

FUGGLESTONE RED, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

**PUBLIC OPEN SPACE LANDSCAPE AND
ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Final Document

February 2026

Preliminary Ecological Appraisals • Protected Species Surveys and Licensing • NVC • EclA • HRA • Management Plans
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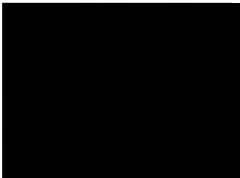
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ECOSA Quality Assurance Record

This report has been produced in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing 2015 (CIEEM, 2017).

Description:	POS Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
Produced For:	Persimmon Homes
Issue:	Final
Report Reference:	020.0009.0036.0003.F0
Date of Issue:	13 th February 2026
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**FUGGLESTONE RED, SALISBURY,
WILTSHIRE**

**PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecological Survey & Assessment Limited (ECOSA) have been appointed by Persimmon Homes to prepare a Public Open Space (POS) Landscape and Ecology Management Plan for the public open space within the west of Fugglestone Red, Salisbury SP2 9EW (hereafter referred to as the site).

The proposals for the site are for a mixed-use development comprising residential (up to 1,250 dwellings), employment, local centre, community uses, primary school, public open space, landscaping and access works including demolition of the existing house and farm buildings. Outline planning permission for the proposals was granted by Wiltshire Council on 14th February 2013 (planning application reference S/2012/0814).

There are two reptile receptor sites located within the western POS, which have previously had reptiles translocated to them and will continue to receive translocated animals (ECOSA, 2025a).

The Reserved Matters application for the western public open space was approved on 27th November 2025 (PL/2025/00795) with Conditions 5 relating to the production of a LEMP.

Condition 5 of Planning Permission Ref: PL/2025/00795, states that:

'No development hereby approved shall commence on site, including demolition, ground works/excavation, site clearance, vegetation clearance and boundary treatment works, until a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) has been 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, together with a mechanism for monitoring success of the management prescriptions, incorporating review and necessary adaptive management in order to attain targets. The development will be managed in accordance with the approved details for the lifetime of the development.

REASON: The application contained insufficient information to enable this matter to be considered prior to granting planning permission and the matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before development commences in order that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner 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.

In order to address this condition, a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) for the areas of public open space (POS) has been prepared in addition to a Soft Landscape Management and Maintenance Plan (ACD Environmental, 2024) which is referenced within this report and should be read in conjunction.

1.2 The Site

The wider site is located on the north-western outskirts of Salisbury, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 1164 3232 (**Map 1**).

The wider site is divided into a number of parcels, several of which have either been fully developed or are currently under construction. The remainder of the site comprises unmanaged previous agricultural fields.

The wider site is bound to the south-east by suburban Salisbury, to the south-west by existing farmland, to the north-east by the A360, Devizes Road and The Avenue to the north-west.

This management plan relates to the western POS which will be referred to as “the site” within this report.

1.3 Aims and Scope of Report

This management plan does not set out the specific construction phase mitigation associated with reptiles and other features but does consider those features in the management regime (ECOSA, 2025c)

The aim of this document is to detail the proposed ecological management required at the site. The management plan sets out the mitigation and management prescriptions for the site in order to retain the long-term ecological value. This plan covers a period of 30 years following the completion of the development.

This report does not cover the allotments and play area as the management of these areas is not relevant to an ecological management plan.

1.4 Site Proposals

The proposals entail the construction of allotments, play areas, open greenspace and drainage. The Phasing Plan by Persimmon Homes provides a reference for the distinct parcel boundaries (**Appendix 1**). The Open Space Proposals plan provides details for soft landscaping and was produced by ACD Environmental (drawing number PERSC24618 20DR Revision B (Sheets 1-10), dated July 2025 (**Appendix 2**).

2.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

2.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the objectives of the Landscape and Ecology 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 Ecology Management Plan is to retain and enhance the long-term ecological value of the site for a minimum period of 30 years following completion of the development. These will be achieved through the following measures:

- The protection and enhancement of retained habitats within the site;
- Creation of new, native species-rich 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 trees, formal hedgerow, mixed native hedgerow, amenity grassland, grassland meadow, SuDS habitats, wet meadow, tussocky grassland, native scrub and bulb mix planting. Management prescriptions for each of these habitat types are detailed individually within Section 5.0. The habitat types are set out using the labelling in the landscape drawings (**Appendix 2**).

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 0.

3.3 Responsibilities

The responsibility for the implementation of the management plan during the construction phase will be Persimmon Homes or their successors in title.

It will be the responsibility of Persimmon Homes or their successors in title to appoint appropriate contractors and specialists to undertake the management proposed within this document. The long-term management responsibilities will be confirmed within the Section 106 or similar.

3.4 Contractors

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

4.0 SPECIES-SPECIFIC MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Reptiles

The POS will deliver the key compensation at the site for reptiles and will include the delivery of new grassland planting, new scrub planting and five hibernacula. The reptile compensation proposed for the site is set out in **Map 2**.

The two receptor sites will be subject to a non-intervention management approach with the habitat largely retained in its current form until which time the compensation has been delivered and reptile fencing removed (ECOSA, 2025a) (ECOSA, 2025b). A temporary receptor area (Receptor Site 1) has been established in the south-west of the site which has received the population of reptiles which has been translocated to date. The receptor area comprises an area of scrub and grassland mosaic which is then connected to similar scrub and grassland to the immediate south of the site in order to allow the populations to disperse away into the surrounds. No fencing is present to the south of the receptor site.

A subsequent review was undertaken of potential suitable receptor areas in the site in order to facilitate the continuation of the translocation prior to the delivery of the compensation habitat. As the POS area contains an area at the southern end of RTP1 (which was cleared in 2021) where no ground works are required, this area has been fenced off to form a second receptor site (Receptor Site 2). Given the time which has passed since the clearance of RTP1 in 2021, Receptor Site 2 has recolonised with grassland and scrub (ECOSA, 2025b).

Reptile exclusion fencing separating the receptor areas from the site must be protected by Heras fencing (or similar) and will need to remain in place until all construction and landscaping works are completed. This fencing will then be checked by an Ecological Clerk of Works on at least a monthly basis to ensure that the fence line (including protective fencing) remains intact. Any breaches identified within the exclusion fencing will be swiftly fixed to ensure that parcels remain clear from recolonising reptiles. It will be the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to implement the reptile fencing protection and any repairs as necessary. The reptile fencing will only be removed under ecological supervision once the suitability of the replacement compensation to support reptiles has been confirmed by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (ECOSA, 2025a).

In order to facilitate the continued development of the site, including the delivery of the Public Open Space, a phased approach to the final stage of the reptile translocation

has been proposed which will involve the final removal of habitat in RTP 4 but the retention of RTP 5 until which time the POS and reptile habitat compensation has been delivered.

The newly created habitat within the POS will deliver a net increase of the pre-development baseline and will need to be managed in line with safeguarding the reptile population present.

Widespread reptile species (slow-worm *Anguis fragilis* and common lizard *Zootoca vivipara*) are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are afforded protection under Section 9 of this Act which makes it an offence to intentionally kill or injure any of these species.

