



Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

Land at Telegraph Way, Kirkby
Lidl GB Ltd

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Landscape and Ecological and Management Plan

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1 Introduction

1.1 Commission

- 1.1.1 In August 2026 Enzygo Ltd was commissioned by Lidl GB Ltd (the client) to produce a Landscape Ecological and Management Plan (LEMP) for the proposed and construction of a new Lidl retail store with associated car parking and landscape planting Land at Telegraph Way, Kirkby L32 1TZ (central grid reference SJ 41174 98914), located within the Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council authority.
- 1.1.2 This report will provide the information in relation to production of a LEMP, regarding the application (Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council reference **25/00627/FUL**). This report has been compiled to support the discharge of Condition 9 of the planning approval, which states:
- “Prior to the occupation of the building, a landscape and ecological management plan to maintain landscaping and enhance biodiversity shall have been submitted to and have been approved by the local planning authority.*
- The works shall be carried out in accordance with the submitted details. The landscaping shall include native trees and plant species. Any landscaping or tree planting shall be wholly implemented in its finally approved form in accordance with the approved scheme within the first available planting season following the substantial completion of development. Any tree or other planting which is lost, felled, removed, becomes diseased, or is substantially damaged within a period of five years thereafter shall be replaced in kind during the first available planting season following the date of loss or damage.*
- Reason: To enhance biodiversity and to comply with Policy CS8 of the Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy adopted January 2016.”*
- 1.1.3 The activities presented within this plan can be reviewed and updated through co-ordination between the appointed Management Company and the Ecologist, ensuring measures remain appropriate to the site and conditions, and achieve the management objectives.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The aim of the LEMP is to provide sufficient information to allow the discharge of the associated planning condition, and provide clear documentation in accordance with BS42020:2013: Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BSI, 2013) regarding all future habitat management (and monitoring) across the site. This plan deals with the operation phase of the site, once all construction related activities have been completed (refer to the CEMP for construction-related measures). It covers the first 5 years of management which will then be reviewed so that it is still fit for purpose for the entire 30-year period.
- 1.2.2 This LEMP includes:
- Description and evaluation of features to be managed;
 - Ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management;
 - Aims and objectives of management;
 - Appropriate management options for achieving aims and objectives;
 - Prescriptions for management actions;

- Preparation of a work schedule (including an annual work plan capable of being rolled forward for a minimum of 30 years);
- Details of the body or organization responsible for implementation of the plan;
- Ongoing monitoring and remedial measures;
- Legal and funding mechanism(s) by which the long-term implementation of the plan will be secured; and,
- How contingencies and/or remedial action will be identified, agreed, and implemented.

1.3 Background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development comprises the *“Erection of two units for food and non-food retail use (Use Class E(a)) including rooftop solar panels, servicing area and access, sub-stations, plant compounds, rearrangement of existing car and bicycle parking, motorcycle parking, landscaping and associated works.”* (planning reference 25/00627/FUL). This application was supported by an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) (Enzygo, 2025a), a DEFRA Metric BNG calculation (Enzygo, 2025b) and a Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) (Enzygo, 2026) which was informed by baseline habitat survey details presented in the EcIA report, proposed habitat information detailed in a Landscape Details Plan (FDA, 2026) (drawing number R/2923-1E).
- 1.3.2 This LEMP has been devised based off the recommendations made in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) (Enzygo, 2025a), the proposed habitat creation detailed in the Biodiversity Net Gain Calculation (Enzygo, 2025b) and Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) (Enzygo, 2026).

1.4 Site Context

- 1.4.1 The approximately 0.6ha site lies in Kirkby Town Centre, Knowsley, and comprises a series of regularly managed amenity grassland areas interspersed with hard standing pathways, roads, and car parking. The grassland appeared recently mown with low sward height, exhibiting limited botanical diversity. A network of pedestrian walkways and kerbed verges bisect the open space, some of which contain sporadic growth of ruderal species in cracks or edges.
- 1.4.2 The wider landscape is predominantly urban and forms part of the built environment of Kirkby. The northern boundary of the Site adjoins the A506, beyond which lies Kirkby Church of England Primary School. To the east and south, the landscape continues with retail developments and associated car parking. To the west, a row of Sycamore trees (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) lines Hall Lane, which leads towards a roundabout and a broader urban setting.

Figure 1: Application Site



Image courtesy of Google Image Pro 7.3.6.10201, [Grid Ref: SJ 77671 95696]. Imagery date March 2025.
Image accessed 30th August 2026.

