



Aspire Defence

SUDS POND

Habitat Maintenance and Management Plan





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QUALITY CONTROL

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CONTENTS

QUALITY CONTROL	3
CONTENTS	4
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 OVERVIEW	6
1.2 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT	6
2 LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT	7
2.1 OVERVIEW	7
2.2 ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES	7
MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES – ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD - YEARS 1 TO 5	8
MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES – LONG TERM MAINTENANCE - YEAR 5 ONWARDS	8
BRITISH STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICE GUIDANCE	8
BRITISH STANDARDS (PUBLISHED BY BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION)	8
3 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS	9
3.1 OVERVIEW	9
3.2 WILDFLOWER GRASSLANDS – OTHER NEUTRAL GRASSLAND	9
DESCRIPTION	9
HABITAT CREATION	9
MANAGEMENT TARGETS	10
MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS (YEARS 1 TO 5)	10
MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/SPECIFICATION (YEARS 5 ONWARDS)	11
MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	11
3.3 AMENITY GRASSLAND– MODIFIED GRASSLAND	15
DESCRIPTION	15



HABITAT CREATION	15
MANAGEMENT TARGETS	16
MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS (YEAR 0 TO 1)	16
MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS (YEAR 2 ONWARDS)	17
MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/SPECIFICATION (YEARS 2 ONWARDS)	17
MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	18
MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/SPECIFICATION (YEARS 5 ONWARDS)	22
4 REFERENCES	23

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

- 1.1.1. This Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) has been produced on behalf of the Client, Aspire Defence, to inform the management and maintenance of landscape and ecological proposals for the Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) Pond at Warminster Barracks, hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Development'.
- 1.1.2. When 'Significant enhancements' to areas of habitat are proposed which contribute significantly to a Proposed Developments BNG, relative to the baseline biodiversity baseline value prior to development, these require a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) and commitment to maintain them for at least 30 years. The Proposed Development's landscaped habitats qualify as 'Significant enhancements' as although they are generally low or medium distinctiveness, they create a large number of post-development biodiversity units relative to the baseline biodiversity unit value.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

- 1.2.1. The HMMP intends to inform the ongoing management of the soft proposals so that the landscape, ecological objectives, and mitigation measures embodied in the design are delivered, monitored and reviewed. Its implementation will promote long-term maintenance and site-wide integration of the barrack's green infrastructure, such that it remains an effective resource to the benefit of those who live and work on the barracks and the surrounding community, as well as its landscape setting and biodiversity value.
- 1.2.2. The following sections set out the proposed management objectives and responsibilities, as well as how the deliverables relate to the target timescales for delivery.
- 1.2.3. The document presents each structural landscape component within its own section. It presents an overview and description of the feature, followed by a set of Management Targets. It then presents a set of inspection or monitoring requirements, and target prescriptions to ensure that these targets are met. Each section provides a schedule for these operations for the first 5 years, plus ongoing management that would continue in perpetuity.
- 1.2.4. This document deals with the maintenance of the following areas:
- General Items
 - Weed control / total weed control;
 - Control of litter; and,
 - Arisings.
 - Soft Landscape Items
 - Maintenance of wildflower grassland areas; and,
 - Maintenance of flowering lawns and amenity grasslands.

2 LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT

2.1 OVERVIEW

- 2.1.1. This document aims to ensure that the Site's landscape and ecological elements will be maintained and developed to provide a welcoming and safe environment for all users, whilst maximising the ecological value, in line with the ecological management principals and objectives set out below.
- 2.1.2. Maintenance and management operations detailed in this document will be required for the first 5 years during the establishment phase. Beyond this, the habitat management operations need to extend to ensure that the habitats thrive to meet the requirements of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) to provide ongoing management for 30 years, as defined in the BNG assessment (**SuDS Pond BNG Assessment 16.04**). This is to ensure that landscape and ecological features are established successfully and continue to support the biodiversity objectives they have been designed to achieve.
- 2.1.3. The HMMP has been developed in conjunction with the following document, which should be read alongside this document:
- Site Plan Proposed: Drawing Reference PAC-L1-BB0620-XX-DR-ES-003005

