

EASTLEIGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

STOKE PARK FARM SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE NATURAL GREENSPACE

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

8TH NOVEMBER 2024





Proposed Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace at Stoke Park Farm, Eastleigh

Landscape & Ecology Management Plan

8th November 2024

Notice

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Proposed Site Plan Drawings

Proposed Planting Plan Drawings

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Landscape & Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) has been prepared by Eamonn Byrne Landscape Architects (EBLA), a Registered Practice of the Landscape Institute. It relates to the proposed conversion of 20ha of existing farmland to use as a Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG).
- 1.2 The SANG is the subject of a planning application and construction work is planned to commence implementation in 2024.
- 1.3 The provision of SANG is a commitment 'in perpetuity'. Once implemented, the Stoke Park Farm SANG is intended to supply this provision for 80 years.

Scope of the Management Plan

- 1.4 The LEMP provides information regarding the long-term management of all landscape elements to be retained and proposed within the site. The LEMP is a live document and may therefore be subject to review based on the findings of monitoring and success of initial management. The plan initially covers a period of 25 years, during which it will be regularly reviewed. At the end of this period it will be fully updated in the light of the condition of the SANG and management techniques current at the time.

Site Description

- 1.5 The existing site consists of uncut grassland with one lightly managed woodland belt in the northern part of the site lining a narrow but shallow ravine. One small area of open water is present within this ravine.
- 1.6 A network of unmetalled agricultural tracks comprising compacted gravel, hardcore and soil dissects the site in a broadly north-south orientation from the Stoke Park Farm complex just beyond the north-east corner to the centre, also connecting to the eastern boundary of the site. It is understood that these tracks were utilised by cattle when the farm was operational to move cattle from the fields to the barns within the farm complex.
- 1.7 The site is bounded by a woodland belt and hedgerow to the north; part of an open field to the north-east; worn footpaths and unmaintained hedgerow to the south-east; and established plantation and semi-natural woodland to the south and west.

Site Context

- 1.8 The proposed SANG is situated within Stoke Park Farm which occupies 103.44 hectares of an undulated landscape. Lying on the outskirts of Bishopstoke, within the borough of Eastleigh, the land is considered agricultural with some woodland, tree belts and hedgerows. Due to the site's vicinity to the New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park, it is anticipated that the provision of accessible greenspace will reduce visitor pressure on the more sensitive environment of these national parks, particularly dog walking.

Project Description

- 1.9 The proposed development consists of the creation of 19.6ha of mixed landscape types and habitats, accessed via a network of self-bound gravel or hoggan paths, to include a 2.3km circular exercise route, together with seating and signage including various forms of interpretation. Car parking for the site will be provided utilising The existing car park south of Bishopstoke Cemetery. Some of the habitat features will be implemented via management techniques and practises rather than direct construction.
- 1.10 The following drawings are included in Appendix 1 of this report:
- General Notes & Legends (Drawing no. 23036-CD-LN-0-01)
 - Key Plan (Drawing no. 23036-LP-0-00)
 - Site Plans (Drawing no. 2303-LP-0-01 thru LP-0-13)
 - Planting Plan, Notes and Legend (Drawing no. 23036-CD-LN-0-02)
 - Planting Plans (Drawing no. 2303-PP-0-01 thru PP-0-13).
- 1.11 This document describes the elements comprising the landscape and ecological components of the project and sets out the overarching objectives of the LEMP. It details the approach to managing each element, including the individual aims and objectives applying to that element and the techniques and practises required to realise these objectives. The LEMP also describes the monitoring and maintenance required to ensure the successful management of the site.

Existing ecology and predicted impacts of the project

- 1.12 The proposed SANG area is made up of agricultural land in use until November 2021 for dairy farming on rotational grazing / silage. Preliminary surveys found the land to primarily comprised of neutral grassland of low to moderate species diversity, with a limited or non-existent litter layer, likely indicative of regular farm management practices.
- 1.13 Badger *Meles meles* are known to be present at the site, including recorded setts (locations are confidential).
- 1.14 Laboratory eDNA analysis of pond water samples confirmed that Great Crested Newt are absent from the site.
- 1.15 Breeding bird surveys at the site in June/July 2023 noted that the vast majority of bird activity recorded was associated with the off-site woodland habitats to the south and west of the Site (Stoke Park Woods), hedgerows bordering the site and farm buildings to the north-east. Few records of birds were recorded within the site itself during each visit. A number of species recorded breeding within adjacent woodland are likely to use the habitats on site occasionally for foraging, particularly as young start to disperse. The habitats of greatest value for birds within the site are the hedgerows along Sewall Drive and the strip of woodland which protrudes into the northern half of the site. No ground nesting species associated with farmland habitats, such as Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, were recorded during the surveys.

- 1.16 The proposals will result in the permanent loss of up to circa 0.62ha of grassland as a result of creation of new footpaths, and temporary loss of up to circa 1.44ha during ground works to create paths (edges reinstated following works) and flashes. This temporary loss will be reinstated as amenity grass to path verges or species-rich wildflower grassland. The remainder of the existing grassland within the site will be retained and enhanced through overseeding (via methods detailed within this document).
- 1.17 Post development up to 124m of new hedgerow planting will be undertaken along boundaries, paths and the picnic area.
- 1.18 Overall the proposals will result in significant positive impacts on biodiversity at the site, including providing enhanced resources for nesting and foraging birds, foraging bats and invertebrates. The proposals are projected to result in a Biodiversity Net Gain as calculated by the Defra BNG Metric 4.0 (submitted as part of the planning application).

2.0 Description of features to be managed

- 2.1 Table 2.1 below provides a summary of the landscape elements on the site for which management proposals are provided in this report. The locations of these elements are illustrated on the Site Plans and Planting Plans at Appendix 1. A summary specification for Landscape Maintenance is included at Appendix 3 of this report.

Table 2.1: Summary of Landscape Elements to be Managed	
Landscape Elements	Description
Existing Woodland	Woodland belt lining the ravine in the north of the site and bordering the northern boundary of the site.
Proposed Scattered Trees	Trees planted within open grassland.
Existing Hedgerow (Retained)	Existing hedgerows retained and incorporated into the landscape scheme.
Proposed Hedgerows	Hedgerows planted within the site and to one section of site boundary.
Existing Semi-Improved Grassland (Retained and Enhanced)	Existing semi-improved grassland to be retained and managed to enhance biodiversity.
Proposed Wildflower Meadow (Seed)	Wildflower meadow areas will be created within open areas of the site.
Proposed Amenity Grassland	Amenity grassland as verges to the path network.
Existing watercourse (Retained)	Gully at centre of existing woodland belt, where exposed and forming pond.
Proposed Specific Habitat Features	Habitat and drainage features including bird and bat boxes, habitat piles, log piles, hibernacula and seasonally wet flashes.
Proposed Woodland/ Scrub	Native woodland and scrub to provide a buffer to Stoke Park Woods.

Ecological Value of Elements to be Managed

- 2.2 The section highlights the ecological value of each landscape elements to be managed.

Table 2.2: Ecological Value of Landscape Elements to be Managed	
Landscape Element	Description
Existing Woodland	Situated along a drainage ditch (damp at the time of survey but likely to hold water during periods of high rainfall) and includes a pond (priority habitat). The woodland included a mix of native and non-native introduced species. Supports variety of nesting birds during main breeding period March – August as well as contributing towards formation of microclimates and ecotone habitats.
Proposed Scattered Trees	Once established and matured, the proposed trees will provide potential additional nesting habitat for birds, as well as contributing to the formation of microclimates in grassland habitats through shading / shelter from the prevailing weather.
Existing and Proposed Hedgerows	Of value as habitat corridors in the wider landscape. Provide valuable habitat for nesting birds and small mammals, as well as linear features of use to commuting bats. Hedgerows meet criteria

	as Priority Habitat under the NERC Act 2006 due to being comprised of over 80% native woody species.
Proposed Amenity Grassland	Likely to be of limited ecological value due to more intensive management and lack of associated sward structure.
Existing Neutral Grassland (Retained and Enhanced)	Once enhanced through overseeding this habitat will provide a valuable local resource for pollinating insects and other invertebrates, thus also providing prey resources for bats, birds, reptiles and small mammals.
Proposed Wildflower Meadow	Will provide valuable local resources (in combination with the retained/enhanced grassland) for pollinating insects and other invertebrates.
Existing watercourse and pond (Retained)	The pond meets criteria as a Priority Habitat under the NERC Act 2006 and provides valuable supporting habitat in association with the woodland and grassland for an array of invertebrates, amphibians and birds. Associated invertebrate prey assemblages likely to be of value to foraging bird and bat populations.
Species specific features - Hibernacula - Log piles - Bird nest boxes - Bat roost boxes - Wet flashes	Hibernacula and log/brush piles will provide important refuge habitat for reptiles and small mammals. Bird nest boxes will provide additional nesting habitat for a range of small birds such as tits, sparrows and Nuthatch. Bat boxes will provide enhanced roosting provision at the site for a variety of crevice-dwelling bat species such as pipistrelles (Common, Soprano and Nathusius) as well as some <i>Myotis</i> species. Seasonally damp wet flash habitat will provide feeding opportunities for birds as well as additional habitat for invertebrates.
Proposed Woodland/ Scrub	Once established, native woodland habitats have the potential to be of value to a range of protected and notable species, including bats, birds and terrestrial mammals.

3.0 Overarching aims and objectives

Aim

- 3.1 The overarching aim of this LEMP is to enable the project to fulfil the requirements for Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace as published by Natural England. These are set out in Appendix 2.

Objectives

- 3.2 With regard to biodiversity, the overall objectives for the LEMP are:
- to maximise the potential of the habitats at the site to support protected and/or notable species such as reptiles and foraging bats, along with the plant and invertebrate communities which support them;
 - to provide additional / enhanced opportunities for a wide array of species such as nesting birds, roosting bats and small mammals;
 - enhance the habitat conditions / values of retained habitats in line with projected gains under the Biodiversity Net Gain Defra Metric 4.0.
- 3.3 With regard to landscape amenity, the overall objectives for the LEMP are:
- the provision of an accessible space for exercise including for people and dogs;
 - the provision of an attractive area encouraging regular use by visitors;
 - the provision of an environment supporting the well-being of neighbouring communities;
 - the support of the biodiversity objectives set out above.

4.0 Landscape Management Proposals

Introduction

4.1 This section identifies aims, objectives and management prescriptions for each of the following landscape elements:

- Existing woodland
- Proposed scattered trees
- Existing hedgerows
- Proposed hedgerows
- Proposed amenity grassland
- Existing semi-improved grassland retained
- Proposed wildflower meadow
- Proposed amenity grassland
- Specific habitat features
- Proposed Woodland/ Scrub
- General landscape maintenance

EXISTING WOODLAND

Aims and Objectives

4.2 **Aim:** Ensure the protection of existing woodland in order to integrate the development within the surrounding landscape, maintain screening and maintain a diverse habitat of value to a range of faunal species.

4.3 **Objectives:**

1. Protect and manage existing woodland within and bordering the site.
2. Provide suitable habitat for a range of invertebrate, bird and bat species.
3. Maintain and promote woodland edge ecotone habitats.

4.4 This management plan will help to ensure the long-term health of existing mature woodland on the site, as well as providing suitable habitat for a range of bird and invertebrate species, and potential roosting habitat for bats.