All long-term habitat management should be undertaken in the active reptile season (April to October). In order to ensure that the management remains suitable in the created and retained habitat, it is proposed that monitoring is implemented at the site with a reptile survey following the most up-to-date best practice guidance is undertaken in 2029 (i.e. three years after compensation delivery) and 2031 (i.e. five years after compensation delivery). The results of the monitoring should be made available to the local planning authority prior to the end of the monitoring year (ECOSA, 2025a).

Five reptile hibernacula are to be created within the site to provide enhanced opportunities for shelter and hibernation for reptiles which are to be retained in the long-term. The locations are provided in the Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Measures report (ECOSA, 2020b).

5.0 HABITAT-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT

5.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the habitat-specific management objectives and prescriptions for the site. The habitat types are set out using the labelling in the landscape drawings (**Appendix 2**).

5.2 Reptile Receptor

The two receptor sites will be subject to a non-intervention management approach with the habitat largely retained in its current form until which time the compensation has been delivered and reptile fencing removed (ECOSA, 2025a) (ECOSA, 2025b).

5.2.1 Objectives for Reptile Receptor

The specific objectives for the reptile receptor sites are:

- To provide habitat for reptiles with a non-intervention management approach.
- The reptile receptors will be left unmanaged to establish naturally until the reptile protective fencing is removed under ecological supervision.
- Following the commission as reptile habitat, the reptile receptor wildflower grassland will be brought into the rotational management in line with the meadow grassland (Paragraphs 5.8.1 and 5.8.2).

5.2.2 Management Prescriptions

Following the removal of the reptile fence under ecological supervision (ECOSA, 2025a) (ECOSA, 2025b), the grassland within the receptor areas will be brought into a rotational management.

The grassland will be subject to an annual cut to 100 millimetres which will be carried out in March/April. Subsequent cutting is to be undertaken to 150 millimetres carried out in late autumn September/October with all arisings removed. At least 20% of the grassland will be left uncut on a rotational basis each year in order to allow a tussocky sward to develop. All cutting operations are to be carried out in a two-stage approach, with an initial cut to 150 millimetres, followed by a cut to the final height as outlined above. Grass cutting is to be carried out in a methodical and directional approach in order to allow reptiles to disperse towards connective retained habitat (i.e. cut east to west, or north to south) (ECOSA, 2025a).

5.3 Retained Woodland

Retained woodland is present within the centre of the POS and is proposed to be maintained in perpetuity with a non-intervention approach in order to ensure that it continues to deliver benefits to wildlife.

5.3.1 Objectives for Retained Woodland

The specific objectives for the individual planted trees are to:

- To deliver benefits to wildlife with a non-intervention management approach.
- To promote good tree health by protecting the trees from vandalism, not applying herbicide and not carrying out detrimental activities within the root protection zone.
- Tree pruning is only to be carried out for essential health and safety purposes.

5.4 Trees

Existing trees, primarily associated with the retained woodland, are to be retained and protected throughout the redevelopment.

Species proposed for planting include hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*, downy birch *Betula pubescens*, beech *Fagus sylvatica*, pedunculate oak *Quercus robur*, small-leaved lime *Tilia cordata*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, whitebeam *Sorbus aria*, wild cherry *Prunus avium*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, guelder-rose *Viburnum opulus* and Chanticleer pear *Pyrus calleryana*.

5.4.1 Objectives for Trees

The specific objectives for the individual planted trees are to:

- Plant native tree species.
- Promote good tree health by protecting the trees from vandalism, not applying herbicide and not carrying out detrimental activities within the root protection zone.
- Trees should be allowed to grow >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height, with pruning only carried out for essential health and safety purposes.

5.4.2 Management Prescriptions

Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation to prevent competition with grasses and weeds. Native standard trees will be planted in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape (British Standards, 2014).

Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used and any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size, usually at 4-5 years. Tree stakes and ties are to be inspected monthly and adjusted as necessary allowing for growth. Tree stakes and ties are to be removed five years after planting or when instructed.

Newly planted trees will be subject to monitoring and allowed to establish a dense canopy structure. Management will then be largely limited to occasional maintenance pruning (outside the nesting bird period) with removal of dead wood will only to be undertaken where necessary for health and safety reasons or as a result of disease. It is beneficial to retain deadwood on site in habitat piles. Where failures occur to individual trees these will be restocked as necessary.

5.5 Formal Hedgerow Planting

Formal hedgerow planting is proposed around all highway visibility splays, road junctions and internal estate road connections. Species will be native and will comprise hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* which can tolerate tight clipping for maintaining visibility splays and amenity appeal.

5.5.1 Objectives for Formal Hedgerow Planting

The specific objectives for the formal hedgerow habitat are to:

- The formal hedges should be maintained at one metre in height, or where located around visibility splays, the height is to be reduced to a maximum of 600 millimetres.

5.5.2 Management Prescriptions

Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation to prevent competition with grasses and weeds. The hedgerow will be planted in double staggered rows, 300 millimetres apart at 400 millimetre centres in the appropriate season. Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used. Trees will be planted in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape (British Standards, 2014).

Any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size, usually at 4-5 years.

To ensure that any failures are addressed, gaps will be restocked to ensure that continuity of the hedgerow.

5.6 Mixed Native Hedgerow

Mixed native hedgerows will be planted to bolster the site boundaries and to create a visual screening between the residential and greenspace areas around road and footpath edges, adjacent to the SuDS maintenance strip and around open space compartments. The species mix planted includes hawthorn, hazel, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, field maple *Acer campestre*, dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, apple *Malus sylvestris*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, wayfaring tree *Viburnum lanata* and holly *Ilex aquifolium*.

5.6.1 Objectives for Mixed Native Hedgerow

The specific objectives for mixed native hedgerow are to:

- Maintain a height of at least 1.5 metres along the length of the hedgerow.
- Maintain a width of >1.5m average along the length of the mixed native hedgerow.
- Maintain any gap present between the ground and base of canopy at <0.5m for >90% of the length of the hedgerow.
- Ensure that any gaps make up <10% of the total length of the hedgerow and ensure that no canopy gaps are >5 metres.
- Retain >1 metre width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for at least 90% of the length of the hedgerow: measured from the outer edge of the hedgerow. The strip of perennial herbaceous vegetation is present on at least one side of the hedge.

5.6.2 Management Prescriptions

The species mix proposed will be species-rich (minimum of five native wooded species in any one given 30m length).

Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation to prevent competition with grasses and weeds. The hedgerow will be planted in two staggered rows, 500 millimetres apart at 400 millimetre centres in the appropriate season.

Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used. Trees will be planted in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape (British Standards, 2014). Any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size, usually at 4-5 years.

The mixed native hedgerows are to be cut annually (outside of the nesting bird season of March to September inclusive) for the first three years to aid in the establishment of a healthy hedgerow structure. After the first three years, annual maintenance as required is to continue (outside of the nesting bird season).