2.2 ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.2.1. Creating optimal planting conditions and adhering to high implementation standards are crucial to giving landscape schemes the best possible start. However, the long-term success of the landscape depends on the quality and frequency of the maintenance and management it receives afterwards. The following key objectives are based on best practice guidelines and are applicable for the establishment period and beyond.
- To manage all landscape areas effectively to ensure that the principles and long-term objectives of the Site's masterplan are achieved;
 - To facilitate an efficient and sustainable landscape management and maintenance regime throughout the lifetime of the development;
 - To maintain all newly planted grasslands. To keep it in a healthy and safe condition by regular inspection and management by landscape specialists in order to facilitate healthy establishment;
 - To create and manage habitats of the type and condition described in the BNG Assessment to ensure that the net gain in biodiversity units are achieved;
 - To ensure that habitats types and conditions described in the Biodiversity Impact Assessment are maintained for 30 years;
 - To take appropriate measures to ensure that trees identified for retention are protected throughout the construction period; and,
 - To be flexible and adaptable to the changing needs of the landscape through its establishment and long-term management.
- 2.2.2. To achieve the key management objectives listed above, Section 3 below details specific targets together with specific maintenance operations and schedules for works that have been devised for each landscape and ecological typology within the Site.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES – ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD - YEARS 1 TO 5

- 2.2.3. The maintenance operations/establishment period outlined in this report will run for a minimum of five years commencing on the date of certification of Practical Completion. It is the responsibility of the Aspire Defence to ensure that the landscape proposals for the Proposed Development are completed in accordance with this HMMP which includes having the works completed by a capable Landscape Contractor.
- 2.2.4. Following the period after certification of Practical Completion, maintenance will be undertaken by the Landscape Contractor responsible for the implementation of these works for 12 months.
- 2.2.5. The maintenance period will run concurrently with the Rectification Period. During this time the Landscape Contractor responsible for implementing the works will be liable for any failures or defects in accordance with the landscape plans, details, and specifications.
- 2.2.6. After 12 months, a certification of Final Completion will be issued. At this point, it is ultimately the responsibility of Aspire Defence to ensure the Site is maintained in accordance with the recommendations of this document for at least 30 years.
- 2.2.7. The management operations prescribed by this document shall be reviewed at the end of the five-year establishment period (or handover to the relevant client). This review will be used to inform the management of the Site for at least the next 30 years and will take into consideration the long-term objectives set out below.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES – LONG TERM MAINTENANCE - YEAR 5 ONWARDS

- 2.2.8. Aspire Defence will be responsible for ensuring that the appointed maintenance team is capable of delivering the monitoring and management requirements details within this HMMP. Once a appropriately qualified and sufficiently experienced maintenance team is appointed it will become their responsibility to monitor and manage the habitats from year five to at least 30 years as set out in this report.
- 2.2.9. The management plan will be reviewed regularly by Aspire Defence and the maintenance team to ensure that the key objectives and design intent for the habitats on Site are understood by all parties involved in their management. This Maintenance and Management Plan forms the basis of a long-term management strategy for the Site, which should be updated as needed to address site-specific issues that may arise from day-to-day management. Through continuous monitoring, review, and updates, it is intended for the management plan to evolve into a reference manual for the long-term maintenance and management of all landscape and ecological features across the Site.

British Standards and Best Practice Guidance

- 2.2.10. The following is a list of advice publications, British Standards or 'best practice' guidance notes deemed applicable to the undertaking of landscape works to which reference is required. This list is for guidance only, which the Site Operator may wish to update as required.

British Standards (Published by British Standards Institution)

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ■ BS 3882: 2015 | Specification for Topsoil |
| ■ BS 4428:1989 | Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations |
| ■ BS 7370 | Grounds Maintenance (all parts) |

3 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1 OVERVIEW

3.1.1. Targets including specific maintenance operations and schedule for works have been devised for each landscape typology and associated UK habitat type within the Site to achieve the key management objectives listed within Section 3. The following topologies and associated habitat types were identified:

- Wildflower Grassland – Other neutral grassland; and,
- Amenity Grassland– Modified grassland.