4.5 Table 4.1 presents management activities to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

Table 4.1: Management Prescriptions for Existing Woodland

Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	Year										
				01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25		
Existing woodland	Minimal intervention strategy. Tree condition to be reviewed annually to ensure no risk to public from damaged / dead trees.	Reasons of public health and safety.	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Monitor tree health and consult qualified arboriculturalist with any potential issues. Any tree felling should consider retaining tree stumps at 3–5 m above ground level. This is to be agreed on an individual basis in each situation. Note: Should any works be undertaken to existing retained mature trees (which may impact roosting bats), further ecology surveys / inspection will be undertaken to ascertain the level of use by bats and level of impact on roosting bats.	Maintain tree health and allow habitat to provide important features for nesting birds and insects. Retention of tree stumps as standing dead wood to provide habitat for invertebrates, roosting bats and nesting birds.	September to February (i.e. outside of nesting bird period)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	If for any reason losses of existing trees occur, then an Arboriculture/ Horticultural assessment may be required to determine reasons for failure and identify appropriate remedial action including replacement planting. Note: Should any works be undertaken to existing retained mature trees (which may impact roosting bats), further ecology surveys / inspection will be undertaken to ascertain use by bats and level of impact on roosting bats. Where bat roosts are present Natural England licencing may be required prior to works	To ensure replacement of removed existing trees with native species appropriate to the local area.	N/A		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

PROPOSED SCATTERED TREES

Aims and Objectives

- 4.6 **Aim:** Provide a diverse habitat of value to a range of faunal species.
- 4.7 **Objectives:**
1. Establishment, maintenance and ongoing management of new planted native species trees.
 2. Provide suitable habitat for a range of invertebrate, bird and bat species.
 3. Provide potential future mature standard trees within the landscape.
- 4.8 This management plan will help to ensure the long-term health of new trees on site, as well as providing suitable habitat for a range of bird and invertebrate species, and potential roosting habitat for bats.
- 4.9 Table 4.2 presents management activities to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

Table 4.2: Management Prescriptions for Proposed Scattered Trees

Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	Year										
				01	02	03	04	05	06	11	16	21		
									-	-	-	-		
									10	15	20	25		
Newly Planted Trees	If required, soils to be cultivated / de-compacted prior to commencement of tree planting. Trees to be delivered to site immediately prior to planting being undertaken. Trees to be protected by storage bags when delivered to the site. Trees will be planted when soils are in a suitable condition, not waterlogged or frozen. If soils are compacted loosening will be undertaken. Fertilizer and compost to be added to tree pits at planting.	Ensure that planted trees have the best possible chance of establishing at the site.	November to February	X										
	The trees should be planted with suitable ties / stakes and protected with tree guards/ shelters or rabbit fencing. Tree protection should be removed in Year 5 if no longer required.	To ensure trees/shrubs become successfully established.	As soon as trees are planted	X	X	X	X	X						
	Stakes, ties and tree guards to be checked regularly during establishment phase and loosened, tightened, or replaced as necessary.	To ensure trees/shrubs become successfully established.	N/A	X	X	X	X	X						
	If for any reason large-scale losses of trees/shrubs occur, then an Arboriculture/ Horticultural assessment may be required to determine reasons for failure and identify appropriate remedial action including replacement planting.	To ensure trees/shrubs become successfully established.	N/A		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Within areas that have public access, tree condition to be reviewed annually to ensure no risk to public from damaged / dead trees.	Reasons of public health and safety.	N/A		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

EXISTING HEDGEROW (RETAINED)

Aims and Objectives

- 4.10 **Aim:** Maintain and enhance the screening potential and biodiversity value of boundary hedgerow.
- 4.11 **Objectives:**
1. Hedgerow management techniques at the site to encourage screening.
 2. Hedgerow management techniques at the site to encourage species diversity.
 3. Reduce disturbance to nesting bird species from management practices.
 4. To maintain connectivity between habitats and provide a continuous native hedgerow feature to the east and south of the site in particular.
- 4.12 Species-rich hedgerows provide wildlife corridors and connectivity through a landscape. Consequently, their management is important for a landscape-scale approach to nature conservation.
- 4.13 Table 4.3 presents management activities in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

Table 4.3: Management Prescriptions for Existing Hedgerows

Table 4.3: Management Prescriptions for Existing Hedgerows												
				Year								
Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25
Existing Hedgerows	Hedges should be trimmed on a 2-3 year cycle with 30-50% of length being trimmed in any one year. Trim to 2m wide x 3m tall, or to permit forward visibility where positioned along roadside. Identify and retain developing hedgerow trees within hedgerow. Trim hedges to create a scalloped edge.	To enhance the screening and aesthetic value of the hedges. To promote hedgerows as an ecological resource. To promote future hedgerow tree development. To facilitate flowering and fruiting	September to February inclusive	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Should they develop gaps or become poorly structured, gaps should be in filled with replacement native plants or depending on the age and nature of the problem coppicing or hedge laying may also be an appropriate alternative to new planting. Gaps in existing hedgerows should be planted with replacement native plants in particular to those hedgerows in the east and south of the site to provide a continuous native hedgerow feature.	To maintain the integrity of the hedgerows.	November to February		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Site Boundaries	Regular inspections of the site boundaries to identify and remove any fly tipping of rubbish.	Regular checks to identify any fly tipping on the site so preventive measures can be identified and implemented.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

PROPOSED HEDGEROWS

Aims and Objectives

- 4.14 **Aim:** Maintain and enhance the screening potential and biodiversity value of boundary hedges.
- 4.15 **Objectives:**
1. Hedge management techniques at the site to encourage screening.
 2. Hedge management techniques at the site to encourage species diversity.
 3. Reduce disturbance to nesting bird species from management practices.
 4. To provide connectivity between habitats.
- 4.16 Species-rich hedges provide wildlife corridors and connectivity through a landscape. Consequently, their management is important for a landscape-scale approach to nature conservation.
- 4.17 Table 4.4 presents management activities to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

Table 4.4: Management Prescriptions for Proposed Hedgerows

Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	Year										
				01	02	03	04	05	06	11	16	21		
									-	-	-	-	10	15
Proposed Hedges	If required, soils to be cultivated / de-compacted prior to commencement of hedge planting. Plants to be delivered to site immediately prior to planting being undertaken. Bare Root plants to be protected by storage bags when delivered to the site. Hedging will be planted when soils are in a suitable condition, not waterlogged or frozen. If soils are compacted, loosening will be undertaken. Fertilizer and compost to be added to tree pits at planting.	Ensure that planted hedges have the best possible chance of establishing at the site.	November to February	X										
	The hedging plants should be protected with shelters/ rabbit proof fencing. Protection should be removed in Year 5 if no longer required.	To ensure hedges become successfully established.	As soon as saplings are planted	X	X	X	X	X						
	If for any reason large-scale losses of hedging occur, then a horticultural assessment may be required to determine reasons for failure and identify appropriate remedial action.	To ensure hedging become successfully established.	N/A		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Growing hedges should be trimmed annually until a strong interlocking framework has developed. Thereafter, mature hedges should be trimmed on a 2- 3 year cycle to 1m wide x 1.8m tall.	To enhance the screening and aesthetic value of the hedges.	September to February inclusive			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Should they develop gaps or become poorly structured, gaps should be in filled with replacement plants.	To maintain the integrity of the hedgerows.	November to February		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

EXISTING SEMI-IMPROVED GRASSLAND (RETAINED AND ENHANCED)

Aims and Objectives

- 4.18 **Aim:** Diversification of neutral grasslands, accounting for soil properties and environmental factors.
- 4.19 **Objectives:**
1. Manage areas of existing semi-improved grassland meadow at the site.
 2. Increase the botanical diversity within the grassland sward through management/maintenance.
 3. Adopt varying management regimes to create a mosaic of grassland types.
- 4.20 Increase invertebrate population diversity at the site, in turn benefitting local bat, bird and reptile populations. Table 4.5 presents management activities to meet the aims and objectives.

Table 4.5: Management Prescriptions for Existing Semi-Improved Grassland

Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	Year										
				01	02	03	04	05	06	11	16	21		
									-	-	-	-	10	15 20 25
Existing Semi-Improved Grassland	Increase species diversity of retained semi-improved grassland as follows: - Late summer mow, followed by minimum tillage approach (to a maximum depth of 15cm) to minimise risk of harm to wildlife such as reptiles. - Autumn overseeding with a species-rich wildflower seed mix (to include Yellow Rattle to help stifle existing dominant grasses in the retained seed bank).	To enhance grassland and increase species diversity.	Spring to Autumn.	X	X	X	X	X						
	Areas sown each year: mow to maintain a sward of 30-50mm during first summer, autumn and winter if required. Cease mowing in April of the year after sowing.	To enhance the floral biodiversity of the grassland habitat. To give a more managed appearance. To allow seed to drop. Provides a refuge for amphibians.	Cut periodically until April of year after sowing.	X	X	X	X	X						
	Established grassland areas (2 nd year onwards): Cut once during early spring to 50mm height, then leave until late July / early August. Cut as 'hay' to 50mm height. Leave to dry and shed seed for up to 1 week and remove from site. Mow re-growth until late autumn / early winter. Remove all arisings. Mowing requirement may reduce once species diversity and hay cycle are established.	To enhance the floral biodiversity of the grassland habitat. To give a more managed appearance. To allow seed to drop. Provides a refuge for amphibians.	Cut once in March. Hay cut late July / early August. Mow August – March.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Use 'spot' treatments where necessary to control the spread of noxious weed species. Treat species with an approved herbicide.	Maintain the diversity of the grassland sward by reducing competition from vigorous species.	June to September	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

PROPOSED WILDFLOWER MEADOW

Aims and Objectives

- 4.21 **Aim:** Creation of species-rich neutral grasslands, accounting for soil properties and environmental factors.
- 4.22 **Objectives:**
- 4. Establish areas of grassland meadow in locations where altered levels have left exposed soil.
 - 5. Maximise botanical diversity within the grassland sward through management/maintenance.
- 4.23 Table 4.6 presents management activities to meet the aims and objectives.

Table 4.6: Management Prescriptions for Proposed Wildflower Meadow

				Year											
Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06	11	16	21			
									- 10	- 15	- 20	- 25			
Proposed Wildflower Meadow	Areas to be seeded/ turfed cultivated, levelled and debris removed.	To ensure wildflower areas become established.	Sow seeds in March, April or September.	X											
	Sow species-rich grassland seed mix appropriate to neutral sandy clay loam soil and including Yellow Rattle to minimise vigour of dominant grass species. Repeat sow in second year if establishment is poor. Adjust mix as appropriate.	To establish species-rich neutral grassland.	Late summer.	X	X										
	Areas sown each year: mow to maintain a sward of 30-50mm during first summer, autumn and winter if required. Cease mowing in April of the year after sowing.	To enhance the floral biodiversity of the grassland habitat. To give a more managed appearance. To allow seed to drop. Provides a refuge for amphibians.	Cut periodically until April of year after sowing.	X	X	X	X	X							
	Established grassland areas (2 nd year onwards): Cut once during early spring, then leave until late July / early August. Cut as 'hay' to 50mm height. Leave to dry and shed seed for up to 1 week and remove from site. Mow re-growth until late autumn / early winter. Remove all arisings. Mowing requirement may reduce once species diversity and hay cycle are established.	To enhance the floral biodiversity of the grassland habitat. To give a more managed appearance. To allow seed to drop. Provides a refuge for amphibians.	Cut once in March. Hay cut late July / early August. Mow August – March.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Use 'spot' treatments where necessary to control the spread of noxious weed species. Treat species with an approved herbicide.	Maintain the diversity of the grassland sward by reducing competition from vigorous species.	June to September	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

PROPOSED AMENITY GRASSLAND

Aims and Objectives

4.25 **Aim:** To provide mown grass open space areas.

4.26 **Objectives:**

1. Maintain grassland for amenity use.
2. Maintain clear mown verges to either side of paths, reducing risk of tick-borne disease transmission to humans.
3. Encourage species richness.

4.27 Table 4.7 presents management activities to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

Table 4.7: Management Prescriptions for Amenity Grassland												
				Year								
Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25
Short grass turf to public spaces	Cut up to 12 times per annum. Can be cut on a weekly basis during the spring/ summer months when growth is fastest. Cut as and when necessary, during the remainder of the year in order to maintain a maximum sward height of 75mm. Do not apply selective herbicide to mown grass areas, so that native species flowering plants which can be close mown are able to establish.	Maintain close sward	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

EXISTING WATERCOURSE AND POND (RETAINED)

Aims and Objectives

4.28 **Aim:** To ensure ongoing health of viability of existing open water as a habitat.

