

30 YEAR HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Site:	Greenfield Lane, Rochdale
References:	83-024-R4
Date:	11 August 2026
Client:	M.C.I. Developments Ltd





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QUALITY ASSURANCE

Report references

83-024-R4

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

M.C.I. Developments Ltd commissioned E3P to undertake a 30 Year Habitat Management and Maintenance Plan at Greenfield Lane, Rochdale, hereafter referred to as “the site”.

This report has been prepared by Benjamin Hartley, Project Manager – Ecology at E3P. Benjamin holds a qualifying CIEEM membership and has experience undertaking Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, protected species surveys and ecological mitigation for a wide variety of projects across the UK.

1.2. PREVIOUS SURVEYS

1.2.1. PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL, E3P, 2026

E3P undertook a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) on-site in May 2026 (Report reference: 83-024 R1). The survey included a Condition Assessment of the on-site habitats. During the survey, the site was found to comprise developed land; sealed surface, a building, vacant or derelict land, introduced shrub, ruderal/ephemeral, modified grassland, bramble scrub, mixed scrub, individual trees, other woodland; broadleaved, and other woodland; mixed. Rochdale Canal is situated adjacent to the northern site boundary.

1.2.2. STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY METRIC REPORT, E3P, 2026

E3P completed a Statutory Biodiversity Metric Report in July 2026 (Report reference: 83-024-R2). The biodiversity metric results showed a loss of 3.39 (-51.53%) habitat units and a gain of 0.10 hedgerow units and 0.03 (19.11%) watercourse units. The habitat trading rules of the metric have also not been satisfied as habitats lost have not been compensated for by habitats of the same or higher distinctiveness.



1.3. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site extends to 1.40 ha. The site is located in Rochdale. Greenfield Lane is situated within the site boundary, which connects to the Rochdale Bypass (A664). The Rochdale Canal defines the site's northern boundary, whilst an area of woodland lies beyond the canal. Residential land is situated adjacent to the south and west of the site. Commercial and vacant land is located adjacent to the eastern site boundary. Please refer to Figure 1.1 for the approximate site location.

Figure 1.1 Approximate Site Location





2. RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. SITE RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNDING

Management of the newly created habitats and retained habitats will be maintained for the first year by the Landscape Contractor responsible for the implementation of the works. The contract will include a defects liability clause to ensure replacement planting is carried out and successful establishment achieved. The habitats will be maintained by a landscape contractor until such time that the green spaces are handed over to a management company, which is dependent upon legal completions. All works associated with the implementation and management of the habitats will be funded by M.C.I. Developments Ltd.

2.2. ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

Ecological constraints on site may influence management. Common amphibians, foraging, roosting, and commuting bats, badgers (*Meles meles*), hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*), otters (*Lutra lutra*), birds, reptiles, and notable invertebrates are anticipated on the site. The presence of these species will be considered when addressing management techniques and timings.

Appendix II outlines timings of work and when ecological supervision will be required due to the potential presence of protected species on and adjacent to the site.



3. PROPOSED LANDSCAPING FEATURES

The landscape design is outlined within the Landscape Proposals (TBA, 2026, Drawing reference: 7853.01, Revision: B). The habitats to be retained and created are also detailed in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Report produced by E3P in 2026 (Report Reference: 83-024-R2).

The current 30-year HMMP covers the following habitats:

- ✳ Retained and proposed urban trees;
- ✳ Retained other woodland; broadleaved;
- ✳ Proposed wildflower seed mix and proposed turf/seed mix to areas of Public Open Space (POS);
- ✳ Proposed native shrub mix;
- ✳ Proposed native hedgerow; and
- ✳ Enhanced watercourse.



4. MANAGEMENT

The Work Schedule, located in Appendix II, details the locations and timings of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features on and adjacent to the site.

4.1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The management plan sets out how habitats will be protected and managed appropriately during the operational phase of development for the long-term benefit to local wildlife. The plan is to be followed by all contractors on-site.

The plan covers the following points:

- ✳ Demonstrate objectives and targets required for proposed and retained habitats to meet target condition in line with the Biodiversity Metric Report.
- ✳ Outline the working methods to be followed during the construction phase, regarding retained habitats and associated local wildlife.
- ✳ Outline habitat measures and management which will improve the site's suitability for local wildlife and ensure the habitat condition.
- ✳ Outline monitoring procedures of ecological features within the site.

