Land West of Mill Lane, Newton le Willows

LANDSCAPE & ECOLOGY MANAGEMENT PLAN (LEMP)

For:
Wain Homes North West Ltd

DOCUMENT NO. M3360-LEMP-24.07-V5
to be read in conjunction with Landscape & Ecology Management Schedules M3360-LEMPS-24.07-V4 and drawings M3360-PA-01-V12 Landscape Masterplan and drawings M3360-PA-02-V2 Planting Plans1 of 3 and M3360-PA-02-V3 Planting Plans2 of 3 & 3 of 3

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Contents

1. Introduction

The Development Proposals

1.1 This document provides details of the Landscape Management of proposed habitat creation and landscape works associated with the communal areas within the residential development on land off Mill Lane, Newton le Willows. The communal areas include land within the road corridors and public open space areas.

1.2 This plan also covers the enhancement and long-term management of prescriptions and conservation targets for the Newton Brook Local Wildlife Site (LWS) along the western margin on the site. The development proposals have provided the opportunity to secure the enhancement of the habitats within the LWS, to bring the habitats into a positive management regime and to create complementary habitats to buffer the residential development.

1.3 The landscape works within these areas include individual tree planting (native and ornamental species), native and ornamental species hedgerow planting, wetland mix meadow grass seeding, amenity/meadow grass seeding and aquatic/marginal planting and wetland scrub planting.

The Plan Structure

1.4 This document provides details of the Landscape Management of the softworks associated with the communal areas in the residential areas of the development and it should be read with reference to the associated Landscape Management Schedule doc ref: M3360-LEMPS-24.07-V5.

1.5 The key objective of the plan is to organise the management of the landscape into elements by providing a framework of routine operations for each item. This will then be used to guide and instruct the landscape maintenance operations carried out by contractors on site.

1.6 The Plan forms a working document and refers to the drawings as listed below prepared by Barnes Walker Ltd, to facilitate the management of the proposed landscape elements comprising trees, hedgerows, grasslands and wetlands etc.

Table 1: Landscape Drawings:

Drawing Title	Drawing ref
Landscape Masterplan	M3660-PA-01-V12
Planting Plan 1 of 3	M3660-PA-02-V2
Planting Plan 2 of 3	M3660-PA-02-V3
Planting Plan 3 of 3	M3660-PA-02-V3

1.7 The key objective of the Management Plan is to arrange the management of the landscape into landscape elements by providing a framework of routine operations to be carried out by contractors on site.

The Landscape Elements

1.8 The landscape elements to be managed comprise the following:

- Existing trees;
- Proposed Individual Native & Ornamental Species Trees;
- Proposed Native Species Scrub Planting;
- Proposed Native & Ornamental Species Hedgerows;
- Proposed Native Species Wetland Scrub Planting;
- Proposed Wetland Meadow Grassland;
- Proposed Amenity/Meadow Grassland;
- Proposed Aquatic/Marginal Plug Planting; and
- Proposed Amenity Grassland.

1.9 Defined tasks are outlined below, and reference should be made to the associated schedules for the annual maintenance and frequency of each of the landscape elements identified in Section 3.0.

2. Responsibilities and Review

Responsibilities

2.1 It is expected that Wain Homes (North-west) Ltd will hand the management of the site to a dedicated management company at the appropriate time. The Management Company (TMC) and their appointed contractors will be responsible for the collation of the associated management fee from the residential properties and implementation of actions detailed in the Landscape and Ecology Management Schedules. It will be TMCs responsibility to ensure the scheduled monitoring and reporting is completed as described, by appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, and that this monitoring informs the management of the habitats within the site.

2.2 Habitats / Landscape planting that lie within private land will be the responsibility of the private property owners. The landscape planting within private ownership must be retained and maintained appropriately in accordance with the timing restrictions in relation to nesting birds. Information in relation to the management of the landscape planting and the nesting bird season will be provided in the residential sale packs.

Review

2.3 This LEMP is a reviewable document which can be updated and revised every five years / as required. The LEMP and the Landscape and Ecology Management Schedules will be informed by the on-going works at the site.

2.4 This LEMP will be reviewed to ensure the objectives and prescriptions are in accordance with current wildlife legislation and conservation objectives.

