Susan 'Goldsturm'	5L	Full pot	2
SAL AMI	Salvia 'Amistad'	Sage 'Amistad'	2L	Full pot	1
S aut	Sesleria autumnalis	Autumn Moor Grass	3L	Full pot	4
V b	Verbena bonariensis	Argentinian Vervain	5L	Full pot	3
V v	Veronicastrum virginicum 'Lavendelturm'	Culver's Root 'Lavendelturm'	5L	Full pot	1
V ma	Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle	5-7.5L	Full pot	2

PLANTING NOTES

General

1. Plant material shall be in accordance with the National Plant Specification. Plant handling and planting operations shall follow the guidelines in HTA 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants', Parts I-III.
2. Imported topsoil (if required) shall meet BS 3882 Multipurpose Grade standards and be sourced from an approved supplier. Existing topsoil for re-use must contain no more than 35% clay and at least 5% organic matter, with a pH range of 5.5-8.5. It must also be free from perennial weeds, weed seeds, and contaminants, with a maximum stone content of 20% (>20mm particle size) and individual stones no larger than 50mm in any dimension. Ameliorate or screen existing topsoil as necessary to meet these specifications.
3. Soil conditioner: Apply a 75mm depth of sanitized and stabilized compost conforming to BSI PAS 100. Incorporate into the topsoil to a minimum depth of 150mm during cultivation. Compost must be certified by the Compost Association or sourced from an approved supplier.
4. Mulch all planting beds with matured coniferous bark (5-35mm particle size) to a minimum depth of 75mm over weed-free soil after planting and watering operations.

Existing Features

5. Protect existing grassland areas retained on site from damage during construction. Re-seed any bare or disturbed areas after works are complete.
6. Protect all retained trees in accordance with BS5837 (2012) during construction works.

Tree Planting

7. Tree pits in soft landscape areas:
   - Multi-stem and standard: 1200mm diameter x 600mm depth.
   - Standard (selected) and feathered: 600mm diameter x 600mm depth.
   - Whips/Transplants: Pits 150mm wider and 75mm deeper than root spread.
   - Support trees with 2 x 75mm diameter stakes, cut 600mm above ground level, and 2 x adjustable tree ties.
   - All tree pits to be backfilled with excavated topsoil and compost, mixed with slow-release fertiliser, quantity in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, and firmed in.
8. Install rabbit protection for all whips and transplants using spiral HDPE guards 0.6m high x 50mm diameter (or larger, to suit girth). Secure guards with 900mm bamboo canes inserted 300mm below ground. Protection must allow natural tree movement and unrestricted growth.
9. Fit all street trees with aeration/watering pipes and inlets.
10. Tree pit barrier to be installed to all tree pits within 3m of any underground service routes. Barrier material to be agreed. Contractor to confirm locations of all services prior to implementation.

Mixed Native Hedgerow Planting

11. Prepare a 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep weed-free trench (or larger as required to accommodate root spread). Fork over and “rip” the trench base and sides to improve drainage before backfilling. Use an appropriate mix of excavated topsoil and compost if necessary (Compost Association certified or from an approved supplier). Work by hand near existing trees or hedgerows. Avoid herbicide application.
12. For existing hedgerows: Fill gaps >0.5m with bare-root transplants and container-grown shrubs planted at 0.5m centres. Hand dig carefully to avoid damaging roots >2.5cm in diameter.
13. For new hedgerows: Plant shrubs at 0.5m centres. Transplants shall be notch-planted, while container-grown shrubs shall be pit-planted in pits 150mm wider than the root spread. Ensure the root collar sits at ground level after planting and firming.
14. Install rabbit protection as follows:
    - Transplants, cuttings, seedlings: Photodegradable PP tube guards (0.6m high x 50mm diameter or greater, to suit girth), supported by 900mm bamboo stakes.
    - Container-grown shrubs: Recycled HDPE photodegradable mesh guards (0.6m high x 150-180mm diameter or greater, to suit girth), supported by 900mm timber stakes.

Planting Beds and Ornamental Hedges

14. Incorporate 75mm of sanitized and stabilized compost (to BSI PAS 100) into topsoil to a minimum depth of 150mm.
15. Shrubs shall be planted in pits 150mm wider and 75mm deeper than the root spread, backfilled with a mix of excavated topsoil and compost. Incorporate slow-release fertilizer as per manufacturer's recommendations.
16. Mulch planting beds with matured coniferous bark (particle size 5-35mm) to a depth of 75mm over weed-free soil after planting and watering operations.