4.2. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The following sections should be read in conjunction with the Biodiversity Metric Report, which details the target condition and target time in which the condition of each habitat will be achieved and the Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment Criteria each habitat needs to meet their respective target condition.

Please see Appendix II for the Work Schedule and Appendix III for the Monitoring Schedule. A schedule detailing the expected condition each habitat is expected to achieve over a 30-year period is detailed in Appendix IV.



4.2.1. RETAINED TREES AND WOODLAND AND PROPOSED TREES

Areas of other woodland; broadleaved throughout the site, will be retained, and several trees are to be retained and proposed on-site.

Adequate protective fencing will be installed around trees, where practical, before any construction works begin on-site.

Tree protection fencing will consist of a vertical scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts. The vertical poles must be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Welded mesh panels will be fixed onto this framework.

Any fence post excavations within retained trees' Root Protection Areas (RPA) are to be carried out manually, using hand-held tools only, and in accordance with the guidelines set out in Section 7.2.1 of BS5837:2012.

All proposed landscaping to be carried out within and close to the retained trees' RPA should be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance detailed in Section 8 of BS5837:2012.

The trees and woodland parcels will be managed to be of maximum benefit to wildlife, such as terrestrial mammals, bats, and nesting birds. Management and maintenance will take place outside of the nesting bird season (nesting bird season is March to September, inclusive) and will be managed for wildlife. If management and maintenance of the trees need to be undertaken during the nesting season, then a suitably qualified ecologist should inspect the area no more than 48 hours prior to the works. Should any nests, or nests in construction, be located, a suitable stand-off distance should be maintained until the young have fledged. The ecologist will advise on suitable stand-offs and provide a toolbox talk to all site contractors regarding their working limits and legal implications.

As part of the long-term management plan, monitoring will include:

- ✳ Retained other woodland; broadleaved will be monitored to ensure it maintains its 'Moderate' Condition Assessment Score of 29 out of 39 condition assessment criteria as detailed in the Biodiversity Net Gain report (Report Reference: 83-024-R2).
- ✳ Retained individual trees will be managed to ensure their 'Moderate' condition is maintained over a 30-year period
- ✳ Proposed individual trees will be managed to ensure they reach their 'Moderate' condition within 27 years.



Table 4.1 details the management approach for the retained and proposed individual trees.

Table 4.1 Retained and Proposed Individual Trees Management Approach

CONDITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		RETAINED INDIVIDUAL TREES MANAGEMENT APPROACH	PROPOSED INDIVIDUAL TREES MANAGEMENT APPROACH
A	The tree is a native species (or more than 70% within the block are native species).	Native species will be maintained on-site.	Proposed trees will comprise native species.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide.	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.	Individual trees automatically pass this criterion.
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	There will be no impact on tree health from human activities. No herbicides will be used, and trees will not be regularly pruned; and will only be pruned where there are health and safety concerns.	There will be no impact on tree health from human activities. No herbicides will be used, and trees will not be regularly pruned; and will only be pruned where there are health and safety concerns.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	The trees' canopy area beneath the trees will be maintained for retained trees.	The trees' canopy area beneath the trees will be planted with grassland for proposed trees.

4.2.2. PROPOSED WILDFLOWER SEED MIX AND PROPOSED TURF/SEED MIX TO AREAS OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (POS)

Wildflower seed mix will be incorporated into the scheme, which will form other neutral grassland, and the habitat will be managed to ensure it reaches 'Moderate' condition within five years. Areas of close mown grassland will also be turfed/sown within the site. The newly created grasslands will be of value for invertebrates, amphibians, bats, badgers and hedgehogs and will be managed for a period of 30 years.

The wildflower seed mix will comprise EM2 Standard General-Purpose Meadow Mixture or similar. The wildflower meadow will be cut twice annually in March and September to 40-60 mm, with encroaching scrub and noxious weeds such as common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), common ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*), broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), and self-seeded tree saplings cleared at this time. The timing of the cuts should be as above but will be dependent on the presence of any wildflowers in the sward; cutting should not take place until after the desirable species have set and dispersed



seed. All arisings will be allowed to lie in situ for one week to allow seeds to be cast within the area prior to removal from the site and maximise their potential for wildlife or used to create hibernacula.

