

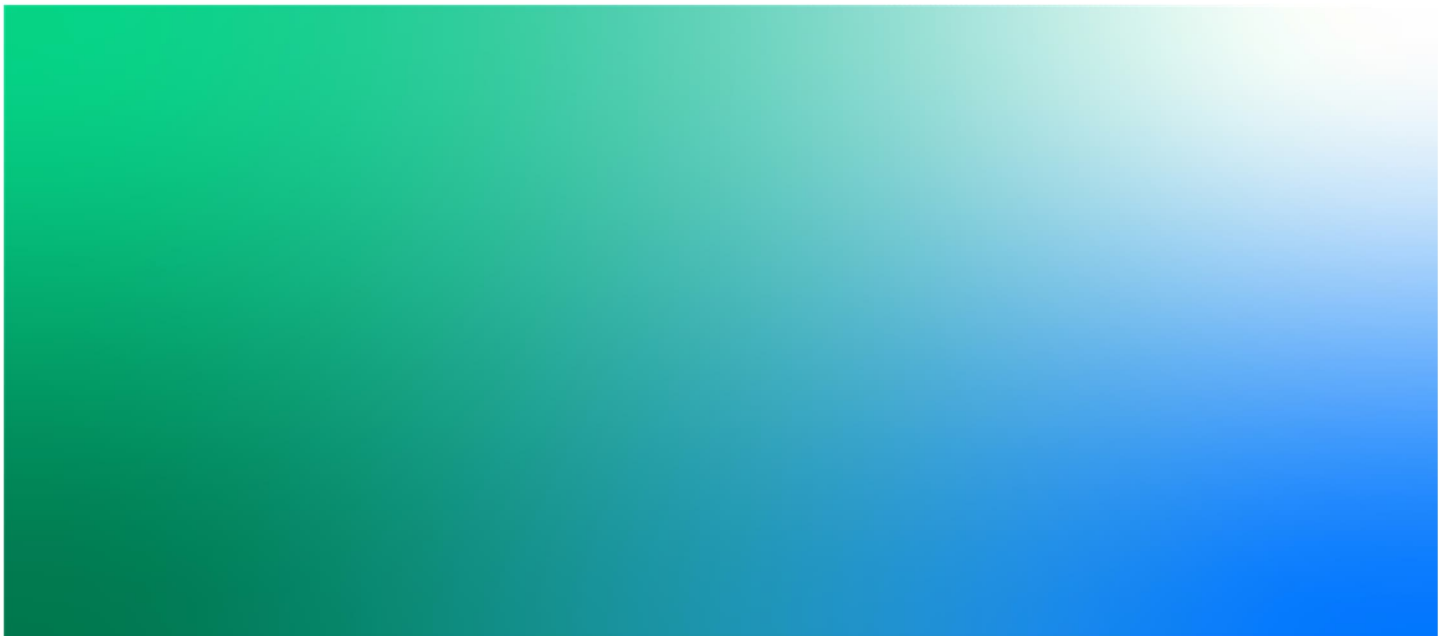


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Preston and South Ribble FRMS Landscape and Habitat Establishment and Management Plan

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Environment Agency



Preston and South Ribble FRMS

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Appendix A – Environmental Masterplans

1. Introduction

This Landscape and Habitat Establishment and Management Plan (LHEMP) has been produced for the Environment Agency to assist in the implementation of the landscape and ecology management of the Preston and South Ribble Flood Risk Management Scheme. It should be read in conjunction with the landscape masterplan drawings (drawing no. ENV0000009C-JAC-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L0001 to L0009 and ENV0000009C-JAC-ZZ-42X-DR-L0001) included in Appendix B, or any subsequent revisions.

The purpose of the LHEMP is to discharge condition 12 of planning consent reference LCC/2021/0002 which states the following.

The plan shall include the following detail:

- a) The nature and depth of any soil making materials.
- b) The design, construction and planting of waterbodies.
- c) Locally native tree/shrub planting and seed specification.
- d) Detail of habitat establishment (including seasonal timing), management, monitoring, and review and reporting methods.
- e) Details of the type, number and location of bird and bat boxes.
- f) The ongoing maintenance and management of the landscaping and habitats at the site for a period of 15 years.

Thereafter, the approved landscaping and habitat establishment and management plan shall be implemented within the first available planting season (the period between 31 October in any one year and 31 March in the following year) following completion of the development.

2.2 Designated sites

Statutory designations

- Penwortham Old Bridge is a Scheduled Monument
- The River Ribble is located within the Ribble Estuary Marine Conservation Zone.
- There are a number of listed buildings and features within the study area. These include a number of residences along Broadgate (Grade II), Penwortham Old Bridge (Grade II), railway viaduct (Grade II). Avenham Park and Miller Park are both Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (grade II*) which contain a number of grade II listed features.

Non-statutory designations

The scheme is located within the Avenham Conservation Area adjacent to the railway viaduct.

There are a number of Biological Heritage Sites located within the study area, these include,

- River Ribble Upper Tidal Section Biological Heritage Site;
- Preston Junction Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Adjacent Habitats Biological Heritage Site; and
- Cop Lane Cutting

2.3 Habitats

The Scheme encompasses habitats associated with the urban location along the River Ribble, i.e. amenity grassland, planted trees, treelines (planted and self-seeded), roads, bridges, and pedestrianised areas. The Ribble and Alt Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA), and Ribble and Alt Estuary Ramsar are situated approximately 6.5km downstream from the scheme. The Ribble Estuary Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) is designated for smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*)

Stands of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), and giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) have been identified throughout the area.

2.3.1 Species

Bat activity and bat roost potential surveys have confirmed low level bat activity in Areas 1 and 2. The majority of bat species were common and soprano pipistrelle, very low numbers of other species were recorded. Bats require freshwater habitats to rehydrate. The brackish water conditions at site could be a possible factor in terms of the low levels of bat activity. The urban nature of the site and the noise and light pollution could also be another factor influencing the levels of bat activity and the species recorded.

Otter are known to be present within the area of the Scheme. Otter surveys confirmed presence of commuting otter, however no active couches or holts, or resting features were identified on either the right or left banks within the Scheme.

Trees and scrub vegetation have the potential to support breeding birds between March and August inclusive.

2.4 Scheme description

The Scheme involves planting and seeding works to replace cleared areas of existing vegetation, which will be or have been removed to enable the engineering works, including for site access, transport of materials on site, construction of flood walls and earth moving for embankments.

The site includes Broadgate Gardens, Broadgate, Riverside, Ribble Sidings, Riverside Road, Penwortham Methodist Church and the A582 Golden Way, and areas of habitat creation at Ribble Sidings.

Landscape and Habitat Establishment and Management Plan

The following section provides a description of the landscape design and habitat management philosophy to inform the establishment maintenance requirements and long-term management of the site.

3. Landscape design and habitat management philosophy

The following section provides a description of the landscape design, habitat creation and management philosophy to inform the establishment maintenance requirements and long-term management of the site.

3.1 Landscape Design

The flood defences have been carefully designed to minimise impacts on existing landscape and visual resources and to integrate the proposed scheme as sensitively as possible into the receiving landscape. The proposed works have been developed so as to minimise direct impact on vegetation of landscape value, particularly specimen trees. Existing vegetation will be retained wherever practicable and the alignments of the defences throughout the Scheme have been adjusted in order to achieve this. Trees and other vegetation located very close to the working area or impacted by the unavoidable incursion of plant and machinery within the root zones will be retained where safe to do so and will be monitored during the five-year establishment period. Precautionary measures will be taken in these circumstances to help protect root zones during the works.

The planting design complements the existing vegetation, to provide long term, low maintenance native tree and scrub cover, wetland habitat and species grassland, and areas of ornamental planting which reflect the existing vegetation and habitat types located within the urban area. Grassland design is intended to reinstate and improve existing amenity grassland areas of the site. The combined planting and seeding works mitigate vegetation losses required to accommodate the scheme to restore amenity value of the area on completion of the works for the long term benefit and use of the local community.

3.2 Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach that leaves the natural environment in a better state than before the development. It uses a metric approach that allow losses and gains in biodiversity to be measured in an objective and repeatable manner. The results of the assessment for this scheme are provided in the BNG report (ENV0000009C-JAC-ZZ-ZZ-RP-BD-0002).

All areas of habitat creation and reinstatement can contribute towards BNG. The key areas for ecological benefit at this site include new wetland, woodland and species rich grassland at Ribble Sidings and new woodland in the land adjacent to A582 Golden Way (see Section 3.3.). Other areas include re-instating existing amenity grassland and new landscape planting in keeping with existing planting.

The target value of each habitat, as detailed in the BNG report, depends on the condition the habitat achieves. Habitat condition is a score based on the quality of the habitat, judged against the perceived ecological optimum state for that particular habitat. The process of assessing habitat condition considers how many of the key physical characteristics and typical species of a particular habitat type are present in a habitat patch (Crosher *et al.* 2019). Many of these features will gradually develop over time and some habitats such as woodland may take decades to achieve an optimum state. Indicators of success have been set for an initial 1 year period. However, a review of this document should be carried out every 5 years by the maintaining organisation to confirm each habitat is on the right trajectory to achieve the target condition set in the BNG report.

3.3 Landscape and Habitat Areas

For ease of reference the site has been split into six management areas (Figure 2). A description of each area is provided below. Also refer to the 'Landscape Masterplan' drawings Figure 1.4 to 1.12, - 'Environmental Masterplan' drawings (drawing no. ENV0000009C-JAC-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L0001 to L0009 and ENV0000009C-JAC-ZZ-42X-DR-L0001) for further details.

Area 1 Broadgate Gardens and Sea Cadets

Broadgate Gardens is a public amenity space. The grasslands will be reinstated and pollinator friendly ornamental shrub planting will be provided to visually enhance the area. A new footpath, seating area will be created, and the existing viewing platform will be restored and incorporated into the flood wall design.

Shrub beds are designed to be an attractive mix of foliage and flower, with a proportion of evergreen or semi-evergreen and a variety of sizes. Low level shrubs and groundcover are planted adjacent footpaths to improve pedestrian safety. Larger shrubs are planted to the rear of beds. Specimen shrubs are planted amongst ground cover or low/medium height shrubs. Ground cover shrubs, perennials are located at the front of beds. Pollinator friendly planting provide periods of floral colour and seasonal interest. The planting may benefit from thinning out in year 5 onwards to allow thriving individuals to dominate.

The amenity grassland will be reinstated in the area adjacent to the Sea Cadets building.

Area 2 Broadgate and Riverside

This is a narrow strip of land with few opportunities for new habitat creation. The amenity grassland will be reinstated, and new street tree planters and ornamental shrub planting will be provided. There will also be improvements to the public access routes along Riverside and seating along Riverside and near Penwortham Old Bridge to enhance the street scene.

Native hedgerow planting is proposed along the boundary to Miller Gardens Apartments where planting is lost to facilitate the proposed scheme. Hedgerow planting will be maintained as a low hedge. The hedgerow will enhance biodiversity and enhance visual amenity within the grounds of the apartments.

Enhancements to the area beneath the WCML railway viaduct to improve the entrance into Miller Park. Hard landscaping to improve the access to the park.

Along the riverside the only planting opportunity is on the new Redi-rock structures and tree planting along the riverbank in front of the BAC/EE Preston Social and Sports Association grounds. A tussock seed mix will be sown along the top of the structure and within the recesses of each Redi Rock block. Pre-planted coir roll will be installed along the toe of the structure. The tussock seed mix and pre-planted coir rolls will soften the appearance of the structure and enhance biodiversity.

Area 3 Flood Embankment and Hawkhurst Road

The existing flood embankment will be improved along the northern edge of the Ribble Sidings (Area 4). A species rich grassland will be created on the embankment and on the wet-side of the embankment towards the river. Pockets of scrub and tree planting will be provided along the banks of the river. This will aim to provide screening and in time possible shelter opportunities for otter. Root plates from felled trees will be used on the river banks to provide habitat for juvenile fish. Interpretation boards relating to heritage assets such as Penwortham Ferry Crossing will also be provided in this area.

The open space at the end of Hawkhurst Road will be enhanced with new footpath routes and tree and ornamental shrub planting to replace the existing vegetation.

A tussock seed mix will be sown along the top of the structure and within the recesses of each Redi Rock block. Pre-planted coir roll will be installed along the toe of the structure. The tussock seed mix and pre-planted coir rolls will soften the appearance of the structure and enhance biodiversity.

Area 4 Ribble Sidings

This area has been designed and developed in consultation with local stakeholders and in response to comments received during the planning submission. The area has been designed as a community space, with improved access for nature and recreation opportunities. A network of new footpaths will be created to improve access across this area.

