

**LAND AT ROMSEY ROAD,
WHITEPARISH, WILTSHIRE**

**LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Final Document

October 2025

Preliminary Ecological Appraisals • Protected Species Surveys and Licensing • NVC • EclA • HRA • Management Plans
Habitats • Badger • Bats • Hazel Dormouse • Birds • Reptiles • Amphibians • Invertebrates • Riparian and Aquatic Species

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**LAND AT ROMSEY ROAD, WHITEPARISH,
WILTSHIRE**

LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background.....	1
1.2	The Site	2
1.3	Aims and Scope of Report.....	2
1.4	Site Proposals.....	2
2.0	MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES.....	3
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	Overview of Management Plan Objectives	3
2.3	Structure of the Management Plan.....	3
3.0	GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS	4
3.1	Introduction	4
3.2	Review	4
3.3	Responsibilities	4
3.4	Contractors	4
4.0	SPECIES-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT	5
4.1	Introduction	5
4.2	Bats.....	5
4.3	Badger	5
4.4	Birds.....	5
4.5	Reptiles	6
4.6	European Hedgehog	6
5.0	HABITAT-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT	8
5.1	Introduction	8
5.2	Trees.....	8
5.2.1	<i>Objectives for Trees.....</i>	<i>8</i>
5.2.2	<i>Compensation and Enhancement</i>	<i>8</i>
5.2.3	<i>Management Prescriptions</i>	<i>8</i>
5.2.4	<i>Management Prescriptions</i>	<i>9</i>
5.3	Mixed Scrub.....	9
5.3.1	<i>Objectives for Mixed Scrub.....</i>	<i>9</i>
5.3.2	<i>Compensation and Enhancement</i>	<i>9</i>
5.3.3	<i>Management Prescriptions.....</i>	<i>9</i>
5.4	Grassland Meadow/Pollinator Area	10
5.4.1	<i>Objectives for Grassland Meadow.....</i>	<i>10</i>
5.4.2	<i>Compensation and Enhancement</i>	<i>10</i>
5.4.3	<i>Management Prescriptions.....</i>	<i>11</i>
5.5	Attenuation Basin	11
5.5.1	<i>Objectives for Attenuation Basin</i>	<i>11</i>
5.5.2	<i>Compensation and Enhancement</i>	<i>11</i>
5.5.3	<i>Management Prescriptions.....</i>	<i>12</i>
6.0	MONITORING AND REVIEW	13
7.0	TIMETABLE OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING WORKS	14
8.0	REFERENCES	16

Map 1 Site Location Plan

Map 2 Species-Specific Measures

Appendix 1 Landscaping Plans

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecological Survey & Assessment Limited (ECOSA) have been appointed by Bargate Homes Ltd. to prepare a Landscape and Environmental Management Plan for land at Romsey Road, Whiteparish, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP5 2SD (hereafter referred to as the site).

In 2019 All Ecology carried out an ecological appraisal at the site which found that the site comprised largely common and widespread habitats with the most notable habitat within the context of the site being Habitat of Principal Importance; native hedgerow with trees along the northeast site boundary. The ecological appraisal found that the site had suitability to support foraging/commuting bats and roosting bats within a mature pedunculate oak tree within the northeast site boundary hedgerow. The site was also assessed as offering suitability to support resident badger, European hedgehog, nesting birds including ground nesting species, reptiles and terrestrial great crested newt (All Ecology Ltd, 2022). Recommendations and mitigation measures were detailed within the appraisal which included sensitive timings and working methods in addition to ecological supervision of vegetation removal and supervised topsoil stripping.

Subsequently, bat activity surveys were undertaken at the site in 2020. At least six common and widespread species were recorded throughout the survey work, with activity largely being dominated by common pipistrelle. It was concluded that the north-east boundary hedgerow experienced the highest levels of bat activity relative to the context of the site, however these activity levels were assessed as being low overall. Relevant recommendations were made including for the retention of boundary habitats, woodland creation, sensitive lighting and provision of bat roosting features within the proposals (All Ecology Ltd., 2020).