Following the initial three years to allow the hedgerows to establish, a rotational cut will be subsequently carried out with each hedgerow being cut every two to three years (outside of the nesting bird season). Management will be undertaken in order to maintain a dense bushy structure along the hedgerow length. Where standard trees are incorporated into the planting these will be left to continue to develop with pruning where necessary. Cutting of hedgerows will not take the height below 1.8 metres nor a

width of 1.5 metres from the centre. Only one side of each hedgerow will be cut in any one year.

To promote a thick and bushy structure, any gaps will be restocked to ensure that continuity of the hedgerow.

5.7 Amenity Grassland

Amenity grassland will be created within the scheme forming verges adjacent to road infrastructure and bordering footpaths and the POS boundary.

5.7.1 Objectives for Amenity Grassland Areas

The specific objectives for amenity grassland habitat are to:

- Provide suitable amenity grassland for recreational purposes primary with a sward height of no more than 75mm.
- Maintain good surface water penetration through aeration of the amenity grassland areas.
- Manage excessive buildup of thatch through scarification and top-dressing.
- Maintain an absence of invasive non-native plant species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).

5.7.2 Management Prescriptions

Turf will be laid in areas of amenity grassland. Where necessary a suitable seed mix will be used to resow bare batches using A19 or A22 by Germinal for example (or similar hardwearing mix). The areas of amenity grassland can be mown as necessary during the growing season (March to September). The amenity grassland will be cut to a height of 35 millimetres during the growing season with all arisings removed. Edges of amenity grassland are to be maintained in straight or smooth curves with selective herbicide used to spot-treat broadleaved weeds where necessary. Levelling of hollowing will be undertaken where necessary under supervision of an ecologist. Amenity grass is to be rolled, followed by aerating using spiking in February or March. Amenity grassland is to be scarified in October or November before top dressing application.

5.8 Meadow Grassland

Meadow grassland areas will be created throughout the site including within naturalised areas within the western open green space and around the tree planting areas.

5.8.1 Objectives for Meadow Grassland

The specific objectives for meadow grassland areas are to:

- Maintain a varied sward height (at least 20% of the sward is less than 100 millimetres and at least 20% is more than 100 millimetres) in order to create microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.
- Maintain cover of bare ground between 1% and 5% (including localised areas such as rabbit warrens).
- Maintain and absence of invasive non-native species¹. Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) should account for less than 5% of total area.

5.8.2 Management Prescriptions

Any existing vegetation will be cleared from the site through cutting and/or vegetation stripping. The site has previously been cleared and cut and therefore, this is likely to have lowered nutrient load from any previous usages. Vegetation will be cut to ground level with all arisings removed to reduce the nutrient load in the soil. Should the site be subject to pernicious weed growth it may be necessary to cut any annual weed growth on more than one occasion.

The areas will be seeded only after wooded vegetation (scrub and trees) have been planted.

The soil will be disc-harrowed to establish the soil for sowing. A commercially available seed mix such as Emorsgate EM6 (or similar approved) will be sown in the autumn or spring. The seed mix will be sown at a rate of four grams per square metre.

Following the seeding of the grassland the initial year of management would entail mowing where possible at sufficiently regular intervals to maintain the habitat at no lower than 100 millimetres, to control annual weed growth while safeguarding reptiles. Following each cut arisings will be removed immediately from the site in order to avoid additional nutrient enrichment of the soil. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage.

After the grassland meadow has established, 80% of the grassland will be subject to a cut to no lower than 100 millimetres in March/April and then to 150 millimetres in September/October. It is important that the sward height is not cut lower than stated in order to safeguard the reptile population present. The cut should be carried out in a

¹ As listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981

directional manner, cutting in the direction of suitable unimpacted habitat (i.e. east to west or north to south).

Arisings are to be left on site for a period of seven days to allow seeds to drop from the dry hay. The arisings would subsequently be removed following the seven-day period in order to avoid soil enrichment. 20% of the meadow areas would be retained as a longer tussocky margin. The retained 20% should be varied each year to ensure that no one area of the site become overly tussocky.

Any damaged or worn grassland meadow areas will be removed to a depth of 40 millimetres and tilled so that the soil is loose and crumbly. All reinstatement works will match the quality and appearance of the existing sward. Reinstatement areas are to be protected as necessary to promote successful establishment.

Any hollows which appear shall be discussed with an ecologist prior to being filled in with a low-nutrient topsoil and reseeded using the same specification as the original grassland meadow. Watering is to be undertaken as necessary in order to maintain a healthy grass sward.

5.9 SuDS and Wet Meadow

The SuDS maintenance strip will be created around the SuDS in the south of the POS and will seek to provide a resource for a range of wildlife.

5.9.1 Objectives for SuDS Maintenance Strip

The specific objectives for the SuDS maintenance strip habitat are to:

- Provide an attractive landscape that provides ongoing landscape, visual amenity, new habitats for wildlife and to enhance water quality.
- Provide new habitat for reptiles and amphibians.

5.9.2 Management Prescriptions

The proposed mown grassed SuDS maintenance strip is to be seeded with A24 Wear and Tear grass seed mix as supplied by Germinal Seeds (for example) and sown at 50 grams per square metre. The areas of grassland associated with the SuDS maintenance strip can be mown as necessary during the growing season (March to September).

Any clearance of debris within the SuDS basins will be carried out as necessary in the winter months (mid-November to mid-February inclusive) when amphibians are not breeding within the basins.

The basins and their associated aquatic vegetation will be monitored and managed on a non-interventionist basis annually for four years post development, although plant growth and water levels will be monitored, and emergency treatment carried out if necessary. Monitoring visits and management will take place outside of the amphibian breeding season (peak breeding activity of amphibians within ponds is from mid-March to June). Monitoring visits will consist of an assessment of the water level, an assessment of the health of aquatic vegetation and the need for any further aquatic planting and an assessment of the colonisation of the ponds by aquatic invertebrates that would provide a food source for amphibians.

5.10 Tussocky Grassland

Tussocky grassland is proposed in areas to form a buffer between the meadow grassland areas and the native scrub. The tussocky grassland will be subject to the same management as set out in Paragraph 5.8.2.

5.10.1 Objectives for Tussocky Grassland

The specific objectives for tussocky grassland habitat are to:

- Maintain a varied sward height (at least 20% of the sward is less than 100 millimetres and at least 20% is more than 100 millimetres) in order to create microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.
- Maintain cover of bare ground between 1% and 5% (including localised areas such as rabbit warrens).
- Control the cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* where establishing to less than 20% and control the cover of any colonising scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) to less than 5%.
- Maintain and absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981). Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) should account for less than 5% of total area.

5.10.2 Management Prescriptions

Any existing vegetation will be cleared from the site through cutting and/or vegetation stripping. Ideally, the area to be sown will be left for at least one season. Vegetation will be cut to ground level with all arisings removed to reduce the nutrient load in the soil. Should the site be subject to pernicious weed growth it may be necessary to cut any annual weed growth on more than one occasion.

The soil will be disc-harrowed to establish the soil for sowing. A commercially available seed mix such as Tussock Meadow Mixture Seed Mix (EM10) supplied by Emorsgate (or similar approved) will be sown. The seed mix will be sown at a rate of four grams per square metre.