A species rich grassland is proposed across the majority of the area, with additional pockets of new wetland, ponds and woodland habitat. The central area will be fenced off, to help protect the area from dogs and human activities. A pond dipping platform will be provided on one of the ponds. The new native shrub and woodland planting will help to integrate the flood embankment into the surrounding area, filter views of the replacement flood wall. A community orchard is also proposed to the east of the area.

An area of amenity grassland will be provided at the southern end of the area to retain recreation provision.

Area 5 Penwortham Methodist Church and Golden Way

Replacement shrub planting near property boundaries will contain a mix of native and ornamental species to tie in with the existing planting by the church. The amenity grassland will also be reinstated in this area.

A new area of woodland will be created in the open grassland area to the east of Golden Way. The woodland will contain a similar mix to the existing woodland in this area.

Area 6 Crossley House Industrial Estate

The amenity grassland will be reinstated in this location.

3.4 Soil

Where it is not possible to re-use existing topsoil on site for the reinstatement of landscape areas imported topsoil to BS 3882 general purpose grade will be used to make up any deficiencies in existing topsoil levels on site.

Topsoil depths will be 100mm for amenity grassland areas and 300mm for shrub planting. Topsoil will be laid to smooth flowing contours, with falls adequate for drainage with no hollows and ridges. Finished levels after settlement will be 25mm above adjoining paving, kerbs manholes etc. to allow for settlement.

Species-rich grassland and wildflower areas will be sown on subsoil only.

Handling of subsoil and topsoil will be in accordance with BS 3882.

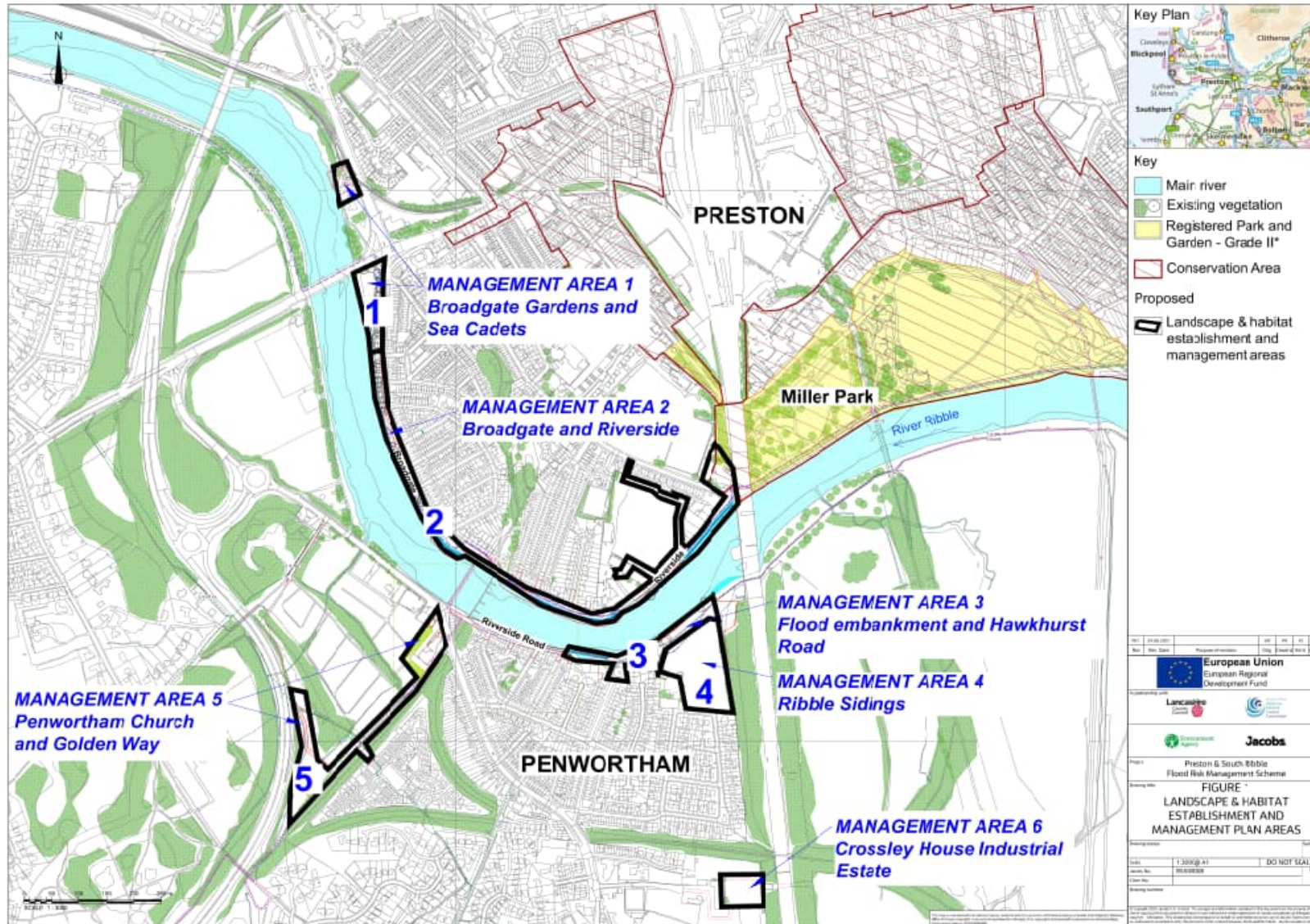
Planting compost to all ornamental tree and shrub planting areas to be in accordance with PAS 100:2018, locally sourced, sanitised and stabilised. compost. Horticultural parameters: pH (1.5 water extract) 7.0 to 8.7, electrical conductivity 200mS/cm, 35-55% moisture content, 25% minimum organic matter, grading 99% passing 25mm screen, and 90% passing a 10mm screen mesh aperture, Carbon: Nitrogen ratio (maximum) 20:1. Friable texture, no odour, Composting Association certification required. Submit a declaration of analysis. Supply 5kg sample before ordering. Application rate to be as detailed in sections 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 of this document. Timing to be prior to cultivation.

No peat or products containing peat will be used.

3.5 Design, construction and planting of waterbodies

The design, construction and planting of the pond/scrape habitat creation area is as detailed on drawing ENV0000009C-JAC-42X-DR-L-0001.

Figure 2 Landscape and habitat establishment and management areas



4. Roles and Responsibilities

The planning condition states that maintenance and management should continue for a period of 15 years. This has been separated into the establishment phase and the management phase. The EA (or their agents) will be responsible for the establishment phase, which includes creating the habitats, replacing any defects and taking remedial action if the habitats have not established.

4.1 Establishment phase and management phase responsibilities

The EA (or their agents) will be responsible for the establishment phase for a period of 1 year post construction. All ongoing establishment phase maintenance and management beyond the year 1 period will fall under the responsibility of Preston City Council (Areas 1 and part of Area 2) and South Ribble Borough Council (Area 3 and part of Area 5), with the following exceptions summarised in table 1. The organisations undertaking the establishment maintenance must provide suitably qualified and trained staff and the necessary equipment to undertake the maintenance activities.

Table 1: Establishment phase and management phase responsibilities

Location		Establishment Phase Responsibility Year 1	Establishment Phase and Management Phase Responsibility Years 2 to 15
Management Area 2	BAC/EE Preston Social and Sports Association	EA or their agents	BAC/EE Preston Social and Sports Association
Management Area 4	Ribble Sidings	EA or their agents	South Ribble Borough Council
Management Area 5	Penwortham Methodist Church	EA or their agents	Penwortham Methodist Church
Management Area 5	Leyland Road Allotments	EA or their agents	Penwortham Allotment & Gardens Association
Management Area 6	Crossley House Business Park	EA or their agents	Crossley House Business Park
Management Area 6	St Mary's Magdalen's Catholic School	EA or their agents	St Mary's Magdalen's Catholic School

4.1.1 Habitat Re-instatement Areas

The EA (or their agents) will re-instate the post-construction habitats. Once the indicators of success, as defined below, have been achieved, management and responsibility can revert back to the landowner. In some instances, this will be within the first growing season, when the grassland sward has established and can be managed under the current management regime. In this instance, the EA will agree with the landowner when management responsibilities can be transferred.

4.1.2 Injurious weeds and Invasive Non-Native Species.

The EA have a responsibility to manage and control of injurious and INNS on land which is either under their management or owned by the EA. Once the management responsibility has been passed to another landowner, the responsibility to manage and control of injurious and INNS will lie with the landowner.

4.2 Monitoring

The EA will utilise staff with appropriate knowledge and experience to monitor the scheme as set out in this document. Where specialist input is required, this has been specified in the document.

4.2.1 Landscape Contractor

The EA will appoint a landscape contractor to reinstate and create habitats, as prescribed in this document. A Landscape Architect or Landscape Clerk of Works will carry out the monitoring as defined in this document to ensure the landscape proposals and habitat areas have successfully established across the defects period.

4.2.2 Ecologist

A suitably qualified ecologist will monitor the success of the habitat creation areas for a period of 15 years. Inspection timings and frequency will vary depending on the habitat type. Following the inspections, the ecologist will recommend any changes to management for the following year. Remedial action and/or a change in management will be required if the habitats have failed or are unlikely to achieve the target condition set in the BNG report.

4.2.3 Arborist

Monitoring by an Arborist, for trees impacted by the works will be undertaken for a period of 1 year.

4.2.4 Landscape Architect

During the post construction one year establishment maintenance period, a suitably qualified Landscape Architect / Landscape Clerk of Works shall be commissioned to undertake the necessary monitoring, to ensure the landscape planting and habitat areas have successfully established.

An annual audit will initially be carried out by the appointed landscape architect or a suitably qualified person for the establishment period. After this time, audits will be conducted biannually then every four years in years 3, 7, 11, and 15 by the maintaining authority.

The Landscape Architect shall keep the Employer informed of the progress of management operations through the submission of Landscape Inspection Reports. This shall include a summary of the figures agreed between the Contractor and the Landscape Architect regarding plant failures undertaken in September of each year during the one year establishment maintenance period, and an appraisal of whether any alterations should be made to the following year's management regime.

5. Landscape and habitat objectives and clauses

This section sets out the principles of landscape proposals, habitat creation and management that have been incorporated into the environmental masterplan, in order to maximise benefits to biodiversity. The key biodiversity benefits described under each management principle are based on the species and/or habitats that have been identified as present within the Site or are associated with the local area included in the baseline study. Each task ensures habitats are re-instated and the conservation objectives are met. A prescriptive method for how this will be achieved is provided, including the timings and consideration of potential constraints for each task. Refer to ENV0000009C-JAC-ZZ-ZZ-SP-L-0001 for full details of the landscape specification for the landscape and habitat establishment and management proposals in Appendix A .

5.1 Native Broadleaved Woodland

Areas of proposed woodland adjacent to the Golden Way and within Ribble Sidings contribute to biodiversity. Cell grown (40-60cm, 1+0, and 2L container grown for holly) are specified to provide the replacement trees with the best opportunity of establishment. Plants to be of local provenance and planted at 1.5m centres, tree species (Oak, Birch, Cherry, Rowan) within the mix to be planted at a minimum of 3.0m centres.

Ribble Sidings (Area 4 - woodland): *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch) 15%, *Quercus robur* (Oak) 5%, *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) 35%, *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), 30%, *Salix caprea* (Goat Willow) 15%.

Penwortham Church and Golden Way (Area 5): *Quercus robur* (Oak) 10%, *Prunus avium* (Cherry) 5%, *Sorbus aucuparia* (Rowan) 5%, *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch) 5%, *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly) 10%, *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) 20%, *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) 25%, and *Salix caprea* (Goat Willow) 20%.

Objective	Establishment of woodland planting incorporating a range of native species to increase diversity of habitat and provide food for wildlife, and enhance visual amenity. To replace tree planting removed to allow for the scheme.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of newly planted trees (15 year establishment maintenance and management period).
Location	Ribble Sidings (Management Area 4) Penwortham Church and Golden Way (Area 5)
Method	<p>The EA will appoint a Contractor to carry out the following tasks: -</p> <p>Specification summary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SITE CLEARANCE, SUBSOIL IMPROVEMENT, TOPSOIL, SITE PREPARATION OF PLANTING BEDS/TREE PITS AND PLANT MATERIALS: to be as detailed in sections A34, Q28. Q31 of the landscape specification (appendix A).. 2) PLANTS: To BS:4043, BS3936 and the National Plant Specification, plant handling/storage, transport and planting to HTA 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants' and CPSE 'Handling and establishing landscape plants'. Surplus material to be removed off site. 3) PLANTING: All plants to be pit planted, planting pit to be of a sufficient size to accommodate roots when fully spread or rootball and 75mm deeper than root system. Pit bottom to be broken up to a depth of 150mm. Backfill material to be 50: 50 mix of topsoil and peat free compost to PAS 100 to depth of planting pit. Surplus material to be spread locally on site to match existing ground levels. All containers to be removed prior to planting. All planting plots to be set out evenly avoiding straight lines in densities and species mixes as shown on the drawings and schedules. 4) PROTECTION: Biodegradable translucent plastic tubes 130-160mm diameter, 750mm high. Top of shelters to be formed to prevent abrasion damage to the enclosed plants. Shelters fixed using softwood or hardwood stakes and ties. Dimensions 1000mm x 25mm x 25mm with a four-way point. Ensure stake

is below the flared rim at the top of shelters and is inserted into the ground by at least one third of the stake height. Push shelter lightly into ground to remove the gap at the base.