Outline planning permission for the proposals was granted by Wiltshire Council on 12th June 2024 (planning application reference PL/2022/09532). Conditions 11, 12 and 13 of the consent specifically relating to ecology.

Condition 12 states that the proposals should be supported by a Landscape and Environmental Management Plan:

“Prior to the start of construction, a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The LEMP will include long term objectives and targets, management responsibilities and maintenance schedules for each ecological feature within the development...”

REASON: To ensure the long-term management of landscape and ecological features retained and created by the development, for the benefit of visual amenity and biodiversity for the lifetime of the scheme”

ECOSA carried out an updating walkover on 25th September 2024 which confirmed that the site remained unchanged since the previous ecological survey work was carried out at the site and therefore previous recommendations remain relevant (ECOSA, 2025).

This document has been prepared in order to discharge Condition 12 with details of ecological mitigation to be implemented during the construction phase set out in the supporting Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

1.2 The Site

The site is located in Whiteparish, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 25248 23643 (**Map 1**) and comprises an agricultural field with associated boundary features.

The site is bounded by the A27/Romsey Road to the northeast, agricultural fields to the east, south and west and neighbouring residential development to the northwest.

The wider landscape comprises largely agricultural land, with woodland blocks including Bushy Copse to the south and Whiteparish village centre to the west of the site. A tributary of the River Blackwater flows laterally approximately 0.7 kilometres to the south of the site at its closest point.

1.3 Aims and Scope of Report

The aim of this document is to detail the proposed environmental mitigation and management required at the site. The Landscape and Environmental Management plan sets out the mitigation and management prescriptions for the site in order to retain the long-term ecological value. This plan initially covers a 10-year period with a review undertaken every five years to determine the next five years of management.

1.4 Site Proposals

The proposals for the site entail the construction of 25 residential dwellings with associated access and greenspace.

The report makes reference to ‘Landscape Concept Proposals’ plan produced by LVIA Ltd, dated September 2024 Drawing No. BAR1528-11 Rev F (**Appendix 1**).

2.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

2.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the objectives of the Landscape and Environmental Management Plan for the site. Specific objectives for each individual habitat type are detailed within the management prescriptions.

2.2 Overview of Management Plan Objectives

The overarching objective of the Landscape and Environmental Management Plan is to retain and enhance the long-term ecological value of the site. These will be achieved through the following measures:

- The protection of retained habitats within the site;
- Creation of new, native species-rich and wildlife friendly habitats to enhance biodiversity at the site; and
- Establishment of long-term management prescriptions for new and retained habitats to ensure the habitat diversity and suitability for wildlife is maintained.

2.3 Structure of the Management Plan

The general overarching management prescriptions for the site are provided within Section 3.0, with species specific management and mitigation measures detailed in Section 4.0.

The main habitat types which are the focus of this management plan are individual trees, mixed scrub, grassland meadow, attenuation basin and pollinator meadow. Management prescriptions for each of these habitat types are detailed individually within Section 5.0. Within this report focus has been given to habitats which are being managed specifically for biodiversity i.e. excluding ornamental shrub, residential gardens etc.

3.0 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

3.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the general management prescriptions for the site.

3.2 Review

As part of on-going monitoring and review process, the management plan will be periodically reviewed in order to ensure that the objectives are being met. Details of this review process are provided within Section 6.0.

3.3 Responsibilities

The implementation of the management plan will be the responsibility of Bargate Homes, who will likely transfer the ownership of the land to a third party following the completion of the development. This third party and their appointed management agent will be responsible for implementing the management plan. For the purposes of this management plan the “management site” is the area of the site which will be retained by the third party and outside of residential ownership.

3.4 Contractors

The proposed management works will be undertaken by specialist contractors with suitable experience in the management measures proposed. Monitoring and review will be undertaken in conjunction with suitably qualified ecologists with other specialists, such as arboricultural consultants employed/consulted as necessary.

4.0 SPECIES-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT

4.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the species-specific mitigation measures and management prescriptions for the site.