4.29 **Objectives:**

1. Monitoring and management to ensure area of open water remains in favourable condition.

4.30 Table 4.8 presents management activities to meet the aims and objectives.



Table 4.8: Management Prescriptions for Existing watercourse												
				Year								
Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25
Area of open water within gully	Monitor condition of waterbody including presence of invasive species and vegetation covering open water. Remove accumulated litter.	Maintain viability of feature as habitat.	As required to achieve objective.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

PROPOSED SPECIFIC HABITAT FEATURES

Aims and Objectives

- 4.31 **Aim:** To ensure long-term provision of habitat features for invertebrates, birds, bats, other mammals and herpetofauna.
- 4.32 **Objectives:**
1. Creation and monitoring of species-specific features to ensure they remain in favourable condition.
 2. Replacement of any features lost due to damage to ensure no net-loss of habitat for notable species.
- 4.33 Table 4.9 presents management activities to meet the aims and objectives.
- 4.34 Construction of hibernacula:
- Locate in sunny, well drained positions.
 - Dig pit 0.5m deep by 1.5m wide, setting turves and topsoil to one side.
 - Loosely fill void with logs, stones, branches, brash and leaf mulch.
 - Replace reserved topsoil and turves over the assembly, leaving the edges of the fill material exposed.
 - Final height should be 0.5m above surrounding ground level.
- 4.35 Construction of seasonally wet flashes:
- Create shallow depressions with slopes no greater than 1:20 and depths up to 0.75m across designated area. Overall shapes to be convoluted with uneven finish.
 - Spread excavated spoil evenly across surrounding area.

Table 4.9: Management Prescriptions for Specific Habitat Features

Table 4.9: Management Prescriptions for Specific Habitat Features													
				Year									
Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25	
Bat boxes on trees	Monitor condition of bat boxes and undertake remedial action where necessary. Replace as and when required. <i>Nb. active bat roosts may only be disturbed by bat licenced ecologists.</i>	To ensure bat roosting are maintained and available at the site in the long-term.	Remedial works to boxes in winter months only		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Bird boxes on trees	Monitor condition of bird boxes and undertake remedial action where necessary. Replace as and when required.	To ensure bird nest boxes are maintained and available at the site in the long-term	Remedial works to boxes in winter months only		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Brash and log piles	Establish piles of mixed logs from small branches to trunk size, taken as arisings from local forestry operations. Brash/log piles can be created from arisings of scrub control. To provide diverse structure within a brash pile, it is recommended that the central core be compacted, while the outer layers are laid more loosely on top.	To provide refuge for invertebrates, reptiles, small mammals and birds.	N/A	X									
	Replenish decomposing material with arisings from management activities either on-site or from within the local area. Annually for smaller material, as required less frequently for larger material.	To ensure that features remain in good condition and of value to local wildlife in the long-term.	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Retain a skirt of longer / tussocky grassland around brash and log piles.	To provide additional habitat for invertebrates. To protect the brash and log pile areas from mowing operations.	When mowing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hibernacula	Retain skirt of long/tussocky grassland around the base with wide mowing.	To provide reptiles with suitable habitat for basking, refuge during the active season, or hibernation. Also of benefit to invertebrates and small mammals. To protect the hibernacula areas from mowing operations.	When mowing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	



Table 4.9: Management Prescriptions for Specific Habitat Features												
				Year								
Element	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25
Seasonally wet flashes	Cut during dry periods; leaving arisings in situ. Selectively weed to avoid dominance by rank ruderal species such as Nettles. Limit cover of rushes to 25% of total area.	To maintain suitable foraging habitat for a variety of bird species and avoid choking / dominance of single plant community.	August - October		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

PROPOSED WOODLAND AND SCRUB

Aims and Objectives

- 4.36 **Aim:** To provide a buffer to the boundary to Stoke Park Woods and to provide a diverse habitat of value to a range of faunal species.
- 4.37 **Objectives:**
1. Management to promote a woodland edge to provide a buffer to Stoke Farm Woods.
 2. Management to promote a diverse woodland structure including understorey layer and ground flora.
 3. Management to enhance suitability for faunal species.
 4. Prevention of the colonisation and spread of non-native species.
- 4.38 New areas of native woodland/ scrub are proposed to be created to the site boundary with Stoke Park Woods.
- 4.39 Table 4.10 presents management activities in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above.

Table 4.10: Management Prescriptions for Proposed Woodland

Table 4.10: Management Prescriptions for Proposed Woodland												
				Year								
Feature	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25
Proposed Woodland/ Scrub	The trees and shrubs will be protected with tree guards/shelters or rabbit/deer fencing.	To provide protection for the trees from grazing species.	As soon as trees are planted	X								
	Any loses of trees during establishment should be replaced.	To prevent the development of large gaps in the canopy.	November to February	X	X	X	X	X				
	Minimal intervention strategy. Allow minimum of 50% of the area to regenerate naturally and remaining area to be planted. This should include not regularly mowing the habitat within a 2m band adjacent to woodland/ scrub edges.	Allow habitat to establish and provide important features for nesting birds and insects. Allow buffer around woodland edges to develop.	N/A		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Coppice every 10 to 20 years on rotation. Cut 40% of stems in each visit, selecting 25% to grow to maturity.	To develop a range of age classes that will appeal to a very broad range of species. Increase light to encourage regeneration and understorey development.	November to February						X		X	
	Mature trees to be retained where possible.	Provide valuable habitat for invertebrates and bird species.	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Remove undesirable non-native understory species. This should involve herbicide spot treatment only.	Creation of gaps to allow woodland ground flora seeding.	June to July						X		X	

5.0 Monitoring

- 5.1 Monitoring is required for the entire 80-year life span of the SANG to ensure that the area is being managed according to the specification outlined within the LEMP. This will ensure that the area establishes correctly, identify corrective measures and input into the future amendments to site management. Table 5.1 outlines the recommended monitoring for the initial 25 years. The recommendations will be regularly reviewed and amended as necessary with the full update of the LEMP after this initial term.
- 5.2 Monitoring will comprise of periodic tasks on daily to annual cycles, a monthly walkover with checklist, and an annual report which will feed into the regular reviews of this document. In addition to the monitoring requirements outlined within the LEMP, the land will be monitored in accordance with the Land Management Plan associated with the existing nutrient mitigation scheme.

Table 5.1: Monitoring											
			Year-Post Development								
Element	Monitoring	Period / timing	01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25
Existing woodland and proposed trees	Check tree health and identify any potentially dangerous trees to be felled.	annually, during different seasons each year	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
All areas of planting	Check all planting is establishing and being maintained to meet objectives.	annually, avoiding dormant season (November to February)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grassland	Check health of sward, species diversity (except amenity grassland), compliance with cutting regimes.	after each cut	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seasonal wetland flashes	Check for presence of invasive species and vegetation covering open water. Check for accumulated litter.	monthly from March to September weekly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Habitat features	Monitor as table 4.10	see table 4.10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 5.1: Monitoring											
			Year-Post Development								
Element	Monitoring	Period / timing	01	02	03	04	05	06 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 25
Nitrates	Test nitrate levels in existing watercourse Contribute findings to regular Monitoring Report for Stoke Park Farm	annually for first five years, then on five year basis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Structures	Check condition of fencing, surfacing, bins, signage, benches and artwork	monthly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Security	Check condition and operation of gates	monthly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bins and litter	Empty bins and remove waste	daily / weekly according to season	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

6.0 References

Bright P. & MacPherson D. (2002). Report no. 454: Hedgerow management, dormice and biodiversity. English Nature: Peterborough.

Edgar, P., Foster, J. and Baker, J. (2010). Reptile Habitat Management Handbook. Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, Bournemouth.

Gilbert & Anderson (1998), Habitat Creation and Repair, Oxford University Press



Appendix 1- Drawings

SITE PLAN LEGEND:

SYM.	DESCRIPTION
	PAVING TYPE A–KNAPPED FIELD FLINT SURFACING. REFER TO SPEC.
	PAVING TYPE B–SELF–BINDING GRAVEL. REFER TO SPEC.
	PAVING TYPE C–REINFORCED GRASS. REFER TO SPEC.
	EDGE TYPE A–(NATURAL STONE CUBES) REFER TO SPEC.
	EDGE TYPE B–(TIMBER EDGING) REFER TO SPEC.
	GATE TYPE A–(METAL MOBILITY KISSING GATE). REFER TO SPEC.
	GATE TYPE B–(METAL COMBINATION PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICLE GATE). REFER TO SPEC.
	VEHICLE GATE TYPE A–REFER TO SPEC.
	FENCE TYPE A–(METAL FENCING) REFER TO SPEC.
	PICNIC TABLE TYPE 1–REFER TO SPEC.
	BENCH SEAT TYPE 1–(TIMBER BENCH) REFER TO SPEC.
	BENCH SEAT TYPE 2–(TIMBER SEAT) REFER TO SPEC.
	INTERPRETATION SIGN–REFER TO SPEC.
	DOG WASTE BIN. REFER TO SPEC.
	CYCLE STAND TYPE 1. REFER TO SPEC.
	ECOLOGICAL FEATURE–REFER TO NUMBERING BELOW AND SPEC.
	SITE BOUNDARY.

NOTES

REFER TO SPECIFICATION AND SITE PLAN DRAWING NOS. CD–LP–0–01 TO CD–LP–0–13.

NUMBERED ECOLOGICAL FEATURE TYPES:

1. HIBERNACULUM
2. BAT BOX
3. BIRD BOX
4. LOG PILE

REFER TO ENGINEERS’ DRAWINGS FOR SUB–BASE AND FOUNDATION DETAILS.

DEMOLITION LEGEND:

SYM.	DESCRIPTION
	SURFACING/PAVING–CUT AND DEMOLISH AS REQUIRED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF NEW FOOTPATH CONSTRUCTION AND PROPOSED LEVELS. REMOVE OFF SITE. REFER TO SPEC.
	FENCES AND GATES–DEMOLISH (INCLUDING FOUNDATIONS) AND REMOVE OFF SITE. REFER TO SPEC.
	FENCE POSTS–DEMOLISH (INCLUDING FOUNDATIONS) AND REMOVE OFF SITE. REFER TO SPEC.
	FENCE POSTS (APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS)–DEMOLISH (INCLUDING FOUNDATIONS) AND REMOVE OFF SITE. REFER TO SPEC.
	HEDGEROWS–DEMOLISH (INCLUDING ROOTS) AND REMOVE OFF SITE. REFER TO SPEC.

NOTES

REFER TO SPECIFICATION, DEMOLITION PLANS CD–LP–1–01 TO CD–LP–1–13 AND LEVELS DRAWINGS CD–LP–2–01 TO CD–LP–2–13.

TREES TO BE RETAINED ARE TO BE PROTECTED DURING THE WORKS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS 5837. REFER TO SPECIFICATION.

ARISINGS FROM ALL DEMOLITION WORKS ARE TO BE REMOVED FROM SITE.

LEVELS LEGEND:

SYM.	DESCRIPTION
	DESIGN CONTOUR
	EXISTING CONTOUR
	EXISTING LEVEL
	SPOT LEVEL (PROPOSED)
	AREA FOR SPREADING EXCESS ARISINGS

NOTES

REFER TO SPECIFICATION AND LEVELS DRAWINGS CD–LP–2–01 TO CD–LP–2–13.

REFER TO ENGINEERS’ DRAWINGS FOR SUB–BASE AND FOUNDATION DETAILS.

FOOTPATH LEVELS GENERALLY:

PROPOSED VERGE EDGES ARE TO TIE IN WITH ADJACENT EXISTING LEVELS. SET OUT FOOTPATH TO FOLLOW GRADIENTS OF MAXIMUM 1:15, USING 2M VERGES TO TAKE UP DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RESULTING FOOTPATH LEVEL AND EXISTING GROUND LEVEL. ADJUST GROUND LEVELS TO ENSURE A MAXIMUM CAMBER OF 1:40 ACROSS WIDTH OF FOOTPATH. REDISTRIBUTE ARISINGS WITHIN PATH AND VERGE AREAS, TYING IN SMOOTHLY TO EXISTING LEVELS TO EITHER SIDE.