3.1.2. The following sections provide a description of the habitats alongside their creation and management actions, maintenance operations/schedule, management specifications and monitoring/enhancement programme.

3.2 WILDFLOWER GRASSLANDS – OTHER NEUTRAL GRASSLAND DESCRIPTION

- 3.2.1. A Wildflower grassland meadow is an area of grassland with a mixture of perennial plants and grasses. Species will be structurally diverse comprising a variety of grasses and flowering perennials, providing a biodiverse habitat with nectar and pollen resources, nesting materials, food sources, refuge, etc. through the growing season and beyond.
- 3.2.2. Wildflower grassland provides a flowering display from spring throughout summer and into autumn.
- 3.2.3. Within the Proposed Scheme a 1:1 mixture of Boston Seed – Low Growing Wildflower Meadow Seed Mix (BS12P) and Emorsgate General Purpose Meadow Grass Mix (EG1) will be utilised in the wildflower grasslands. The wildflower grassland mix will be most frequently used in open areas away from the main building to help with the enhancement of biodiversity for the Proposed Development. For further information of Wildflower Grassland locations refer to the Proposed Site Plan identified in 2.1.3.

HABITAT CREATION

- 3.2.4. Ground Preparation for Wildflower Grasslands – Other neutral grassland:
- Where existing modified grassland (Mitigation Grassland area) is present this will undergo topsoil stripping prior to spreading of nutrient poor subsoil. This will reduce the nutrient enrichment levels already present in the soil, benefiting wildflower species which can be outcompeted when nutrient levels are high.
 - After spreading subsoil, the soil profile shall be ripped at 200mm centres to a minimum depth of 150mm to decompact the soils and key in the nutrient poor topsoil and subsoil layers.
 - Any large, compacted lumps of soil shall be broken down by further appropriate cultivation (in accordance with BS 4428) to produce a fine tilth suitable for planting (<30mm), turfing or seeding (<10mm).
 - Any undesirable material brought to the surface during this exercise shall be removed by picking or raking. For example, stones, fill materials and coarse vegetation larger than 50mm in any dimension.

3.2.5. The wildflower grasslands will be created and managed as other neutral grassland and will reach moderate condition as per the criteria in the statutory BNG metric condition assessment sheets. The grassland will need to be managed so that the following criteria are met:

- The sward will need to meet the following characteristics:
 - Between 9 and 15 species of plant per m²;
 - More than 20% cover of wildflowers or sedges;
 - More than 2 species of non-agricultural grasses being abundant (e.g. common bent, sheep fescue, red fescue, timothy, smooth meadow grass or rough meadow grass); and,
 - Less than 30% cover of Lolium species grass or white clover.
- Have limited bare ground that makes up 1-5% of the ground cover;
- Have limited bracken (less than 20%) or scrub (less than 5%) within the sward; and,
- Have less than 5% ground impacted by physical damage or sub-optimal weed species (including non-native invasive plant species).

3.2.6. The wildflower grasslands will undergo a cut in either early Spring or late Autumn, it is assumed that this cut will be uniform across the habitat. The small size of the habitats, their management and the species selected for sowing therefore make it unlikely that a varied sward height will develop, and that this criterion would not be passed.