4.2 Bats

Integrated bat roosting features (e.g. Brick Bat Box from Bird Brick Houses Ltd) will be installed into the 50% of the dwellings and two bat boxes on the retained mature tree at the front of the site (Vivara Pro WoodStone Bat Box or similar). The boxes will be positioned at a minimum height of three metres, away from artificial light sources. The indicative positions for bat roost features are shown on **Map 2**.

Dark corridors will be maintained along key commuting and foraging routes including newly planting including trees, shrubs and public open space grassland. This will be achieved through no installation of external lighting that illuminates these habitats. Lighting that is necessary for safety, will be sensitively designed so that disturbance to foraging and commuting bats is minimised as much as possible and to avoid lighting retained mature trees.

To achieve this, guidance on bats and artificial lighting will be followed (Bat Conservation Trust, 2023). External lighting will comprise hooded luminaires, ideally the bulbs will be LED and at the warmer end of the spectrum (e.g. avoiding blue or white light). LED lights emit much lower levels of UV and therefore have a lower impact on wildlife. The lux level will be as low as possible to allow the task to be carried out safely and effectively. Guidance on task related lighting levels published by the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) (CIBSE, 2002) will be followed.

4.3 Badger

Previous survey works at the site identified the presence of a badger *Meles meles* sett within the northeast hedge during the survey carried out in 2019, however, this was deemed disused and no evidence of badger was recorded during the updating survey in 2022 (All Ecology Ltd, 2022). The provision of greenspace surrounding the built development area will provide foraging and commuting badger with connectivity around the site. Badger will benefit from the various areas of open green space planting which will provide foraging opportunities to the species.

4.4 Birds

In addition to on-site habitat enhancements detailed in Section 5.0, integrated swift nesting features (PRO UK Rendered Build-In Swift Box or similar) will be installed in pairs into the 50% of the dwellings and two bird boxes will be installed on retained

mature trees across the site (Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box or similar). Swift boxes will be installed under the eaves and ideally positioned on the north-eastern elevation. The indicative positions for bird boxes are shown on **Map 2**.

The creation and long-term maintenance of dark corridors as detailed in Paragraph 4.2 will also be important for this species group.

4.5 Reptiles

Reptiles were assessed as being absent from the site in 2019 and also during the update survey in 2022 (All Ecology Ltd, 2022). Given that the habitats remained the same during the most recent updating walkover carried out by ECOSA in 2024, reptiles are still assessed as absent from the site (ECOSA, 2025).

The majority of the baseline habitats within the site itself do not offer suitability to support reptiles. The new mixed scrub, grassland meadows and wetland habitats proposed will increase the extent of habitat suitable for reptiles post-development. The grassland meadow management will include leaving a long sward height and phased management (Paragraph 5.4.3).

In addition, three multi-use hibernacula will be installed within the created grassland meadow habitat in the west and south of the site (**Map 2**). The hibernacula will be constructed as specified in **Figure 1**.

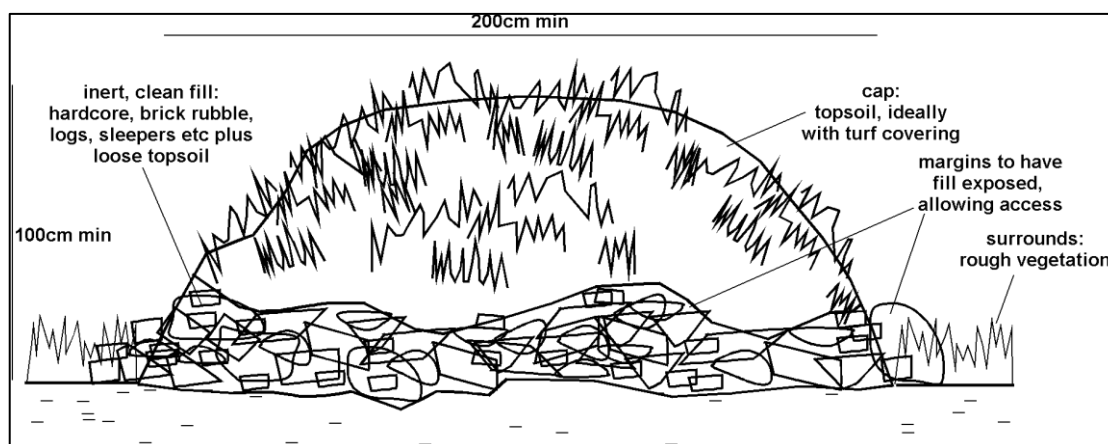


Figure 1: Example of hibernacula taken from Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2001)