Turf (extra quality meadow) and A22 seed mix to areas of POS will be included within the scheme, which will comprise modified grassland. There is no specific management of the grassland as it is due to reach its 'Poor' condition within one year. However, it is recommended that the area is maintained to ensure there is an absence of invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area. The initial cut will be carried out when first growth is apparent, with cutting undertaken at appropriate intervals during the growing season to maintain a 40 mm high sward of grass.

Any self-seeded trees and developing scrub within the grassland areas should be removed at the same time.

The measures outlined in Table 4.2 will be implemented for the proposed other neutral grassland.

Table 4.2 Other Neutral Grassland Creation and Management Approach

CONDITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		PROPOSED OTHER NEUTRAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type.	The grassland proposed in areas of the wildflower seed areas will be planted with EM2 Standard General-Purpose Meadow Mixture or similar. The mix comprises 20% wildflowers and 80% grasses, and contains species that are characteristic of traditional meadows across a wide range of soil types.
	Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	



CONDITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	PROPOSED OTHER NEUTRAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH
B Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm), creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	For the areas of proposed grassland, the sown meadow species are perennial and are slower to establish. As such, after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, these will offer shelter for the sown seedlings and provide opportunities for invertebrates. The first cutting of the annual weeds should not be undertaken until mid to late summer. Following the first year, once established, grasses will be cut at the start and the end of the growing season, as will the retained grassland to allow late flowering species to set seed. During the cutting, the sward will be varied with 20% less than 7 cm and 20% more than 7 cm.
D Cover of bracken is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) is less than 5%.	Any scrub or bracken growth or encroachment will be removed to ensure scrub cover is less than 5% and bracken cover is less than 20% in the wildflower seed mix.
E Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of the total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	The site will be monitored annually, and any invasive non-native species that arise will be removed by a specialist contractor in the wildflower seed mix to prevent them from becoming established and spreading to the wider area. Any noxious and injurious weeds will also be removed.

Any areas of wildflower seed which fail to provide a good quality initially will be re-cultivated and re-sown as required. No pesticides or herbicides will be used on the grassland to protect any protected species or invertebrate prey utilising the habitat and to encourage greater species diversity within the sward. Should weed species become a problem, they would be dealt with by hand if practicable. If chemical control of weeds is required, spot treatment would be



allowed. Full consideration for the environment would be taken when selecting the method of control and the chemical to be used. An ecologist will be consulted prior to the use of any chemicals within the area.

Areas of bare ground or worn surfaces will be reseeded. Should areas of grassland continually fail to establish, an ecologist will be consulted regarding the use of alternative seed mixes to include more shade-tolerant species.

4.2.3. PROPOSED NATIVE SHRUB PLANTING MIX

The proposed native shrub planting mix (mixed scrub) will be managed for the benefit of wildlife. Plant borders will be kept weed and rubbish-free, and any loose plants re-firmed. All borders will be regularly watered in times of drought and receive an annual application of slow-release fertiliser. Mulch will be regularly topped up to original levels.

Plants will be pruned/maintained where required. Management and maintenance will take place outside of the nesting bird season (nesting bird season is March to September, inclusive) and the hedgehog hibernation period (hibernation period is December to March, inclusive). The proposed native shrub mix will be managed to ensure it reaches 'Moderate' condition within five years and will be managed over a period of 30 years.

Table 4.3 outlines the management approaches in order to meet the condition assessment criteria.

Table 4.3 Mixed Scrub Creation Management Approach

CONDITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		PROPOSED MIXED SCRUB MANAGEMENT APPROACH
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, at least 80% of scrub is native, there are at least three native woody species, and no single species comprises more than 75% of the cover.	The proposed mixed shrub planting will be managed to ensure it maintains three native woody species, with management to ensure that no one species will comprise more than 75%.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA), and species indicative of suboptimal conditions make up less than 5% of ground cover.	The proposed scrub will be monitored annually, and any invasive non-native species that arise will be removed by a specialist contractor to prevent them from becoming established and spreading to the wider area. Undesirable species, such as creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), common nettle, cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>), snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>), buddleia (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>), cotoneaster, and Spanish bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>), will also be removed.



CONDITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		PROPOSED MIXED SCRUB MANAGEMENT APPROACH
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	The proposed scrub will be managed to ensure it maintains a well-developed edge. This will be carried out using planting techniques in addition to selective clearing. The habitat immediately surrounding the scrub will not be intensively managed, and instead, will be maintained to ensure tall grassland or forbs are present between the scrub and any adjacent habitats.

4.2.4. PROPOSED NATIVE HEDGEROW

A native hedgerow has been proposed within the site which will be managed to ensure it reaches 'Moderate' condition within five years. The measures outlined in Table 4.4 will be implemented.

Table 4.4 Native Hedgerow Creation and Management Approach

CONDITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		PROPOSED NATIVE HEDGEROW MANAGEMENT APPROACH
B1	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Additional hedgerow planting will be required where the habitat becomes degraded and gaps form between the ground and base of the canopy greater than 0.5 m.
B2	Gaps make up <10% of the total length, and no canopy gaps >5m.	The pruning regime of the hedgerow will ensure that gaps in the hedge canopy make up less than 10% of the total length, and no single canopy gap will be greater than 5 m. Gaps over 0.5 m along the length of the hedge should be restored with planting. Management of the hedgerow will avoid nesting season (nesting bird season is March to September, inclusive).
C1	>1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: measured from the outer edge of hedgerow, and is present on one side of the hedge (at least).	At least 1 m width of undisturbed ground along at least one side of the hedgerow should be protected by demarcation fencing in line with BS5837:2012 during construction. Post-construction, the area should be left unmown.
C2	Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	The undisturbed ground will be monitored annually, and any plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils that arise will be removed to ensure they do not dominate >20% of the undisturbed ground.



CONDITION ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		PROPOSED NATIVE HEDGEROW MANAGEMENT APPROACH
D1	>90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	The hedgerow and surrounding ground will be monitored annually, and any invasive non-native species that arise will be removed by a specialist contractor to prevent them from becoming established and spreading to the wider area.
D2	>90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	At least 1 m width of undisturbed ground along at least one side of the hedgerow should be protected by demarcation fencing in line with BS5837:2012 during construction. Post-construction, the area should be left unmown.

4.2.5. ENHANCED WATERCOURSE

The Rochdale Canal, located along the northern site boundary, is currently subject to minor encroachment along the southern bank top due to the presence of vacant and derelict land. Based on current plans, the southern riparian zone will be naturally vegetated and enhanced with woodland and wildflower meadow, resulting in the riparian encroachment being reduced to 'No encroachment'. To ensure the encroachment remains at 'No encroachment', the grassland and woodland management approaches detailed above will need to be followed.



4.3. FUTURE MONITORING AND REPORTING

A completion report will be submitted to and approved in writing by the Responsible Body, evidencing the completed habitat enhancements from the start of the planting period and for a minimum of 30 years. Monitoring reports shall also be submitted to the Responsible Body in writing in accordance with the methodology and frequency specified in this report. Monitoring of the habitats created, and subsequent report submission will be undertaken in August/September during years 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 30 years along with the management plan reviews. These will entail site visits, condition assessments and mapping of all on-site habitats. Any remediation works required to improve habitats will be highlighted for the management company with associated ecological constraints/mitigation. If any habitats fail to be established, additional management may be required with additional visits once a year until establishment. Please see Appendix IV for the schedule detailing the expected condition each habitat is expected to achieve over a 30-year period.

Notice in writing shall also be given to the Responsible Body when works laid out in this Plan have been implemented, and the habitat creation/enhancement works have been completed.

If the Target Conditions for habitats are not being achieved, increased management will be required with additional visits once a year until the target conditions are on track for 30-year management.

The management plans are to be reviewed during years 5, 10, 15 and 30. The plans are to be revised as appropriate, and the frequency of visits for certain habitats may be increased or decreased depending on the progress made towards establishment.