Proposed Grass Areas

17. Amenity grass: Turf according to BS 3969 or seed with a suitable amenity grass mix at 35g/m² or per the manufacturer's instructions.
18. Meadow grass: Broadcast seed at 4g/m² for areas of made or disturbed ground. Follow manufacturer's guidelines for preparation and sowing. Ensure thorough seedbed preparation to establish a fine tilth.

Planting Seasons

- Deciduous trees and shrubs: Late October to late March.
- Conifers and evergreens: September/October or April/May.
- Container-grown plants and grass turf: Any time with favourable ground and weather conditions.
- Grass seeding: August to October, subject to weather conditions.

Watering

All planting to be watered immediately after planting, and watered regularly during establishment period to ensure sucessful establishment.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Establishment and Maintenance Period (Years 1-5)

Pruning Generally

1. Remove all dead, damaged, or diseased tree branches, and dispose of all arisings off-site. Prune shrubs during the appropriate season to maintain health, encourage vigour, and prevent encroachment on paths or car parking areas. Deadhead flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants at the end of their flowering season.

Native Woodland Planting

2. Remove any non-native species that establish. Retain standing and fallen deadwood to promote habitat diversity and allow trees to develop a varied age structure over time.

Hedgerows

3. Prune hedgerows on one side each year, alternating on a 2- or 3-year rotation in February, to maintain a height of 2-3 meters. This encourages dense growth while providing habitats and foraging opportunities for wildlife.
4. Maintain a minimum width of 1.5 meters, ensuring the gap between the ground and the hedge base does not exceed 0.5 meters. Retain a 1-meter-wide strip of uncut grassland at the outer edge of the hedgerow.

Hedges

5. Formally prune proposed hedges, maintaining a 1-meter-wide weed-free strip (50 cm on either side of the hedge) for the first three to five years or until plants are established. Trim hedges to a height of 1-1.2 meters with a chamfered shape.

Amenity Grass

6. Regularly mow amenity grass to maintain a height between 35 mm and 75 mm. Remove clippings and apply a suitable fertiliser in spring of Year 2.

Meadow Grass

7. In the first year after seeding, mow meadow grass short twice (spring and autumn) to a height of 75 mm. In subsequent years, mow twice annually:
   - Summer (late July to late August) to a height of 150 mm.
   - Autumn (September) to a height of 75 mm.
   - Remove all arisings to reduce soil fertility.

General Maintenance

8. Maintain all planting and grass areas with the following tasks:
   - Provide adequate irrigation.
   - Control weeds through herbicide application or hand weeding.
   - Regularly pick litter.
   - Apply fertiliser in spring of Years 1, 2, and 3.
   - Replenish mulch as needed.
   - Inspect tree stakes, ties, and guying systems to ensure they are secure and not causing damage to tree stems.
9. Remove stakes and ties once trees are self-supporting, and dispose of materials appropriately.
10. Replace any plants that fail to thrive or die within the 5-year establishment period during the next suitable planting season.
12. Remove guards once trees have successfully established within years 3-5 of establishment period.

Long-Term Management Plan

Pruning Generally

1. Remove dead, damaged, or diseased tree branches and dispose of arisings off-site. Prune shrubs in the appropriate season to maintain health and vigour, avoiding cutting from March to August to prevent disturbance to breeding birds. Deadhead flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants after flowering.
2. Coppice Cornus (dogwood) on a 6-year rotation, with 50% coppiced every three years in spring to promote bushy growth and vibrant stems.

Native Woodland Planting

3. Remove any non-native species. Retain standing and fallen deadwood to enhance biodiversity and develop a diverse tree age structure over time.

Hedgerows

4. Prune hedgerows on a 2- or 3-year rotation, maintaining a height of 2-3 meters. Allow selected hedgerow trees to mature fully.
5. Ensure hedgerows retain a minimum width of 1.5 meters, with a base gap below 0.5 meters and a 1-meter-wide strip of uncut grassland along the outer edges.

Hedges

6. Prune hedges annually to promote dense growth and maintain the desired height and form.

Native Shrubs and Scrub Planting

7. Maintain native shrub and scrub areas with a focus on biodiversity. Ensure at least 1 meter of uncut grassland is preserved adjacent to planting zones.