2.5 The reviews will also take into consideration comments / issues identified by the residents at the site (which will be collated by TMC) with items that require more urgent / immediate attention attended to in the appropriate timeframe.

3. Retained Habitats

Newton Brook Corridor

3.1 The Newton Brook corridor along the western and south-western margin of the site is characterised by a mosaic of neutral grassland, tall-herb vegetation and Reed Canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) swamp with scattered trees and shrubs.

3.2 The areas of neutral grassland are characterised by constant and abundant False Oat-grass, Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and Yorkshire-fog with locally frequent Red Fescue, Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvatica*) and Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*).

3.3 The swamp areas comprise dense stands of either Reed Canary-grass to form the S28 *Phalaris arundinacea* community of the NVC or Common Reed to form the S4 *Phragmites australis* swamp community (Rodwell, 1995). Plants associated with the swamp habitats comprise locally very abundant Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*), locally abundant Great Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and very locally abundant Hedge Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*) and Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*).

3.4 Trees and shrub comprise locally abundant Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*), locally frequent Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) and Grey Willow (*Salix cinerea*) with frequent Hawthorn (*Crataegus* monogyna) and occasional Elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

3.5 The entire corridor was covered with vegetation. No areas of open water were present in July 2021 or July 2023 although the ground was waterlogged.

3.6 No plants of Marsh Yellow-cress (*Rorippa islandica*), Small-flowered Crane's-bill (*Geranium pusillum*) or Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*) (plant species mentioned in the LWS citation) were recorded, although the habitats along the brook corridor remain suitable for these species and the creation of opportunities for natural colonisation and / or introduction is an objective of the habitat creation and management.

3.7 Closer to the margins of the brook are plants of Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Reed Sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*) and Remote Sedge (*Carex remota*).

3.8 The vegetation mosaic forms the MG1 *Arrhenatherum elatius* community, OV27 *Chamerion angustifolium* and OV24 *Urtica dioica–Galium aparine* communities and W24 *Rubus fruticosus-Holcus lanatus* scrub community, and S28 *Phalaris arundinacea* and S4 *Phragmites australis* swamp communities of the NVC with trees and shrubs.

3.9 The mosaic is described by the UKHab as f2f other swamps, g3c other neutral grassland and h3d Bramble scrub with the secondary codes 10 scattered scrub, 11 scattered trees 77 neglected.

Habitat Creation and Management Objectives

3.10 The objectives of the works at the Newton Brook corridor are to:

- Conserve the integrity of the LWS and its features of interest (namely habitats suitable for use by breeding warblers and reed bunting (a Priority Species), breeding amphibians, invertebrates including dragonflies and foraging birds and bats);
- Create niches for natural colonisation of native plants and introduction of a greater plant species diversity (by the overseeing described below);
- Control the current extent of invasive plant species and attend to any re-growth;
- Secure a mechanism for the identification of the need and attending to any remedial actions that threaten the integrity of the LWS.

Existing Trees

3.11 Please refer to the prescriptions as outlined in the landscape section below.

Swamp and Neutral Grassland

3.12 Please refer to the prescriptions as outlined in the landscape section below.

Bat Boxes

3.13 The bat boxes to be installed on retained trees (locations to be determined by the ecologist) do not require any management. It is recommended that the accesses to the panels are kept clear of obstructions such as climbing plants.

Hibernacula

3.14 Hibernacula / log piles for colonisation by amphibians, invertebrates, fungi and small mammals will be installed within the LWS (locations to be determined by the ecologist).

3.15 It is considered that the hibernacula will require minimal management following their creation beyond annual checks to ensure they remain in a suitable condition and have not degraded due to vandalism, for example.

3.16 The aims and objectives for these habitats is therefore to ensure they remain in place without damage and suitable for use by hibernating amphibians and other fauna. Opportunities should be taken to create further hibernacula if management of other habitats creates suitable arisings (such as logs, brash or soil).

3.17 It is recommended that annual checks are made to check the condition of the hibernacula. Timing the checks for June/July (i.e. summer) will allow for any remedial actions to be undertaken before the winter period, if required. If any hibernacula are extensively damaged, to avoid the risk of unnecessary disturbance of amphibians, repair is not proposed. Rather a new replacement hibernacula will be created.