2 Ecological Features

- 2.1.1 Ecological features that are/will be present on-site (and which will be subject to management), following completion of development and during operation of the site, are described below. This includes existing habitats where retained and protected, and those which will be newly created/planted/installed. Refer to the appended drawing for extent and location the additional specific biodiversity enhancements.
- **Green Infrastructure, Trees, Hedgerows and Shrubs** –Planting scheme incorporates tree planting, hedgerow and native shrub planting which will all be managed to ensure long-term value for biodiversity.
 - **Species Rich Grassland** –areas of species-rich flowering lawn turf to be created to be managed to provide value for a range of wildlife including foraging invertebrates, bats, birds, amphibians and small mammals.
 - **Priority Species and Notable Species** – Habitats to be managed to provide favourable shelter, refuge and foraging opportunities for a range of wildlife including common amphibians, small mammals and invertebrates
- 2.1.2 Ecological trends and constraints on-site that might influence future management and should be the subject of regular review and adaptation of management activities, include the following:
- Establishment and spread of invasive flora.
 - Degradation/loss of terrestrial habitat throughout the surrounding area from any new development or land management activities; and,
 - Vandalism, littering, and acts of arson.

3 Management Objectives

3.1.1 Management objectives are detailed within Table 3.1, below, along with a brief description of the intended end state and indicators of success. These have been determined through consideration of the following, with information collated from the ecological survey and assessment (Enzygo, 2025a):

- Ecological Features identified on site and within the zone of influence;
- Historical records of protected species/habitats present within the locality;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), ODPM 05/2006, Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species of Principal Importance (SPI) and Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI);
- Local planning policy, including Local BAP species and habitats, and consideration of Green/Blue Infrastructure Resource;
- Consultation with any third parties/stakeholders i.e. Leicestershire Wildlife Trust etc;
- Other influencing factors such as, Geology, Hydrology, intended operational activities, and existing disturbance activities within the locality i.e. adjacent residential development and proximity to rail line etc; and
- BS42020:2013: Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BSI, 2013) and Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice Principles for Development (Baker, Hoskin, & Butterworth, 2019) and The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide (DEFRA, 2024)

Table 3.1: Management Objectives

Ecological Feature	Objective & Target
Green Infrastructure, Trees, Hedgerows and Shrubs	No net loss of habitat, no degradation of habitat quality. Maintain new and retained hedgerows in Moderate condition, a) Functional green infrastructure present in good quality each year. b) Diverse range of native woody species, with no invasive/non-native species. c) Healthy specimens with no failing trees or gaps in hedgerow. d) There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so, the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height. e) Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.
Species Rich Grassland	Maintain new species rich flowering lawn turf areas in Moderate condition a) Floristically diverse habitat, with a varied sward b) Localised areas of bare ground (between 1-5% cover) c) Bracken cover <20% and self-seeded scrub cover <5% d) Absence of invasive flora e) Indicators of suboptimal conditions (e.g. thistles, docks, common nettle) <5% cover
Priority Species and Notable Species	Maintain and provide shelter and foraging opportunities: a) Retained and new planting areas providing favourable habitat for foraging and shelter for a range of wildlife including small mammals, , amphibians and invertebrates

4 Relevant Legislation and Policy

4.1 Legislation

- 4.1.1 Wildlife legislation and policy relevant to the proposed works, based on the findings of the desk study and field surveys are set out below. This legal information is a summary only, and the original legal documents should be consulted for definitive information.

Table 4.1: Legislation Protection Afforded to Sites/Habitats that could Potentially be Affected by the Proposed Works

Designated Site/Habitat	Legal Status
None	-

Table 4.2: Legislation Protection Afforded to Species that could Potentially be Affected by the Proposed Works

Species	Legal Status
<i>European Protected</i>	
None	-

- 4.1.2 Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (the NERC Act) places a legal duty on public bodies, including planning authorities, to 'have regard' to the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their normal functions, which includes consideration of planning applications.
- 4.1.3 In compliance with Section 41 of the NERC Act, the Secretary of State has published a list of species and habitats considered to be of principal importance for conserving biodiversity in England under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. This is known as the list of Habitats and Species of Principal Importance (HPI/SPI), of which there are 56 habitats and 943 species. The HPI/SPI list is used to guide planning authorities in implementing their duty under the NERC Act.