Amenity Grass

8. Regularly mow amenity grass to a height of no more than 75 mm. Remove all clippings after each cut.

Meadow Grass

9. Mow meadow grass twice annually:
   - Summer (late July to late August) to 150 mm.
   - Autumn (September) to 75 mm.
10. Remove arisings to maintain soil fertility levels conducive to wildflower growth.

General Maintenance

11. Conduct annual inspections of soft and hard landscaping by a Landscape Contractor and an approved arboriculturist. Carry out necessary tree works to ensure safety and health. Regularly perform weed control and litter removal.

Rev	Date	Amendment	Initials
B	30/07/25	Planting mix for easement area and POS updated. Issued for planning.	CLB
-	04/03/25	Issued for planning.	CLB

Project:

FINCHWOOD PARK

PARCEL 11, 12 & 13

Client:

VISTRY THAMES VALLEY

Drawing:

PLANTING SCHEDULE

PLANNING

Drawing no: 24.1992.L103

Rev: B

Scale@A1: n/a **Date:** FEB '25 **Drawn:** AR/CLB **Checked:** JM

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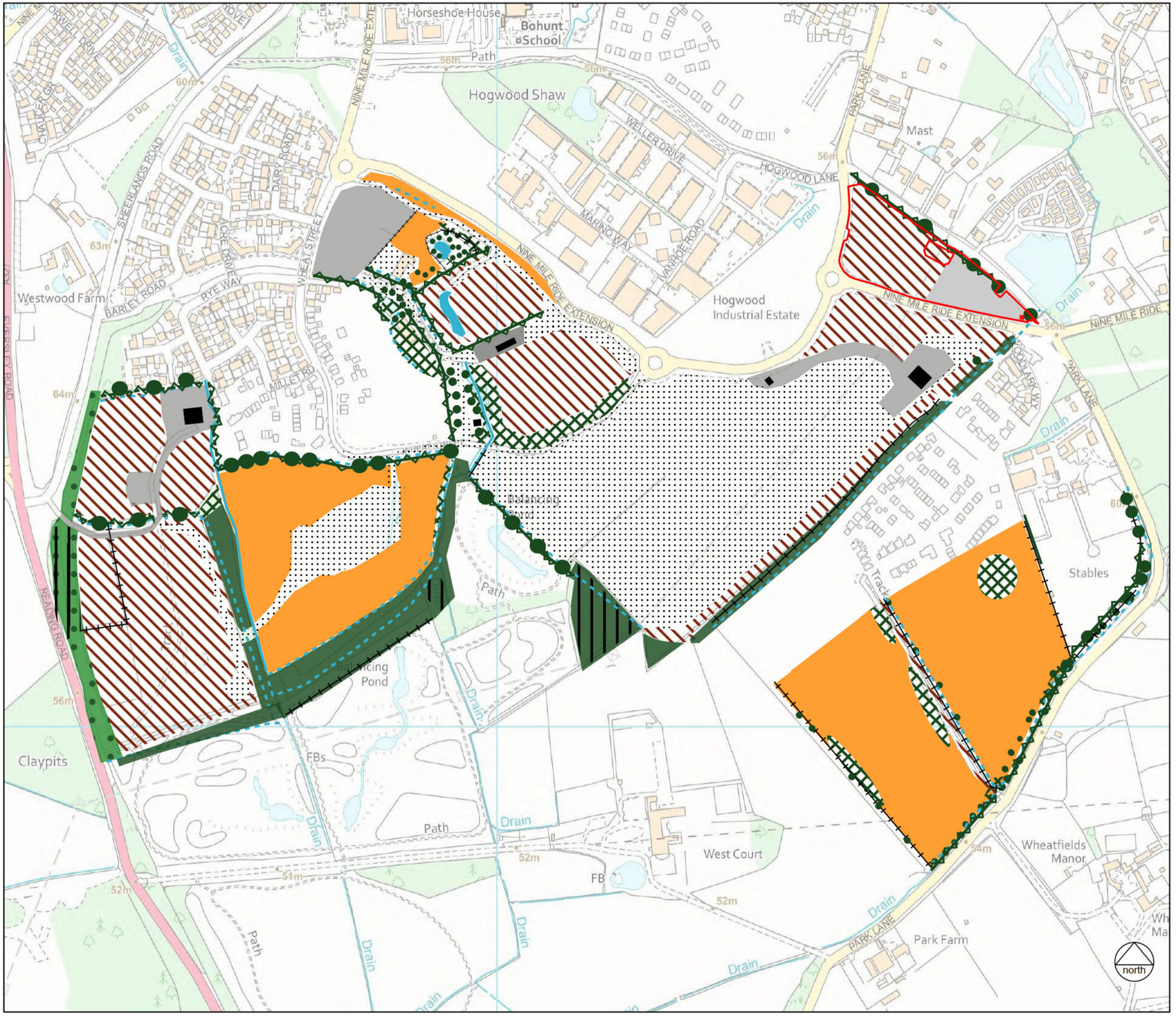
APPENDIX C