Following the seeding of the grassland the initial year of management would entail mowing where possible at sufficiently regular intervals to maintain the habitat at 100 millimetres, to control annual weed growth. Following each cut arisings will be removed immediately from the site in order to avoid additional nutrient enrichment of the soil. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage.

Where bare patches occur, these will be reseeded with Tussock Meadow Mixture Seed Mix (EM10) supplied by Emorsgate (or similar approved).

Where perennial weeds such as thistles and docks establish these will be subject to regular control through being individually dug out or controlled spot spraying with herbicide.

80% of the grassland will be subject to a cut to around 100 millimetres with the arisings left on site for a period of seven days to allow seeds to drop from the dry hay. The arisings would subsequently be removed following the seven day period. 20% would be retained as a longer tussocky margin. The retained 20% should be varied each year to ensure that no one area of the site become overly tussocky.

5.11 Native Scrub

Native scrub mix will be created throughout the POS, including pockets of native scrub within the grassland meadow areas and creating a buffer along the southern boundary hedgerow. Two mixes will be used;

“Native Scrub Mix 1” comprises dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, wild privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, gorse *Ulex europaeus*, wayfaring tree *Viburnum lanata* and guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, and will be planted to form broad mixed-structure blocks of scrub.

“Native Scrub Mix 2” comprises hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly, dogwood, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, dog-rose *Rosa canina* and guelder rose *Viburnum opulus* and will be planted within transitional margins near hedgerows or footpaths and on the edges of larger scrub blocks.

5.11.1 Objectives for Native Scrub

The specific objectives for native scrub habitat are to:

- 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.
- Maintain continued absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) and undesirable species² make up less than 5% of ground cover.
- Maintain a well-developed edge around the scrub with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or herbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat(s).

5.11.2 Management Prescriptions

The new native scrub planting will be largely non-intervention with the planting allowed to develop a dense and bushy structure. 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.

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.

Watering is only to be undertaken in exceptional circumstances to prevent newly planted shrubs from dying. Diseased vegetation is to be removed but deadwood will be retained on site for its ecological value where possible.

Hazel and willow species will be coppiced in line with good forestry practice. Brash is to be stacked on site to create opportunities for invertebrates. Larger timber is to be removed from the site where required, but would ideally be retained for interest for benefits to wildlife. Selective thinning of shrubs will be undertaken where required in order to open up the blocks of scrub.

² 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).

In the event any deviations are noted from the objectives set out in Paragraph 5.11.1 remedial measures may be necessary such as the removal of non-native species or undesirable species² which may have established themselves within the scrub area.

5.12 Bulb Mix Planting

The bulb mix planting is proposed in several discrete areas within the grassland meadow and comprises an even mix of old pheasant's eye *Narcissus poeticus* var. recurves and species included on the Plants for Pollinators (The Royal Horticultural Society, 2026): Bieberstein's crocus *Crocus speciosus*, snowdrop *Galanthus nivalis*, native bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*.

5.12.1 Objectives for Bulb Mix Planting

The specific objectives for bulb mix planting habitat are to provide seasonal resource for pollinators in addition to enhancing visual interest within amenity areas near proposed footpaths.

5.12.2 Management Prescriptions

Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation to prevent competition with grasses and weeds. Bulbs and corms in grassed areas are not to be cut before flowering. There should be at least six weeks between the end of flowering and the start of grass cutting allowed. Where required, failed bulbs will be replaced with the same species mix or as updated by The Royal Horticultural Society.

6.0 MONITORING AND 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. This management plan currently covers a 30-year period with a review at a minimum interval of every five years including a full review in Year 1 (i.e. following completion and first year of management) and monitoring every year between Year 1 and Year 5. The review will enable issues to be identified and resolved where required. The review will take place to judge the effectiveness of the plan's aims, objectives and prescriptions.

A review of the mitigation and enhancement measures implemented will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. Following the implementation of the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, any necessary revisions to the POS Landscape and Ecology Management Plan will be made.

The responsibility for the implementation of the management plan during the construction phase will be Persimmon Homes or their successors in title. It is proposed that the party responsible for implementation of this mitigation and management plan carry out regular *ad hoc* monitoring at the site to establish any obvious deviations or faults. Where any issues are highlighted, a suitably qualified ecologist will be consulted for advice where necessary.