Maintenance summary

- 5) **CHECK STAKES, SHELTERS/GUARDS AND TIES:** Check stakes for looseness, breaks and decay and replace as necessary to original specification. If a plant with a defective stake has grown sufficiently to become self-supporting, inform the Contract Administrator (CA) and, if instructed, remove stake(s) and fill the hole(s) with lightly compacted soil. Adjust, refix or replace loose or defective ties as necessary. Remove redundant tapes, tags, ties, labels and other encumbrances. Check all shelters/guards at regular intervals to ensure they are secure. Notify the CA of number of missing and replace as per original specification.
- 6) **STRAIGHTEN PLANTS:** Straighten plants and refirm around roots, re-firm soil around any loose plants, without compacting and ensure that all plants are upright after each visit. Ensure any recently replaced planting is re-visited to refirm and straighten as necessary.
- 7) **WEED CONTROL:** Use a suitable herbicide to maintain a weed-free zone 0,5m radius around the base of each plant. One of the applications per year to be winter applied residual herbicide to provide residual cover for early spring growth. Herbicide to be applied by a certified user in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Keep tree bases clear of weeds, by hand weeding to ensure there is no weed growth within the ring spray area (where herbicide ring spraying misses weeds growing close to each tree/shrub). Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand using hoes, trowels or forks, taking care to remove not more than a minimum quantity of soil, causing minimum disturbance to trees and leaving the area in a neat, clean condition (Section A34 and Q35 of the landscape specification)
- 8) **WEED CONTROL: SPOT TREATMENT OF PERSISTENT WEEDS:** Use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application (Section A34 of landscape specification)
- 9) **SLOW RELEASE FERTILISER:** In March or April, evenly spread and incorporate 15:15:15, N:P:K granular slow release fertilizer at a rate to suit manufacturer's instructions within woodland planting stations only. No fertilizer to be applied in sensitive habitat areas including field layer planting, species rich grassland or marginal / aquatic.
- 10) **REMOVE DAMAGED BRANCHES, GROWTH, THIN AND PRUNE:** Remove Dead, dying, or diseased wood, broken branches and stubs, fungal growths and fruiting bodies, rubbish, wind-blown or accumulated in branch forks. Do not prune natural form of feathered trees unless damaged, diseased or deadwood present. Do not prune during the late winter/early spring sap flow period, unless specified otherwise. Prune in accordance with good horticultural practice. Thin, trim and shape appropriately to each species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well-balanced natural appearance. Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other tools approved by the CA. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife. Remove branches without damaging or tearing the stem. Keep wounds as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood. Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area. Prune larger branches neither flush nor leaving a stub, but using the branch bark ridge or branch collar as a pruning guide. Notify the OCA of any disease or fungus. Do not apply growth retardants, fungicide or sealant unless instructed by the CA. Inform CA if any growth is encroaching onto paths, tracks, structures etc.
- 11) **REPLACE LOSSES:** To be undertaken annually during the establishment maintenance period. In early September of each year following completion of the initial planting, inform CA of any plants which are dead or dying and obtain instructions for replacement. Replacements to be planted in the next planting season immediately following inspection. Replacements to be the same species and of a comparable size with the surrounding plants (where practical to do so) or default to original specification (if site constraints reduce viability of planting larger nursery stock). Additional watering and fertiliser applications are to be undertaken, sufficient to ensure successful establishment. Do not undertake replacement planting in periods of drought or out of season.

<p>12) WATER TO FIELD CAPACITY: Water as necessary to field capacity to ensure the continued thriving of all planting.</p> <p>13) LITTER REMOVAL AND CLEANLINESS: Collect and remove all extraneous rubbish detrimental to the appearance of the site, including paper, packaging materials, bottles, cans, and similar debris from all planted and grassed areas, particularly immediately prior to mowing and/or strimming grass. Keep footpaths and kerb lines clear of leaves, litter, clippings and grass cuttings, following any operation that produces such debris.</p> <p>14) REMOVE STAKES, TIES AND SHELTERS/GUARDS: Timing to be agreed following a review by the landowner. Once the tree/shrub has successfully established with firm root support and no indications of movement around the root ball, remove the stake, tie and guard from the tree. Bear in mind individual plants may not develop at the same rate and each plant should be checked independently before removing support.</p> <p>15) THINNING/COPPICING: Thinning and coppicing operations to be undertaken at year 5 and subsequently on 5 yearly cycles subject to development of the planting and following a review by the landowner. or suitably qualified personnel. Thinning and coppicing only to be undertaken to promote healthy vegetation cover, structural/age diversity and to retain preferred species content of the original planting. Where thinning is required treat the cut stump immediately after felling with a suitable herbicide to prevent re-growth. Arisings from thinning or coppicing operations should be removed from site, a small percentage to be used to create habitat piles, the location and extent to be agreed with the landowner.</p>	
Activity and Timings	<p>Bare root stock planted November until the end of March while the plants are dormant.</p> <p>Check stakes, shelters/guards and ties - 3 per year February, June, October</p> <p>Straighten plants and refirm around roots – 3 per year February, June, October</p> <p>Weed control 3 per year. April, July and October</p> <p>Slow release fertiliser (years 2 and 4). April.</p> <p>Remove damaged branches, growth, thin and prune. February.</p> <p>Replace losses. Annually. November until the end of March while the plants are dormant.</p> <p>Water to field capacity to ensure growth. As required.</p> <p>Litter removal and cleanliness. As required following maintenance operations</p> <p>Remove shelters/guards and associated stakes and ties from plants and recycle, exact timing to be agreed.</p> <p>Thinning/coppicing – once planting is fully established, between November to February in years 5, 10 and 15.</p>
Monitoring and Personnel	<p>At the end of year 1, the EA will transfer management responsibilities to the landowner as detailed in Section 4.1, who will continue management in years 2 to 15.</p> <p>During the establishment maintenance period a suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect the trees as part of the September (annual) plant replacement count with the Contractor to confirm the management prescription have been followed.</p> <p>Check condition for satisfactory plant growth, identify the probable cause of unsatisfactory plant growth, the overall development of the mix with species success rates, (identify successful to less successful species) height of mix, structure of mix in terms of general position of species, and degree to which objectives are fulfilled. Weeds, stakes/ties, tree/shrub shelters and guards to be checked.</p> <p>A suitably qualified ecologist will monitor the site every five years between years 5 and 15 to confirm the management has been carried out and the indicators of success have been achieved. Monitoring to be carried out in June/July.</p>
Indicators of Success	<p>Established tree canopy in good health with no signs of disease or decay.</p> <p>All trees have enough space for canopy spread and natural growth forms.</p>

	Signs of ground flora developing to enhance biodiversity and landscape integration. Success criteria measured in year 15 against BNG target.
BNG Target	Woodland – Broadleaved other. Good (32 years +). Poor condition achieved by year 20, moderate condition achieved by year 30. Good condition = Meets at least 10 of the criteria as defined in Crosher <i>et al.</i> 2019, with only minor variation. No more than 1 of the indicators of poor condition are present and stands of native trees that do not obviously originate from planting.

5.2 Specimen Trees

The preference is to mitigate on site but in places there is limited space due to existing underground services and proximity to flood walls. Where possible replacement native tree planting is proposed in similar locations to where trees have been lost. Tree planting species, specified as heavy standards 12-14cm girth and Goat Willow as a standard at 8-10cm girth, include the following:

Main scheme (Areas 2, 3 and 5):

- *Alnus glutinosa* (Alder)
- *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch)
- *Populus tremula* (Aspen)
- *Salix caprea* (Goat Willow)
- *Sorbus aucuparia* (Rowan)
- *Ulmus glabra* (Elm)

Ribble Sidings (Area 4):

- *Alnus glutinosa* (Alder)
- *Betula pubescens* (Downy Birch)

An area of Orchard tree planting is proposed at Ribble Sidings and within Broadgate Gardens. Tree planting species, specified as light standards (6-8cm girth) and standards (8-10cm girth) , include the following:

Ribble Sidings (Area 4 - orchard): *Malus domestica* 'Cox's Orange Pippin (apple), *Pyrus communis* 'Conference' (Pear), *Prunus domestica* 'Victoria' (Plum), *Prunus institutia* 'Merryweather' (Damson) and *Prunus avium* 'Stella' (Cherry)

Broadgate Gardens (Area 1 – orchard tree planting) *Malus domestica* 'Cox's Orange Pippin (apple), *Pyrus communis* 'Conference' (Pear),

Objective	Establishment of trees incorporating a range of native species where possible to increase diversity of habitat and provide food for wildlife, and enhance visual amenity.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of newly planted trees (15 year establishment maintenance and management period)
Location	Broadgate and Riverside (Management Area 1 and 2) orchard and native trees Flood Embankment and Hawkhurst Road (Management Area 3) native trees Ribble Sidings (Management Area 4) orchard Penwortham Methodist Church and Golden Way (Management Area 5) native trees
Method	The EA will appoint a Landscape Contractor to carry out the following tasks: - Specification summary

- 1) SITE CLEARANCE, SUBSOIL IMPROVEMENT, TOPSOIL, SITE PREPARATION OF PLANTING BEDS/TREE PITS AND PLANT MATERIALS: to be as detailed in sections A34, Q28, Q31 of the landscape specification (appendix A).
- 2) PLANTING: Plants to BS:4043, BS3936 and the National Plant Specification, plant handling/storage, transport and planting to HTA 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants' and CPSE 'Handling and establishing landscape plants'. Surplus material to be removed off site.
- 3) TREE PITS: Tree Pits: to be excavated 1000 x 1000 x 750mm for heavy standard trees, 900x900x600mm for Standards and 750x750x600mm for light standards. Pit bottom to be broken up to a depth of 200mm and sides scarified. Backfilling material: backfill in top 300mm of the pit with mix of 80% topsoil (existing or site and peat free organic planting compost with a pH of 6.5-7.5). Incorporate Enmag slow release fertiliser tablets in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. Lower depth of pit to be backfilled with site won subsoil/topsoil.
- 4) STAKE AND TIES: Staking: Double staking for rootballed trees. Stakes to BS 4043m softwood, peeled chestnut, larch or oak. Nails galvanised to BS 1202-1. Stake diameter 75mm, height of stage sufficient to ensure that are firm when driven into the ground and the top of the stake extends above ground level to approximately one third the height of the tree. **trees to be secured firmly to two stakes with one rubber strap per stake within 25mm from the top of each stake**. Drive staked vertically at least 300mm into bottom of pit on either side of tree position before planting. Consolidate material around stakes, firmly fix on windward side of tree as close as possible to stem. Reinforced rubber ties with spacers, secure tree firmly but not rigidly to stakes.
- 5) MULCH: Mulching trees: (within amenity grassland areas): Amenity grade bark mulch free from pests, disease, fungus and weeds. Prior to mulching clear all weeds and water soil thoroughly. Coverage, 75mm depth in a circular area of 500mm radius measured from the tree stem. Finished level of mulch 30mm below adjacent grass or paved areas.

Maintenance summary

- 6) CHECK STAKES, GUARDS AND TIES: Check stakes for looseness, breaks and decay and replace as necessary to original specification. If a tree with a defective stake has grown sufficiently to become self-supporting, inform the CA and, if instructed, remove stake(s) and fill the hole(s) with lightly compacted soil. Adjust, refix or replace loose or defective ties as necessary. Remove redundant tapes, tags, ties, labels and other encumbrances.
- 7) STRAIGHTEN PLANTS: Straighten plants and refirm around roots: re-firm soil around any loose plants, without compacting and ensure that all plants are upright after each visit. Ensure any recently replaced planting is re-visited to refirm and straighten as necessary.
- 8) WEED CONTROL: Keep areas around trees to a radius of 500mm clear of weeds, by use of a suitable herbicide. One of the applications per year to be a winter applied residual herbicide to provide residual cover for early spring growth. Herbicide to be applied by a certified user in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Keep tree bases clear of weeds, by hand weeding to ensure there is no weed growth within the ring spray area (where herbicide ring spraying misses weeds growing close to each tree/shrub). Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand using hoes, trowels or forks, taking care to remove not more than a minimum quantity of soil, causing minimum disturbance to planting and leaving the area in a neat, clean condition. (Section A34 and Q35 of the landscape specification)
- 9) WEED CONTROL - SPOT TREATMENT OF PERSISTENT WEEDS: use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application. (Section A34 of landscape specification).
- 10) SLOW RELEASE FERTILISER: In March or April, evenly spread and incorporate 15:15:15, N:P:K granular slow release fertilizer at a rate to suit manufacturer's instructions for trees.