Existing Ecological Features



KEY

- Parcel 13 boundary
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland - (w1f)
- Other woodland - mixed - mainly broadleaved (w1h5)
- Ancient Woodland
- Scattered trees
- Native hedgerow - (h2a)
- Native hedgerow with trees - (h2a - 11)
- Non-native and ornamental hedgerow - (h3b)
- Mixed scrub - (h3h)
- Ruderal - (81)
- Developed land - sealed surface - (u1b)
- Modified grassland - (g4)
- Standing open water - (r1)
- Wet ditch / Dry ditch - (50)
- Bare ground - (510)
- Buildings
- Fence

CLIENT:
Vistry Thames Valley

PROJECT:
Hogwood Farm, Finchampstead

TITLE:
Parcel 13 - Phase 1 Habitat Survey Plan

SCALE AT A3:
NTS

DATE:
March 2025

442.2 / 01

The Stables, Howbery Park, Benson Lane, Wallingford, OX10 8BA
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Landscape Architecture
Masterplanning
Ecology

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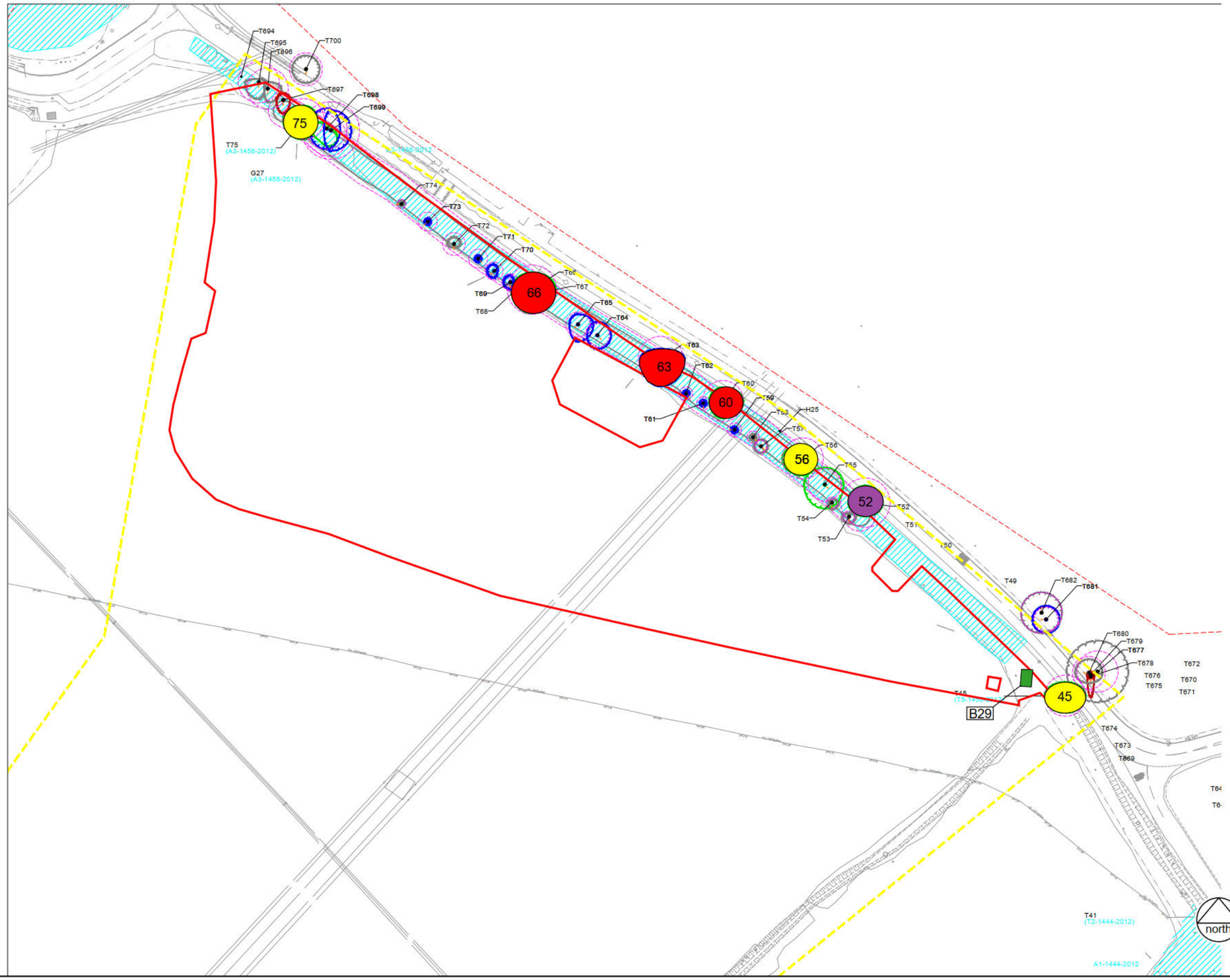