MANAGEMENT TARGETS

- 3.2.7. A good ground covering for all wildflower grassland should be evident, without excessively large bare patches. Grassland will show a mixture of perennial plants and grasses, being free of undesirable weeds, bracken and invasive non-native plant species.
- **Target monitoring:** Monitoring to check on seed germination and post-sward establishment should be undertaken every two weeks in the first growing season. Areas where wildflower has failed to establish should be recorded and note if waterlogging, dry condition and/or soil compaction could be an issue. Review the amount of grass and perennial flowering plants in general, ensuring that grass growth is not dominating.
 - **Target remediation:** Remediation will be required in areas that have failed or established poorly. Excessive and aggressive grass growth should be controlled in the first growing season. Remediation could include reseeding with additional drainage, soil decompaction, and a change to the watering schedule and/or cutting schedule.
 - **Target monitoring:** An annual monitoring survey should be completed in the autumn to check that the habitats are meeting the required sward composition and condition criteria.
 - **Target remediation:** Remediation will be required in areas that are not meeting the sward composition or are failing the condition criteria. Remediation could include seeding with grass semi-parasitic plants such as yellow rattle, scarification and overseeding with the seed mix used at habitat creation, selective weed, bracken and scrub removal, treatment of invasive plant species, and/or a change in the cutting schedule.

MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS (YEARS 1 TO 5)

3.2.8. The following maintenance operations below have been created to accomplish the management targets set out above.

- Complete an annual monitoring survey in the autumn to confirm that the habitats are meeting the required sward composition and condition criteria;
- Wildflower Grasslands can be cut once the flowers have died back in the autumn, but it is best left until February/March allowing the area to be a heaven for wildlife through the winter months;
- Cut the area down to a max height of 100mm, operating a 'hay cut' and leave arisings in place for one to seven days allowing the seed to fall before removing all arisings;
- Trim edges to, tree mulch circles and areas of hardstanding. Mechanical cutting operations are not to take place within 300mm diameter of the retained tree, where only cutting with hand tools can take place;
- Remove all arisings from the site and compost them;
- Hay cut will be undertaken when ground and weather conditions are suitable;
- Repair damaged or failed areas by re-seeding and top dressing;
- Watering to ensure moisture levels are maintained, especially during drying seasons, to achieve optimum growth;
- Undesirable weed species will be removed or managed by spot treatment with herbicides.
- Remove areas of encroaching scrub;
- Removal of litter to maintain the site in a tidy condition;
- Aerate soil by spiking or hollow tines once a year to a depth of 75mm. Spike when needed to relieve compaction and areas of ponding; and,
- Impacts to reptiles, amphibians and ground nesting birds are not expected as the wildflower grassland will be cut to 100mm. Should the grassland be required to be cut to ground, a qualified ecologist will conduct a pre-works check. In addition, this cut will only occur during conditions when reptiles are active and able to move away from machinery (air temperatures above 9 °C). The cut will extend from the centre outwards to encourage the movement of reptiles into adjacent suitable habitats and avoid trapping reptiles in the path of machinery.

MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/SPECIFICATION (YEARS 5 ONWARDS)

- 3.2.9. The long-term management of meadows would include actions consistent with those taken for years 1 to 5 with the addition of soil aeration and fallen leaf removal. It is anticipated that the wildflower grasslands would achieve their target condition by Year 5 and that annual monitoring and maintenance would contribute to maintaining their biodiversity value. There would only be a requirement for a major adjustment in the management regime if the areas suffer broad-scale failures caused by issues such as invasive flora, contamination, climate change, or other abiotic influences. As such, notwithstanding such events, the operations presented in 3.6 should continue annually from Year 6 onwards.

MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME

- 3.2.10. **Table 3.1** below details when the maintenance operations for Years 1 to 5 should be undertaken and their frequency. Note that this schedule is to be repeated annually for the first five years.
- 3.2.11. **Table 3.2** below details when the maintenance operations for Years 6 to 30 should be undertaken and their frequency. Note that this schedule is to be repeated annually.

Table 3.1 - Maintenance and Monitoring Schedule for Wildflower Grasslands – Other neutral grassland – Years 1 to 5

Maintenance Operation	Frequency	When maintenance operation is required											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cutting of wildflower grassland areas. Remove arisings after max. 7 days in situ	One cut per year.			Y									
Trim edges to hard-standing and tree mulch circles	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Replacement of wildflower grassland that has failed to establish/ damaged/ worn by seeding and top dressing.	As required				Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	
Weed removal by hand or spot-on herbicide.	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Watering to ensure moisture levels are maintained	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Removal of litter	Before each grass cut/during maintenance visits			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Remove encroaching scrub	One visit annually											Y	
Yearly Inspection	Once annually									Y			