<p>11) REMOVE DAMAGED BRANCHES, BASEL GROWTH, THIN AND PRUNE: Prune in accordance with good horticultural practice. Do not prune during the late winter/early spring sap flow period, unless specified otherwise. Thin, trim and shape appropriately to each species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well-balanced natural appearance. Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other tools approved by the CA. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife. Remove branches without damaging or tearing the stem. Keep wounds as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood. Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area. Notify the CA of any disease or fungus. Do not apply growth retardants, fungicide or sealant unless instructed by the CA. Inform CA if any growth is encroaching onto paths, tracks, structures etc.</p> <p>12) REPLACE LOSSES: To be undertaken annually during the establishment maintenance period. In early September of each year following completion of the initial planting, Inform CA of any plants which are dead or dying and obtain instructions for replacement. Replacements to be the same species and of a comparable size with the surrounding plants (where practical to do so) or default to original specification (if site constraints reduce viability of planting larger nursery stock). Additional watering and fertilizer applications are to be undertaken, sufficient to ensure successful establishment. Do not undertake replacement planting in periods of drought or out of season.</p> <p>13) WATER TO FIELD CAPACITY: Water as necessary to field capacity to ensure the continued thriving of all planting.</p> <p>14) LITTER REMOVAL AND CLEANLINESS: Collect and remove all extraneous rubbish detrimental to the appearance of the site, including paper, packaging materials, bottles, cans, and similar debris from all planted and grassed areas, particularly immediately prior to mowing and/or strimming grass. Keep footpaths and kerb lines clear of leaves, litter, clippings and grass cuttings, following any operation that produces such debris.</p> <p>15) REMOVE STAKES, TIES AND GUARDS: Timing to be agreed following a review by the landowner. Once trees have successfully established with firm root support and no indications of movement around the root ball, remove the stake, tie and guard from the tree. Bear in mind individual trees may not develop at the same rate and each tree should be checked independently before removing support.</p> <p>The fruit trees will be a community orchard and it expected that the fruit will be collected by members of the public. The grassland will be managed separately.</p>	
Activity and Timings	<p>Bare root stock planted November until the end of March while the plants are dormant.</p> <p>Check stakes, ties and guards – 3 per year February, June, October.</p> <p>Straighten plants and refirm around roots - 3 per year</p> <p>Weed control - 3 per year. April, July, October.</p> <p>Slow release fertiliser (years 2 and 4). April.</p> <p>Remove damaged branches, basal growth, thin and prune. 1 per year, February.</p> <p>Replace losses (annually). November.</p> <p>Top up mulch to ornamental trees. 1 per year, March.</p> <p>Water to field capacity to ensure growth). As required.</p> <p>Litter removal and cleanliness – 3 per year. February, June , October.</p> <p>Remove shelters/guards and associated stakes and ties from plants and recycle, exact timing to be agreed.</p>
Monitoring and Personnel	<p>During the establishment maintenance period a suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect the trees annually as part of the annual September plant replacement count with the Contractor to confirm the management prescription have been followed.</p> <p>Check condition for satisfactory plant growth, identify the probable cause of unsatisfactory plant growth, the overall development of the trees with species success rates, (identify successful to less successful species) height of trees, structure of tree groups in terms of</p>

	<p>general position of species, and degree to which objectives are fulfilled. Weeds stakes/ties, tree/shrub shelter to be checked.</p> <p>A suitably qualified ecologist will monitor the site every five years between years 5 and 15 to confirm the management has been carried out and the indicators of success have been achieved. Monitoring to be carried out in June/July.</p> <p>Recommendations for change in management or remedial action if required to be submitted to the CA.</p>
Indicators of Success	<p>Established tree canopy in good health with no signs of disease or decay. Native trees add to the biodiversity.</p> <p>BNG success criteria measured in year 15 against target condition.</p>
BNG Target	<p>Urban - Orchard</p> <p>Good (25 years). Poor condition achieved by year 5, moderate condition achieved by year 15.</p> <p>Good condition = Meets the majority of the criteria as defined in Crosher <i>et al.</i> 2019, with only minor variation. None of the indicators of poor condition are present.</p>

5.3 Hedgerows

All native, cell grown (40-60cm, 1+0, and 60-80cm, 2L container grown for holly) to be of local provenance. In keeping with existing hedgerows, planting to include:

- *Ligustrum vulgare* (Privet) 35%, *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) 25%, *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) 15%, *Viburnum opulus* (Guelder Rose) 10%, *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly) 5%, *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn) 5%
Alnus glutinosa (Alder) 5%

Objective	Establishment of new native hedgerow incorporating local native species to increase diversity of habitat, provide food for wildlife, contribute to existing wildlife corridors. The hedgerows will also provide sheltering, foraging and commuting habitat for bats, nesting birds, hedgehog, harvest mouse and badger.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of newly planted hedgerow (15 year establishment maintenance and management period)
Location	Miller Gardens Apartments (Management Area 2)
Method	<p>Specification summary</p> <p>The EA will appoint a Landscape Contractor to carry out the following tasks: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SITE CLEARANCE, SUBSOIL IMPROVEMENT, TOPSOIL AND SITE PREPARATION OF PLANTING BEDS/TREE PITS AND PLANT MATERIALS: to be as detailed in sections A34, Q28. Q31 of the landscape specification (appendix A). 2) PLANTS: Plants to BS:4043, BS3936 and the National Plant Specification, plant handling/storage, transport and planting to HTA 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants' and CPSE 'Handling and establishing landscape plants'. Surplus material to be removed off site. 3) PLANTING: Plant as a double staggered row at 4 plants per metre squared in trenches wide enough to take full spread of roots. Set out plants evenly as scheduled. Backfill to be 50:50 mixture of topsoil and peat free compost to PAS100 to depth of planting pit. Surplus material to be spread locally on site to match existing ground levels. 4) PROTECTION: shrub shelters, biodegradable translucent plastic tubes 130-160mm diameter, 750mm high, shall be used. The top edge of shelters shall be formed to prevent abrasion damage to the enclosed plants. Shelters fixed using softwood or hardwood stakes. Dimensions 1000mm x 25mm x 25mm with a

four way point. Ensure stake is below the flared rim at the top of shelters and is inserted into the ground by at least one third of the stake height. Push shelter lightly into ground to remove the gap at the base.

- 5) MULCH: Amenity grade bark mulch free from pests, disease, fungus and weeds. Prior to mulching clear all weeds and water soil thoroughly. Coverage, 75mm depth spread evenly along the hedgerow planting bed (planting bed to be at least 600mm wide). Finished level of mulch 30mm below adjacent grass or paved areas.

Maintenance summary

- 6) CHECK, STAKES, SHELTERS/GUARD AND TIES: Check stakes for looseness, breaks and decay and replace as necessary to original specification. If a plant with a defective stake has grown sufficiently to become self-supporting, inform the Contract Administrator and, if instructed, remove stake(s) and fill the hole(s) with lightly compacted soil. Adjust, refix or replace loose or defective ties as necessary. Remove redundant tapes, tags, ties, labels and other encumbrances. Check all shelters/guards at regular intervals to ensure they are secure, Notify CA of number of missing and replace as per original specification.
- 7) STRAIGHTEN PLANTS: Straighten plants and refirm around roots, re-firm soil around any loose plants, without compacting and ensure that all plants are upright after each visit. Ensure any recently replaced planting is re-visited to refirm and straighten as necessary.
- 8) WEED CONTROL: Keep areas 600mm wider hedge line clear of weeds, by use of a suitable herbicide. One of the applications per year to be a winter applied residual herbicide to provide residual cover for early spring growth. Herbicide to be applied by a certified user in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Keep plant bases clear of weeds, by hand weeding to ensure there is no weed growth within the ring spray area (where herbicide ring spraying misses weeds growing close to each tree/shrub). Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand using hoes, trowels or forks, taking care to remove not more than a minimum quantity of soil, causing minimum disturbance to planting and leaving the area in a neat, clean condition. (Section A34 and Q35 of the landscape specification)
- 9) WEED CONTROL - SPOT TREATMENT OF PERSISTENT WEEDS: use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application. (Section A34 of landscape specification).
- 10) SLOW RELEASE FERTILISER: In March or April, evenly spread and incorporate 15:15:15, N:P:K granular slow release fertilizer at a rate to suit manufacturer's instructions within woodland planting stations only. No fertilizer to be applied in sensitive habitat areas including field layer planting, species rich grassland or marginal / aquatics.
- 11) REMOVE DAMAGED BRANCHES, GROWTH, THIN AND PRUNE: Remove Dead, dying, or diseased wood, broken branches and stubs, fungal growths and fruiting bodies, rubbish, wind-blown or accumulated in branch forks. Do not prune natural form of feathered trees unless damaged, diseased or deadwood present. Do not prune during the late winter/early spring sap flow period, unless specified otherwise. Prune in accordance with good horticultural practice. Thin, trim and shape appropriately to each species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well-balanced natural appearance. Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other tools approved by the CA. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife. Remove branches without damaging or tearing the stem. Keep wounds as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood. Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area. Prune larger branches neither flush nor leaving a stub, but using the branch bark ridge or branch collar as a pruning guide. Notify the CA of any disease or fungus. Do not apply growth retardants, fungicide or sealant unless instructed by the CA. Inform CA if any growth is encroaching onto paths, tracks, structures etc. Once established Shrub mix A is to be maintained as a low hedge refer to section 5.6 for hedge cutting frequencies.
- 12) HEDGE CUTTING: No trimming or clipping shall take place during the bird nesting season. The bird nesting season to apply to this contract is March to August inclusive. Once established hedgerows to be cut biennially in February where safety and sightlines are not compromised. Hedges to be cut at the same

<p>time each 2nd year. Hedges to be cut so that they have straight sides and a flat top. Hedge to be maintained at a height of 1.2m or as agreed with the CA and landowner.</p> <p>13) REPLACE LOSSES: To be undertaken annually during the establishment maintenance period in early September of each year following completion of the initial planting. Inform CA of any plants which are dead or dying and obtain instructions for replacement. Replacements to be the same species and of a comparable size with the surrounding plants (where practical to do so) or default to original specification (if site constraints reduce viability of planting larger nursery stock). Additional watering and fertiliser applications are to be undertaken, sufficient to ensure successful establishment. Do not undertake replacement planting in periods of drought or out of season.</p> <p>14) WATER TO FIELD CAPACITY: Water as necessary to field capacity to ensure the continued thriving of all planting.</p> <p>15) LITTER REMOVAL AND CLEANLINESS: Collect and remove all extraneous rubbish detrimental to the appearance of the site, including paper, packaging materials, bottles, cans, and similar debris from all planted and grassed areas, particularly immediately prior to mowing and/or strimming grass. Keep footpaths and kerb lines clear of leaves, litter, clippings and grass cuttings, following any operation that produces such debris.</p> <p>16) REMOVE STAKES, TIES AND SHELTERS/GUARDS: Once hedgerow plants have successfully established with firm root support and no indications of movement around the root ball, remove the stake, tie and guard from the tree. Bear in mind individual plant may not develop at the same rate and each plant should be checked independently before removing support.</p>	
Timings	<p>Bare root stock planted November until the end of March while the plants are dormant.</p> <p>Check stakes, ties and guards – 3 per year February, June, October.</p> <p>Straighten plants and refirm around roots - 3 per year February, June, October.</p> <p>Weed control 3 per year. April, July and October</p> <p>Slow release fertiliser (year 2 and year 4). April</p> <p>Remove damaged branches, growth, thin and prune. 1 per year, February.</p> <p>Hedge cutting (biennially once established and as agreed with landowner). February</p> <p>Replace losses (first year only). November.</p> <p>Water to field capacity to ensure growth. As required.</p> <p>Litter removal and cleanliness – as required.</p> <p>Remove shelters/guards and associated stakes and ties from plants and recycle, exact timing to be agreed.</p>
Monitoring and Personnel	<p>During the establishment maintenance period a suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect the hedgerows annually as part of the September plant replacement count with the Contractor to confirm the management prescription have been followed. Check condition, growth, density, weeds, shelters and guards.</p> <p>A suitably qualified ecologist will monitor the site every five years between years 5 and 15 to confirm the management has been carried out and the indicators of success have been achieved. Monitoring to be carried out in June/July.</p> <p>Recommendations for change in management or remedial action if required to be submitted to the CA.</p>
Indicators of Success	<p>Hedgerow planting with dense foliage from base to top and a diverse mix of species (as near to the original specification as possible). Planting free of injurious weeds.</p> <p>BNG success criteria measured in year 15 against target condition.</p>
BNG Target	<p>Native Species Rich Hedgerow</p> <p>Good (10 years). Poor condition achieved by year 1, moderate condition achieved by year 5.</p>

	Good condition = No more than 2 failures in total and no more than 1 in any functional group, criteria as defined in Crosher <i>et al.</i> 2019.
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5.4 Native shrub planting

Reinstatement works following the construction of the proposed scheme provides the opportunity to provide areas of shrub planting adjacent to the River Ribble to provide suitable habitat for Otters (Shrub mix A). The shrub planting will be maintained as a low hedge.