4.2 National Planning Policy

- 4.2.1 The NPPF (2026) set out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- 4.2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2026) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The Framework should be read as a whole and in conjunction with other relevant national planning policy and legislation.
- 4.2.3 Chapter 19 of the NPPF, '*Conserving and enhancing the natural environment*', sets out the national planning policy approach to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment, including biodiversity, ecological networks, green infrastructure and nature recovery.
- 4.2.4 **Policy N1**, '*Identifying environmental opportunities and safeguards*', requires development plans to safeguard and enhance the natural environment and reflect the wider benefits from

natural capital and ecosystem services. Development plans should use relevant environmental evidence, including Local Nature Recovery Strategies, to:

- set out the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites and areas of importance for their landscape, geological or biodiversity value, and identify other features which require particular consideration due to their environmental value;
- identify opportunities for the conservation, enhancement and recovery of landscapes, sensitive waterbodies, habitats and species of principal importance, including through habitat restoration, nature-based solutions, and the creation and strengthening of ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- steer the location of development towards land of least environmental value, where consistent with other policies in the Framework, including by avoiding and minimising harm to designated sites of importance for nature; and
- set standards for green infrastructure provision.

4.2.5 Policy N1 also states that development plans should only set local standards for biodiversity net gain which exceed the statutory net gain requirement where these relate to specific site allocations and are fully justified and deliverable.

4.2.6 **Policy N2, 'Improving the natural environment'**, sets out the principal requirements for development proposals in relation to biodiversity and the natural environment. The policy requires consideration to be given to the environmental qualities of land proposed for development, including existing natural features and landscape character, and requires development to contribute positively to the natural environment.

4.2.7 Policy N2 states that development proposals should:

- take suitable opportunities to connect to and strengthen ecological networks extending beyond the site;
- conserve and enhance existing natural features of biodiversity value;
- use green infrastructure and nature-based solutions where appropriate;
- minimise impacts on biodiversity;
- incorporate features which support priority or threatened species; and
- provide improvements for nature through measures including biodiversity net gain, actions identified through Local Nature Recovery Strategies, green infrastructure, nature-based solutions and features for wildlife.

4.2.8 Policy N2 requires the mitigation hierarchy to be applied to significant biodiversity impacts. In particular:

4.2.9 "If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused."

4.2.10 The mitigation hierarchy therefore requires consideration to be given first to avoidance of significant biodiversity harm, followed by appropriate mitigation and, where necessary, compensation for residual effects.

4.2.11 Policy N2 also supports development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and requires opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around development to be integrated as part of its design. The policy specifically identifies the incorporation of features for wildlife, including swift bricks, within appropriate development.

- 4.2.12 **Policy N6**, 'Areas of particular importance for biodiversity', sets out the approach to development affecting internationally, nationally and locally designated sites and irreplaceable habitats.
- 4.2.13 Policy N6 identifies the hierarchy of protection applicable to areas of particular importance for biodiversity, including:
- a) sites of international importance;
 - b) sites of national importance, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);
 - c) sites of local importance, including Local Wildlife Sites; and
 - d) irreplaceable habitats.
- 4.2.14 The NPPF requires the relevant level of protection to be applied having regard to the importance and statutory status of the ecological feature concerned and the potential effects of development.
- 4.2.15 Policy N6 provides protection for SSSIs and states that development proposals affecting such sites should only be supported where the relevant policy requirements are satisfied. The policy also provides for consideration of the wider benefits of development and the likely impact on the features which make the site important for nature conservation.
- 4.2.16 Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats is subject to the highest level of protection. Irreplaceable habitats include ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees, together with other habitats identified as irreplaceable in the relevant national policy and guidance.
- 4.2.17 Where irreplaceable habitats may be affected, the requirements of Policy N6 should be considered alongside the relevant statutory protection and the principles of avoidance, mitigation and compensation.
- 4.2.18 The NPPF recognises the importance of locally designated sites in contributing to wider ecological networks and biodiversity. Local Wildlife Sites and other locally identified areas of biodiversity importance should therefore be taken into account when considering the potential effects of development.
- 4.2.19 The NPPF also places importance on Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRSs). LNRSs provide a spatial framework for identifying areas of particular importance for biodiversity and opportunities for nature recovery, including opportunities to restore, enhance, create and connect habitats.

Habitats Sites

- 4.2.20 Policy N6 provides specific protection for internationally important sites. The following sites are given the same protection as habitats sites:
- a) potential Special Protection Areas (pSPAs) and possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSACs);
 - b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
 - c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.
- 4.2.21 The statutory protection afforded to habitats sites operates alongside the NPPF. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended, require consideration of the potential effects of plans or projects on European sites.

- 4.2.22 Where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, an appropriate assessment is required in accordance with the Habitats Regulations, unless the relevant statutory provisions provide otherwise.