KEY

Parcel 13 boundary

BUILDING

Negligible bat roost potential

TREES

Confirmed bat roost recorded by Stantec in 2020

Moderate or higher bat roost potential (PRF-M)

Low bat roost potential (PRF-I)

All other trees within the site are regarded as having 'Negligible' potential to support roosting bats.

Roosting categories relate to roost potential in accordance with the BCT 2023 guidelines.

CLIENT:
Vistry Thames Valley

PROJECT:
Hogwood Farm, Finchampstead

TITLE:
Bat Roost Survey Summary Plan: Parcel 13

SCALE AT A3:
NTS

DATE:
March 2025

442.2 / 04

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APPENDIX D

Management Schedules

Grassland Management

Habitat Type	Management Phase	Operational objective	Activity	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Wildflower meadow	Establishment	Ensure establishment of a healthy sward.	Once established cut to a height of approximately 10cm. Remove cuttings. Carried out every 6-8 weeks throughout first growing season from mid-summer onwards.												
	Maintenance	Maintain and enhance meadow grassland for ecological diversity.	Cut once annually to no less than 10cm, at the end of August. Remove cuttings.												
Rough	Establishment	Ensure establishment of a healthy sward.	Once established cut to a height of approximately 10cm. Remove cuttings. Carried out every 6-8 weeks throughout first growing season from mid-summer onwards.												
	Maintenance	Maintain and enhance rough grassland areas.	Single cut to 10cm in late-spring on 2-3 year rotation. 30-40% to be cut in any one year.					1							
Amenity	Establishment	Ensure establishment of a healthy sward.	Carry out first cut once grass has reached 5cm, cutting off 1cm, and lightly roll. Maintain sward at 5cm by regular cutting at appropriate intervals through the growing season.			1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1		
	Maintenance	Maintain a short, neat sward for moderate recreational use. Prevent encroachment of woody species.	Regular cutting to 5cm throughout March-October (up to 14 times per year). Water and weed when needed.			1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1		
All new grassland	Establishment	Control problem species, e.g. Ragwort, Nettles, Thistle	Apply spot herbicide as required (Assume 1% of total area to be treated) or hand pull if within 5m of waterbodies					1							
	Maintenance	To maintain a healthy and uniform sward. Do not apply organic or inorganic fertilisers or lime. Do not apply insecticides, herbicides or fungicides; the exception is herbicides for the control of specific problem weeds – herbicides for these species should be applied by weed wiper or spot treatment with a back-pack sprayer.	Repair any erosion and settlement with re-seeding with the same species seed mix as used originally at appropriate time during the growing season. Control encroaching scrub.												

Note: Shaded blocks indicate recommended window for the relevant management activity to be carried out. Numbered blocks indicate that management should be carried out at this time and the frequency.