5. REFERENCES

- ✿ Bat Conservation Trust (2018). Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK: Bats and the Built Environment Series
- ✿ Collins, J. (ed.) (2023). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th edition. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- ✿ E3P (2026). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (report reference: 83-024-R1).
- ✿ E3P (2026). Statutory Biodiversity Metric Report (report reference: 83-024-R2).
- ✿ English Nature (2001). Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines.
- ✿ Environment Alliance (2007). PPG5: Pollution Prevention Guidelines; Works and Maintenance in or Near Water; PPG5.
- ✿ Institute of Lighting Engineers (2005). Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light.
- ✿ Natural England Joint Publication JP039 (2021). The biodiversity metric 3.0: auditing and accounting for biodiversity.
- ✿ Trevor Bridge Associates (2026). Landscape Proposals (Drawing reference: 7853.01, Revision: B).
- ✿ Wildlife and Countryside Act (2010) Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

END OF REPORT

Appendix I: Limitations





GENERAL

This report and any associated works (together comprising the "Services") were compiled and carried out by E3P for the client (as present in Section 1) under the E3P "Terms of Business" or with those parties with whom a warranty agreement has been executed, or with whom an assignment has been agreed and outlined in the body of the report.

Unless explicitly agreed otherwise, in writing, this report has been prepared under E3P Standard Terms and Business as included within our proposal to the Client.

Project-specific appointment documents may be agreed upon at our discretion, and a charge may be levied for both the time to review and finalise appointment documents and also for associated changes to the appointment terms. E3P reserves the right to amend the fee should any changes to the appointment terms create an increased risk to E3P.

Appendix II: Work Schedule





WORKS	METHODS	TIMING	ECOW REQUIRED?
Vegetation Management – Common Amphibians	Any common amphibians encountered will be moved by hand away from vegetation management activities.	During vegetation management.	No
Vegetation Management – Badgers	Precautionary Working Methods (PWMs) are to be followed during the management of on-site habitats deemed suitable for badger, including during the cutting of grassland and management of shrub, hedgerow and woodland.	Throughout the management.	No
Pre-Vegetation Clearance Works – Breeding Birds	Vegetation management works are to be completed outside of the nesting bird season. This includes removal of diseased trees and pruning of hedgerows. If this is not possible, the area will be subject to a nesting bird check by the ECoW, within 48 hours of works commencing. If a nest (or nest in construction) is found, a suitable stand-off area will be maintained.	Within 48 hours of vegetation clearance during March to September (inclusive).	Yes
Vegetation Management – Reptiles	The site shows suitability for a small number of reptiles and has the potential to be colonised by the species in the future. Therefore, during future maintenance of the habitats, including the cutting of the grassland, pruning of the hedgerow, woodland and scrub etc reptiles should be considered.	During vegetation management.	Yes
Vegetation Management – Otter	PWMs are to be followed during the management of on-site habitats deemed suitable for otter, including during the management of woodland.	Throughout the management.	No
Vegetation Management – Hedgehog	Ecologist to check for hedgehogs during the grassland management and scrub management deemed suitable for hedgehogs.	During the hedgehog hibernation period (December to March, inclusive).	Yes

Appendix III: Annual Habitat Monitoring Schedule





MANAGEMENT REQUIRED	FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMEDIAL MEASURES	TIME OF YEAR WORKS ARE UNDERTAKEN	PROTECTED SPECIES CONSTRAINTS	ECOLOGICAL SUPERVISION REQUIRED?
Retained Trees and Woodland and Proposed Trees					
Check condition	Yearly	Check the condition of trees for signs of disease and damage.	April and November	Birds - Will avoid nesting bird season (March to September, inclusive) where possible.	No (if undertaken outside of nesting bird season).
Pruning	Yearly	Plants will be inspected twice a year and pruned where necessary.	October to February	Birds - Will avoid nesting bird season (March to September, inclusive) where possible.	No (if undertaken outside of nesting bird season).
			March to September	Birds – During nesting bird season (March to September, inclusive).	Yes, for birds in line with Appendix II
Watering	Ongoing	Watering of retained trees.	April to October	No	No
Proposed Native Hedgerow					
Invasive plant species control	Yearly	Inspect for any invasive species and remove if identified.	As required	No	No
Lost/damaged plants	Ongoing	Replace lost/damaged planting.	As required	No	No
Weed control	Monthly	Removal by hand or spot use of chemicals if species indicative of nutrient enrichment become problematic	March to September	No	No, however, an ecologist will be consulted prior to the use of chemicals within the area.
Native hedgerow management	Every 5 years	Trim back to a minimum of 1.5m height and width.	As required	Birds- Will avoid nesting bird season where possible.	No (if undertaken outside of nesting bird season and