Biodiversity Net Gain

- 4.2.23 The NPPF supports the achievement of measurable net gains for biodiversity and should be read alongside the statutory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) framework established under the Environment Act 2021 and associated legislation.
- 4.2.24 Subject to the relevant statutory exemptions and transitional provisions, development in England is required to achieve a minimum 10% increase in biodiversity value.
- 4.2.25 The statutory BNG requirements operate alongside, and do not replace, the mitigation hierarchy. The achievement of a biodiversity net gain does not remove the requirement to avoid, mitigate or compensate for significant biodiversity effects, nor does it override the protection afforded to designated sites, protected species or irreplaceable habitats.
- 4.2.26 The statutory Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy requires adverse effects on onsite habitats to be addressed in accordance with a defined order of preference. For major development, this includes first avoiding adverse effects on medium, high and very high distinctiveness onsite habitats and, where avoidance is not possible, mitigating those effects. For adversely affected onsite habitats, preference is then given to enhancement of existing onsite habitats, creation of new onsite habitats, registered offsite biodiversity gain and, as a final option, the purchase of statutory biodiversity credits.
- 4.2.27 The Biodiversity Gain Hierarchy is subject to specific provisions for non-major development and transitional arrangements. The statutory requirements, including exemptions and transitional provisions, should be considered in accordance with the legislation in force at the relevant time.
- 4.2.28 Biodiversity net gain should be considered alongside opportunities for habitat retention, enhancement, restoration and creation, and the strengthening of ecological networks.

Protected and Priority Species

- 4.2.29 The NPPF requires biodiversity impacts to be minimised and development to incorporate features which support priority or threatened species, where appropriate.
- 4.2.30 The protection afforded to species under separate legislation continues to apply. Relevant legislation includes the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended, and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, as amended.
- 4.2.31 The presence or potential presence of protected or priority species should be taken into account in the planning process. Where development could affect protected species or their habitats, appropriate measures should be incorporated to avoid, minimise or compensate for potential impacts, as appropriate.

Ecological Networks and Nature Recovery

- 4.2.32 The NPPF places particular emphasis on the maintenance, restoration and strengthening of ecological networks.
- 4.2.33 Development plans should identify opportunities for the creation and strengthening of ecological networks which are resilient to current and future pressures. Development proposals should take suitable opportunities to connect to and strengthen ecological networks extending beyond individual development sites.

- 4.2.34 Ecological networks may include designated sites, priority habitats, wildlife corridors, stepping stones, areas identified through Local Nature Recovery Strategies and other habitats which contribute to ecological connectivity.
- 4.2.35 The NPPF supports the use of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions to deliver benefits for biodiversity and the wider environment. Opportunities for habitat creation, restoration and enhancement should be considered alongside the conservation of existing ecological features.

4.3 Local Planning Policy

- 4.3.1 Several plans and policies make up the current Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan. The following policy from the Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy (Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, 2016) is applicable to biodiversity and nature conservation (provided in summary only and the full Local Plan document should be viewed for full details):
- **Policy CS8 Green Infrastructure-** Outlines the Borough's commitment to protecting, managing, and enhancing its Green Infrastructure (GI) to deliver multiple environmental and community benefits. It supports the role of GI in improving neighbourhoods, sustaining biodiversity, preserving historic landscapes, mitigating climate change and flood risk, and reducing pollution. The policy also promotes recreational opportunities and sustainable transport connections through green links.
- To achieve this, the Council will use planning powers to safeguard key greenspaces, enhance open space quality, and support ecological networks by protecting habitats, watercourses, and wildlife corridors. The integration of biodiversity features into new developments is encouraged, alongside improved public access to greenspace and active travel routes. A landscape-scale approach is promoted, with cross-boundary collaboration to protect internationally designated sites and their supporting habitats. Future greenspace allocations will be detailed in the Site Allocations Plan and supported by guidance within relevant Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 4.3.2 No further Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) or guidance has been identified which is applicable to this assessment.