LEVELS WITHIN SOUTHERN EXCAVATED AREA:

STRIP SOIL TO INDICATED LEVELS, TYING IN SMOOTHLY WITH EXISTING LEVELS. AT GRADIENTS NO GREATER THAN 1:20. DO NOT CREATE ABRUPT CHANGES OF LEVEL, DISCERNIBLE STEEP SLOPES OR REGULAR FORMS. SPREAD ARISINGS THINLY WITHIN AREAS INDICATED, ADDING NO GREATER THAN 150MM OF MATERIAL TO THE EXISTING SURFACE AND GRADING IN SMOOTHLY TO EXISTING CONTOURS.

SETTING OUT LEGEND:

SYM.	DESCRIPTION
	SETING OUT COORDINATES REFERENCE POINT
	ALIGNED DIMENSION (MM)
	RADIAL DIMENSION (MM)

NOTES

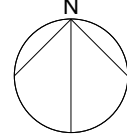
REFER TO SPECIFICATION AND SETTING OUT DRAWINGS CD–LP–3–01 TO CD–LP–3–13.

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.

SETTING OUT CO–ORDINATES TO BE PROVIDED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

CHECK ALL CO–ORDINATES AND MEASUREMENTS ON SITE AND SEEK CLARIFICATION AS NECESSARY.

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STOKE PARK FARM SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE NATURAL GREENSPACE

DRAWING TITLE:

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CONTRACT DOCUMENTATION

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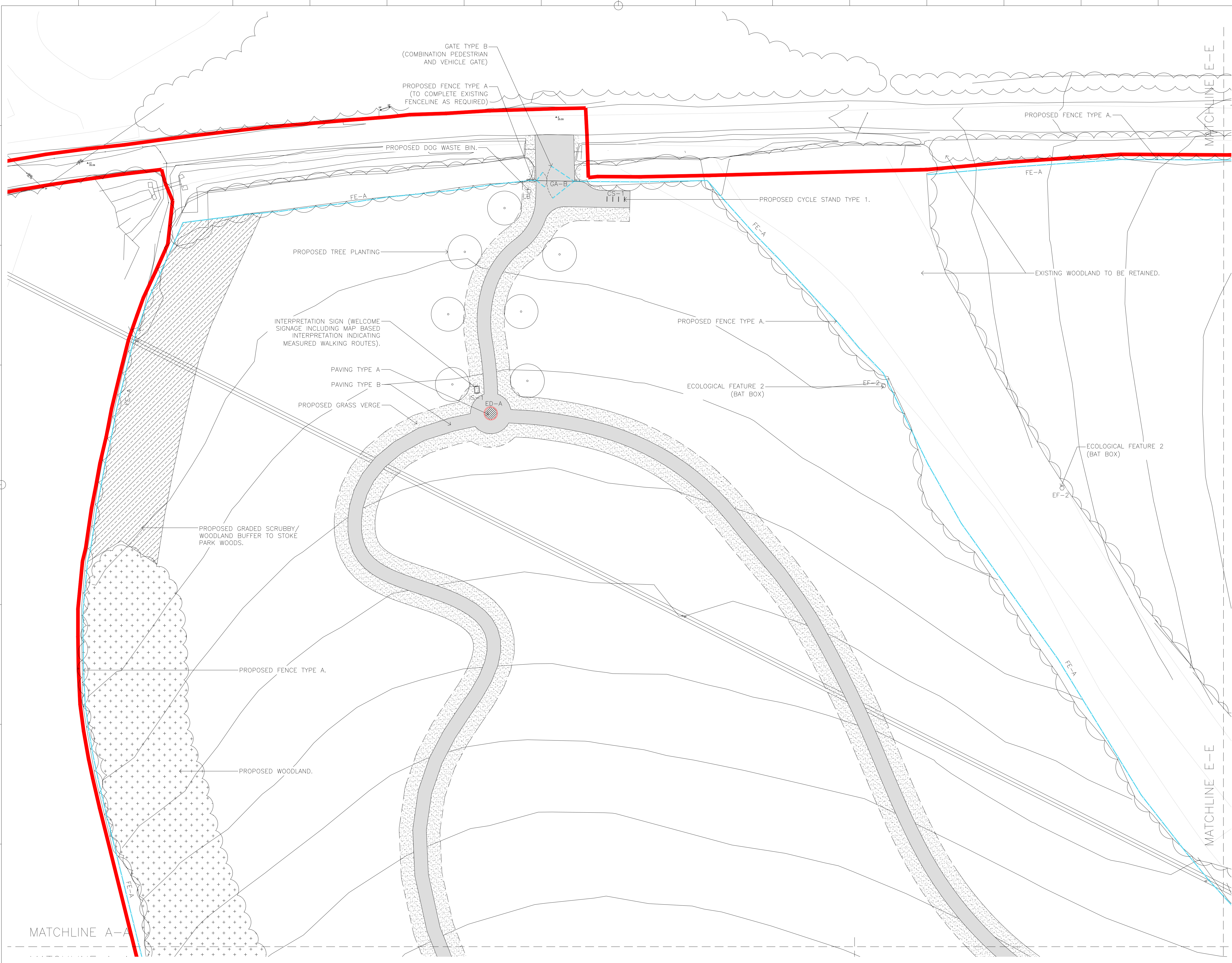
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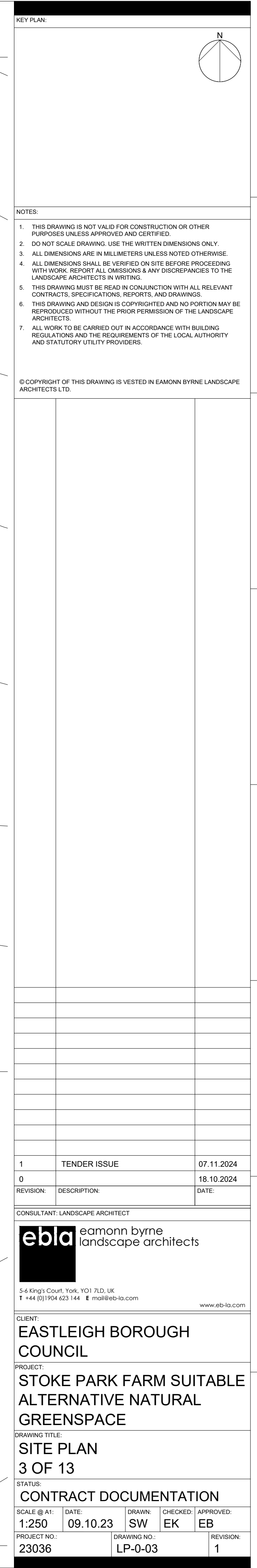
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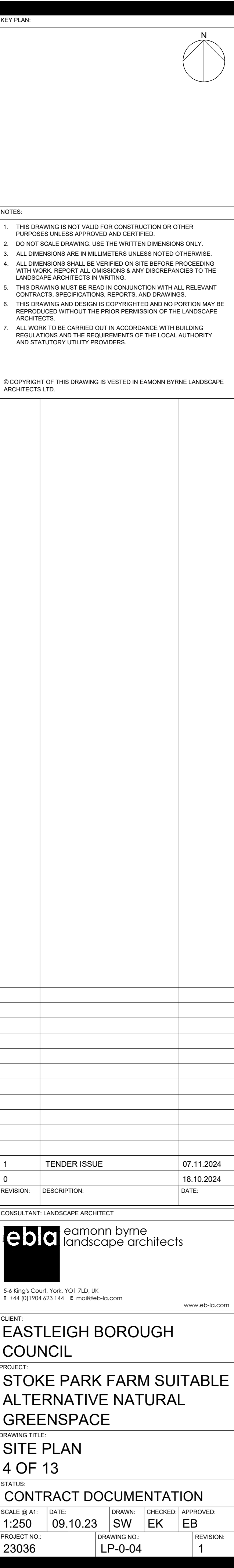
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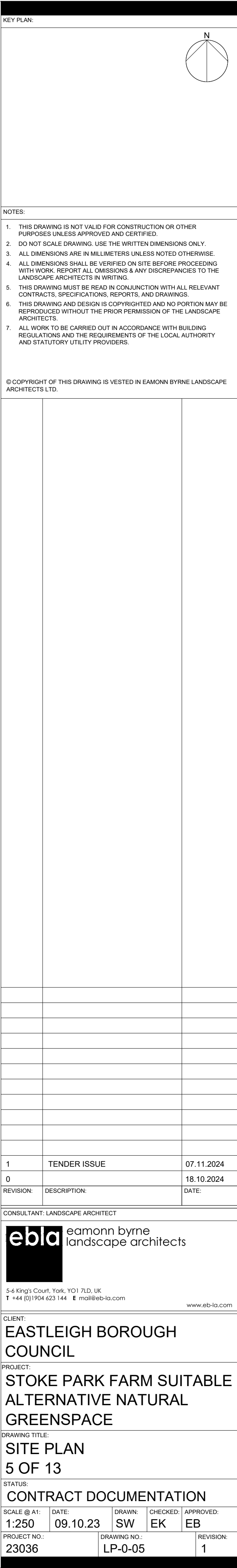
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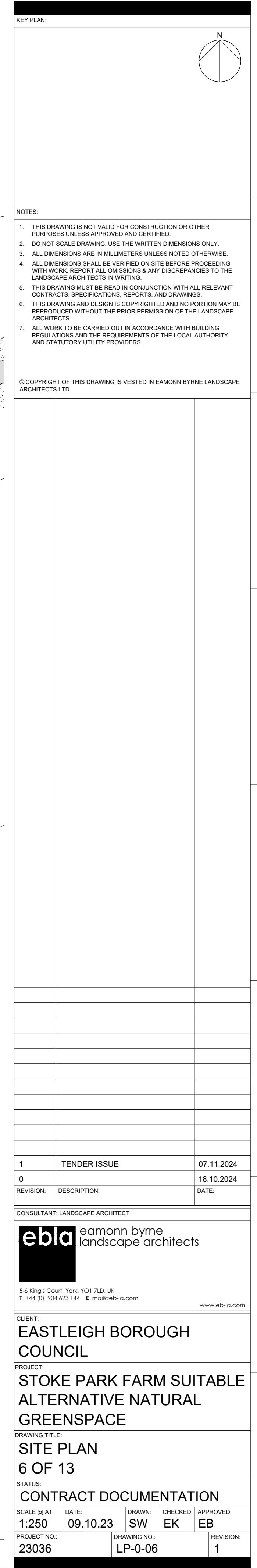
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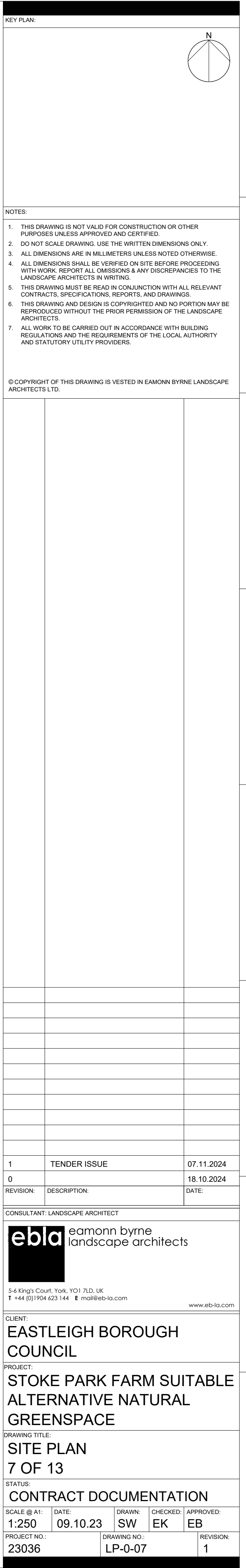
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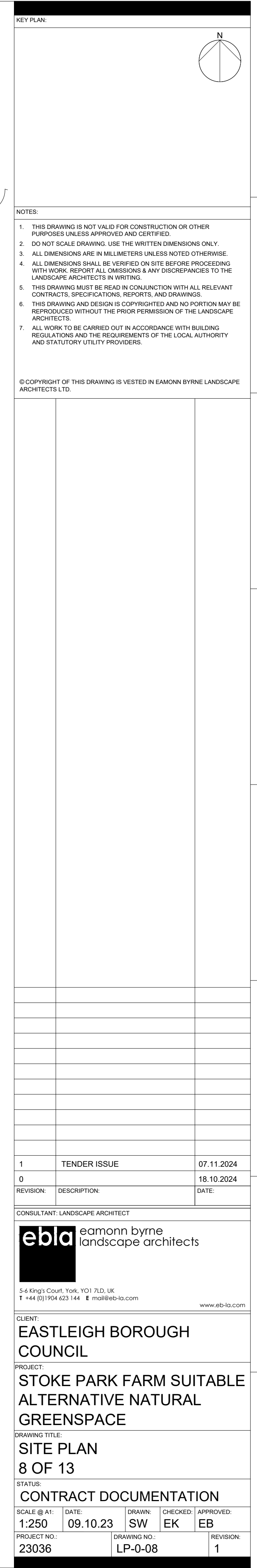