4.6 European Hedgehog

The provision of greenspace surrounding the built development area will provide foraging and commuting European hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* with connectivity around the site.

The plot boundaries will remain permeable to European hedgehog. A hedgehog route will be maintained whereby post development gaps in fencing will be created to allow hedgehog continued access throughout the site and to the wider area where suitable. These gaps will be provided by installing gaps of at least 13 centimetres x 13 centimetres in proposed fence panels (**Map 2**).

Hedgehog will also benefit from the installation of refugia within the grassland meadow as they will provide shelter and foraging opportunities (Paragraph 4.5 and **Map 2**).

5.0 HABITAT-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT

5.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the habitat-specific management objectives and prescriptions for the site.

5.2 Trees

Fruiting and ornamental tree species will be planted within the developed area and native species will be planted in open spaces in the west and south of the site.

5.2.1 Objectives for Trees

The specific objectives for individual tree habitat are:

- Creation of new individual tree habitat in the north-east, west and south of the site;
- Retention and maintenance of existing trees to be retained within the site; and
- Retain areas of deadwood within existing trees as far as possible and subject to arboricultural recommendations.

5.2.2 Compensation and Enhancement

Planting will be focussed on delivering new native species across the site where feasible as opposed to non-native or cultivar specimens.

5.2.3 Management Prescriptions

Where any tree works are deemed necessary for health and safety reasons these be managed and monitored by an experienced arboriculturalist. Tree surgery works will be kept to a minimum where possible with retention of standing deadwood. Should any tree works be required for health and safety reasons then it is proposed that the wood will be retained in habitat piles.

Any necessary tree works will be carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 by experienced contractors. Any tree works required, such as for health and safety reasons, would only be carried out following an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed works on roosting bats by a suitably qualified ecologist. Should tree works have the potential to result on impacts on roosting bats, then amendments to the proposed tree works to avoid such impacts, or further survey work may be necessary. Any tree works should be undertaken between October and February to avoid the breeding bird season.

All deadwood, including standing deadwood, will be retained during management, as this provides an important habitat resource for a range of species. Where tree

management is required to remove deadwood this will be retained within the site within habitat piles to provide habitat and shelter to a variety of species.

5.2.4 Management Prescriptions

Newly planted trees will be subject to monitoring and allowed to establish. Management will then be largely limited to occasional maintenance pruning with removal of dead wood only to be undertaken where necessary for health and safety reasons or as a result of disease. Deadwood should be retained on site in habitat piles.

5.3 Mixed Scrub

Native shrub planting will be carried out within curtilage within the residential area on site.

5.3.1 Objectives for Mixed Scrub

The specific objectives for mixed scrub habitat are:

- Establishment of at least three woody species in each stand of scrub, with no one species comprising more than 75% of the cover;
- Maintain a variety of age structures throughout the scrub including seedlings, young shrubs and mature shrubs; and
- Maintain continued absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) and undesirable species¹ make up less than 5% of ground cover.

5.3.2 Compensation and Enhancement

Native shrub planting will comprise species including dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, wild privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, dogrose *Rosa canina* and guelder-rose *Viburnum opulus*.

5.3.3 Management Prescriptions

The new native scrub planting will be largely non-intervention with the planting allowed to develop a dense and bushy structure. Cutting would only be undertaken as necessary to ensure the scrub does not expand into adjacent habitats. Where failures occur to individual plants these will be restocked as necessary. Any grass and ruderal vegetation growth around the newly planted structure planting will require regular management through cutting in order to ensure that newly planted specimens can establish.