5 Management Prescriptions including Monitoring Plan

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 In accordance with Biodiversity Net Gain: Good Practice principles for development (CIEEM, CIRIA, IEMA, 2016) a long-term habitat management should be secured for the “lifetime of the development” which translates to a 30-year period. A BNG Management and Monitoring Plan (BNG MMP) would typically provide detailed management and maintenance information for years 1 – 5 and with broader management aims for the lifetime of the BNG commitment (e.g. the lifetime of the project impacts).
- 5.1.2 This plans covers the first 5 years of management which will then be reviewed so that it is still fit for purpose for the entire 30-year period, with monitoring reports to be submitted to the LPA in years 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 for review and to provide security target condition of habitats is achieved.
- 5.1.3 The first 5 years covers the time to target condition for the proposed hedgerow and Other neutral grassland as specified within the submitted Biodiversity Net Gain Metric (Enzygo, 2025b). The further management specifications up to year 30 shall also cover the time to target condition for proposed Individual urban trees (e.g. annual checks, replacement of any failed specimens, check/removal of tree guards etc.).
- 5.1.4 The below management measures are applicable to those habitats which are to be managed by the appointed Management Company.
- 5.1.5 Monitoring will be carried out by a suitably experienced ecologist to ensure it is clear whether habitats are on track to reach target condition and remedial measures can be implemented as appropriate. In addition, the bird and bat boxes will be installed under supervision of a suitably experienced ecologist to ensure they are sited in appropriate locations/aspect/height.

5.2 Green Infrastructure, Trees, Hedgerows and Shrubs

- 5.2.1 A total of 8 new scattered trees are proposed to be planted at the north-western and south-eastern extents of the Site, along with new native hedgerow planting lining the service yard to the rear of the store. These features are to be managed to achieve the target of “Moderate” condition in accordance with the Statutory DEFRA Biodiversity Metric Condition Assessment criteria.
- 5.2.2 Management of the hedgerow and trees will follow best practice management (or as recommended by an Arborculturalist where applicable). Any cutting/trimming shall take place outside of the nesting bird season (which is from March to August inclusive) to avoid any disturbance or potentially killing/injury of active nesting birds.
- 5.2.3 If Herbicide required (only for pernicious weeds or invasive schedule 9 species) this should be non-residual and implemented by suitably qualified individuals in line with all current standards and regulations. Mulching (PAS100 compost or similar) should be the default option for Weed control. No invasive flora species permitted to establish.
- 5.2.4 Regular inspection for damaged, diseased, or otherwise failed growth of trees and shrubs, with subsequent removal and replacement as needed. Any dead or failing specimens should be removed and replaced during the next available planting season. Trees guards and stakes are also to be checked and adjusted/replaced as required and then removed once successful establishment confirmed.

- 5.2.5 Hedgerow sides will be cut every 3 years and tops will be trimmed every 6 years. Trees and shrubs shall be cut as required to maintain the health of the specimen and/or when encroaching into areas where not wanted (such as over footpaths, doorways etc.). All arisings to be chipped and spread on site and/or used as mulch to base of shrubs and trees.
- 5.2.6 Where practicable, traditional methods of hedgerow management such as hand-trimming and coppicing, will be utilised. Traditional management is important in the habitat context, so that the hedgerow is not too open in structure as this lowers their value as habitat and as dispersal mechanisms for wildlife. General hedgerow management practise will aim to benefit hedgerow biodiversity. This will be achieved using some, and where appropriate, all of the following techniques (adapted from English Nature, 2002). There should be sufficient access to all hedgerows to allow implementation of this management:
- At points where hedgerows link to roads/footpaths they will be left to grow higher (where this does not obstruct sight lines or compromise safety) to encourage wildlife to fly higher and over any gaps;
 - Where practicable, coppicing or laying should be used to manage hedgerows that become gappy or lack dense branches at their base. Where this is not possible, reciprocating bar cutters or flailing should be undertaken on a rotational basis so that some heavily fruiting structures are always present. Where possible, only a small proportion of the total length of a hedge should be managed at any one time;
 - If the size of a hedgerow needs to be restricted, one side will be cut, leaving the other side and the top of the hedgerow uncut;
 - Reciprocating bar cutters will be used where there are larger sections of hedgerows, which need to be cut, such as along roadsides;
 - Hedges will be trimmed to 'A shaped' or 'topped A shaped', which improves hedge viability and potential for wildlife;
 - Hedgerow management will, where possible, be carried out in January and February, to ensure a healthy supply of winter berries for foraging birds is provided and that activities are completed prior to the start of the bird nesting season in March; and,
 - Where damage to hedgerow has occurred, and/or dying back of trees/shrubs, as soon as possible in the next planting season
- 5.2.7 The longer the period between management, the more dramatic the management may have to be, but the greater the range of niches supported in the meantime. Lengthening the time between hedge cutting can enhance the foraging resource by increasing the production of hard and soft mast. Traditional management techniques will act to create a gradual transition from hedgerow to grassland via scrambling vegetation, creating width and varied structure, which provides a greater availability of habitats, food and refuge. The use of chemicals near to hedgerows and adjacent areas of vegetation will be avoided where possible to prevent loss of species richness of the hedgerows.
- 5.2.8 Management will ensure that hedgerows are maintained at least 1.5m high and 1.5m wide, and ensure no gaps >5m in canopy establish or gaps totalling >10% of length, with supplementary planting as needed. In addition, at least a 1m width of undisturbed ground from the outer edge of the hedgerow will be maintained to further improve the hedgerow diversity and value to a range of wildlife.