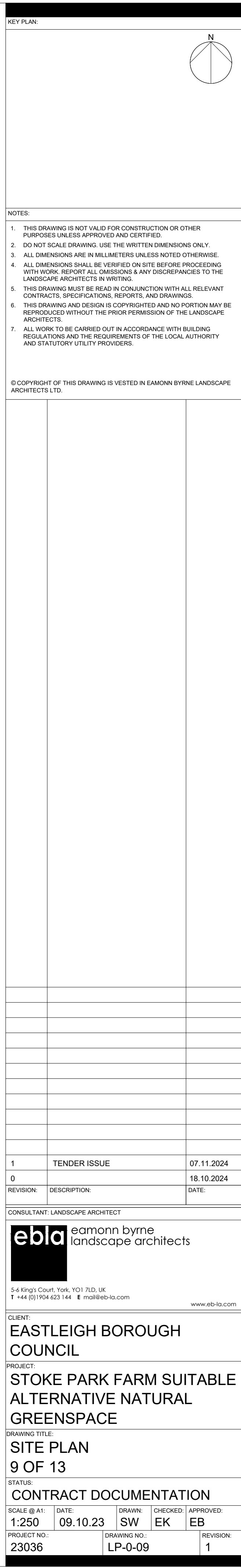


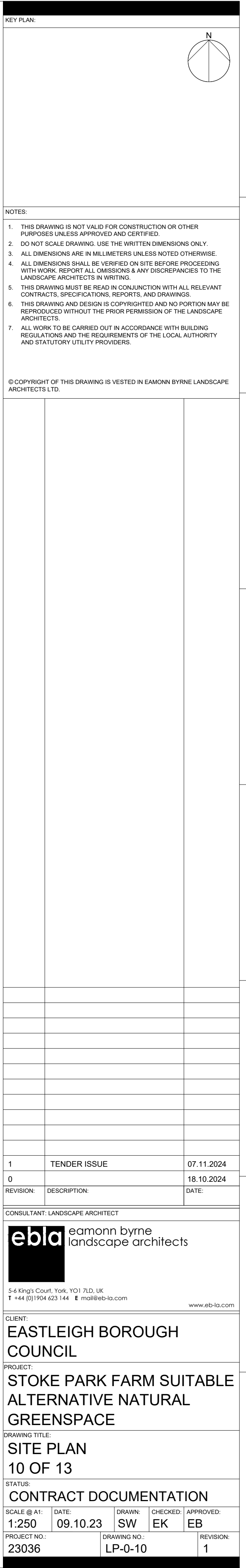


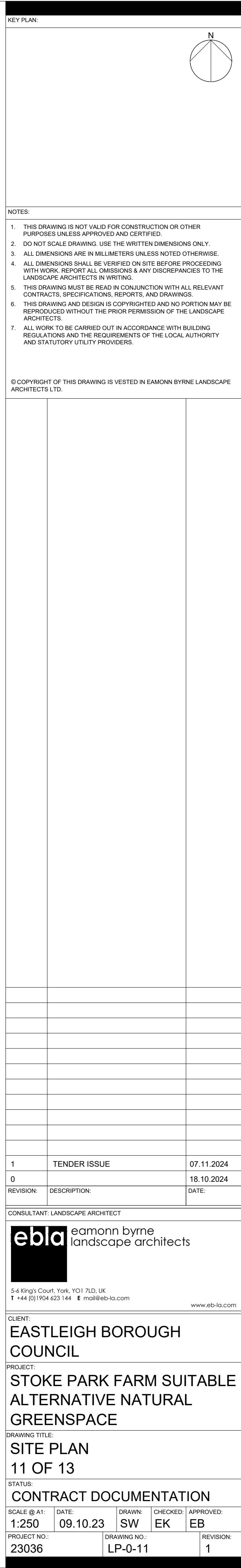


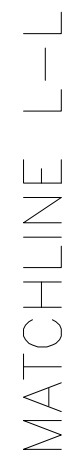




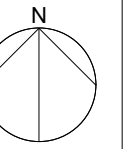








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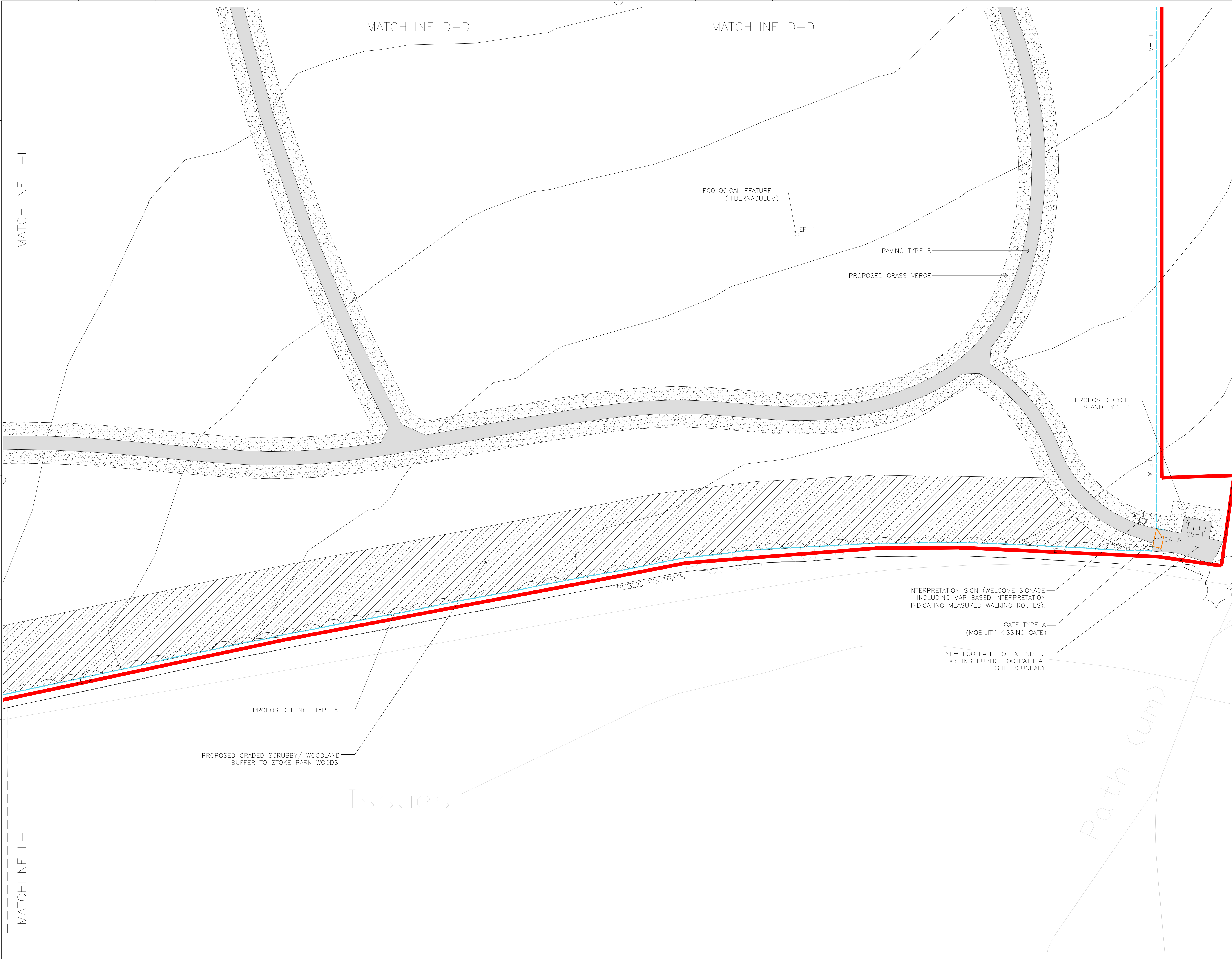
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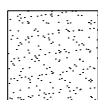
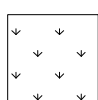
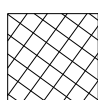
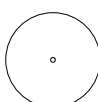
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PLANTING LEGEND:

SYM.	DESCRIPTION
	PROPOSED BUFFER WOODLAND PLANTING—REFER TO SCHEDULE.
	PROPOSED WOODLAND/NATIVE OAK WOODLAND—REFER TO SCHEDULE.
	HEDGE PLANTING—REFER TO SCHEDULE.
	GRASS SEEDING TYPE 1—REFER TO SCHEDULE.
	GRASS SEEDING TYPE 2—REFER TO SCHEDULE.
	GRASS SEEDING TYPE 3—REFER TO SCHEDULE.
	MEADOW CREATED THROUGH MANAGEMENT.
	REINFORCED GRASS PAVING UNITS(GRASS SEEDING TYPE 1). REFER TO SCHEDULE.
	PROPOSED TREE (DECIDUOUS).

NOTES

REFER TO SPECIFICATION AND PLANTING PLANS CD–PP–0–01 TO CD–PP–0–13.

MAKE GOOD ALL GRASS AREAS AS NECESSARY UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORKS. MAKE GOOD GRASS AREAS WITHIN THE SANG ACCORDING TO THE GRASSLAND TYPE SPECIFIED ON THESE DRAWINGS. REFER TO ENGINEERS’ SPECIFICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF ROADSIDE VERGES OUTSIDE OF THE SANG.

PLANTING SCHEDULE					
Trees					
Number	Species	Specification	Girth	Height	Density
2 No.	Acer pseudoplatanus	Extra Heavy Standard Clear Stem 175-200.5 brks 3x RB	14-16cm	400-450cm	Counted
2 No.	Castanea sativa	Extra Heavy Standard Clear Stem 175-200.5 brks 3x RB	14-16cm	400-450cm	Counted
283 No.	Crataegus monogyna	1+1 Transplant - seed raised B		60-80cm	0.4ctr Double Staggered at 0.4m offset
181 No.	Crataegus monogyna	1+1 Transplant - seed raised B		60-80cm	2ctr
501 No.	Crataegus monogyna	1+1 Transplant - seed raised B		80-100cm	2.5ctr
61 No.	Fagus sylvatica	1+2 Transplant - seed raised B		60-80cm	2ctr
22 No.	Quercus robur	Extra Heavy Standard Clear Stem 175-200.5 brks 3x RB	14-16cm	400-450cm	Counted
181 No.	Quercus robur	1+1 Transplant - seed raised B		60-80cm	2ctr
Shrubs					
Number	Species	Specification	Pot Size	Height	Density
61 No.	Corylus avellana	1+2 Branched 3 brks B		60-80cm	2ctr
61 No.	Ilex aquifolium	Bushy 3 brks C	3L	40-60cm	2ctr
283 No.	Prunus spinosa	1+1 Branched B		40-60cm	0.4ctr Double Staggered at 0.4m offset
61 No.	Prunus spinosa	1+1 Branched 2 brks B		60-80cm	2ctr
501 No.	Prunus spinosa	1+2 Branched 3 brks B		80-100cm	2.5ctr
64 No.	Rosa canina	1+0 Branched B		40-60cm	0.4ctr Double Staggered at 0.4m offset
191 No.	Rosa canina	Branched C	2L	80-100cm	2.5ctr
66 No.	Rubus fruticosus	Branched C	2L	60-80cm	2.5ctr

GRASS SEEDING TYPE 1 (12,952 SQM)—SOWING RATE 5g/m2:
HERITAGE (LOW) FLOWERING LAWN 80% GRASS SEED WILDFLOWER MIX
PRODUCT CODE: 130JC4134–PRO