Replacement shrub planting near property boundaries will contain a mix of native (cell grown 40-60,1+0, and 2L container grown for holly) to tie in with the existing planting. The replacement shrub planting within the open space will filter views of the replacement flood wall and embankment.

Shrub Mix A: *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) 50%, *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn) 15%, *Rosa arvensis* (Field Rose) 5%, *Rosa canina* (Dog Rose), 5% *Salix cinerea* (Grey Willow) 25%.

Shrub Mix B: *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) 30%, *Ligustrum vulgare* (Privet) 30%, *Salix viminalis* (Common Osier) 30%, *Sambucus nigra* (Elder) 10%.

Shrub Mix C: *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) 20%, *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn) 30%, *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly) 10%, *Ligustrum vulgare* (Privet) 40%,

Shrub Mix D: *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) 35%, *Ligustrum vulgare* (Privet) 50%, *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly) 15%.

Objective	Establishment of native shrub planting to replace vegetation removed to allow for the scheme. Native species will increase diversity of habitat, provide food for wildlife, and contribute to existing wildlife corridors. The shrubbery will also provide sheltering, foraging and commuting habitat for bats, nesting birds, otter and other small mammals.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of newly planted native shrub planting (15 year establishment maintenance and management period))
Location	Flood Embankment and Hawkhurst Road (Management Area 3)
Method	
The EA will appoint a Landscape Contractor to carry out the following tasks: - Specification summary	
1) SITE CLEARANCE, SUBSOIL IMPROVEMENT, TOPSOIL AND SITE PREPARATION OF PLANTING BEDS/TREE PITS AND PLANT MATERIALS: to be as detailed in sections A34, Q28. Q31 of the landscape specification (appendix A).	
2) PLANTS: To BS:4043, BS3936 and the National Plant Specification, plant handling/storage, transport and planting to HTA 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants' and CPSE 'Handling and establishing landscape plants'. Surplus material to be removed off site.	
3) PLANTING: All plants to be pit planted, planting pit to be of a sufficient size to accommodate roots when fully spread or rootball and 75mm deeper than root system. Pit bottom to be broken up to a depth of 150mm. Backfill reusing excavated material, ornamental shrubs backfill to be 50:50 mixture of topsoil and peat free compost to PAS100 to depth of planting pit. Surplus material to be spread locally on site to match existing ground levels. All containers to be removed prior to planting. All planting plots to be set out evenly avoiding straight lines in densities and species mixes as shown on the drawings and schedules.	
4) PROTECTION: Spiral guards clear/transparent, recycled PVC, 50mm diameter, 750mm high with bamboo cane support. Shrub shelters for holly to be, biodegradable translucent plastic tubes 130-160mm diameter, 750mm high, shall be used. The top edge of shelters shall be formed to prevent abrasion damage to the enclosed plants. Shelters fixed using softwood or hardwood stakes. Dimensions 1000mm x 25mm x 25mm with a four way point. Ensure stake is below the flared rim at the top of shelters and is	

inserted into the ground by at least one third of the stake height. Push shelter lightly into ground to remove the gap at the base.

Maintenance summary

- 5) **CHECK, STAKES, SHELTERS/GUARD AND TIES:** Check stakes for looseness, breaks and decay and replace as necessary to original specification. If a plant with a defective stake has grown sufficiently to become self-supporting, inform the Contract Administrator and, if instructed, remove stake(s) and fill the hole(s) with lightly compacted soil. Adjust, refix or replace loose or defective ties as necessary. Remove redundant tapes, tags, ties, labels and other encumbrances. Check all shelters/guards at regular intervals to ensure they are secure, Notify CA of number of missing and replace as per original specification.
- 6) **STRAIGHTEN PLANTS:** Straighten plants and refirm around roots, re-firm soil around any loose plants, without compacting and ensure that all plants are upright after each visit. Ensure any recently replaced planting is re-visited to refirm and straighten as necessary.
- 7) **WEED CONTROL:** Use a suitable herbicide to maintain a weed-free zone 0.5m radius around the base of each plant. One of the applications per year to be winter applied residual herbicide to provide residual cover for early spring growth. Herbicide to be applied by a certified user in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Keep plant bases clear of weeds, by hand weeding to ensure there is no weed growth within the ring spray area (where herbicide ring spraying misses weeds growing close to each tree/shrub). Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand using hoes, trowels or forks, taking care to remove not more than a minimum quantity of soil, causing minimum disturbance to trees and leaving the area in a neat, clean condition (Section A34 and Q35 of the landscape specification)
- 8) **WEED CONTROL: SPOT TREATMENT OF PERSISTENT WEEDS:** Use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application (Section A34 of landscape specification)
- 9) **SLOW RELEASE FERTILISER:** In March or April, evenly spread and incorporate 15:15:15, N:P:K granular slow release fertilizer at a rate to suit manufacturer's instructions within woodland planting stations only. No fertilizer to be applied in sensitive habitat areas including field layer planting, species rich grassland or marginal / aquatic.
- 10) **REMOVE DAMAGED BRANCHES, GROWTH, THIN AND PRUNE:** Remove Dead, dying, or diseased wood, broken branches and stubs, fungal growths and fruiting bodies, rubbish, wind-blown or accumulated in branch forks. Do not prune natural form of feathered trees unless damaged, diseased or deadwood present. Do not prune during the late winter/early spring sap flow period, unless specified otherwise. Prune in accordance with good horticultural practice. Thin, trim and shape appropriately to each species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well-balanced natural appearance. Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other tools approved by the CA. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife. Remove branches without damaging or tearing the stem. Keep wounds as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood. Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area. Prune larger branches neither flush nor leaving a stub, but using the branch bark ridge or branch collar as a pruning guide. Notify the CA of any disease or fungus. Do not apply growth retardants, fungicide or sealant unless instructed by the CA. Inform CA if any growth is encroaching onto paths, tracks, structures etc. Once established Shrub mix A is to be maintained as a low hedge refer to section 5.6 for hedge cutting frequencies.
- 11) **SHRUB MIX A CUTTING:** No trimming or clipping shall take place during the bird nesting season. The bird nesting season to apply to this contract is March to August inclusive. Once established shrub to be cut biennially in February where safety and sightlines are not compromised. Shrub to be cut at the same time each 2nd year. Shrub to be cut so that they have organic shape with varied structure. Hedge to be maintained at a height of 1.2m or as agreed with the CA. Timing and frequency of cuts to be agreed with a suitably qualified Ecologist.

<p>12) REPLACE LOSSES: To be undertaken annually during the establishment maintenance period in early September of each year following completion of the initial planting. Inform CA of any plants which are dead or dying and obtain instructions for replacement. Replacements to be the same species and of a comparable size with the surrounding plants (where practical to do so) or default to original specification (if site constraints reduce viability of planting larger nursery stock). Additional watering and fertiliser applications are to be undertaken, sufficient to ensure successful establishment. Do not undertake replacement planting in periods of drought or out of season.</p> <p>13) WATER TO FIELD CAPACITY: Water as necessary to field capacity to ensure the continued thriving of all planting.</p> <p>14) LITTER REMOVAL AND CLEANLINESS: Collect and remove all extraneous rubbish detrimental to the appearance of the site, including paper, packaging materials, bottles, cans, and similar debris from all planted and grassed areas, particularly immediately prior to mowing and/or strimming grass. Keep footpaths and kerb lines clear of leaves, litter, clippings and grass cuttings, following any operation that produces such debris.</p> <p>15) REMOVE STAKES, TIES AND SHELTERS/GUARDS: Once plants have successfully established with firm root support and no indications of movement around the root ball, remove the stake, tie and guard from the tree. Bear in mind individual plants may not develop at the same rate and each plant should be checked independently before removing support.</p>	
Timings	<p>Bare root stock planted November until the end of March while the plants are dormant.</p> <p>Check stakes, ties and guards – 3 per year February, June, October</p> <p>Straighten plants and refirm around roots - 2 per year</p> <p>Weed control 3 per year. April, July and October</p> <p>Slow release fertiliser (year 2 and year 4). April</p> <p>Remove damaged branches, growth, thin and prune. 1 per year, February.</p> <p>Replace losses, November.</p> <p>Water to field capacity to ensure growth. As required.</p> <p>Litter removal and cleanliness – as required.</p> <p>Trim hedges (Shrub mix A) – September (once per year biennially once established).</p> <p>Remove shelters/guards and associated stakes and ties from plants and recycle, exact timing to be agreed.</p>
Indicators of Success	<p>Shrub planting with dense foliage from base to top and a diverse mix of species (as near to the original specification as possible). Planting free of injurious weeds.</p> <p>BNG success criteria measured in year 15 against target condition.</p>
Monitoring and Personnel	<p>During the establishment maintenance period a suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect the planting annually as part of the September plant replacement count with the Contractor to confirm the management prescription has been followed.</p> <p>Check condition for satisfactory plant growth, identify the probable cause of unsatisfactory plant growth, the overall development of the mix with species success rates, (identify successful to less successful species) height of mix, structure of mix in terms of general position of species, and degree to which objectives are fulfilled. Weeds stakes/ties, tree/shrub shelters and guards to be checked.</p> <p>A suitably qualified ecologist will monitor the site every five years between years 5 and 15 to confirm the management has been carried out and the indicators of success have been achieved. Monitoring to be carried out in June/July.</p> <p>Recommendations for change in management or remedial action if required to be submitted to the CA.</p>

BNG Target	<p>Mixed Scrub</p> <p>Good (7 years). Poor condition achieved by year 1, moderate condition achieved by year 3.</p> <p>Good condition = Meets all of the 5 criteria, as defined in Crosher <i>et al.</i> 2019 with only minor variation. None of the indicators of poor condition are present.</p>
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5.5 Ornamental shrub and perennial planting

Ornamental and perennial shrub planting is proposed within amenity areas where the reinstatement of trees removed to make way for the scheme is not possible due to the location of underground surfaces at Broadgate Gardens. And where existing ornamental planting has been removed to make way for the scheme at Penwortham Methodist Church and at the end of Hawkhurst Road. All ornamental planting to be supplied as container grown stock and include following species.