4. The Landscape Elements & their Maintenance Regimes

Existing Trees

4.1 Existing trees in the LWS will be maintained to provide connectivity, in addition to shelter and foraging opportunities for a diversity of wildlife, including amphibians, nesting birds and foraging bats.

4.2 Annual inspections by trained arborists will be carried out at the existing trees within or adjacent to areas of public access to check for damage and disease, and to maintain appropriate height clearances for safe pedestrian access.

4.3 Management operations to be carried out in accordance with arborist guidance and in accordance with relevant wildlife legislation (i.e. roosting bats (trees T4 to T6 have been identified to have suitability for use by roosting bats) and nesting birds).

Proposed Individual Native and Ornamental Species Trees

4.4 The proposed trees have been chosen to provide a strong green infrastructure. The proposals include a range of native species trees selected to promote biodiversity and ornamental trees to be in-keeping with the residential character of the local area. The trees will give physical presence, provide spatial definition, positive aesthetic and emphasise the character of the site.

4.5 The individual trees planted include 12-14cm heavy standards, 18-20cm extra heavy standards, 20-25cm semi-mature trees, 2-2.5m high Pines and 125-150cm feathered trees.

4.6 Individual trees are to be planted alongside the main access roads, in communal areas within the road corridors and within the public open spaces. Trees located within private garden areas are not covered by this management plan.

4.7 The native and ornamental species trees should be maintained as follows:

- Mulch is to be to BSI PAS 100 standard and is best applied during the spring, but provided that the soil is moist they can be spread any time of the year except at times of drought or frost. The mulch is to be spread and maintained at an even depth of 50mm. Mulch to be topped up every year under trees as necessary. The mulch will help to suppress weed and retain moisture;
- All new trees will benefit from the application of an appropriate feed during the first 2-3 years after planting;
- A translocated herbicide can be applied as required up to 4 times per year, once a month from May to August;
- Mulching should suppress weeds sufficiently, however where weed growth is excessive or particularly problematic, they should be removed by hand at any time or a contact herbicide can be applied, twice annually in June and August to maintain a 500mm

radius weed free area;

- Pruning of young trees should not generally be required unless they have been damaged, vandalised or have diseases branches. In such cases the tree branch should be pruned back (using a sharp clean knife) to an outward facing bud whilst maintaining the natural shape of the tree;
- As the trees become established, some selective pruning works may be required. This should be undertaken once annually in November;
- All cut material will be removed from the site, unless used within designated log pile habitat creation. No burning on site will occur;
- To prevent the ties chafing the trees, an appropriate spacer should be used and they should be inspected and adjusted at least once per year in April, prior to increases in tree girth. This should then be done again in October, after seasonal growth has occurred;
- Damaged ties, crossbars and stakes should be replaced; and
- Trees should be maintained in an upright stance. If the stakes/tree is leaning or the supporting stakes are loose, the stakes should be removed, the tree positioned upright and stakes should be re-driven to appropriately secure the tree; and
- Trees should be watered as necessary in dry weather during the growing season (May to September) by applying approximately 50-75 litres/sq m per tree per week. Once they have become well established, trees may only need to be watered during spells of drought. A provision of at least 12 waterings per year should be included annually.

Proposed Native Species Scrub Planting

4.8 The native species scrub planting will provide positive aesthetic whilst providing additional positive biodiversity provision.

4.9 These areas are located within the POS area and are to be planted using 60-90cm bareroot transplants (apart from hollies, which will be container grown), protected by a spiral rabbit guard (hollies to be protected by appropriate tree shelter). Areas of scrub planting are to be enclosed and protected by sections of post and wire mesh fencing.

4.10 Areas of native species scrub planting are to be maintained in a weed free condition (aided by bark mulch).

4.11 The native species scrub planting should be maintained as follows:

- The depth of mulch should be maintained at a minimum of 50mm until the plants are well established. To be topped up annually with BSI PAS standard mulch as necessary;

- If necessary, an appropriate contact herbicide should be applied in May;
- Hand weed throughout where necessary;
- Checks should ensure that all plants are secure and upright and that rabbit guards/shelters are in place and undamaged, replacing any that are damaged or loose– consider removing rabbit guards/shelters after Year 2 onwards as appropriate;
- Watering should be carried out as necessary, particularly from June to October for the first 3 years following planting. A provision of at least 12 waterings per year should be included; and
- Litter should be removed as necessary.