MANAGEMENT REQUIRED	FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMEDIAL MEASURES	TIME OF YEAR WORKS ARE UNDERTAKEN	PROTECTED SPECIES CONSTRAINTS	ECOLOGICAL SUPERVISION REQUIRED?
		Vegetation to be removed or planted as required.		Common amphibians, reptiles, hedgehogs, and badgers.	hibernating hedgehog season). Yes, for reptiles and hedgehogs in line with Appendix II
Proposed Wildflower Seed Mix and Proposed Turf/Seed Mix To Areas of Public Open Space (POS)					
Watering	Ongoing	Watering; apply sufficient water during periods of drought.	March to September	No	No
Damaged grassland	Ongoing	Replace worn or damaged grassland areas by overseeding	As required	No	No
Weed control	Monthly	Removal by hand or spot use of chemicals if species indicative of nutrient enrichment become problematic	March to September	No	No, however, an ecologist will be consulted prior to the use of chemicals within the area.
Grass cutting	Twice yearly	Grass will be cut to 40-60 mm twice a year.	March and September	Common amphibians, reptiles, hedgehogs, and badgers.	Yes, for reptiles and hedgehogs in line with Appendix II
Invasive plant species control	Yearly	Inspect for any invasive species and remove if identified.	As required	No	No
Scrub and bracken clearance	Yearly	Scrub and bracken will be cut to prevent encroachment into the grassland.	September to November	Birds - Will avoid nesting bird season (March to September, inclusive) where possible.	No (if undertaken outside of nesting bird season and



MANAGEMENT REQUIRED	FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMEDIAL MEASURES	TIME OF YEAR WORKS ARE UNDERTAKEN	PROTECTED SPECIES CONSTRAINTS	ECOLOGICAL SUPERVISION REQUIRED?
				Common amphibians, reptiles, hedgehogs, and badgers.	hibernating hedgehog season). Yes, for reptiles and hedgehogs in line with Appendix II
Proposed Native Shrub Planting Mix					
Rotational coppicing	Yearly for the first 5 years, then once every 10 to 15 years.	Coppicing of native species to encourage understory growth, to allow an age range.	September to November	Birds - Will avoid nesting bird season where possible. Common amphibians, reptiles, hedgehogs, and badgers	No (if undertaken outside of nesting bird season and hibernating hedgehog season). Yes, for reptiles and hedgehogs in line with Appendix II
Pruning / cutting	Twice yearly	Plants to be inspected twice a year and pruned where necessary.	October to February	Birds - Will avoid nesting bird season (March to September, inclusive) where possible. Common amphibians, badgers, reptiles, and hedgehogs.	No (if undertaken outside of nesting bird season). Yes, for reptiles and hedgehogs in line with Appendix II
			March to September	Birds – During nesting bird season (March to September, inclusive). Common amphibians, badgers, reptiles, and hedgehogs.	Yes, for birds, reptiles, and hedgehogs in line with Appendix II



MANAGEMENT REQUIRED	FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMEDIAL MEASURES	TIME OF YEAR WORKS ARE UNDERTAKEN	PROTECTED SPECIES CONSTRAINTS	ECOLOGICAL SUPERVISION REQUIRED?
Lost / damaged plants	Ongoing	Replace lost/damaged planting.	As required	No	No
Weed control	Monthly	Removal by hand or spot use of chemicals if weeds become problematic.	March to September	No	No, however, an ecologist will be consulted prior to the use of chemicals within the area.
Enhanced Watercourse					
Invasive plant species control	Ongoing	Removal and control.	September to February	No	No
Ensure features are representative of RCA indexes for bank top, bank face, channel margin and channel bed features.	Yearly	Interventions to the watercourses may be required, though this will be dependent on the features identified.	Dependent on features to be impacted.	Potential impacts to nesting birds, otters, badgers, reptiles, and hedgehogs.	Yes – Ecologist will need to be consulted on the works required.
General Maintenance Operations					
Litter removal	Fortnightly	Removal of any litter found throughout the site.	As required.	No	No

Appendix IV: Habitat Condition Schedule





HABITAT	YEAR							YEARS TO TARGET CONDITION
	1	2	3	5	10	15	30	
Tree Planting	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Moderate	27 Years.
Wildflower Grassland Planting	Poor	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Five Years.
Amenity Grassland Planting	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	One Year.
Proposed Native Shrub Planting Mix	Poor	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Five Years
Native Hedgerow Planting	Poor	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Five Years.
Enhanced Watercourse	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	One Year.