Table 3.2 - Management and Monitoring Schedule for Wildflower Grasslands – Other neutral grassland – Years 5 onwards

Maintenance Operation	Frequency	When maintenance operation is required											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cutting of wildflower grassland areas. Remove arisings after max. 7 days in situ	One cut per year.			Y									
Trim edges to hard-standing and tree stations	As required				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Reseed bare patches with correct meadow seed mix	As required during suitable weather conditions			Y	Y	Y							
Target weed removal by hand or spot-on herbicide	As required before plants flower			Y	Y	Y	Y						
Water newly seeded areas to ensure moisture levels are maintained	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
Remove all litter	Before each grass cut or during			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

	maintenance visits												
Remove fallen leaves with mechanical leaf-blower	As required									Y	Y	Y	
Aerate soil using spiker or hollow-core tines to a depth of 75mm. Spike when needed to relieve compaction and areas of ponding	Annually as required.								Y	Y	Y		
Only cut grassland during conditions when reptiles are active	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Yearly Inspection	Once annually									Y			

3.3 AMENITY GRASSLAND– MODIFIED GRASSLAND

DESCRIPTION

- 3.3.1. Amenity Grassland lawns are to be maintained to establish a healthy and vigorous sward that is free of leaves and litter. For further information on amenity grassland locations refer to the Proposed Site Plan identified in 2.1.3.

HABITAT CREATION

- 3.3.2. Ground Preparation for Amenity Grassland – Modified grassland:
- After spreading topsoil, the soil profile shall be ripped at 200mm centres to a minimum depth of 150mm to decompact the soils and key in the topsoil and subsoil layers.
 - Any large, compacted lumps of soil shall be broken down by further appropriate cultivation (in accordance with BS 4428) to produce a fine tilth suitable for planting (<30mm), turfing or seeding (<10mm).
 - The topsoil may be anaerobic after storage in a temporary stockpile - cultivations shall ensure that the topsoil is fully aerated.
 - Only when the topsoil has lost any sour odour and grey coloration (symptoms of anaerobism) will it be satisfactory for planting or seeding.
 - Any undesirable material brought to the surface during this exercise shall be removed by picking or raking. For example, stones, fill materials and coarse vegetation larger than 50mm in any dimension.
- 3.3.3. Amenity Grassland will be created and managed as modified grassland and will reach poor condition as per the criteria in the statutory BNG metric condition assessment sheets. The grassland will need to be managed so that it maintains the characteristics of grassland and is not naturally replaced by other habitat types such as scrub or bracken. There is no minimum number of criteria required to ensure the grassland achieves 'poor' status. However, the following should be achieved under the proposed management regime:
- Have less than 5% scrub within the sward;
 - Have less than 5% ground impacted by physical damage;
 - Have less than 20% bracken within the sward; and,
 - Have no non-native invasive plant species.
- 3.3.4. The lawns will undergo regular cutting as required for amenity purposes, it is assumed that this cut will be uniform across the habitat. Their management and the species selected for sowing make it unlikely that a varied sward height with 6-8 species per m2 will develop, and subsequently these criteria would not be passed. A water tolerate grass mixture (R116 – Low maintenance) will be used within the base of the SuDS pond this will contain creeping red fescue *Festuca rubra*, smooth-stalked meadow grass *Poa pratensis* and creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*. This is not expected to impact the condition or type of habitat delivered. It is expected that the habitat will be managed to have no bare ground.