5.3 Species Rich Grassland

- 5.3.1 Proposed species rich grassland seed planting will be managed to maintain “Moderate” condition in accordance with the BNG condition assessment guidance, this is deemed realistic and feasible with commitment to ensuring successful establishment, monitoring and an appropriate species-rich seed mix.
- 5.3.2 The species-rich meadow grassland areas to be managed to provide a floristically diverse habitat comprising a minimum of nine species per m², with between 1% and 5% cover of bare ground to provide high-value habitat for wildlife, including birds, badgers, bats, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates.
- 5.3.3 During the first year after sowing, grassland to be cut regularly to a height of 40-60mm starting in spring (late-March to early-May) to control fast-growing grasses, promote desired slower growing wildflowers, and to minimise the establishment and successful seeding of noxious weeds. Arisings to be removed to ensure a damaging mulch of decomposing grasses is not left which would hinder growth.
- 5.3.4 From the second year onwards, grassland to have a single annual ‘hay cut’ in late summer to a height of 40-60mm. This will promote a tall, tussocky grassland sward which is floristically diverse. The grass cuttings to be left for minimum of one week to allow for seed dispersal, followed by either removal from site or made into compost piles (which would serve as hibernacula for wildlife and potential egg-laying habitat for Grass Snake). Occasional scarification or overseeding of grassland if species diversity declines as required.
- 5.3.5 These cutting activities are also to remove any self-seeded saplings, and the grassland is to be monitored to ensure that cover of bracken is less than 20%, and cover of scrub (including Bramble) is less than 5%, with additional efforts to cut back and control if necessary. The monitoring is also required to ensure no invasive flora (as listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)) establish, with subsequent removal or treatment as required.

5.4 Priority Species and Notable Species

- 5.4.1 Beyond the above-described habitat measures, no specific management activities are required in relation to other species which are applicable to the site, such as common reptiles and priority species such as Hedgehog. The habitat management measures outlined will ensure favourable foraging, refuge and shelter habitat for a range of wildlife is maintained at the site.

6 Works Schedule

- 6.1.1 An annual work plan has been detailed below for relevant time restricted activities. This plan is to be reviewed and/or rolled forward over a 30-year period as required.
- 6.1.2 This includes management to be required target conditions (e.g. 27 years for individual trees).

Table 6.1: Proposed Work Schedule

Management Prescription	Years 1 to 5											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Trimming of hedgerow and trees as required												
Annual inspection of tree/shrub condition (i.e. to identify damaged, failing and/or diseased specimens)												
Replacement planting of any failed tree/shrubs												
Checking, adjusting and/or removing tree ties and stakes												
Check to top up mulch and aerate soil if required												
Herbicide spot-treatment or hand removal of undesirable noxious weeds												
Annual check for invasive flora across site (at the height of growing season when easiest to identify)												
1st year species-rich grassland cutting and removal of arising (or made into compost piles)												
Year 2 to 5 species-rich grassland cutting and removal of arisings (or made into compost piles)												
Management Prescription	Years 6 to 30											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Trimming of hedgerow and trees as required												
Periodic inspection of tree, shrub and hedgerow condition												
Replacement planting where mortality exceeds acceptable thresholds (e.g. >10–15%)												
Checking, adjusting and/or removing tree ties and stakes												
Removal or selective thinning of poorly performing or dominant individuals to maintain structure												
Herbicide spot-treatment or hand removal of undesirable noxious weeds												
Occasional scarification or overseeding of grassland if species diversity declines												
Annual check for invasive flora across site (at the height of growing season when easiest to identify)												

7 Monitoring and Remedial Actions

- 7.1.1 This LEMP will be reviewed annually and updated accordingly to take account of any changes to management prescriptions and identify any contingencies/remedial action accordingly. This review will ensure that the identified ecological objectives in relation to target conditions reported in the submitted Statutory DEFRA Biodiversity Metric are achieved.
- 7.1.2 At least an annual inspection will be undertaken of all habitats on-site, with any incidents or damage reported as soon as this is noticed and remedied at the earliest position opportunity (e.g. replacement planting at the next planting season).
- 7.1.3 No specific monitoring is required in respect of any protected or notable species.
- 7.1.4 Where monitoring identifies that habitats are not on track to achieve their target condition, appropriate remedial measures will be implemented. These may include, where relevant:
- **Green Infrastructure, Trees, Hedgerows and Shrubs:** replacement planting of failed trees or shrubs; gapping-up of hedgerows to improve continuity; adjustment of pruning or cutting regimes; protection measures to prevent damage or browsing; and control of invasive or undesirable species.