Proposed Native & Ornamental Species Hedgerows

4.12 The native species hedgerows will provide aesthetic and security advantages whilst providing additional positive biodiversity provision, whilst ornamental species hedgerows will provide attractive and effective boundary definition.

4.13 Ornamental hedgerows located within private garden areas are not covered by this management plan.

4.14 Hedgerows are to be maintained in a weed free condition (aided by bark mulch).

4.15 The new hedgerows should be maintained as follows:

- The depth of mulch should be maintained at a minimum of 50mm until the hedgerows are well established. The mulch layer is to be topped up annually as necessary;
- The hedgerows should be trimmed annually in October until the objective heights are achieved (up to 1.8m maximum). Lateral growth should be trimmed back in first 2-3 years to shape. Shape to oblique angle (wider base than top), particularly in formative second year, allowing the apical shoot to grow to the desired height before trimming back. The objective heights should be as set out above. All cut material to be removed from the site, unless used within designated log pile habitat creation. No burning on site will occur;
- If necessary, an appropriate contact herbicide should be applied in May;
- Hand weed throughout where necessary;
- Checks should ensure that all plants are secure and upright and that rabbit guards/shelters are in place and undamaged, replacing any that are damaged or loose – consider removing rabbit guards/shelters after Year 2 onwards as appropriate;
- Watering should be carried out as necessary, particularly from June to October for the first 3 years following planting. A provision of at least 12 waterings per year to be

included;

- Litter should be removed as necessary; and
- Failed plants should be replaced as necessary.

Proposed Native Species Wetland Scrub Planting

4.16 The native species wetland scrub planting will enhance and diversify the existing wetland area on the western edges of the site (areas located between the existing watercourse and the proposed footpath) thus providing additional positive biodiversity provision.

4.17 These areas are located within the existing wetland area and are to be notch planted into the existing wetland area using 40-60cm bareroot transplants, protected by a spiral rabbit guard.

4.18 Within the first 3 years following planting, areas of native species scrub planting are to be maintained in a weed free condition.

4.19 The native species scrub planting should be maintained as follows:

- Hand weed throughout where necessary;
- Checks should ensure that all plants are secure and upright and that rabbit guards/shelters are in place and undamaged, replacing any that are damaged or loose– consider removing rabbit guards/shelters after Year 2 onwards as appropriate; and
- Litter should be removed as necessary.

Proposed Wetland Meadow Grass Areas

4.20 Areas of wetland meadow grassland include the following:

- The existing Wetland Meadow areas to be prepared (which is likely to involve temporary cutting back outside the bird nesting season to create niches and bare areas which reduced competition) and overseeded with Emorsgate EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands (or suitable equivalent). This seeding work is to be undertaken upon areas of land to the western edge of the site alongside the watercourse and are to incorporate existing areas of ground/grassland that will generally remain undisturbed by the construction work; and
- Lower lying areas where there is a greater occurrence of standing water are to be seeded with Emorsgate EP1 Pond Edge Mixture (or suitable equivalent);

4.21 These longer wetland meadow grasslands will provide visual interest and ecological benefits within the wider area of open space located along the western boundary of the site, by providing a sward with a greater diversity of species than short grass, thus providing a species rich habitat/hunting ground for local bird and bat populations.

4.22 The Wetland Meadow grassland areas are to be managed as follows:

- Initially these areas may require more regular cutting in order to control any early flushes of weed growth, however beyond initial years, these areas should be cut less frequently and allowed to grow longer than amenity grass areas. Thereafter the sward should be cut once or twice per year (during August and September) reducing the height of the sward to around 50mm. This will knock back any unwanted weeds (larger weed species such as thistle and dock should be pulled up). The 'hay' should be left to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days before being removed from site; and
- Vegetation cuttings should not be disposed of in watercourses. Where cuttings do not contain any invasive species, they can be left to compost at a suitable area on-site at least 10m away from any watercourses or surface water drains.