MANAGEMENT TARGETS

- 3.3.5. Amenity Grassland should be fully established within twelve months after seeding which would incorporate the first growing season after sowing and the growing seasons of Year 1. No bare ground should be visible, and a dense healthy sward should be evident.
- **Target monitoring:** Monitoring to check on seed germination and post-sward establishment should be undertaken every two weeks in the first growing season. Areas where grass has failed to establish should be recorded and note if waterlogging, dry condition and/or soil compaction could be an issue.
 - **Target remediation:** Remediation will be required in areas that have failed or established poorly. Remediation could include reseeding with additional drainage, soil decompaction, and/or a change to the watering schedule.
 - **Target monitoring:** An annual monitoring survey should be completed in the autumn to check that the habitats are meeting the required sward composition and condition criteria.
 - **Target remediation:** Remediation will be required in areas that are not meeting the sward composition or are failing the condition criteria. Remediation could include scarification and overseeding with the seed mix used at habitat creation, selective weed, bracken and scrub removal, treatment of invasive plant species, and/or a change in the cutting schedule.
- 3.3.6. By year five, Amenity Grassland should be in a condition where the sward has been maintained to be dense and flowers successfully over the summer months. No bare patches will be evident. Edges to each grassland will be neat.
- **Target monitoring:** All areas of lawn should be monitored and reviewed twice a year, once in spring and once in autumn. As above, areas of bare ground should be recorded and note if waterlogging, dry condition, wear and/or soil compaction could be an issue.
 - **Target remediation:** Areas that have failed will require remediation. Remediation will vary depending on the cause of failure but is not limited to soil de-compaction /aeration, scarification to remove dead thatch, providing additional drainage, regular reseeding, and change to seed or cutting specification.
 - **Target monitoring:** An annual monitoring survey should be completed in the autumn to check that the habitats are meeting the required sward composition and condition criteria.
 - **Target remediation:** Remediation will be required in areas that are not meeting the sward composition or are failing the condition criteria. Remediation could include scarification and overseeding with the seed mix used at habitat creation, selective weed, bracken and scrub removal, treatment of invasive plant species, and/or a change in the cutting schedule.

MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS (YEAR 0 TO 1)

- 3.3.7. The following maintenance operations below have been created to accomplish the management targets set out above.
- Complete an annual monitoring survey in the autumn to confirm that the habitats are meeting the required sward composition and condition criteria.
 - Grasslands are to be regularly mown twice a month from March to October to a height of 30mm.
 - Trim edges to planting beds, tree mulch circles and areas of hardstanding. Mechanical cutting operations are not to take place within 300mm diameter of trees and/or shrubs not protected by a shelter or guard, where only cutting with hand tools can take place.
 - Grass cutting will be undertaken when ground and weather conditions are suitable.

- Remove all arisings from the site or use them as part of ecological enhancements.
- Repair damaged or failed areas by re-seeding and top dressing.
- Watering to ensure moisture levels are maintained, especially during drying seasons, to achieve optimum growth.
- Remove leaves regularly in autumn.
- Control and removal of aggressive self-seeded weeds.
- Removal of litter to maintain the site in a tidy condition.
- It is assumed that grassland will be unsuitable for reptiles as it will be maintained at a height <15cm. should areas be longer than this they should only be cut during conditions when reptiles are active and able to move away from machinery (air temperatures above 9 °C). The cut will extend from the centre outwards to encourage the movement of reptiles into adjacent suitable habitats and avoid trapping reptiles in the path of machinery.

MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS (YEAR 2 ONWARDS)

3.3.8. The following maintenance operations below have been created to accomplish the management targets set out above:

- Complete an annual monitoring survey in the autumn to confirm that the habitats are meeting the required sward composition and condition criteria.
- Grasslands are to be regularly mown at twice a month from March to October to a height of 30mm.
- Trim edges to planting beds, tree mulch circles and areas of hardstanding. Mechanical cutting operations are not to take place within 300mm diameter of trees and/or shrubs not protected by a shelter or guard, where only cutting with hand tools can take place.
- Reform edges once per year with an edging tool as required.
- Grass cutting will be undertaken when ground and weather conditions are suitable.
- Remove all arisings from the site or use them as part of ecological enhancements.
- Repair damaged or failed areas by re-seeding and top dressing.
- Watering to ensure moisture levels are maintained, especially during drying seasons, to achieve optimum growth.
- Remove leaves regularly in autumn.
- Control and removal of aggressive self-seeded weeds.
- Removal of litter to maintain the site in a tidy condition.
- Aerate soil by spiking or hollow tines once a year to a depth of 75mm. Spike when needed to relieve compaction and areas of ponding.
- Scarifying is to be carried out in spring to remove excess thatch and moss.
- It is assumed that grassland will be unsuitable for reptiles as it will be maintained at a height <15cm. should areas be longer than this they should only be cut during conditions when reptiles are active and able to move away from machinery (air temperatures above 9 °C). The cut will extend from the centre outwards to encourage the movement of reptiles into adjacent suitable habitats and avoid trapping reptiles in the path of machinery.

MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/SPECIFICATION (YEARS 2 ONWARDS)

3.3.9. The long-term management of the Amenity Grassland – Modified grassland would include actions consistent with those taken for Years 0 to 1 with the addition of soil aeration and fallen leaf removal. There would only be a requirement for a major adjustment in the management regime if the areas

suffer broad-scale failures caused by issues such as invasive flora, contamination, climate change, or other abiotic influences. As such, notwithstanding such events, the operations presented in Table 3.8 should continue annually from Year 2 onwards.

MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME

3.3.10. **Table 3.3** below details when the maintenance operations for Year 0 and 1 should be undertaken and their frequency. Note that this schedule is for the first year.

3.4 **Table 3.4** below details when the maintenance operations for Years 2 onwards should be undertaken and their frequency. Note that this schedule is to be repeated annually.

Table 3.3 : Maintenance and Monitoring Schedule for Amenity Grassland) – Modified grassland – Years 0 to 1

Maintenance Operation	Frequency	When maintenance operation is required											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Remove all litter prior to grass cutting	Before every grass cut			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Cut grass areas to a height of circa. 30mm	Twice monthly during growing season			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Trim edges to hard-standing and tree stations	Every other cut			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Repair damaged areas by seeding and top dressing	Twice annually			Y						Y			
Control excessive weed growth with herbicide application once annually	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Water newly seeded areas as required to ensure establishment	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Remove leaves using leaf vacuum. Dispose offsite at licenced green waste facility	As required									Y	Y	Y	

Table 3.4 - Maintenance and Monitoring Schedule for Eco Species Rich Lawns (Amenity Grassland) Modified grassland – Years 2 onwards

Maintenance Operation	Frequency	When maintenance operation is required											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Remove all litter prior to grass cutting	Before every grass cut			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Cut grass verges to a height of circa. 30mm, avoiding periods of prolonged rainfall	Every 2 months in the growing season			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Trim edges to hard-standing and tree stations	Every other cut			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Reform edges	Once annually			Y									
Aerate soil by hollow tines or spiking	As required to rectify waterlogged areas			Y									
Repair damaged areas by seeding and top dressing	Once annually									Y			
Control excessive weed growth with herbicide application once annually	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Water newly seeded areas as required to ensure establishment	As required			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		



Remove leaves using leaf vacuum. Dispose offsite at licenced green waste facility	As required									Y	Y	Y	
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MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/SPECIFICATION (YEARS 5 ONWARDS)

- 3.4.1. The long-term management of Amenity Grassland would include actions consistent with those taken for Years 1 to 5. It is anticipated that the wildflower grasslands would achieve their target condition by Year 5 and that annual monitoring and maintenance would continue to maintain this. There would only be a requirement for a major adjustment in the management regime if the areas suffer broad-scale failures caused by issues such as invasive flora, contamination, climate change, or other abiotic influences. As such, notwithstanding such events, the operations presented in 3.1.21 should continue annually from Year 6 onwards.

4 REFERENCES

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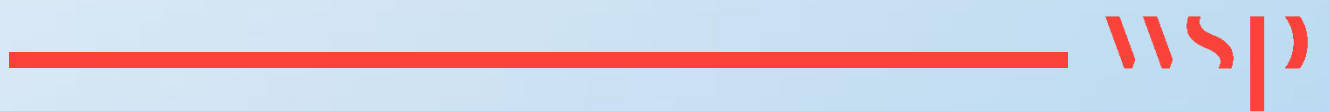
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SECTION TITLE





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