7.0 TIMETABLE OF MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING WORKS

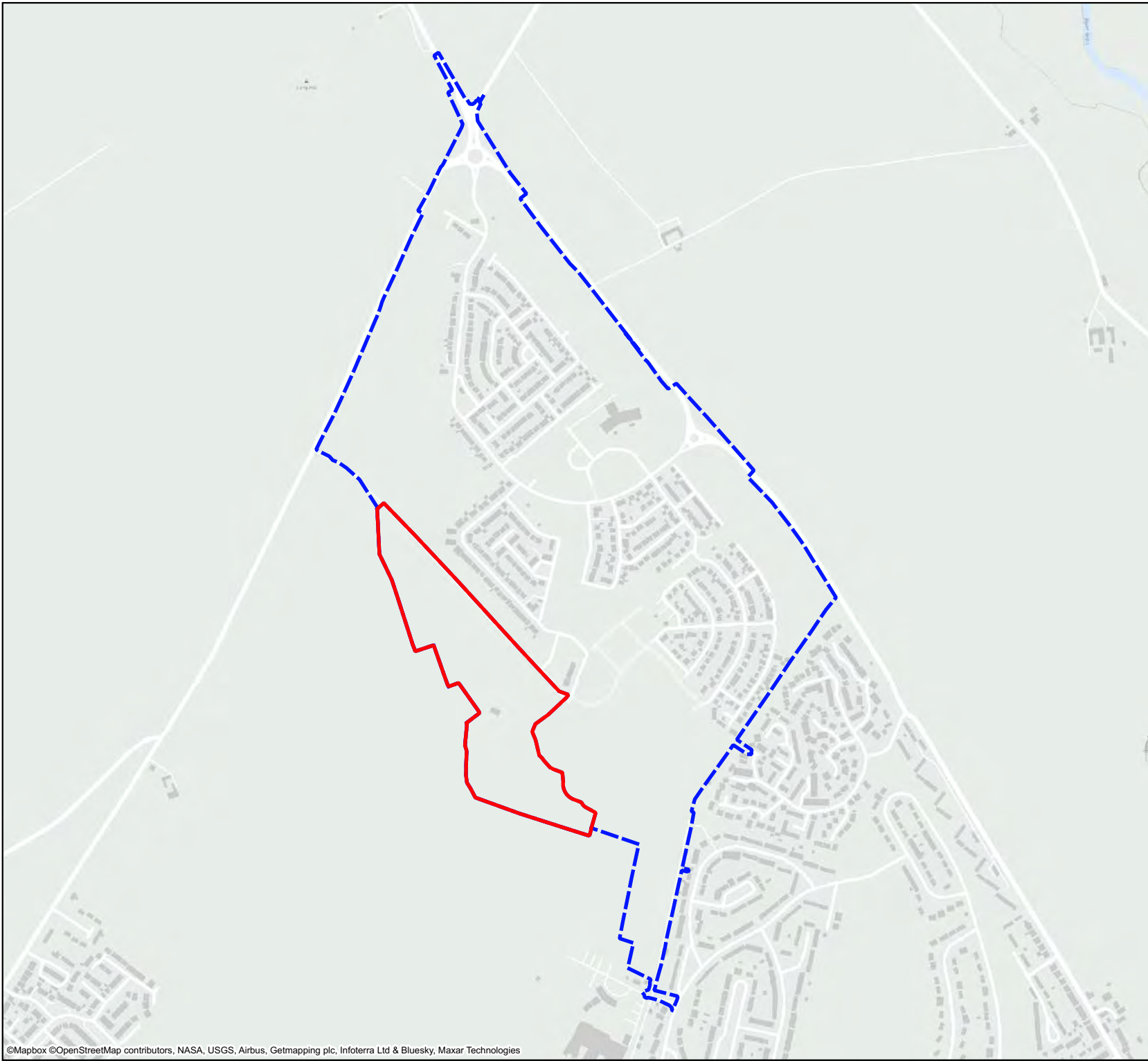
Management Prescription						Year ³										
Habitat	Responsibility	Type	Prescriptions	Seasonality	Frequency	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Reptile Receptor	Landscape Contractor	Management	Following the removal of the reptile fence under ecological supervision (ECOSA, 2025a) (ECOSA, 2025b), the grassland within the receptor areas will be brought into a rotational management. 80% of the grassland will be subject to a cut to no lower than 100 millimetres in March/April and then to 150 millimetres in September/October. The cut is carried out in a directional manner, cutting towards suitable unimpacted reptile habitat. Arisings will be left on site for a period of seven days to allow seeds to drop from the dry hay. The arisings would subsequently be removed following the seven-day period. 20% will be retained as a longer tussocky margin. The retained 20% should be varied each year	March/April and September/October	Annually			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Retained woodland	Landscape Contractor	Management	The woodland is to be maintained in perpetuity with a non-intervention approach. Tree pruning is only to be carried out for health and safety purposes	October to February	As needed for health and safety reasons		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Trees	Landscape Contractor	Creation	Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation to prevent competition with grasses and weeds. Native standard trees will be planted in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape (British Standards, 2014).	October to February	Once	+										
		Creation	Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used and any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size, usually at 4-5 years.	N/A	Plus as necessary where new infill shrubs are planted.	+					+					
		Management	Tree stakes and ties are to be adjusted as necessary allowing for growth. Tree stakes and ties are to be removed five years after planting or when instructed	N/A	As necessary, then removed at Year 5.	+	+	+	+	+	+					
		Management	Occasional maintenance pruning (outside the nesting bird period) with removal of dead wood will only to be undertaken where necessary for health and safety reasons or as a result of disease.	October to February	As necessary once established.						+	+	+	+	+	+
Formal Hedgerow	Landscape Contractor	Creation	Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation to prevent competition with grasses and weeds.	October to February	Once	+										
		Creation	The hedgerow will be planted in double staggered rows, 300 millimetres apart at 400 millimetre centres.	November to March	Once	+										
		Management	Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used. Trees will be planted in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape (British Standards, 2014). Any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size.	N/A	Once						+					
		Management	Formal hedgerows will be trimmed as necessary outside of the nesting bird season	October to February	As necessary		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mixed Native Hedgerow	Landscape Contractor	Creation	Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation to prevent competition with grasses and weeds.	October to February	Once	+										
		Creation	The species mix proposed will be species-rich (minimum of five native wooded species in any one given 30m length). The hedgerow will be planted in two staggered rows, 500 millimetres apart at 400 millimetre centres.	November to March	Once	+										
		Management	Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used. Trees will be planted in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape (British Standards, 2014). Any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size.	N/A	Once						+					
		Management	The mixed native hedgerows are to be cut annually (outside of the nesting bird season) for the first three years.	October to February	Annually for the first three years		+	+	+							
		Management	A rotational cut will be carried out with each hedgerow being cut every two to three years (outside of the nesting bird season). Where standard trees are incorporated into the planting these will be left	October to February	Every two to three years						+		+		+	

³ 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 schedule can then be updated and repeated through future iterations of the management plan.

Management Prescription						Year ³										
Habitat	Responsibility	Type	Prescriptions	Seasonality	Frequency	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			with pruning where necessary. Cutting of hedgerows will not take the height below 1.8 metres nor a width of 1.5 metres from the centre. Only one side of each hedgerow will be cut in any one year.													
Amenity Grassland	Landscape Contractor	Creation	Turf will be laid in areas of amenity grassland.	September/ October/ March												
		Management	The amenity grassland will be cut to a height of 35 millimetres with all arisings removed. Edges of amenity grassland are to be maintained in straight or smooth curves with selective herbicide used to spot-treat broadleaved weeds where necessary.	April to September	Monthly	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Levelling of hollowing will be undertaken where necessary under supervision of an ecologist	N/A		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Amenity grass is to be rolled, followed by aerating using spiking.	February or March.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Amenity grassland is to be scarified in before top-dressing application.	October November or		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Application of fertiliser to amenity grassland areas	March/April and September/ October	Annually	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Grassland Meadow	Landscape Contractor	Creation / Enhancement	Any existing vegetation will be cleared from the site through cutting and/or vegetation stripping.	June to September	As necessary to reduce nutrient load	+										
		Creation / Enhancement	The soil will be disc-harrowed to establish the soil for sowing. A seed mix such as Emorsgate EM3 (or similar) will be sown.	March/April or August/ September	Once	+										
		Management	Following the seeding of the grassland the initial year of management would entail mowing where possible at sufficiently regular intervals to maintain the habitat at 100 millimetres, to control annual weed growth while safeguarding reptiles. Arisings will be removed immediately from the site in order to avoid additional nutrient enrichment of the soil. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage.	Year Round	As necessary to manage grass growth	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Where perennial weeds such as thistles and docks establish these will be subject to regular control.	Year Round	As necessary to avoid perennial weed establishment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	80% of the grassland will be subject to a cut to no lower than 100 millimetres in March/April and then to 150 millimetres in September/October. The cut is carried out in a directional manner, cutting towards suitable unimpacted reptile habitat. Arisings will be left on site for a period of seven days to allow seeds to drop from the dry hay. The arisings would subsequently be removed following the seven day period. 20% will be retained as a longer tussocky margin. The retained 20% should be varied each year.	March/April and September/ October	Annually	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Damaged grassland meadow areas will be removed to a depth of 40 millimetres and tilled so that the soil is loose and crumbly. Reinstated grass will match the quality and appearance of the existing sward and will be protected as necessary.	March	Annually	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SuDS	Landscape Contractor	Creation	The proposed mown grassed SuDS maintenance strip is to be seeded with A24 Wear and Tear grass seed mix as supplied by Germinal Seeds (for example) and sown at 50 grams per square metre.	March – October		+										
		Management	The areas of grassland associated with the SuDS maintenance strip to be mown.	March to September	As necessary (at least ten cuts per year)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Any clearance of debris within the SuDS basins will be carried out as necessary in the winter months when amphibians are not breeding within the basins.	mid-November to mid-February inclusive	As necessary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Monitoring visits will consist of an assessment of the water level, an assessment of the health of aquatic vegetation and the need for any further aquatic planting and an assessment of the colonisation of the ponds by aquatic invertebrates that would provide a food source for amphibians	July – February	Annually		+	+	+	+						
Wet Meadow	Landscape Contractor	Creation / Enhancement	Existing vegetation will be cleared from the site through cutting and/or vegetation stripping. Ideally, the area to be sown will be left for at least one season. Vegetation will be cut to ground level with all arisings removed to reduce the nutrient load in the soil. Should the site be subject to pernicious weed growth it may be necessary to cut any annual weed growth on more than one occasion.	June to September	As necessary to reduce nutrient load	+										