Native Scrub and Tree Management

Habitat Type	Management Phase	Operation Objective	Activity	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
New trees and native scrub planting	Establishment	Ensure establishment of healthy trees and scrub.	Protect with appropriate guards/fencing.												
			Maintain >1m weed-free zone around base of newly planted trees and shrubs using mulch and/ or 3 herbicide applications per year (or hand pulling if within 5m of waterbodies).				1		1			1			
			• Replace any dead plants during establishment period.												
		Ensure establishment by observing moisture levels around base of trees during dry months and tree stakes are intact.	• Water during long, dry spells. • Regularly check tree stakes until fully established, 3 times per year. Repair and replace damaged tree stakes and ties. Remove stakes once established. • Keep clear stems up to 2m.												
	Maintenance	Maintain and enhance for ecological diversity, amenity and public safety.	• Coppice shrubs on a 10 year rotation (or as required), cutting no more than 1/5 of all shrubs each year. Use brash from cuttings to protect stools, and stack logs. • Thin tree canopy from new woodland areas by gradually removing nurse species. Assess annually. • Inspect. Stop low branches and scrub encroaching onto footpaths.												
		Maintain for public safety and check for diseases.	Inspect. Fell dangerous trees, remove dangerous branches.												
Plant guards	Establishment	Protect from animal damage.	Inspect and maintain guards twice a year for up to 5 years after planting.												
Tree stakes	Maintenance	Maintain for support of trees until self supporting.	Check ties 3 times per year. Tighten/loosen and replace as necessary. Remove stakes once established.												

Note: Shaded blocks indicate recommended window for the relevant management activity to be carried out.

Hedgerows and Boundary Management

Type	Management Phase	Operational Objective	Activity	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Native and Ornamental Hedgerows (new)	Establishment	Establish new species-rich native hedgerows, native hedgerows and ornamental hedgerows.	Plant hedgerows and protect with appropriate guards (see 'Trees and Scrub' schedule). Cut annually for 3 years to encourage bushy growth.												
	Maintenance	Maintain and enhance ecological value. Allow the development of standard trees within the hedges.	Species-rich native hedgerows (informal): Cut on 2-3 year cycle with tractor mounted cutter or hand held equipment, with 1/3 of hedges being cut every year on rotation.												
			Native hedgerows and ornamental hedgerows (formal): Cut up to 3 times a year using tractor mounted cutter or hand held equipment (preceded by nesting bird check where appropriate).						1		1		1		
Native Hedgerows (existing)	Establishment	Enhance hedgerows for wildlife and habitat connectivity. Plant up gaps in existing hedgerow.	Plant up gaps to correspond with existing width of hedgerow and protect new planting with appropriate guards (see 'Trees and Scrub' schedule). Cut annually until height matches with existing.												
	Maintenance	Maintain and enhance ecological value. Allow the development of standard trees within the hedges.	Cut on 2-3 year cycle with tractor mounted cutter or hand held equipment, with 1/3 of hedges being cut every year.												
Plant guards	Establishment	Protect from animal damage.	Inspect and maintain guards twice a year for up to 5 years after planting (see 'Trees and Scrub' schedule).												
Fences and gates	Maintenance	Maintain condition and safety, and integrity of fencing and any gates not pertaining to private curtilages.	Inspect annually and repair as necessary.												
All boundaries	Maintenance	Maintain condition and ensure boundaries are fulfilling duties.	Inspect twice per annum.												

Note: Shaded blocks indicate recommended window for the relevant management activity to be carried out. Numbered blocks indicate that management should be carried out at this time and the frequency.

Furniture, Footpath and Miscellaneous Management

Type	Management Phase	Operational Objective	Activity	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Furniture (benches, bins etc)	Maintenance	Ensure furniture is safe and fit for purpose. Become aware of any site vandalism.	Assessment carried out annually during site inspection.												
Footpaths	Maintenance	Maintain footpaths in good order, removing encroaching vegetation, weeds and repair any structural damage.	Apply herbicide annually if required. Review potholes annually and reprofile as necessary.												
Litter and fly tipping	Establishment, Maintenance	Ensure site is kept free from litter and fly tipping.	Clear litter from site while undertaking maintenance tasks throughout the year. Fly tipping to be monitored and reviewed.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deadwood	Maintenance	Construct log and brash piles through areas of habitat from deadwood and felled trees/scrub.	Create piles from deadwood and felled vegetation during maintenance.												
Non-native Invasive Species	Establishment, Maintenance	Prevent re-establishment of non-native invasive species.	Inspect annually and control any alien or invasive species (e.g. Rhododendron) as they appear.												
Site inspection and audit	Maintenance	Ensure site is establishing, identify any particular problems as early as possible. Ensure maintenance is running effectively in the long term.	Inspection of site establishment and maintenance effectiveness every 6 months. Update management plan as appropriate.												

Note: Shaded blocks indicate recommended window for the relevant management activity to be carried out. Numbered blocks indicate that management should be carried out at this time and the frequency.