8 Mechanisms to Secure Delivery

8.1 Legal and Funding Mechanisms

- 8.1.1 The planning requirements associated with provision of a LEMP document ties the client into the provision of the 30-yr management.

8.2 Persons Responsible

- 8.2.1 Lidl GB Ltd (the developer) will be responsible for appointing a suitable Management Company who will be made responsible for implementing actions within this management plan. As required, the appointed Management Company will employ specialist contractors to undertake specified tasks.

9 References

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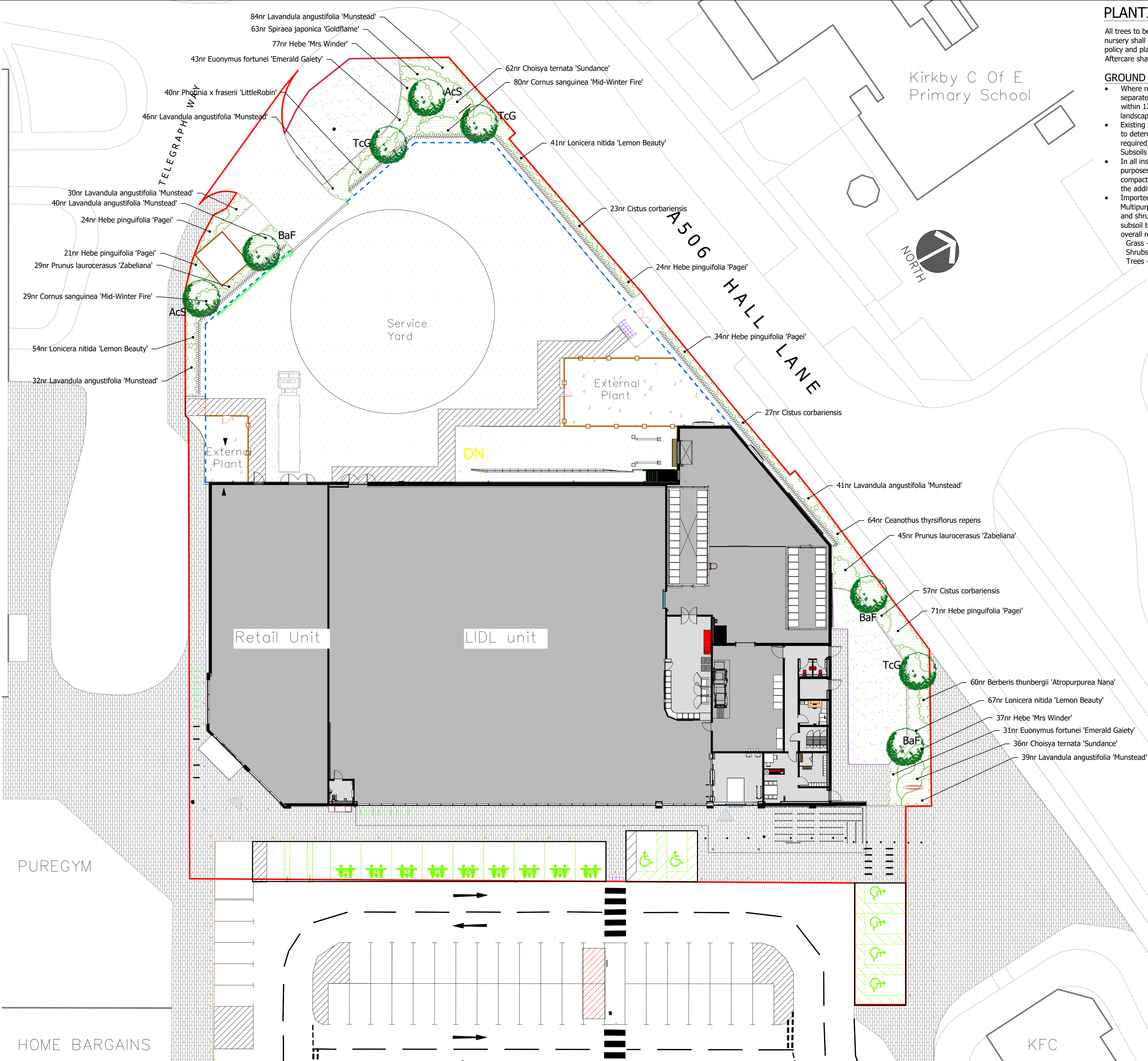
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Appendix A – Proposed Landscape Planting Plan