¹ Species considered undesirable for this habitat type include: creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*, snowberry *Symphoricarpos* species, buddleia *Buddleja* species, cotoneaster *Cotoneaster* species, Spanish bluebell *Hyacinthoides hispanica* (or hybrids).

Once established (approximately five years) the on-going management will include an annual cut to be undertaken overwinter (October to February) in order to avoid the nesting bird period. This will be undertaken to encourage a diversity of age ranges with selective removal of mature shrubs (no more than 10%) in order to allow new saplings to develop.

In the event any deviations are noted from the objectives set out in Paragraph 5.3.1 remedial measures may be necessary such as the removal of non-native species or undesirable species¹ which may have established themselves within the scrub area.

5.4 Grassland Meadow/Pollinator Area

New sowing of meadow species is to be undertaken in the open greenspace in the south of the site. The proposed seed mix will be Germinal RE1 Traditional Hay Meadow. In addition, a specific pollinator mix WFG18 will be sown along the frontage of the site.

5.4.1 Objectives for Grassland Meadow

The specific objectives for grassland meadow habitat are to:

- Creation of species-rich grassland to a minimum diversity of nine grassland species per m²;
- Ensure an absence of invasive non-native species; and
- Maintain cover of bracken at less than 20% and cover of scrub at less than 5%.

5.4.2 Compensation and Enhancement

Prior to the sowing of the grassland, it will be necessary to prepare the ground to maximise the chance of developing a diverse sward. It is anticipated that the majority of the existing grassland will have been cleared as part of the construction phase of the development. However, notwithstanding this, any existing vegetation will be cleared from the site through cutting. Ideally, the area to be sown will be left for at least one season. Vegetation will be cut in June and September with all arisings remove to reduce the nutrient load in the soil.

Should the site be subject to pernicious weed growth it will be necessary to cut any annual weed growth on more than one occasion.

The soil will then be disc-harrowed to establish the soil for sowing or consideration will be given to a no-till approach. The seed mix to be utilised will be RE1 Traditional Hay Meadow (or similar) and WFG18 Butterfly & Honeybee (or similar) will be sown (see **Appendix 1** for split of seed mixes). The seed mix will be sown in either August/September or March/April at a rate of five grams per square metre.

5.4.3 Management Prescriptions

Following the seeding of the grassland the initial management would entail cutting to 70-100 millimetres in early July, and then monthly in August, September and October to manage annual weed growth. Following each cut arisings will be removed from the site to avoid additional nutrient enrichment of the soil. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage. It is important to manage the grass level in the first year to ensure that coarse grasses and annual weeds do not become dominant.

Where perennial weeds such as thistles and docks establish these will be subject to regular control though being individually dug out.

It will be necessary to monitor the establishment of the grassland over the first year to establish when to undertake additional mowing and management to encourage the establishment of a diverse sward.

From the second year onwards the management regime would be amended, pending the success of the grassland creation. The grassland would be cut in early September once seed has set but prior to reptiles and amphibians heading into hibernation. This would be cut to approximately 150 millimetres in a directional manner in order to minimise risks to reptiles. Following each cut arisings will be removed from the site to avoid additional nutrient enrichment of the soil. The grassland should then be cut as necessary between September and March in order to maintain a sward height of around 150mm. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage.

5.5 Attenuation Basin

New sowing of wet tolerant species will be undertaken within the attenuation basin situated within the open greenspace in the south of the site.

5.5.1 Objectives for Attenuation Basin

The specific objectives for the attenuation basin habitat are to:

- Establish a varied vegetation structure which will provide opportunities for fauna; and
- Plant with species which are of value to wildlife. The species present should be mostly native and suitable for waterlogged environments.

5.5.2 Compensation and Enhancement

The new attenuation basin to be created in the south of the site which will be designed to provide opportunities for various fauna. The attenuation basin will have gently sloping sides and scalloped edges to create a semi-natural profile.

The attenuation basin will be sown with Germinal RE3 – River/Floodplain Water Meadow (or similar approved mix) ideally in the Spring/Summer once water levels have reduced to allow the opportunity for establishment of the seed mix prior to flooding again over winter. This will be sown at a rate of five grams per square metre.