Management Prescription						Year ³										
Habitat	Responsibility	Type	Prescriptions	Seasonality	Frequency	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Creation / Enhancement	The soil will be disc-harrowed to establish the soil for sowing. A seed mix such as WFG9 as supplied by Germinal (or similar) will be sown.	March – October	Once	+										
		Management	Cut to 100 millimetres, to control annual weed growth, while retaining areas which are uncut on a rotational basis. Following each cut arisings will be removed immediately from the site. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage.	Mid-late September	Annual (if necessary)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tussocky Grassland	Landscape Contractor	Creation / Enhancement	Any existing vegetation will be cleared from the site through cutting and/or vegetation stripping.	June to September	As necessary to reduce nutrient load	+										
		Creation / Enhancement	The soil will be disc-harrowed to establish the soil for sowing. A seed mix such as Tussock Meadow Mixture Seed Mix (EM10) supplied by Emorsgate (or similar approved) will be sown.	March/April or August/ September	Once	+										
		Management	Following the seeding of the grassland the initial year of management would entail mowing where possible at sufficiently regular intervals to maintain the habitat at 100 millimetres, to control annual weed growth while safeguarding reptiles. Arisings will be removed immediately from the site in order to avoid additional nutrient enrichment of the soil. No fertilisers will be applied to the soil at any stage.	Year Round	As necessary to manage grass growth	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Where perennial weeds such as thistles and docks establish these will be subject to regular control.	Year Round	As necessary to avoid weed establishment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	80% of the grassland will be subject to a cut to no lower than 100 millimetres in March/April and then to 150 millimetres in September/October. The cut is carried out in a directional manner, cutting towards suitable unimpacted reptile habitat. Arisings will be left on site for a period of seven days to allow seeds to drop from the dry hay. The arisings would subsequently be removed following the seven day period. 20% will be retained as a longer tussocky margin. The retained 20% should be varied each year.	March/April and September/October	Annually	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Damaged grassland meadow areas will be removed to a depth of 40 millimetres and tilled so that the soil is loose and crumbly. Reinstated grass will match the quality and appearance of the existing sward and will be protected as necessary.	March	Annually	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Native Scrub	Landscape Contractor	Creation / Enhancement	Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation. Native shrubs will be planted in accordance with (British Standards, 2014).	October to February	Once	+										
	Landscape Contractor	Management	Recyclable tree tubes (ideally reusable or biodegradable) will be used and any non-biodegradable tree guards will be removed once the whips have achieved a suitable size, usually at 4-5 years	N/A	Plus as necessary where new infill shrubs are planted.	+					+					
	Landscape Contractor	Management	An annual cut to be undertaken over winter in order to avoid the nesting bird period.	October-February	Annually						+	+	+	+	+	+
	Landscape Contractor	Management	Newly planted shrubs will be subject to monitoring and allowed to establish a dense bushy structure. Management will then be largely limited to occasional maintenance pruning (outside the nesting bird period).	October – February	Annually						+	+	+	+	+	+
Bulb Mix	Landscape Contractor	Creation	Existing vegetation will first be removed through cultivation to prevent competition with grasses and weeds.	October – February	Once	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	There should be at least six weeks between the end of flowering and the start of grass cutting allowed.	N/A	Annually	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Management	Failed bulbs will be replaced with the same species mix or as updated by The Royal Horticultural Society	As specified by the bulb mix	As necessary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Map 1 Site Location Plan



**FUGGLESTONE RED,
SALISBURY**

**PUBLIC OPEN SPACE LANDSCAPE AND
ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Map 1 - Site Location Plan

Client:	Persimmom Homes South Coast
Date:	February 2024
Status:	Final

KEY

 Site Boundary

 Wider Ownership Boundary



©Mapbox ©OpenStreetMap contributors

Scale at A4 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 m

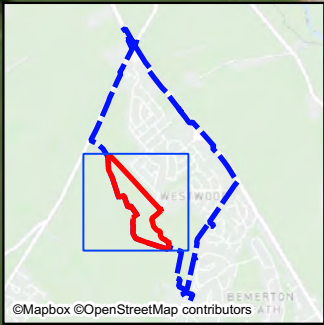


Prepared by: JP	Date: 061224
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Map 2 Reptile Compensation



FUGGLESTONE RED, SALISBURY

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE LANDSCAPE AND
ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Map 2 - Reptile Compensation

Client:	Persimmon Homes South Coast
Date:	February 2026
Status:	Final

KEY

- Post-development Layout
- Reptile Hibernacula

Reptile Compensation

- Newly Created Reptile Habitat
- Other Sub-Optimal Habitat Created
- Retained Habitat
- Naturally Reestablished Habitat
- Developed Land