BY JOHN CHAMBERS WILDFLOWER SEED
www.johnchamberswildflowers.co.uk
Tel. 01423 369730
OR SIMILAR APPROVED

MIX PROPORTIONS:
GRASS SPECIES 80% OF MIX
WILDFLOWERS 20% OF MIX

GRASS SEEDING TYPE 2 (5,122 SQM)—SOWING RATE 4g/m2:
TUSsock MEADOW MIXTURE
PRODUCT CODE: EM10

BY EMORSGATE SEEDS
https://wildseed.co.uk/
Tel. 01553 829028
OR SIMILAR APPROVED

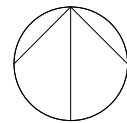
MIX PROPORTIONS:
GRASS SPECIES 80% OF MIX
WILDFLOWERS 20% OF MIX

GRASS SEEDING TYPE 3 (1,880 SQM)—SOWING RATE 5g/m2:
HERITAGE WET AND DAMP SOILS 80% GRASS SEED WILDFLOWER MIX
PRODUCT CODE: 130JC4122–PRO

BY JOHN CHAMBERS WILDFLOWER SEED
www.johnchamberswildflowers.co.uk
Tel. 01423 369730
OR SIMILAR APPROVED

MEADOW CREATED THROUGH MANAGEMENT (160,155 SQM)—REFER TO SPECIFICATION AND LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (LEMP)

KEY PLAN:



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07.11.2024

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18.10.2024

REVISION:DESCRIPTION:DATE:

CONSULTANT: LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

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CLIENT:

EASTLEIGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

PROJECT:

STOKE PARK FARM SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE NATURAL GREENSPACE

DRAWING TITLE:

PLANTING LEGEND, NOTES AND SCHEDULE

STATUS:

CONTRACT DOCUMENTATION

SCALE @ A1:1:250

DATE:09.10.2023

DRAWN:SW

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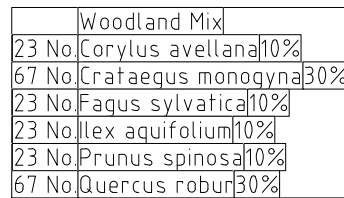
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PROJECT NO.:23036

DRAWING NO.:LN-0-02

REVISION:1

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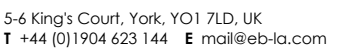
A circle with a vertical diameter. Two radii are drawn from the center to the circumference, one to the top and one to the right, forming a sector.

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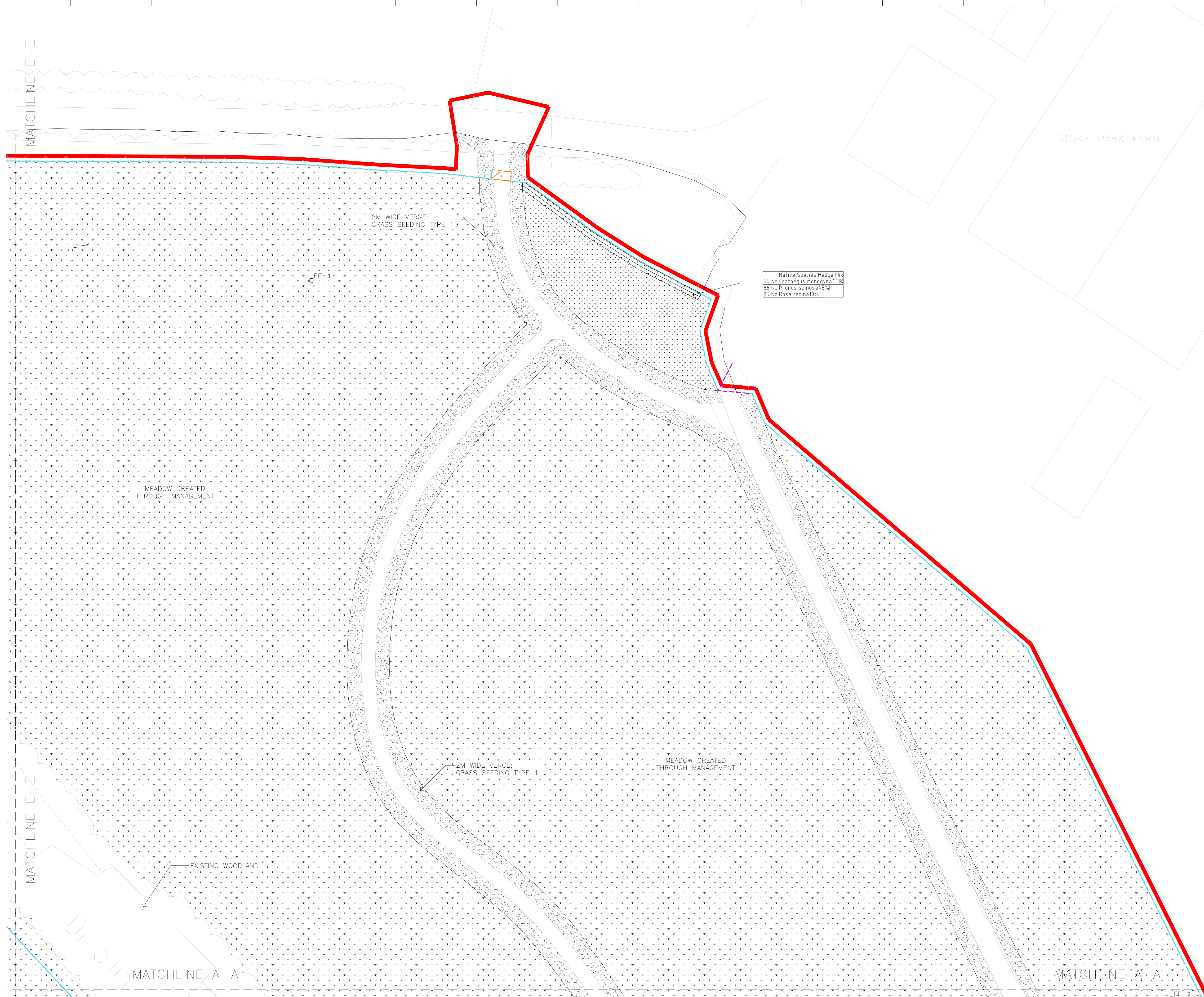
PROJECT: STOKE PARK FARM SUITABLE
ALTERNATIVE NATURAL
GREENSPACE

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1 OF 13

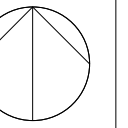
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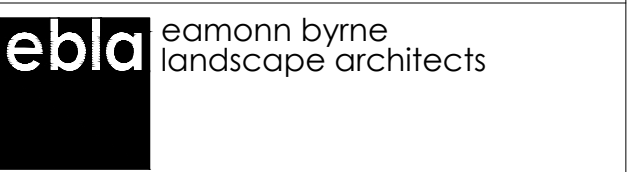
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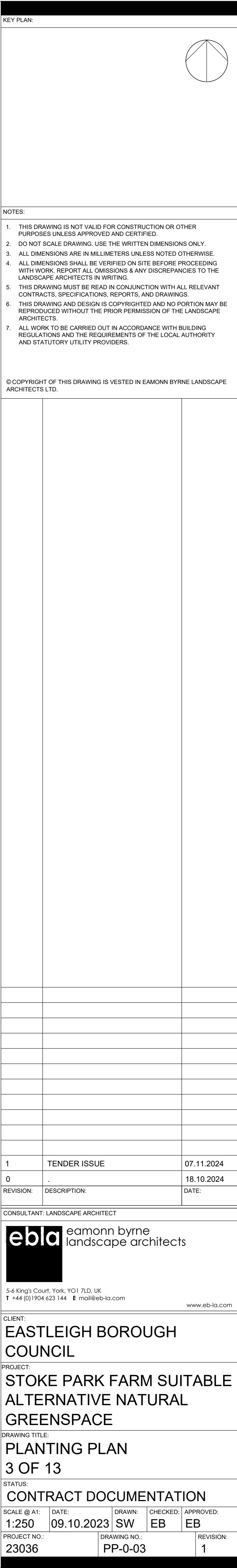
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ALTERNATIVE NATURAL
GREENSPACE

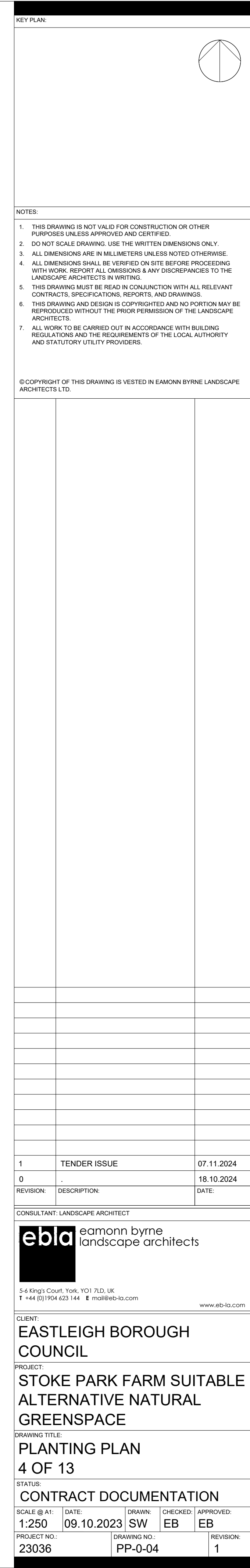
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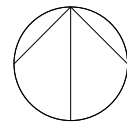
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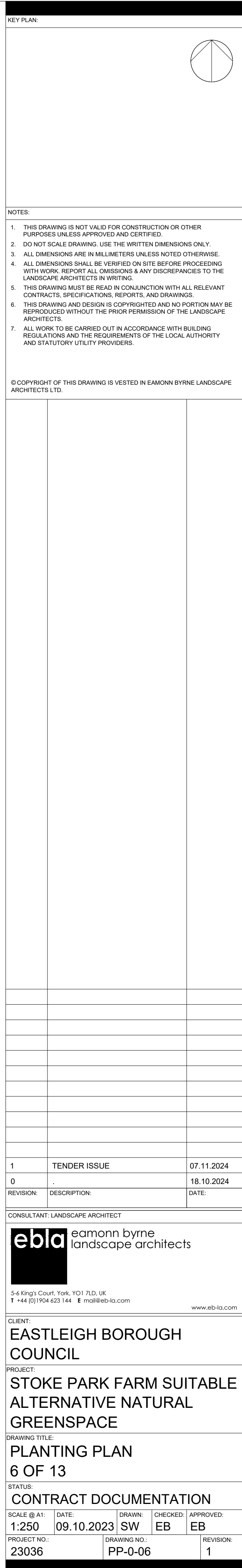
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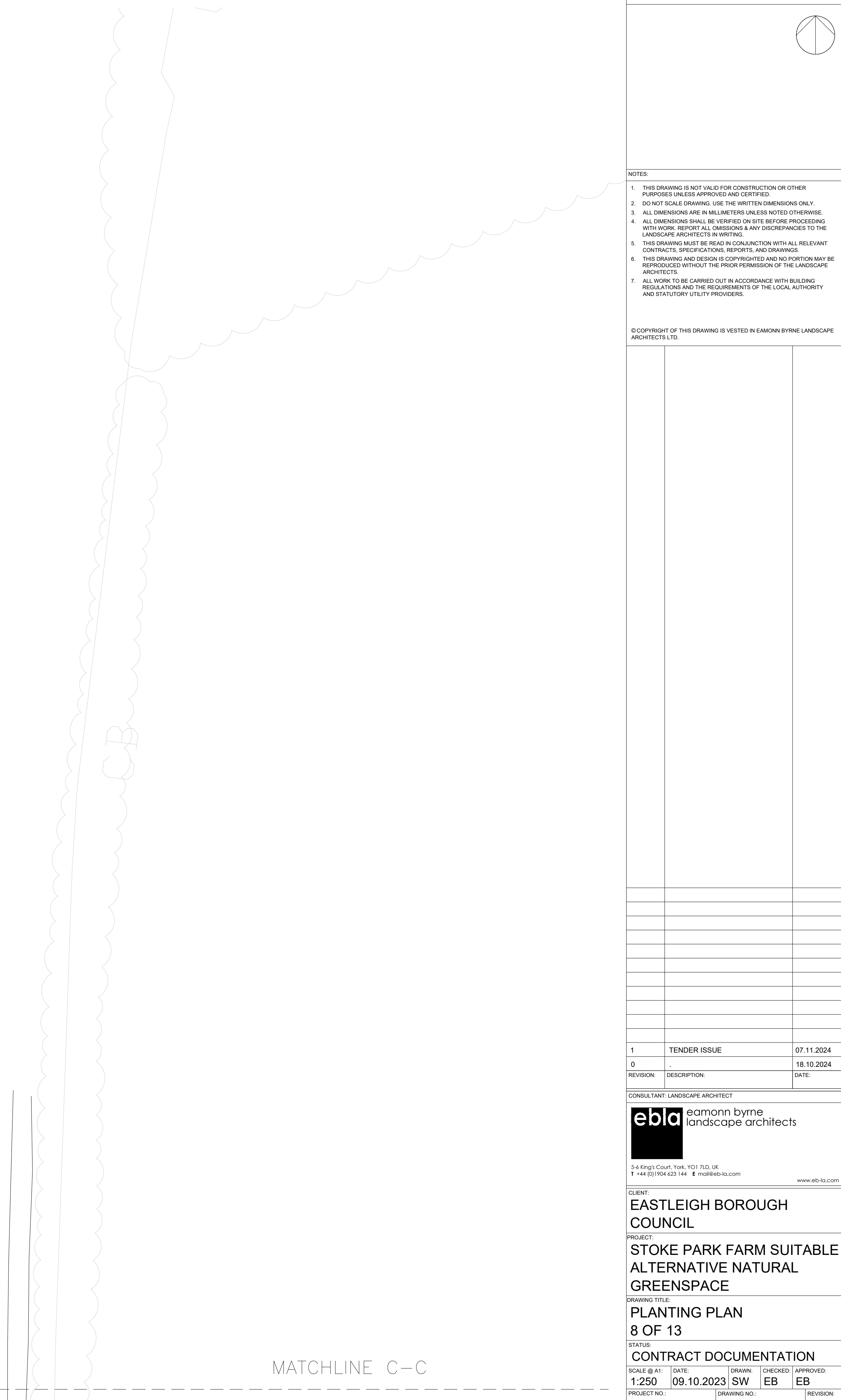
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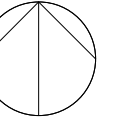
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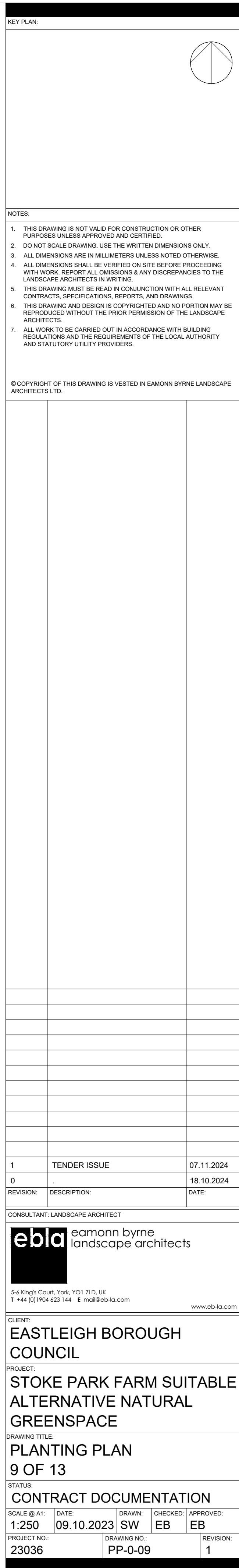
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GREENSPACE