5.5.3 Management Prescriptions

In the early establishment of the new planting, it will be necessary to undertake selective weeding in order to encourage good establishment of the ground cover, especially in the marginal habitat.

Following the basin the initial management would entail cutting to 70-100 millimetres in mid-September and again in October. Following each cut arisings will be removed from the site to avoid additional nutrient enrichment of the soil. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage. It is important to manage the grass level in the first year to ensure that coarse grasses and annual weeds do not become dominant.

Where perennial weeds such as thistles and docks establish these will be subject to regular control though being individually dug out.

It will be necessary to monitor the establishment of the grassland over the first year to establish when to undertake additional mowing and management to encourage the establishment of a diverse sward.

From the second year onwards the management regime would be amended, pending the success of the grassland creation. The grassland would be cut in early September once seed has set but prior to reptiles and amphibians heading into hibernation. This would be cut to approximately 150 millimetres in a directional manner in order to minimise risks to reptiles. Following each cut arisings will be removed from the site to avoid additional nutrient enrichment of the soil. The grassland should then be cut as necessary between September and March in order to maintain a sward height of around 150mm. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage.

6.0 MONITORING AND REVIEW

A review of the mitigation and enhancement measures implemented will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist following the completion of the development. This will include checking that all habitats which have been created and are establishing and that all species-specific measures have been installed at the site. Following the implementation of the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, any necessary revisions to the Landscape and Environmental Management Plan will be made.

It is proposed that the party responsible for implementation of this plan carry out regular *ad hoc* monitoring at the site to establish any obvious deviations or faults. This would not necessarily entail a specific site visit but rather contactors noting if there are obvious failures during regular management (e.g., failed planting).

There will be a review meeting at the end of five years, post-completion, attended by the landowner and management contractor, to discuss the progress of the activities undertaken. This will enable issues to be identified and resolved where required. The meeting will take place to judge the effectiveness of the plan's aims, objectives and prescriptions.

The monitoring and review process will comprise a review report to update this management plan and make any future recommendations.

7.0 TIMETABLE OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING WORKS

Table 1: Timetable of Works

	Prescription	Seasonal Requirements	Paragraph Reference	Year ²										
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Species-Specific Measures	Integrated bat roosting features and bat boxes	N/A	4.2											
	Implementation of dark corridors	N/A	4.2											
	Integrated bird nesting features and bird boxes	N/A	4.4											
	Installation of hibernacula	N/A	4.5											
	Installation of hedgehog routes	N/A	4.6											
Habitat Creation	Tree planting	Spring or Autumn (weather dependent)	5.2.2											
	Mixed scrub planting	Spring or Autumn (weather dependent)	5.3.2											
	Grassland sowing	March/April or August/September	5.4.2											
	Attenuation basin sowing	March/April (depending on water levels)	5.5.2											
	Tree management (only as necessary)	October to January	5.2.3, 5.2.4											

² The exact timescales for the construction of the development are unknown. For the purposes of this mitigation and management plan, construction works are referred to as “Year 0” with the mitigation and management plan covering subsequent years “Year 1 – 10”. This timetable will then be reviewed at five year periods.

	Prescription	Seasonal Requirements	Paragraph Reference	Year ²										
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Management Prescriptions	Ruderal management around new scrub planting and restocking as necessary where failures occur	N/A	5.3.3											
	Annual scrub cut with selective removal of no more than 10% of more mature specimens to encourage diversity	October to February	5.3.3											
	Initial year management of grassland to include cut to 70-100mm and management at this level	July, August, September, October	5.4.3											
	Grassland cut to 150mm with arisings removed	Early September	5.4.3											
	Management of grassland to 150mm with cutting as necessary over Autumn and early Spring with all arisings removed	September - March	5.4.3											
Monitoring/Review Process	Compliance check following species-specific measures and habitat creation measures. Management plan to be reviewed as necessary at this point	N/A	6.0											
	Ad-hoc monitoring by management contractors to identify any obvious deviations or faults	N/A	6.0											
	Five-year management review	N/A	6.0											