▪ <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> 'Midwinter Fire'	Shrub	3L	30-40cm
▪ <i>Cistus x hybridus</i>	Shrub	2L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Silver Queen'	Shrub	3L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Emerald Gaiety'	Shrub	3L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Hypericum moserianum</i>	Shrub	3L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Munstead'	Shrub	2L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Apollo'	Shrub	3L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Olearia x haastii</i>	Shrub	3L	30-40cm
▪ <i>Philadelphus</i> 'Belle Etoile'	Shrub	3L	40-60cm
▪ <i>Photinia</i> 'Little Red Robin'	Shrub	3L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Potentilla davurica</i> 'Abbotswood'	Shrub	3L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Potentilla</i> 'Tangerine'	Shrub	3L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Ribes sanguineum</i> 'Pulborough Scarlet'	Shrub	3L	60-80cm
▪ <i>Spiraea japonica</i> 'Darts Red'	Shrub	2L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Spiraea japonica</i> 'Little Princess'	Shrub	2L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Symphoricarpos x chenaultii</i> 'Hancock'	Shrub	3L	40-60cm
▪ <i>Vinca minor</i>	Shrub	3L	30-40cm
▪ <i>Vinca minor</i> 'alba'	Shrub	3L	20-30cm
▪ <i>Bergenia</i> 'Bressingham Ruby'	Perennial	2L	
▪ <i>Bergenia</i> 'Silberlicht'	Perennial	2L	
▪ <i>Festuca amethystina</i>	Grass	2L	
▪ <i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Perennial	2L	
▪ <i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Perennial	2L	

Objective	Establishment of ornamental planting to reinstate planting removed to allow for the scheme and to enhance visual amenity within the urban area.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of newly planted ornamental planting (15 year establishment maintenance and management period)).
Location	Broadgate and Riverside (Management Area 1), Flood embankment and Hawkhurst Road (Area 4), and Penwortham Methodist Church and Golden Way (Management Area 5).
Method	
The EA will appoint a Landscape Contractor to carry out the following tasks: - Specification summary	

- 1) SITE CLEARANCE, SUBSOIL IMPROVEMENT, TOPSOIL AND SITE PREPARATION OF PLANTING BEDS/TREE PITS AND PLANT MATERIALS: to be as detailed in sections A34, Q28. Q31 of the landscape specification (appendix A)..
- 2) CULTIVATION: Within a few days of planting, during suitably dry weather conditions, break up topsoil to full depth, cultivate, loosen and break up soil into particles of 2-8mm size to 300mm depth. Incorporate slow release fertiliser to top 300mm of topsoil at a rate of 70 grams per m² by hand or mechanical means. Remove all undesirable material brought to the surface including weeds, roots and large stones with any dimension exceeding 38mm. Reduce top 50mm of topsoil to a fine tilth.
- 3) PLANTS: Plants to BS:4043, BS3936 and the National Plant Specification, plant handling/storage, transport and planting to HTA 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants' and CPSE 'Handling and establishing landscape plants'. Surplus material to be removed off site.
- 4) PLANTING: All plants to be pit planted, planting pit to be of a sufficient size to accommodate roots when fully spread or rootball and 75mm deeper than root system. Pit bottom to be broken up to a depth of 150mm. Backfill a previously prepared 50:50 mixture of topsoil and peat free compost to PAS100 to depth of planting pit. Surplus material to be spread locally on site to match existing ground levels. All containers to be removed prior to planting. All planting plots to be set as shown on the drawings and schedules. After planting water immediately thoroughly without damaging roots. Lightly firm around plants and fork or rake soil, without damaging roots, to a fine tilth.
- 5) MULCH: Mulch planting beds with amenity grade bark mulch free from pests, disease, fungus and weeds. Clear all weeds, only spread when the soil is moist, water soil thoroughly if the weather is dry. Coverage to be 75mm depth after settlement. Finished level of mulch to suit final topsoil levels or as directed on site.

Maintenance summary

- 6) STRAIGHTEN PLANTS: Straighten plants and refirm around roots, re-firm soil around any loose plants, without compacting and ensure that all plants are upright after each visit. Ensure any recently replaced planting is re-visited to refirm and straighten as necessary.
- 7) WEED CONTROL: Use a suitable herbicide to maintain each planting bed as a weed-free zone. One of the applications per year to be winter applied residual herbicide to provide residual cover for early spring growth. Herbicide to be applied by a certified user in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Keep plant bases clear of weeds, by hand weeding to ensure there is no weed growth within the ring spray area (where herbicide ring spraying misses weeds growing close to each tree/shrub). Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand using hoes, trowels or forks, taking care to remove not more than a minimum quantity of soil, causing minimum disturbance to trees and leaving the area in a neat, clean condition Perennial planting areas to be hand-weeded. (Section A34 and Q35 of the landscape specification)
- 8) WEED CONTROL: SPOT TREATMENT OF PERSISTENT WEEDS; Use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application (Section A34 of landscape specification)
- 9) SLOW RELEASE FERTILISER: In March or April, evenly spread and incorporate 15:15:15, N:P:K granular slow release fertilizer at a rate to suit manufacturer's instructions within woodland planting stations only. No fertilizer to be applied in sensitive habitat areas including field layer planting, species rich grassland or marginal / aquatic.
- 10) PRUNING: Prune in accordance with good horticultural practice. Thin, trim and shape appropriately to each species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well-balanced natural appearance. Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other tools approved by the CA. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife. Remove branches without damaging or tearing the stem. Keep wounds as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood. Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area. Notify the CA of any disease or fungus. Do not apply growth retardants, fungicide or sealant unless instructed by the CA. Inform CA if any growth is encroaching onto paths, tracks, structures etc.

<p>11) REPLACE LOSSES: To be undertaken annually during the establishment maintenance period in early September of each year following completion of the initial planting. Inform CA of any plants which are dead or dying and obtain instructions for replacement. Replacements to be the same species and of a comparable size with the surrounding plants (where practical to do so) or default to original specification (if site constraints reduce viability of planting larger nursery stock). Additional watering and fertiliser applications are to be undertaken, sufficient to ensure successful establishment. Do not undertake replacement planting in periods of drought or out of season.</p> <p>12) TOP UP MULCH: Top up the general amenity bark mulch to a nominal depth of 75mm.</p> <p>13) WATER TO FIELD CAPACITY: Water as necessary to field capacity to ensure the continued thriving of all planting.</p> <p>14) LITTER REMOVAL AND CLEANLINESS: Collect and remove all extraneous rubbish detrimental to the appearance of the site, including paper, packaging materials, bottles, cans, and similar debris from all planted and grassed areas, particularly immediately prior to mowing and/or strimming grass. Keep footpaths and kerb lines clear of leaves, litter, clippings and grass cuttings, following any operation that produces such debris.</p> <p>At the end of the 1 year, the EA will transfer establishment maintenance and management responsibilities to the landowner. Pruning will continue annually in February, in accordance with item 9 above.</p>	
Timings	<p>Container grown stock planted November until the end of March.</p> <p>Straighten plants and refirm around roots 3 per year February, June, October</p> <p>Hand weeding - 2 per year. April and August.</p> <p>Slow release fertiliser (year 2 to year 5). April</p> <p>Pruning and removal of dead plant material. February</p> <p>Replacement planting, of dead, dying or otherwise defective plants during the next suitable planting season (first year only). November</p> <p>Top up mulch (annually). March</p> <p>Water to field capacity to ensure growth. As required.</p> <p>Litter removal and cleanliness - Litter removal and cleanliness – 3 per year. February, June , October</p>
Monitoring and personnel	<p>A suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect the planting areas annually as part of the September plant replacement count with the Contractor to confirm the management prescription have been followed.</p> <p>Check condition for satisfactory plant growth, identify the probable cause of unsatisfactory plant growth, the overall development of the mix with species success rates, (identify successful to less successful species) height of mix, structure of mix in terms of general position of species, and degree to which objectives are fulfilled. Weeds stakes/ties, tree/shrub shelters and guards to be checked.</p> <p>Recommendations for change in management or remedial action if required to be submitted to the CA.</p> <p>No further monitoring required once habitat has successfully established.</p>
Indicators of Success	<p>Shrub planting with dense foliage from base to top and a diverse mix of species (as near to the original specification as possible). Shrub areas free of injurious weeds.</p>
BNG Target	<p>Poor – achieved by year 1. Meets indicators of success as defined above.</p>

5.6 Amenity Grassland

Existing amenity grassland areas disturbed by the proposed scheme will be reinstated.

- Amenity grassland seed mix: EG22C Strong lawn mixture with Clover, sowing rate 25g/m²

Supplier: Emorsgate Seeds, tel 01553 829028. www.wildseed.co.uk or similar approved

Existing sports pitches within the BAC/EE Preston Social and Sports Association site will be reinstated with;

- Sports Turf LT6 Sports. Supplier: Lindum Turf Ltd, tel 01904 448675 or similar approved;
- Sports grass seed SOS mix, sowing at 40g/m². Supplier Barenbrug, tel 01359 272000 or similar approved.

Objective	Reinstatement of existing amenity grassland areas disturbed by the scheme.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of newly seeded amenity grassland areas (15 year establishment maintenance and management period)
Location	Site-wide
Method	<p>The EA will appoint a Landscape Contractor to carry out the following tasks: -</p> <p>Specification summary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SITE CLEARANCE, SUBSOIL IMPROVEMENT, TOPSOIL, SITE PREPARATION AND MATERIALS: to be as detailed in sections A34, Q28. Q30 of the landscape specification: Apply a suitable approved herbicide and allow period of time to elapse as recommend by the manufacturer before cultivation. 2) CULTIVATION: break up compacted soil to full depth, fully incorporate an approved slow release fertiliser (70g/m²) into topsoil depth. Reduce topsoil to a tilth suitable for seeding (100mm depth), particle size 5mm. Remove stones and clay balls larger than 25mm in any dimension, roots, tufts of grass, rubbish and debris. 3) FINAL CULTIVATION: Reduce 25mm depth to a fine, firm, tilth with good crumb structure. Rake to free, even surface, friable and lightly firmed but not over compacted. Remove surface stones/earth clods exceeding 25mm. Extend cultivation into existing adjacent grassland areas sufficient to ensure full marrying in of levels. 4) SOWING: distribute seed evenly in two equal sowings in transverse directions. Lightly harrow or rake to cover seed. On light soils roll and cross roll after seeding using a lightweight roller. 5) FIRST CUTS: When grass is reasonably dry and height of initial growth is 75mm. Remove debris and litter and stones and earth clods larger than 25mm in any dimension. Two cuts each reducing growth to 40mm. Box arisings from site. <p>Maintenance summary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) GRASS CUTTING/MAINTENANCE CUTS: Cut to maintain height of between 50- 75mm during the growing season. Do not cut bulb planting areas until bulb foliage has died down. Remove stones greater than 50mm in any direction and other debris. At the end of each cut, trim all grass edges, manholes etc., and remove arisings. Sweep all adjoining hard areas clear of cuttings and remove. 7) FERTILISER: Apply an approved slow release fertiliser application at 35g/m². 8) WEED CONTROL: Use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species, and broad-leaved weeds. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application. (Section A34 of the landscape specification) 9) LITTER AND CLEANLINESS: Cleanliness: at each maintenance visit, remove all deleterious items, litter, fallen branches, and other rubbish leaving the site in a clean and tidy state. Hard surfaces adjoining planted areas shall be swept clear of soil, mulch, other arisings and litter at each maintenance visit. 10) REPLACE LOSSES: Annually Make good all defects and work which in the opinion of the CA is unsatisfactory.

11) WATERING: as required to ensure full establishment of grass sward.	
Timings	<p>Areas to be reinstated to be fully prepared and seeded between April to June or August to October.</p> <p>First cuts when sward reaches 75mm high, two cuts each reducing growth to 40mm.</p> <p>Once established all areas are to be cut to maintain height of between 50mm to 75mm during the growing season. Do not cut bulb planting areas until bulb foliage has died down. (8 cuts per year March to October)</p> <p>Weed control with a suitable selective herbicide.</p> <p>Litter removal</p> <p>Re-seed areas that are dead or failing to thrive of dead/damaged lawn.</p> <p>Watering (as required)</p> <p>Fertiliser once per year . Spring.</p> <p>Replace losses: , October.</p>
Monitoring and Personnel	<p>A suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect September annually. Check condition, growth, density and species composition throughout the scheme. Assess all other areas visually via a site walk through and identify areas of concern.</p> <p>Recommendations for change in management or remedial action if required to be submitted to the CA.</p> <p>No further monitoring required once habitat has successfully established.</p>
Indicators of Success	Established sward with mix of species as near to the original specification as possible. Grass areas free of injurious weeds.
BNG Target	Poor (N/A) – achieved by year 1. Meets indicators of success as defined above.

5.7 Grassland

Flood embankment and adjacent areas to be seeded with a species rich grassland mix and tussock grassland. Ecological and landscape enhancements at Ribble Sidings (Area 4) will include areas of species-rich grassland.