Proposed Amenity/Meadow Grassland

4.23 The proposed Amenity/Meadow Grassland areas are located along the western edges of the site, between the development edge and the proposed footpath. Unlike the longer wetland meadow grassland areas to the west of the footpath, areas to the east of the footpath are to comprise a species diverse mix that is maintained at a shorter height in order to form useable, recreational open space. These areas may incorporate areas of overseeding the existing sward, but may also include newly seeded areas of bareground, which have been disturbed by construction activity i.e. areas immediately adjacent to the western edges of the development and areas adjacent to the new footpaths.

4.24 To achieve the objectives for areas of Amenity/Meadow grass, the sward should be cut up to 6 times per year during the growing season, to a height of 30mm. This frequency and height of cut should allow the cuttings to be dispersed without leaving too many residues, but obviously is dependent on the weather conditions.

4.25 Areas of Amenity/Meadow Grassland are to be seeded/overseeded with Emorsgate EG1 General Purpose Meadow Grass Mixture (or suitable equivalent).

4.26 Areas of Amenity/Meadow Grassland should be maintained as follows:

- The sward should be cut to 25mm up to 6 times per year once in April, May, June, July, August and September;
- Before cutting, remove all litter and debris from grass areas;
- Trim and reform edges adjacent to hard surfacing / manholes etc. as necessary;
- At the end of each visit ensure that the site is left in a tidy condition;
- Repair any worn patches by appropriate preparation and subsequent reseeding works;
- Manually spike to aerate turf and maintain drainage if problem areas occur;

- Scarification and subsequent over seeding should be undertaken where excessive moss and thatch occur or where there are bare areas with a poor take; and
- Fungicide application as required to control the spread of fungal disease.

Proposed Aquatic Planting

4.27 Aquatic plug planting is proposed within the lowest lying areas of the existing wetland area where there is a greater likelihood of standing water. These areas are located to the west of the proposed footpath, along the western edges of the site.

- Marginal and emergent aquatic vegetation should not be allowed to completely engulf areas and should be managed by physical removal. Depending upon the level of uptake and establishment, periodic cutting, strimming, raking, pulling or dredging may be required in order to maintain suitable aquatic habitats over time. The frequency of such works will depend on growth rate of marginal and aquatic vegetation and should be undertaken during late autumn/winter (outside the bird breeding season). The aim should be to maintain circa least 50% of the wetland area free from emergent/marginal vegetation. If clearance is required, no more than 50% of the vegetation should be cleared annually on a rotational basis during autumn, to ensure that there are always areas of tall vegetation cover for riparian mammals and nesting/foraging resources for wetland bird species;
- All arisings from emergent and marginal vegetation removal to be left in the vicinity for at least 48 hours in order to allow fauna to return to the water. Depending on the volume of material removed, this can be left to decompose naturally, providing microhabitat for invertebrate species or removed to a designated composting area; and
- Pernicious weeds should be removed by hand.

Proposed Amenity Grassland

4.28 Amenity Grassland is located along the roadside verges and other communal areas within the housing area where the design objective is to create areas of short mown grass.

4.29 To achieve the objectives for amenity grass, the sward should be cut approximately fourteen times per year during the growing season, to a height of 25mm. This frequency and height of cut should allow the cuttings to be dispersed without leaving too many residues, but obviously is dependent on the weather conditions.

4.30 An application of selective herbicide can be made during the spring or early summer. Again, this should be restricted to the areas where it is really required and not applied to the whole site.

4.31 Areas of short grass should be maintained as follows:

- The sward should be cut 14 times per year once in April, twice in May, 3 times in June, July and August and twice in September;
- An appropriate selective herbicide can be applied as necessary once per year in May;
- A slow release fertiliser is to be applied as necessary once per year in May – requirement for this should be reviewed annually;
- Watering should be carried out as necessary, particularly from June to October for the first 3 years following planting. A provision of at least 12 waterings per year should be included;
- Before cutting, remove all litter and debris from grass areas;
- Trim and reform edges adjacent to hard surfacing / manholes etc. as necessary;
- At the end of each visit ensure that the site is left in a tidy condition;
- Repair any worn patches by appropriate preparation and subsequent reseeding works;
- Manually spike to aerate turf and maintain drainage if problem areas occur;
- Scarification should be undertaken where excessive moss and thatch occur; and
- Fungicide application as required to control the spread of fungal disease.