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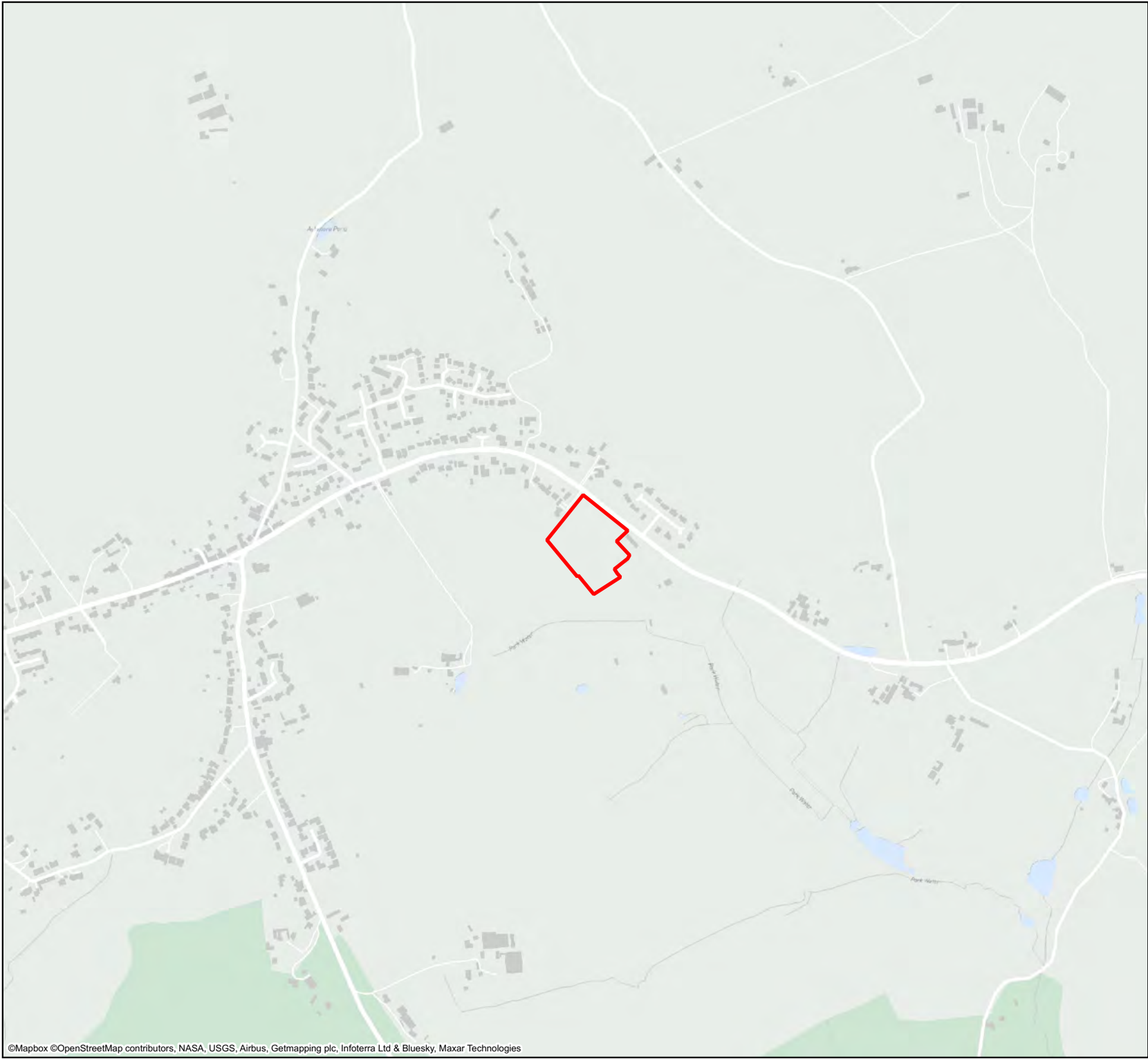
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Map 1 Site Location Plan