- Species-rich Grassland seed mix: EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture, sowing rate 4g/m²
- Tussock seed mix – EM10* Tussock Mixture, sowing rate 4g/m² (Redi Rock) (*Woolly Thistle replaced with an additional 0.1% Meadowsweet).
- Wet Meadow seed mix: EM8* Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, sowing rate 4g/m². (Ribble Sidings) (*Pepper Saxifrage replaced with an additional 0.2% Ribwort Plantain).
- Wildflower mix: EL1 Flowering Lawn, sowing rate 4g/m² (Ribble Sidings).
- Species rich grassland – EP1F* wildflowers for pond edges, sowing rate 1.5g/m² (*Pepper Saxifrage replaced with an additional 0.5% Ribwort Plantain).
- Species rich grassland suitable for nutrient rich areas sowing rate 4g/m²

Supplier: Emorsgate Seeds, tel 01553 829028. www.wildseed.co.uk or similar approved

Objective	Establishment of species rich grassland and tussock grassland to increase diversity of habitat and enhance visual amenity.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of newly seeded species rich grassland and tussock grassland areas (15 year establishment maintenance and management period)
Location	Broadgate and Riverside (Management Area 2)

	Flood embankment and Hawkhurst Road (Management Area 3) Ribble Sidings (Management Area 4)
Method	
<p>The EA will appoint a Landscape Contractor to carry out the following tasks: -</p> <p>Specification summary</p> <p>12) SITE CLEARANCE, SUBSOIL IMPROVEMENT, TOPSOIL, SITE PREPARATION AND MATERIALS: to be as detailed in sections A34, Q28. Q30 of the landscape specification: Apply a suitable approved herbicide and allow period of time to elapse as recommend by the manufacturer before cultivation.</p> <p>13) CULTIVATION: break up compacted soil to full subsoil equivalent depth. Reduce soil to a tilth suitable for seeding (100mm), particle size 5mm. Remove stones and clay balls larger than 25mm in any dimension, roots, tufts of grass, rubbish and debris.</p> <p>14) FINAL CULTIVATION: Final cultivation: after grading, reduce 25mm depth to a fine, firm, tilth with good crumb structure. Rake to tree, even surface, friable and lightly firmed but not over compacted. Remove surface stones/earth clods exceeding 25mm for general areas. Extend cultivation into existing adjacent grassland areas sufficient to ensure full marrying in of levels.</p> <p>15) SOWING: Distribute seed evenly in two equal sowings in transverse directions. Lightly harrow or rake to cover seed. On light soils roll and cross roll after seeding using a lightweight roller.</p> <p>16) FIRST CUTS: when grass is reasonably dry and height of initial growth is 75mm. Remove debris and litter and stones and earth clods larger than 25mm in any dimension. Mow regularly (monthly) throughout the first growing season (generally March - October), to a height of 40-60mm. This will control annual weeds and help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers. Arisings to be removed off site.</p> <p>Maintenance summary</p> <p>17) GRASS CUTTING/MAINTENANCE CUTS: 2 cuts per year once established to 50mm high. Allow for strimming of grassland areas on steeper sloping ground where mowing is impracticable. Matching mowing requirements. Allow for strimming of 500mm margin along footpaths through grassland areas and within planting plots only 3 times per year removing arisings from site. No strimming within 500mm of new or established trees or shrubs. All arising to be removed off site.</p> <p>18) WEED CONTROL, SPOT TREATMENT: Use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species, and broad-leaved weeds. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application. (Section A34 of the landscape specification)</p> <p>19) LITTER AND CLEANLINESS: At each maintenance visit, remove all deleterious items, litter, fallen branches, and other rubbish leaving the site in a clean and tidy state. Hard surfaces adjoining planted areas shall be swept clear of soil, mulch, other arisings and litter at each maintenance visit.</p> <p>20) REPLACE LOSSES: Over-seed areas where grass seeding has failed to establish.</p> <p>21) WATERING: as required to ensure full establishment of sward.</p>	
Timings	<p>Areas to be reinstated to be fully prepared and seeded between April to June or August to October.</p> <p>First cuts when sward reaches 75mm high, monthly cuts (first year only) each reducing growth to 50mm.</p> <p>Once established all areas are to be cut twice per year (August/Early September and December), height of growth permitted 150mm until established. Height of cut in second growing season to be 50mm. All arising to be removed off site.</p> <p>Weed control with a suitable selective herbicide –</p>

	<p>Litter removal at each maintenance visit.</p> <p>Re-seed areas that are dead or failing to thrive.</p>
Monitoring and Personnel	<p>A suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect September annually. Recommendations for cutting regime, removal of weed species and re-seeding if required to be submitted to the CA.</p> <p>Check condition, growth, density and species composition throughout the scheme. Assess all other areas visually via a site walk through and identify areas of concern.</p> <p>A suitably qualified ecologist will monitor the site every five years between years 5 and 15 to confirm the management has been carried out and the indicators of success have been achieved. 5no. random samples of each grassland area to be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. Check condition, growth, density and species composition of 5 no. selected 2.0m square areas throughout the scheme. Assess all other areas visually via a site walk through and identify areas of concern. Assess progress towards BNG target.</p> <p>Monitoring to be carried out in June/July.</p> <p>Recommendations for change in management or remedial action if required to be submitted to the CA.</p>
Indicators of Success	<p>Cover of wildflowers in the sward (excluding undesirable species but including rushes and sedges), should be between 20% and 90%. At least 40% of wildflowers should be flowering during May-June. Grass areas free of injurious weeds. Negative indicator species defined in Crosher <i>et al.</i> 2019.</p> <p>BNG success criteria measured in year 15 against target condition.</p>
BNG Target	<p>Good (15 years). Poor condition achieved by year 1, moderate condition achieved by year 10. Good condition = Species-rich Grassland of all Priority Habitat Types. Of high to moderate quality. Wildflower and sedges above 30% excluding white clover <i>Trifolium repens</i>, creeping buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> and injurious weeds. Meets all the condition criteria with only minor variation, as defined in Crosher <i>et al.</i> 2019. None of the indicators of poor condition are present.</p>

5.8 Pre-planted Coir roll

Pre-planted coir rolls to be installed to base of Redi Rock. Redi Rock to be seeded with a tussock seed mix (refer to section 5.2).

Supplier: Salix (tel 0370 3501852, www.salixrw.com) or similar approved.

Indicative species

- *Phalaris arundinacea* (Canary Grass)
- *Carex acutiformis* (Lesser Pond Sedge)
- *Iris pseudocorus* (Yellow Flag Iris)
- *Lythrum salicaria* (Purple Loosestrife)
- *Juncus effusus* (Soft Rush)

Objective	Establishment of pre-planted coir roll to increase diversity of habitat and enhance visual amenity.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of coir rolls (15 year establishment maintenance and management period)
Location	Broadgate and Riverside (Area 2), Flood Embankment and Hawkhurst (Area 3)
Method	

The EA will appoint a Landscape Contractor to carry out the following tasks: -

Specification summary

- 1) SITE PREPARATION: As per sections A34,Q31 of the landscape specification.
- 2) COIR ROLL: Supplied pre-seeded and pre-planted to the locations and layout as specified on the drawings. Install in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.
- 3) SIZE: Logs to be a minimum of 300mm diameter x 3.0m in length and are to be fixed by staking alternately to either side of the log at 0.8m centres. Coir rolls to be secured together in accordance with the suppliers recommendations.
- 4) STAKING: Staking of coir rolls/logs: Position chestnut stakes, 1.2m long x 75mm diameter at 0.8m centres along both sides of the logs and drive into the ground. Consolidate material around the stake after backfilling to ensure integrity of the stake. Cut to approximately 100mm above finished level of the coir roll/log. Driven posts: Prevent damage to heads of posts when driving. Neatly finish post tops after installation.

Maintenance summary

- 5) WEED CONTROL: Keep coir rolls clear of weeds, by hand weeding to ensure there is no weed growth. Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand, taking care to remove not more than required and leaving the area in a neat, clean condition.
- 6) WEED CONTROL PERSISTENT WEEDS, SPOT TREATMENT: Use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species, and broad-leaved weeds. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application. (Section A34 of the landscape specification)
- 7) PRUNING & REMOVAL OF DEAD, DYING AND DISEASED MATERIAL: Cut back damaged plant material and remove from site. Prune plants at appropriate time to remove dead or dying and diseased material to promote healthy growth and natural shape. Dress cut ends exceeding 25mm diameter with fungicidal sealant. Remove invasive non-native plants. Advise Contract Administrator of any damage caused by vandalism or by others, as soon as possible.
- 8) STAKES AND FIXINGS: Check the integrity and firmness of coir log stakes. Ensure stakes are securely anchored and in position. Ensure broken or missing stakes are replaced.
- 9) REPLACE LOSSES: Replace losses and areas that fail to thrive as per original specification or as agreed with the CA (first 5 years only).
- 10) LITTER REMOVAL AND CLEANLINESS: Collect and remove all extraneous rubbish detrimental to the appearance of the site, including paper, packaging materials, bottles, cans, and similar debris from Redi Rock area.

At the end of the 1 year, the EA will transfer establishment maintenance and management responsibilities to the landowner.

Activity and Timings	<p>Areas to be fully prepared and seeded between March and April (Tussock Seed Mix). Coir rolls to be installed as recommended by the supplier. September and October</p> <p>Herbicide treatment - 2 per year, April and August</p> <p>Hand weeding – 4 per year, March, May, July and September as a minimum.</p> <p>Pruning and removal of dead, dying and diseased material – 4 per year, March, May, July and September as a minimum.</p> <p>Stakes and fixings– 4 per year, March, May, July and September as a minimum.</p> <p>Replace losses (first year only). November.</p> <p>Litter removal and cleanliness. 3 per year. At each maintenance visit.</p>
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Monitoring and Personnel	<p>A suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect September annually.</p> <p>Check condition for satisfactory plant growth, identify the probable cause of unsatisfactory plant growth, the overall development of the mix with species success rates (identify successful to less successful species), height of mix, structure of mix in terms of general position of species, and degree to which objectives are fulfilled.</p> <p>Recommendations for change in management or remedial action if required to be submitted to the CA.</p> <p>No further monitoring required once habitat has successfully established.</p>
Indicators of Success	Established and healthy wetland planting and seeding with mix of species as near to the original specification as possible. Areas free of injurious weeds.
BNG Target	Poor (N/A) – achieved by year 1. Meets indicators of success as defined above.

5.9 Wetland Areas and Management of Waterbodies

Small areas of species rich grassland wildflower mix suitable for pond edges (refer to section 5.7 grassland) proposed within the pond/scrape areas at Ribble Sidings habitat enhancement area to enhance visual amenity within existing open space whilst allowing the majority of the area to naturally regenerate. . The establishment of planting within the pond/scrape areas will rely on establishment of species rich grassland and natural regeneration with monitoring and management to ensure preferred habitat develops throughout these areas.

Objective	Establishment of wetland planting within new pond/scrape areas to increase diversity and enhance visual amenity at Ribble Sidings.
Task	Maintenance and monitoring of naturally regenerated planting within pond/scrape areas (15 year establishment maintenance and management period)
Location	Ribble Sidings (Management Area 4)
Method	<p>The EA will appoint a Landscape Contractor to carry out the following tasks: -</p> <p>Specification summary</p> <p>Maintenance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) WEED CONTROL: Keep all areas clear of weeds, by hand weeding to ensure there is no weed growth. Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand, taking care to remove not more than required and leaving the area in a neat, clean condition. Remove all invasive native and non-native plants. Deposit arisings from pond and marginal clearance next to pond and leave for 24 hours to allow invertebrates to return to pond before relocating to areas of low conservation value as instructed by Contract Administrator. Dredgings must not be left on the bank as bankside vegetation may be smothered. 2) WEED CONTROL PERSISTENT WEEDS, SPOT TREATMENT: Use a suitable herbicide and appropriate method of application to maintain the site predominantly free of noxious and notifiable weeds or other undesirable species, and broad-leaved weeds. Treatments should ensure that general grass cover and vegetation established is retained and adjacent grass cover and planting are not detrimentally affected by any such herbicide application. (Section A34 of the landscape specification) 3) PRUNING & REMOVAL OF DEAD, DYING AND DISEASED MATERIAL: Cut back damaged plant material and remove from site. Prune plants at appropriate time to remove dead or dying and diseased material to promote healthy growth and natural shape. Dress cut ends exceeding 25mm diameter with fungicidal sealant. Remove invasive non-native plants. Advise Contract Administrator of any damage caused by vandalism or by others, as soon as possible.

<p>4) REPLACE LOSSES: Replace losses and areas that fail to thrive as per original specification or as agreed with the CA (first 5 years only).</p> <p>5) LITTER REMOVAL AND CLEANLINESS: Collect and remove all extraneous rubbish detrimental to the appearance of the site, including paper, packaging materials, bottles, cans, and similar debris.</p> <p>6) SILT REMOVAL: Remove litter, debris, accumulated silt offsite. As a single operation unless otherwise instructed.</p> <p>At the end of the year 1,, the EA will transfer establishment maintenance and management responsibilities to the landowner. Once established the pond should not require any interventions unless the indicators of success have not been achieved.</p>	
Activity and Timings	<p>Weed control – 4 per year, March, May, July and September as a minimum.</p> <p>Pruning and removal of dead, dying and diseased material – 4 per year, March, May, July and September as a minimum.</p> <p>Stakes and fixings– 4 per year, March, May, July and September as a minimum.</p> <p>Litter removal and cleanliness. As required.</p>
Monitoring and Personnel	<p>A suitability qualified Landscape Architect will inspect September annually. Check condition, growth, density and species composition throughout the scheme. Assess all other areas visually via a site walk through and identify areas of concern.</p> <p>Check condition for satisfactory plant growth, identify the probable cause of unsatisfactory plant growth, the overall development of the area and species success rates (identify successful to less successful species), height and structure of planting in terms of general position of species, and degree to which objectives are fulfilled</p> <p>A suitably qualified ecologist will monitor the site every five years between years 5 and 15 to confirm the management has been carried out and the indicators of success have been achieved. Assess all other areas visually via a site walk through and identify areas of concern. Assess progress towards BNG target. Monitoring to be carried out in June/July.</p> <p>Recommendations for change in management or remedial action if required to be submitted to the CA.</p>
Indicators of Success	Established and healthy naturally regenerated wetland planting and seeding with mix of species. Areas free of injurious weeds.
BNG Target	<p>Good (10 years). Poor condition achieved by year 2, moderate condition achieved by year 5.</p> <p>Good condition = Meets the majority of the criteria, as defined in Crosher <i>et al.</i> 2019 with only minor variation. Few of the indicators of poor condition are present.</p>
Personnel	A suitability qualified Ecologist monthly visits during the growing season and as necessary to fulfil requirements of the specification. will inspect May and September annually.