Fencing and Furniture

4.32 Elements include post and wire fences, steel fences/railings, timber knee rails and benches.

4.33 Post footings etc and fixings for benches to be checked annually. Fence posts should be upright and firm and footings intact. Fixings should remain secure and not be showing any signs of rust. All defects should be recorded carefully and arrangements made for making good, repair, adjustments, tightening or re-painting/staining/graffiti removal as required should be undertaken within seven days by an approved fencing, decorating or cleansing contractor as appropriate.

4.34 Where elements are in need of wholesale replacement, extension or alteration in order to function satisfactorily and to minimise risk of injury or harm, and where such items are found to be beyond repairable condition, then these changes or renewals should be effected immediately. Demolish and remove defective elements and replace.

Non-native Invasive Plant Species (INNS)

4.35 Indian Balsam is present within the site, particularly along Newton Brook.

4.36 On-going monitoring and control of Indian Balsam is an essential prescription of the LEMP.

4.37 The management schedules include the survey for and monitoring of the status of other invasive plant species, particularly those listed on Schedule 9 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), at the site.

4.38 The presence and spread of Indian Balsam and other invasive plant species will be monitored annually in May. A handheld GPS unit and / or map will be used to map the locations of any invasive plant species within the site, and the results kept electronically to inform further management decisions.

4.39 On-going control of Indian Balsam will comprise a combination of mechanical control involving hand-pulling before it flowers / sets seed on an annual basis and / or strimming of vegetation prior to flowering in areas where this is appropriate (i.e. this would not be appropriate in areas of Common Reed and Reed Canary-grass which will be used by nesting birds) and / or chemical control with the use of suitable herbicides (where appropriate). The main objectives are to control the spread of the plant in areas where it is established and for the monitoring to act as a mechanism for the identification of any areas of recent colonisation so that control / eradication measures can be actioned.

4.40 If other invasive species are detected an ecologist or specialist company will be contacted for further guidance.

5. General Information

Use of Herbicides

5.1 The use of herbicides for riparian vegetation management is only acceptable as part of a management solution for spot treatment of nuisance or invasive plant species such as Giant hogweed, Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam. The Environment Agency must be consulted if any control measures are undertaken that involve the application of herbicides near watercourses.

Litter Clearance

5.2 Litter picks and general litter clearance should be carried out on all landscape areas, newly created habitats and retained habitats on a monthly basis. Litter picks should be undertaken prior to grass cutting operations. All litter to be disposed of appropriately off site.

Maintenance Schedules

5.3 The schedules are compiled for the annual maintenance routines associated with each of the landscape elements identified in Section 2.0 above. Reference document M3360-LEMPS-24.07-V5 for details.

5.4 The frequency and timing of most landscape maintenance operations will depend upon the weather and growing conditions. The operations described are therefore for guidance only, and should be carried out according to the requirements of the site conditions and therefore not treated as a rigid programme.

5.5 If maintenance is undertaken by an external contractor, payments should be linked to work actually completed, rather than paying an unvarying monthly maintenance sum which is a twelfth of the total. In this way, expenditure will match the requirements of the site more accurately. All operations should therefore be regarded as provisional items. Whether specific operations are carried out should be judged against the conditions on site at the time.

Appendix 1 – Example Monitoring sheet

The objectives and frequency of the monitoring inspections are detailed under each section / habitat and included on the Work Schedules.

The example record sheet below provide an example table to be completed throughout the year (and collated at the end of each year) to detail the results of the monitoring and actions. The notes and recommended actions should be informed by the aims and objectives described for that habitat type.

The Record Sheets will be used to identify / inform the need for remedial actions and amendments to the management regime / prescriptions.

Table 1: Example Record Sheet: Habitats

Note: This form and an updated map should be either scanned, or ideally entered digitally, and stored by The Management Company and their relevant contractors with the rest of this LEMP. The findings of this form will be used to inform the future management of these habitats.

Habitat Inspections			
Surveyor Details and Survey Conditions:			
Name:		**Date:** (dd/mm/yyyy):	
Survey Conditions: (i.e. air temperature, precipitation, wind speed (Beaufort scale)			
Habitat / Feature			
Notes and Recommended Actions: (i.e. Presence of invasive plant species, species list for grassland and cross-referenced to the seed mixture, % cover of thistles and docks, presence of self-seeded shrubs)			