Scale at A4 1:3,250
0 25 50 75 100 m

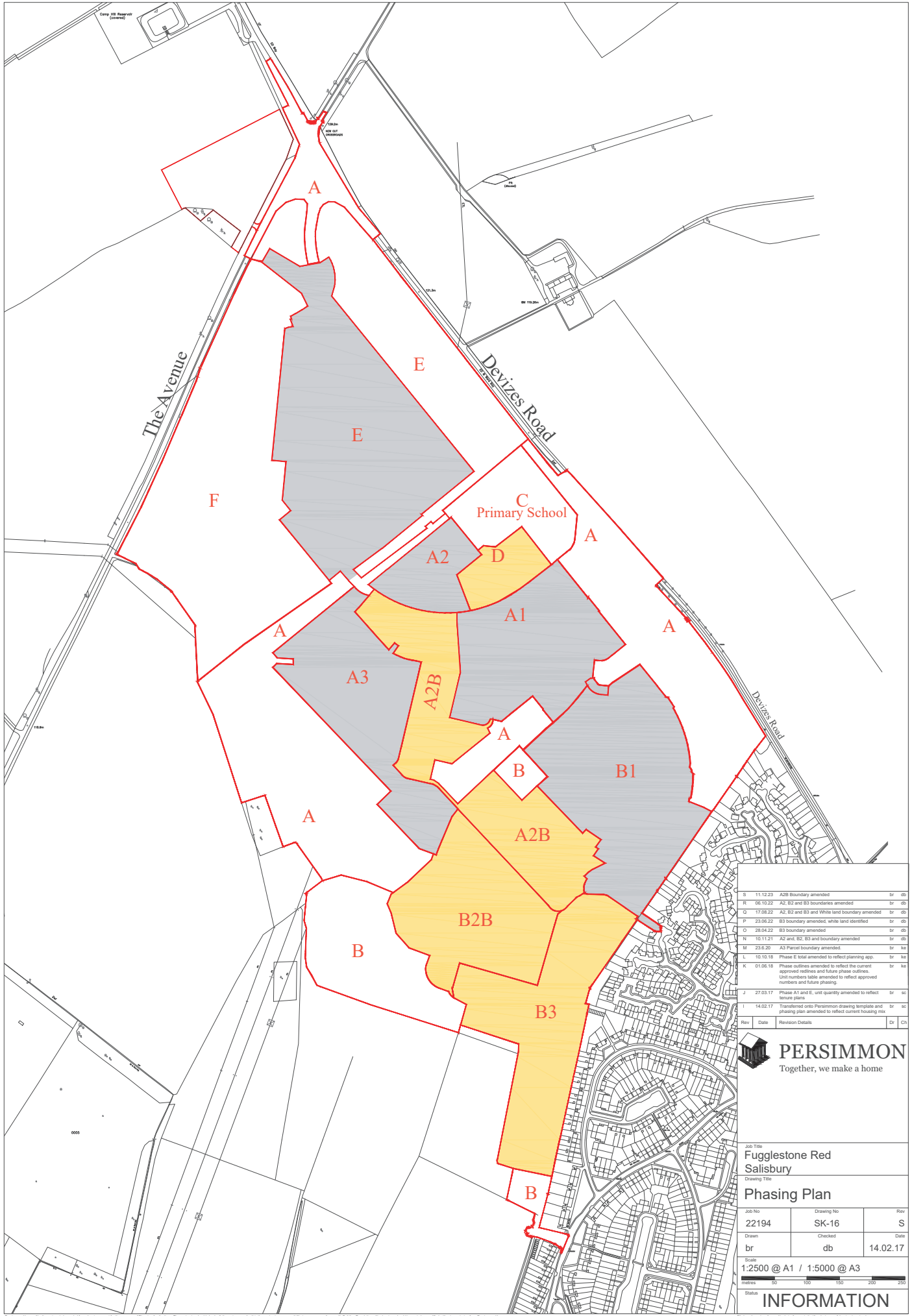


Prepared by: JP	Date: 070725
Last amended by: LCC	Date: 130226



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Appendix 1 Phasing Plan



S	11.12.25	A2B Boundary amended	br	db
R	06.10.22	A2, B2 and B3 boundaries amended	br	db
Q	17.08.22	A2, B2 and B3 and White land boundary amended	br	db
P	23.08.22	B3 boundary amended, white land identified	br	db
O	28.04.22	B3 boundary amended	br	db
N	10.11.21	A2 and B2, B3 and boundary amended	br	db
M	23.8.20	A3 Parcel boundary amended	br	sa
L	10.10.18	Phase E total amended to reflect planning app.	br	sa
K	01.06.18	Phase outlines amended to reflect the current approved redlines and future phase outlines. Unit numbers table amended to reflect approved numbers and future phasing.	br	sa
J	27.03.17	Phase A1 and E, unit quantity amended to reflect house plan	br	sc
I	14.02.17	Transferred onto Persimmon drawing template and phasing plan amended to reflect current housing mix	br	sc