5.10 Bird and Bat Boxes

Objective	To maintain bat roosting and bird nesting opportunities.
Task	Install five Schwegler nest boxes and install five Schwegler bat boxes in each of the three locations set out below to give a total of 30 boxes.. The local conservation group to assist with maintenance.
Location	<p>1. Existing mature trees along the west side of the railway embankment at Ribble Sidings</p> <p>2. Existing mature trees adjacent to allotment area to the south-west of Penwortham Methodist Church</p>

	<p>3. Existing mature trees along the former railway embankment that extends along the south-east side of Penwortham Methodist Church</p> <p>Exact location of all bird and bat boxes to be agreed with a suitably qualified ecologist prior to installation.</p>
Method	<p>The EA will appoint a Contractor to carry out the following tasks: -</p> <p>1 – Install boxes on the larger trees. Boxes should be placed out of reach of members of the public. The entrance of the box should have a clear flightpath to the box and the boxes should be positioned with a slight downward angle to provide protection from the rain.</p> <p>At the end of the 1 year, EA will transfer establishment maintenance and management responsibilities to the landowner.</p>
Timings	Boxes to be installed in Autumn (September to November inclusive). Installing boxes in autumn can provide a winter refuge and potentially increase the chance of the box being used in spring. If the boxes are installed in spring or summer, they are unlikely to be used until the following year.
Monitoring and Personnel	Visual inspection of all bird and bat boxes by a suitably qualified ecologist following installation to confirm they have been correctly installed are not broken or obstructed.
Indicators of Success	Boxes installed in trees with no signs of damage or obstructions.

6. Injurious weed and Invasive Non-Native Species control

6.1 Injurious and Problem Weed Control

The land will be managed to make sure none of the five injurious weeds proliferate on-site and ensure they do not spread under the Weeds Act, (1959). These weeds are:

- Common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*);
- Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*);
- Creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*);
- Broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*); and
- Curled dock (*Rumex crispus*).

Weed control will be carried out twice annually in all planting and seeding areas to eradicate or control injurious weeds one or more of the following measures (refer to section A34 of the landscape specification for further details):

- hand-weeding or digging out (ragwort only); and
- spot-spraying with an appropriate, approved herbicide.

Attention is required during the initial 5 year establishment maintenance period, where there will be spot checking two times a year and immediate remedial action taken as required. The LHEMP review will determine after year five, whether the frequency of inspections can be reduced.

6.2 Invasive Non-Native Species Control

All Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) within the Proposed Works will be removed and eradicated prior to construction (see Invasive Species Management Plan). New planting areas should not contain any INNS.

Where INNS have been removed, these areas will need to be monitored to ensure the plants do not re-grow in these locations. It is the Contractors responsibility the ensure INNS do not re-grow in these locations.

Attention is required during the 5 year establishment maintenance period, where there will be spot checking two times a year and immediate remedial action taken as required. This will be carried out in conjunction with the injurious weed inspection, specified above. The LHEMP review will determine after year five, whether the frequency of inspections can be reduced.

7. Review

The information gained through annual monitoring shall be used to inform the management operations required in the subsequent year of management. Agreements made in relation to changes or continuation of management regimes shall be recorded, and the LHEMP documents updated annually.

In addition, a formal review of the LHEMP shall be undertaken every five years to assess whether the objectives and aims for vegetation management are being met and the management operations altered accordingly. Agreements made in relation to changes or continuation of management regimes shall be recorded during the annual update of the LHEMP documents.

Table 1: Landscape and Ecology Management Operations Schedule

item	Description	Month												Total Visits	Years	Comments / Notes
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
	General															
G.1	Spot treatment of persistent weeds (all areas)													3	1-15	
G.2	Injurious weed and invasive non-native weed control													1	1-15	
G.3	Litter Removal													-	1-15	As required following maintenance operations
G.4	Cleanliness													-	1-15	As required following maintenance operations
W.0	Woodland															
W.1	Check stakes/guards and ties													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 unless removed earlier
W.2	Straighten trees and refirm around root													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
W.3	Weed control													2	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
W.4	Slow release fertiliser													1	2, 4	Years 2 and 4
W.5	Remove damaged branches, growth / thin / prune													1	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
W.6	Replace losses													1	1-5	Annually year 1 to 5
W.7	Water to field capacity (as required)													-	1-5	As required to ensure healthy growth
W.8	Grass cutting in planting plots													3	1-5	All arising to be removed offsite
W.9	Remove stakes, ties, shelters/guards													1	5	Before year 5 subject to establishment
W.10	Thinning / coppicing													1	5, 10, 15	1no visits per years 5, 10 and 15 (5 year cycles long term)
W.11	Monitor woodland (Establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only
W.12	Monitor woodland (Management)													1	5, 10, 15	Ecologist years 5, 10 and 15 only
	Specimen trees (Orchard)															
ST.1	Check stakes, guards and ties													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 unless removed earlier
ST.2	Straighten trees and refirm around root													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
ST.4	Weed control													2	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
ST.5	Slow release fertiliser													1	2. 4	Years 2 and 4
ST.6	Remove damaged branches, growth / thin / prune													1	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
ST.7	Replace losses													1	1-5	Annually year 1 to 5
ST.8	Watering to field capacity (as required)													-	1-5	As required to ensure healthy growth
ST.9	Remove stakes, ties													1	5	Before year 5 subject to establishment
ST.10	Monitor orchard (Establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only
ST.11	Monitor orchard (Management)														5, 10, 15	Ecologist years 5, 10 and 15 only
	Hedgerows															
H.1	Check stakes and ties, guards													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 unless removed earlier
H.2	Straighten plants and refirm around root													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only

item	Description	Month												Total Visits	Years	Comments / Notes
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
H.3	Weed control													2	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
H.4	Slow release fertiliser													1	2, 4	Years 2 and 4
H.5	Remove damaged branches, growth / thin / prune													1	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
H.6	Hedge cutting													1	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15	Biennially once established. Avoid nesting bird season (March to August).
H.7	Replace losses													1	1-5	Annually year 1 to 5
H.8	Water to field capacity (as required)													-	1-5	As required to ensure healthy growth
H.9	Grass cutting in planting plots													3	1-5	All arising to be removed offsite
H.10	Remove stakes, ties and guards													1	5	Before year 5 subject to establishment
H.11	Monitor hedgerows (Establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only
H.12	Monitor hedgerows (Management)													1	5, 10, 15	Ecologist years 5, 10 and 15 only
	Native shrub planting															
S.1	Check stakes, shelters/guards and ties													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 unless removed earlier
S.2	Straighten plants and firm around root													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
S.3	Weed control													2	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
S.4	Slow release fertiliser													1	2, 4	Years 2 and 4
S.5	Remove damaged branches, growth,/ thin / prune													1	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
S.6	Shrub mix A hedge cutting													1	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15	Biennially once established
S.7	Replace losses													1	1-5	Annually year 1 to 5
S.8	Water to field capacity (as required)													-	1-5	As required to ensure healthy growth
S.9	Grass cutting in planting plots													3	1-5	All arising to be removed off site
S.10	Remove stakes, ties and guards													1	5	Before year 5 subject to establishment
S.11	Monitor native shrub (Establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only
S.12	Monitor native shrub (Management)													1	5, 10, 15	Ecologist years 5, 10 and 15 only
	Ornamental planting															
OP.1	Straighten planting and refirm around the root													3	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
OP.2	Weed control													2	1-5	Years 1 to 5 only
OP.3	Slow release fertiliser													1	2, 4	Years 2 and 4
OP.4	Pruning													1	1-15	
OP.5	Replace losses													1	1-5	Annually year 1 to 5
OP.6	Top up mulch													1	1	Year 1 only
OP.7	Water to field capacity (as required)													-	1	As required to ensure healthy growth
OP.8	Monitor ornamental planting (establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only

item	Description	Month												Total Visits	Years	Comments / Notes
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
	Amenity grassland															
G.1	First initial cuts (pre practical completion)													3	1	Allow 3 establishment cuts once seeding areas have established.
G.2	Maintenance cuts													8	1-15	8 cuts per year
G.3	Fertiliser													1	1	Year 1 only
G.4	Weed control													2	2	
G.5	Replace losses - overseeding													1	1-5	Prepare and reseed areas of unsuccessful establishment
G.6	Water to field capacity (as required)													-	1	As required to ensure healthy growth
G.7	Monitor amenity grassland (establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only
	Species rich grassland															
SP.1	First initial cuts (pre practical completion)													8	1	8 cuts per year in first growing season.
SP.2	Maintenance cuts													2	2-15	2 cuts per year
SP.3	Weed control													2	2	
SP.4	Replace losses – over-seeding													1	1-5	Prepare and reseed areas of unsuccessful establishment
SP.5	Water to field capacity (as required)													-	1	As required to ensure healthy growth
SP.6	Monitor species rich grassland (Establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only
SP.7	Monitor species rich grassland (Management)													1	5, 10, 15	Ecologist years 5, 10 and 15 only in June/July
	Bulb planting															
B.1	Cutting back of bulb foliage													1	1-5	
B.2	Replace losses													1	1-5	
B.3	Monitor bulbs (establishment)													1	1-5	
	Pre-planted coir rolls and tussock seed mix															
CR.1	Herbicide spot treatment													2	1-5	
CR.2	Weed control													4	1-5	
CR.3	Pruning and removal of dead, dying and diseased material													4	1-5	
CR.4	Stakes and fixings													4	1-5	
CR.5	Replace losses													1	1-5	
CR.6	Monitor vegetation on Redi rock vegetation (establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only
	Wetland pond/scrape natural regeneration areas															
WP.1	Herbicide spot treatment													2	1-5	
WP.2	Weed control													4	1-5	
WP.3	Pruning and removal of dead, dying and diseased material													4	1-5	
WP.4	Silt removal													1	3-15	As required to ensure indicators of success are maintained.

item	Description	Month												Total Visits	Years	Comments / Notes
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
WP.5	Monitor wetland areas (establishment)													1	1-5	Landscape Architect Years 1 to 5 only
WP.6	Monitor wetland areas (management)													1	5, 10, 15	Ecologist years 5, 10 and 15 only
	Hard landscape elements															
H.1	Fencing, gates, benches, litterbins – inspect and repair, maintenance upkeep paint, graffiti removal.													1	1	
	Ecology															
B.1	Install Bird and Bat boxes													1	1	
B.2	Monitor boxes													1	2-15	Ecologist to inspect following installation.

NOTES:

1. Where no duration is specified it is suggested that these operations will be carried out for the full 15 year period and for the longer term management of the site (extended in 5 year cycles from year 10 onwards for thinning and coppicing cycles for example). Some operations such as vegetation control, litter picking and site cleanliness will be subject to resource availability and revenue costs in the long term and may vary depending on the future operational requirements of the local authority or use of the site. Future variations should be recorded in the LHEMP to register changes in management operations.
2. The number of visits indicated for the establishment period maintenance (year 1) is to be taken as a minimum, the contractor is to ensure enough additional visits or combine operations to ensure compliance with the clauses in section 5.
3. Changes in management operations arising from change in construction approach or resulting from changes as vegetation establishes in particular areas of the site should be recorded in the LHEMP in order to inform ongoing and future management operations and requirements.
4. Changes on site should be monitored and recorded in order that the LHEMP can be adapted to respond to changes in habitat establishment or development.

Appendix A – Environmental Masterplans

Landscape Masterplan' drawings Figure 1.4 to 1.12, - 'Environmental Masterplan' drawings (drawings: ENV0000009C-JAC-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0002 TO 0010)

Ribble Sidings Draft Landscape Sketch (drawing ENV0000009C-JAC-42X-DR-L-0001)

Preston and South Ribble FRMS Landscape Specification, ENV0000009C-JAC-ZZ-ZZ-SP-L-0001