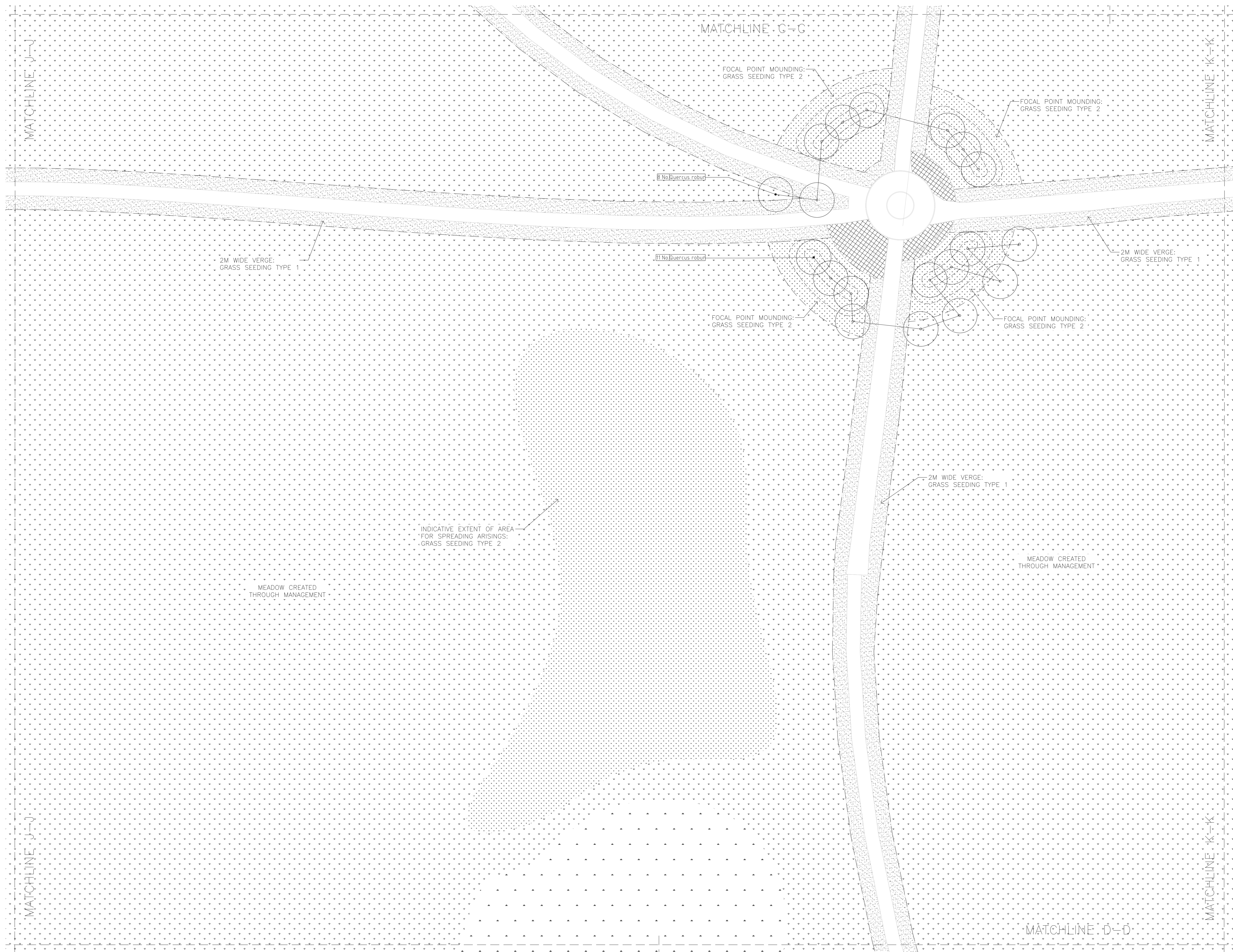
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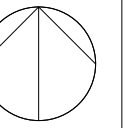
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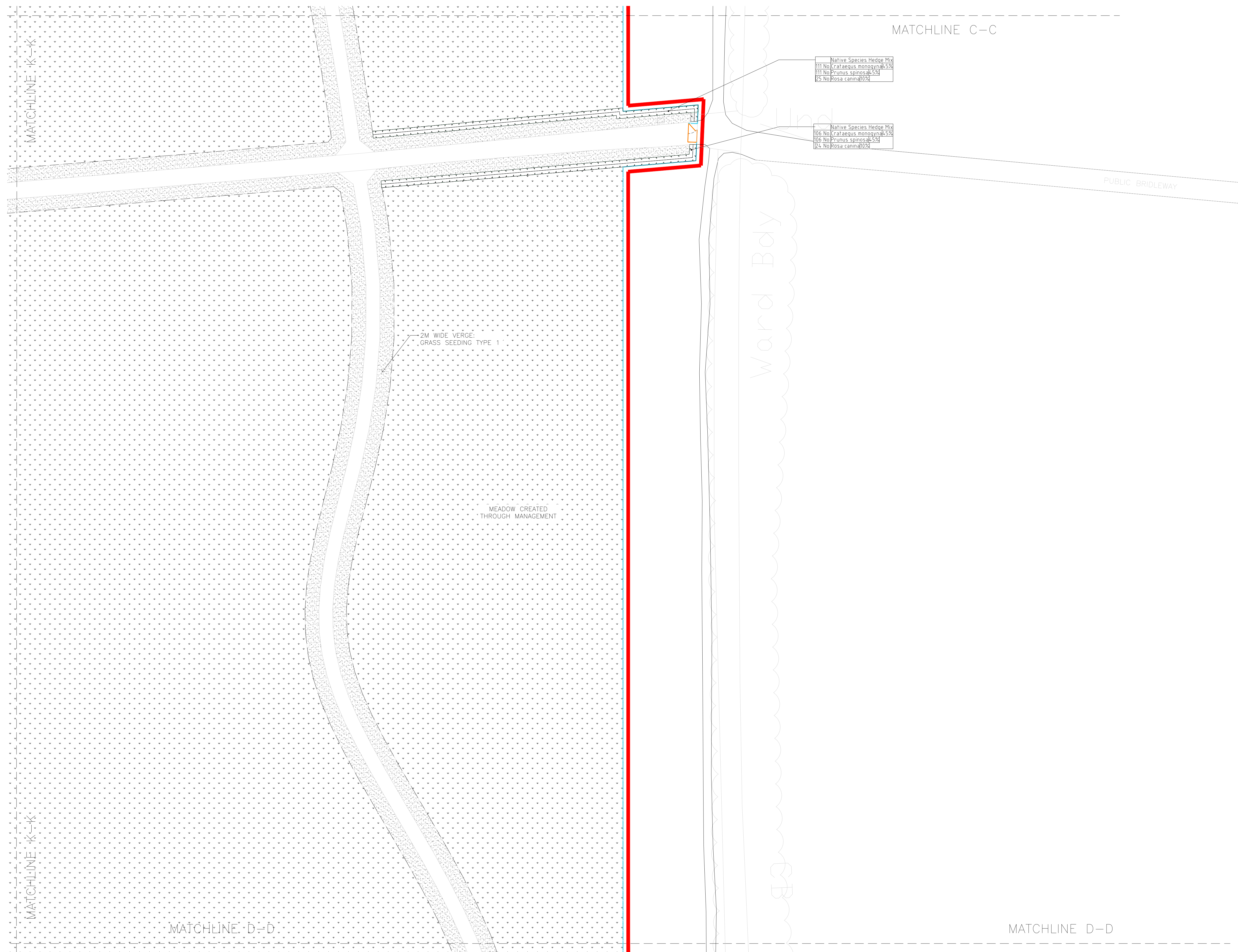
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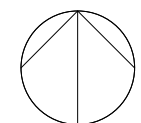
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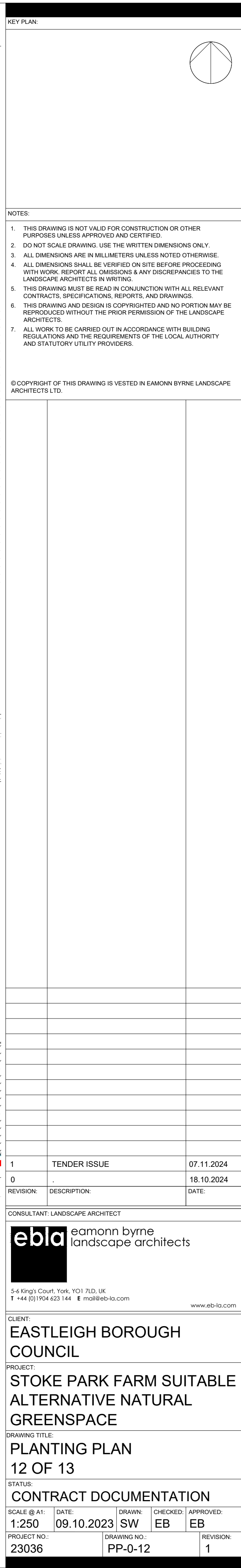
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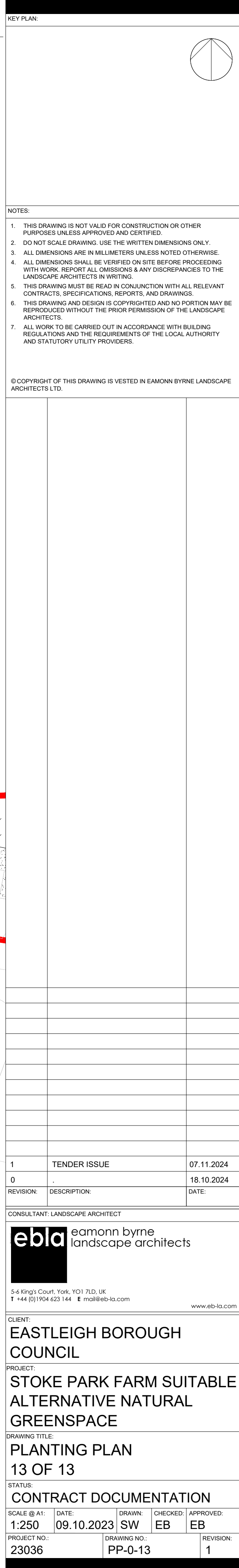
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Appendix 2- Requirements for Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace

This guidance is designed as an Appendix to the full guidance on Suitable Accessible Natural Greenspaces (SANGS).

The wording in the list below is precise and has the following meaning:

- Requirements referred to as “must” are essential in all SANGS
- Those requirements referred to as “should have” should all be represented within the suite of SANGS, but do not all have to be represented in every site.
- All SANGS should have at least one of the “desirable” features.

Must have

- For all sites larger than 4ha there must be adequate parking for visitors, unless the site is intended for local use, i.e. within easy walking distance (400m) of the developments linked to it. The amount of car parking space should be determined by the anticipated use of the site and reflect the visitor catchment.
- It should be possible to complete a circular walk of 2.3-2.5km around the SANG.
- Car parks must be easily and safely accessible by car and should be clearly sign posted.
- The accessibility of the site must include access points appropriate for the particular visitor use the SANG is intended to cater for.
- The SANG must have a safe route of access on foot from the nearest car park and/or footpath/s.
- All SANGS with car parks must have a circular walk which starts and finishes at the car park.
- SANGS must be designed so that they are perceived to be safe by users; they must not have tree and scrub cover along parts of the walking routes
- Paths must be easily used and well maintained but most should remain unsurfaced to avoid the site becoming too urban in feel.
- SANGS must be perceived as semi-natural spaces with little intrusion of artificial structures, except in the immediate vicinity of car parks. Visually-sensitive way-markers and some benches are acceptable.
- All SANGS larger than 12 ha must aim to provide a variety of habitats for users to experience.
- Access within the SANGS must be largely unrestricted with plenty of space provided where it is possible for dogs to exercise freely and safely off lead.
- SANGS must be free from unpleasant intrusions (e.g. sewage treatment works smells etc).

Should have

- SANGS should be clearly sign-posted or advertised in some way.
- SANGS should have leaflets and/or websites advertising their location to potential users. It would be desirable for leaflets to be distributed to new homes in the area and be made available at entrance points and car parks.

Desirable

- It would be desirable for an owner to be able to take dogs from the car park to the SANGS safely off the lead.
- Where possible it is desirable to choose sites with a gently undulating topography for SANGS
- It is desirable for access points to have signage outlining the layout of the SANGS and the routes available to visitors.
- It is desirable that SANGS provide a naturalistic space with areas of open (non-wooded) countryside and areas of dense and scattered trees and shrubs. The provision of open water on part, but not the majority of sites is desirable.
- Where possible it is desirable to have a focal point such as a view point, monument etc within the SANGS.

Appendix 3- Summary Landscape Maintenance Specification

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

Aims and Objectives

Aim: To ensure establishment and long-term aftercare of the site landscape. Refer also to Section Q35, Specification for Landscape Works, Appendix 3.

Table A3.1 details landscape maintenance activities to meet this aim.

Table A3.1: Landscape Maintenance Schedules for Site (Refer also to Section Q35, Specification for Landscape Works, Appendix 3)

[illegible]

[illegible]

				Year								
Item/NBS Clause no.	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
220 Grass cutting generally	Before mowing: Remove litter, rubbish and debris. Finish: Neat and even, without surface rutting, compaction or damage to grass. Edges: Leave neat and well defined. Neatly trim around obstructions. Adjoining hard areas: Sweep clear and remove arisings. Drought or wet conditions: Obtain instructions.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
225 Tree stems	Precautions: Do not allow nylon filament rotary cutters and other mechanical tools closer than 100 mm to the stem of any tree. Operations close to stems: Complete using hand tools.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
250 Leaf removal	Operations: leave in situ. Special requirements: none Disposal: n/a	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
260A Mowing amenity lawns and verges	Grass height: Maintain between 50 and 75mm Arisings: Remove	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[illegible]

Table A3.1: Landscape Maintenance Schedules for Site (Refer also to Section Q35, Specification for Landscape Works, Appendix 3)

[illegible]

Table A3.1: Landscape Maintenance Schedules for Site (Refer also to Section Q35, Specification for Landscape Works, Appendix 3)													
				Year									
Item/NBS Clause no.	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06- 10	11- 15	16- 20	21- 25	
381 Reinstatement of worn or damaged lawns	Worn or damaged areas: Make good by returfing or reseeding: Returfing standard: To BS 7370-3, Clause 12.2. Reseeding standard: To BS 7370-3, Clause 12.6. Turf or seed: To match existing in appearance and quality. Protection and watering: Provide as necessary to promote successful germination and/ or establishment.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Shrubs/trees/hedges													
500 Establishment of new planting	Duration: Five full growing seasons from the date of planting <i>Weed control</i> Method: Keep planting beds clear of weeds by maintaining full thickness of mulch. Area: Maintain a weed free area around each tree, minimum diameter the larger of 1m or the surface of the original planting pit. Soil condition: Fork over beds to keep soil loose, with gentle cambers and no hollows. Do not reduce depth or effect of mulch. Watering: Contractor's choice	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X					
510 Tree stakes and ties	Inspection/ Maintenance times: As scheduled and immediately after strong winds Stakes, Replace loose, broken or decayed stakes to original specification. If longer than half of clear tree stem height, cut to this height in spring. Retie to tree firmly but not tightly with a single tie. Ties: Adjust, refix or replace loose or defective ties, allowing for growth and to prevent chafing. Where chafing has occurred, reposition or replace ties to prevent further chafing. Removal of stakes and ties: During spring when no longer required to support the tree Fill stake holes with lightly compacted soil.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X					

				Year								
Item/NBS Clause no.	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
520 Re-firming of trees and shrubs	Timing: After strong winds, frost heave and other disturbances. Re-firming: Tread around the base until firmly bedded. Collars in soil at base of tree stems, created by tree movement: Break up by fork, avoiding damage to roots. Backfill with topsoil and re-firm.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X				
525 Tree guards	Loose or defective guards: Adjust, refix or replace to original specification and to prevent chafing.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X				
530 Tree shelters	Loose or defective shelters: Adjust, refix or replace to original specification and to prevent chafing. Removal: During spring when no longer required to protect the tree.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X				
540 Pruning generally	Pruning: In accordance with good horticultural and arboricultural practice. Removing branches: Do not damage or tear the stem or bark. Wounds: Keep as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood. Cutting: Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area. Larger branches: Prune neither flush nor leaving a stub, but using the branch bark ridge or branch collar as a pruning guide. Appearance: Thin, trim and shape each specimen appropriately to species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well-balanced natural appearance. Tools: Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other approved tools. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife. Disease or infection: Give notice if detected. Growth retardants, fungicide or pruning sealant: Do not use unless instructed.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
545 Pruning of excessive overhang	Timing: As instructed Operations: Remove growth encroaching onto grassed areas, paths, roads, signs, sightlines and road lighting luminaires. Special requirements: Allow ground cover plants to partially overlap paths and lawns	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[illegible]

				Year								
Item/NBS Clause no.	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
550 Pruning of excessive height	Timing: As instructed Operations: Remove excessive height As instructed.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
555 Pruning trees and shrubs	Standard: To BS 7370-4. Special requirements: None	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
570 Formative pruning of young trees	Standard: Type and timing of pruning operations to suit the plant species. Time of year: Do not prune during the late winter/ early spring sap flow period. <i>Young trees up to 4m high</i> Crown prune by removing dead branches and reducing selected side branches by one third to preserve a well-balanced head and ensure the development of a single strong leader. Remove duplicated branches and potentially weak or tight forks. In each case cut back to live wood. Whips or feathered trees: Do not prune. Operatives: Approved specialist contractor	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X				
600 Trimming rapidly establishing hedges	General: Allow to reach planned height as rapidly as possible. Form: Trim back lateral branches moderately.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
605 Trimming slowly establishing hedges	Timing: Cut back hard in June and September to encourage bushy growth down to ground level. Form: Allow to reach planned dimensions only by gradual degrees, depending on growth rate and habit.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
615 Trimming field hedges	Trim to specified height and profile using suitable mechanical cutters.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
620 Removal of dead plant material.	At the end of the growing season, check all shrubs and remove all dead foliage, dead wood, and broken or damaged branches and stems.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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				Year								
Item/NBS Clause no.	Prescription	Purpose	Timing	01	02	03	04	05	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
835 Cutting and pruning generally	Tools: Appropriate, well maintained and sharp. <i>Final pruning cuts</i> Chainsaws: Do not use on branches of less than 50 mm diameter. Hand saws: Form a smooth cut surface. Anvil type secateurs: Do not use. Removing branches: Do not damage or tear the stem. Wounds: Keep as small as possible, cut cleanly back to sound wood leaving a smooth surface, and angled so that water will not collect on the cut area. Cutting: Cut at a fork or at the main stem to avoid stumps wherever possible. Large branches: Remove only if unavoidable. Remove in small sections and lower to ground with ropes and slings. Dead branches and stubs: When removing, do not cut into live wood. Unsafe branches: Remove epicormic shoots and potentially weak forks that could fail in adverse weather conditions. Disease or fungus: Give notice if detected. Do not apply fungicide or sealant unless instructed.	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
840 Crown reduction/shaping	General: Cut back selectively to lateral or sublateral buds or branches to retain flowing branch lines without leaving stumps. Operations: Reduce crown by 15%	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
845 Crown lifting	Clearances: Remove branch systems to give clearance. Height: As recommended by BS 7370-4, clause 3.7.2.3 Removing branches: Remove whole branches back to the stem, or cut lower portions of branches back to lateral or sublateral buds or branches. Do not leave stumps	Landscape maintenance	As specified	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Table A3.1: Landscape Maintenance Schedules for Site (Refer also to Section Q35, Specification for Landscape Works, Appendix 3)

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Eamonn Byrne Landscape Architects (EBLA) is a consultancy providing services in landscape architecture, urban design and landscape planning. We are a registered practice with the Landscape Institute.

Our approach is collaborative, responsive and creative. Through our approach and quality service we aim to create valuable places for our clients.

Landscape Architecture

We undertake the design, documentation and implementation of public and private external spaces across a wide range of project types and scales.

Urban Design

Through our urban design services we aim to integrate projects into their urban context and create valuable places for people.

Landscape Planning

Our landscape planning principles and practices consider the integration of topography, infrastructure and natural systems to achieve the optimum balance between the built and natural environment.

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