Rev	Date	Revision Details	Dr	Ch
-----	------	------------------	----	----



Job Title

Fugglestone Red
Salisbury

Drawing Title

Phasing Plan

Job No	Drawing No	Rev
22194	SK-16	S
Drawn	Checked	Date
br	db	14.02.17

Scale

1:2500 @ A1 / 1:5000 @ A3

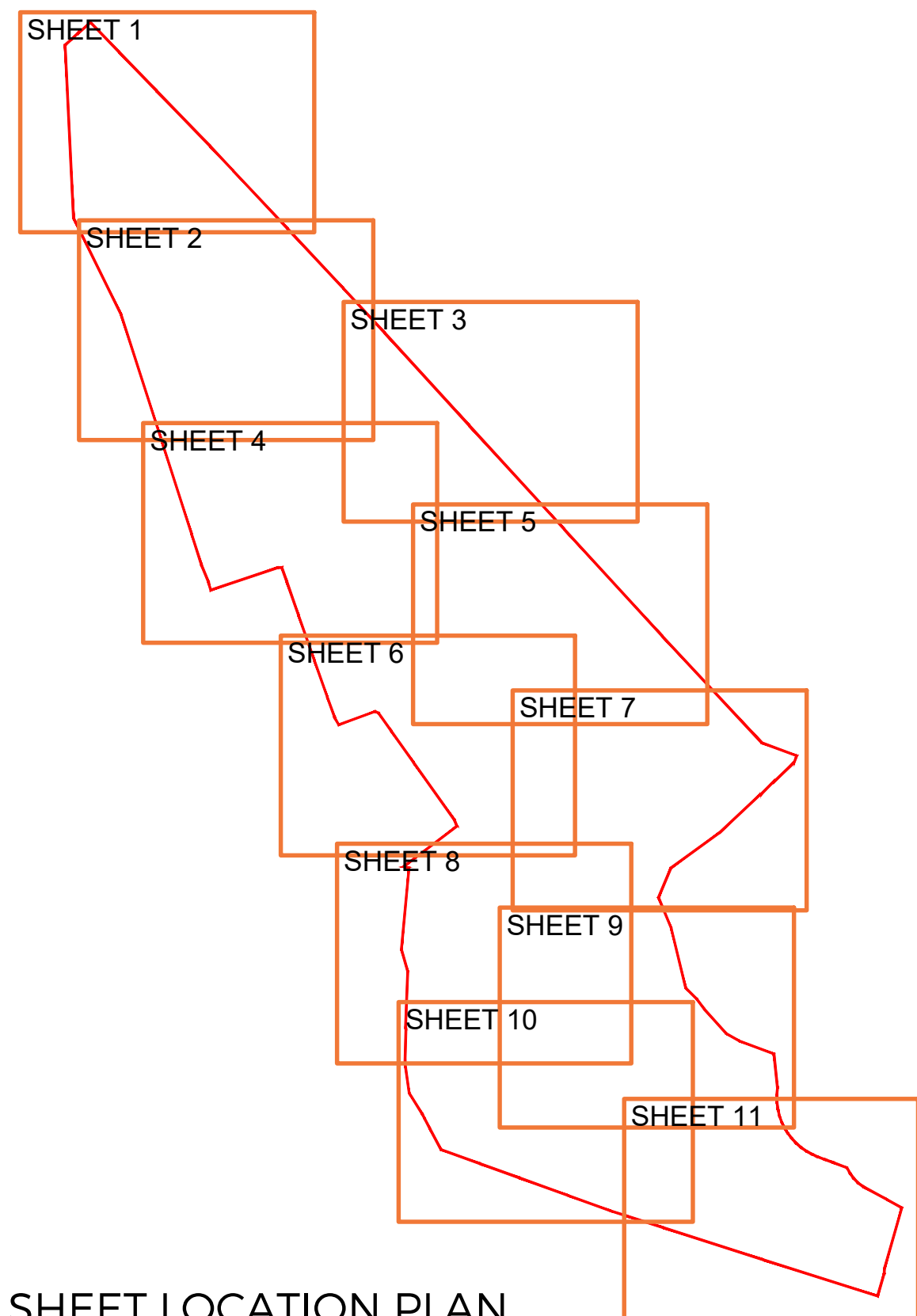
metres

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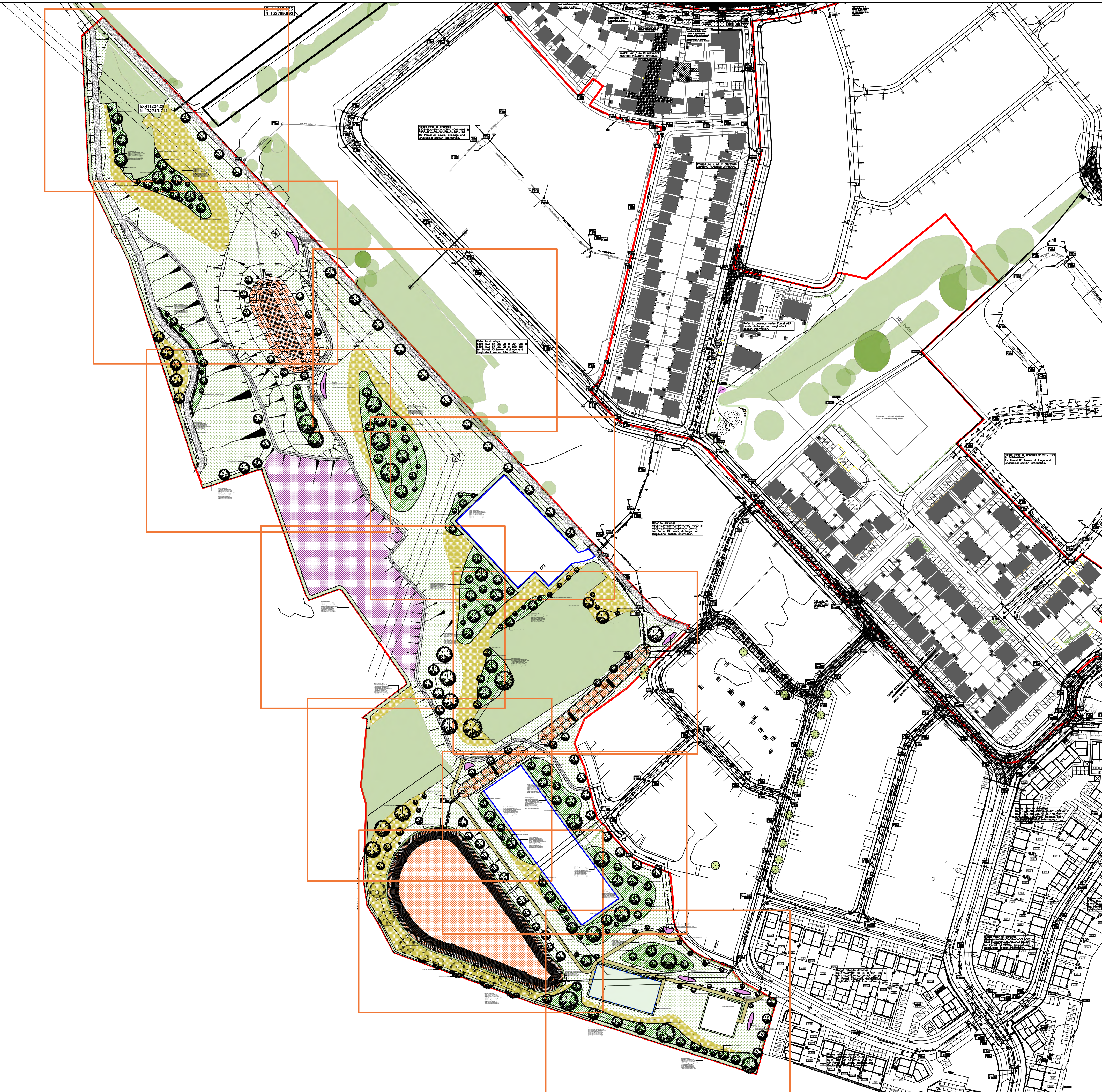
Status

INFORMATION

Appendix 2 Landscape Masterplan



SHEET LOCATION PLAN



SPECIFICATION
All works generally, to comply with the written Soft
Landscape Specification.

NOTES:
DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION, FOR PLANNING
PURPOSES ONLY

Legend

- Existing trees & vegetation to be retained and protected during construction
- Proposed tree planting within soft landscape. See detail on sheet 3
- Proposed formal hedge planting to be planted in a double staggered row 300mm apart and at 400mm centres in each row. To be maintained at 1m height and 600mm adjacent to visibility splays
- Proposed mixed native hedge planting to be planted in a double staggered row 500mm apart and at 400mm centres in each row. To be maintained at 1.8m height adjacent to site boundaries
- Proposed grass areas to receive good quality amenity grass turves laid in line with good horticultural practices
- Proposed grassland areas, to be seeded where necessary and where bare patches arise with General purpose meadow grass seed mix (EM6) as supplied by Emorsgate Seeds and sown at 4 grams per msq, or similar and approved
- Proposed mown grassed SuDs maintenance strip, to be seeded with A24 Wear and Tear grass seed mix as supplied by Germinal Seeds and sown at 50 grams per msq, or similar and approved
- Proposed wet meadow to receive WFG9 mix for wetland and pond areas from Germinal seeds or similar and approved
- Proposed tussocky mix, to be seeded where necessary and where bare patches arise with EM10 Tussock mixture as supplied by Emorsgate Seed and sown at 4 grams per msq, or similar and approved
- Naturally Re-established Reptile Receptor Habitat
- Proposed native scrub mix to be planted in groups of 5-7no. of each species and as above
- Proposed bulb mix, planted at 10no per msq
- Proposed 2m wide hoggin footpath. To be No-Dig where necessary. Laid to engineers detail.
- Proposed Tarmac Road: Laid in line with engineer's details. Please refer to engineers drawing
- Proposed Bench and Bin, from Bluelton product code BXP0 450009 and BX17 4030 or similar and approved.

Cut lines - See sheet 3 for Sheet Location Plan

Planting Schedule on Sheet 1

10m

B	09.07.25	Revised to ecology comments	RH
A	16.12.24	Revised to client comments	RH
Rev	Date	Details	Drawn



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scheme: Fugglestone Red, Salisbury,
Western Open Space

client: Persimmon homes

drawing: Open Space Proposals

date: November 2024

scale: NTS@A1 Overview

drawing no: PERSC24618 20

drawn: RH checked: DKM

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