**LAND AT ROMSEY ROAD,
WHITEPARISH, SALISBURY**

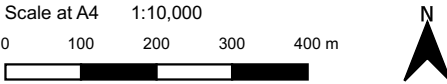
**LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Map 1 - Site Location Plan

Client:	Bargate Homes Ltd
Date:	January 2025
Status:	Final

KEY

 Site Boundary



Prepared by: KM	Date: 240125
Last amended by: KM	Date: 240125



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Map 2 Species-Specific Measures



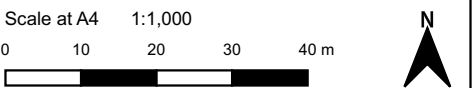
LAND AT ROMSEY ROAD, WHITEPARISH, SALISBURY

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Map 2 - Species-Specific Measures

Client:	Bargate Homes Ltd
Date:	October 2025
Status:	Final

- KEY**
- Site Boundary
 - Hedgehog Tunnels
 - Hibernacula
 - Bird Features
 - Bat Roost Features



Prepared by: RC	Date: 101025
Last amended by:	Date: 101025

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Appendix 1 Landscaping Plans



Legend

Existing trees and vegetation to be retained and protected during construction

Proposed tree planting locations within soft landscape. Fruiting and ornamental tree species to be located within curtilage and native species in open spaces such as mountain ash, crab apple and bird cherry

Proposed mixed shrub planting area receive 75mm bark mulch after planting operations. Species to be planted in groups of 5-7.

Proposed shrub planting to receive 75mm bark mulch after planting operations

Proposed ornamental species hedge planting

Proposed mixed native species planting. Species to be planted in groups of 5-7 to strengthen existing hedgerows and treelines.

Proposed grassland areas, to be seeded with A4 Low Maintenance Areas grass seed mix as supplied by Germinal and sown at 35g/m2, or similar

Proposed area to be seeded with RE1 Traditional Hay Meadow mix as supplied by Germinal and sown at 5g/m2, or similar

Proposed natural area to be seeded RE3 - River Floodplain/Water Meadow as supplied by Germinal and sown at 5 grams per msq or similar

Proposed area to be seeded with WFG18 Butterfly and Honeybee mix as supplied by Germinal and sown at 5g/m2, or similar

Proposed bulb planting to be planted as specified in line with good horticultural practices

Proposed marginal areas to be planted in line with best horticultural practice with species planted in groups of 5-7

Climbing Shrub planting to receive 75mm bark mulch after planting operations. To be trained on a trellis or similar

Rear garden areas

Pea gravel laid in line with engineers specification

NOTES:
Do not scale from drawing
Not for construction, for planning purposes only

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F	08.10.25	Layout changes	JPF
Rev	Date	Details	Drawn

Scheme: Romsey Road, Whiteparish

Client: Bargate Homes

Drawing: Landscape Concept Proposals

Drawing no: BAR1528-11

Date: September 2025

Scale: 1:250@A1

Checked: JPF

Drawn: SC

Checked: JPF

Indicative Planting Schedule				
Trees	Species Name	Girth	Height	Density
	Acer campestre	12-14cm	300-350cm	Counted
	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'	12-14cm	300-350cm	Counted
	Amelanchier lamarckii	12-14cm	250-300cm	Counted
	Betula pubescens	12-14cm	250-300cm	Counted
	Liquidambar styraciflua 'Paarl'	12-14cm	250-300cm	Counted
	Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	12-14cm	200-250cm	Counted
	Quercus robur	12-14cm	250-300cm	Counted
	Sorbus aria	8-10cm	150-200cm	Counted
	Sorbus terminalis	12-14cm	200-250cm	Counted
Specification				
	Standard	RB		
	Heavy Standard	Clear Stem 150-175cm	RB	
	Standard	Clear Stem 125-150cm	RB	
	Standard	RB		
	Heavy Standard	Clear Stem 150-175cm	RB	
	Standard	Clear Stem min 150cm	RB	
	Standard	RB		
	Feather	RB		
	Standard	Clear Stem min 150cm	RB	