PLANTING NOTES

All trees to be planted and procured in accordance with BS 8545:2014. The providing nursery shall demonstrate Plant Healthy Certification and/or an adopted biosecurity policy and plant passport scheme.
Aftercare shall be in accordance with the approved Landscape Management Document.

GROUND PREPARATION

- Where required all existing topsoil and subsoil shall be stripped and stored separately on site. Heaps must not exceed 3m in height and should be used within 12 months in accordance with BS 4425 (Code of practice for general landscape operations).
- Existing topsoil and inert sub soils, shall be analysed in accordance with BS 3882 to determine available nutrients, texture, organic matter content and pH. Where required, existing soils are to be improved in accordance with BS 3882:2015. Subsoils shall conform to BS 8601:2013
- In all instances, where soil is to be retained and relatively undisturbed for the purposes of planting new vegetation on site, then it must be alleviated to avoid compaction, must be tested for pH for specific species suitability, and may require the addition of biochar + compost + organic fertiliser + native soil.
- Imported topsoil and site won soils shall be to British Standards BS 3882 - Multipurpose Grade. Spread to 300mm depth over areas to be planted with trees and shrubs. Remaining minimum rooting depth to be provide by a good quality subsoil to BS 8601:2013, free of building material debris to achieve the following overall rooting depths:
 - Grass - 450mm
 - Shrubs - 600mm
 - Trees - 900mm

PLANTING SCHEDULES

TREE SCHEDULE

SPECIES	Ht in m	NUMBERS REQUIRED	
	Girth in cm	4.5 min	18-20
Acer campestre 'Streetwise' (AcS)	-	2	
Betula albosinensis 'Fascination' (BaF)	-	3	
Tilia cordata 'Green Spire' (TcG)	-	3	

All trees to have clear stems to 2.0m above ground level with well developed branching heads with a single, central leader and healthy, fibrous root systems. Trees to be container grown or rootballed according to season of planting.
Trees shall be planted into pits of an appropriate size to accommodate the root system without restriction, backfilled with a 3:1 topsoil:compost mix and a slow release fertiliser containing a mycorrhizal fungi. Trees shall be secured to 2 no. machine rounded stakes using 1 no. biodegradable tree tie. Prior to planting all bareroot plant stock shall be dipped into a suitable mycorrhizal plant dip in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.Finished height of stake shall not exceed 1/3 height of staked tree above ground.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING SCHEDULE				
Shrub				
Nr	Name	Ht in cm	Pot(L)	Density
60	Berberis thunbergii 'Atropurpurea Nana'	20-25cm	3L	5.00
64	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus repens	30-40cm(D)	3L	5.00
98	Choisya ternata 'Sundance'	30-40cm	3L	5.00
107	Cistus corbariensis	30-40cm	3L	5.00
109	Cornus sanguinea 'Mid-Winter Fire'	40-60cm	3L	5.00
74	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'	20-30cm(D)	3L	5.00
114	Hebe 'Mrs Winder'	30-40cm	3L	5.00
174	Hebe pinguifolia 'Pagei'	20-30cm(D)	3L	5.00
312	Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead'	30-40cm	3L	5.00
162	Lonicera nitida 'Lemon Beauty'	30-40cm	3L	5.00
40	Photinia x fraserii 'LittleRobin'	40-50cm	3L	5.00
74	Prunus laurocerasus 'Zabeliana'	30-40cm(D)	3L	5.00
63	Spiraea japonica 'Goldflame'	30-40cm	3L	5.00

All shrub material shall be first quality, sturdy, well rooted non-refridgerated stock with well branched heads and fibrous root systems. Shrubs shall be planted into 450mm good quality fibrous topsoil (To BS BS3882:2015) incorporating organic compost and slow release fertiliser and mycorrhizal fungi such as Rootgrow Professional by Plant works UK Ltd. in accordance with all good horticultural practice.
A proprietary geotextile membrane (colour: Black) is to be installed between the soil and mulch of the planted areas cut with T or X slits to fit around the plants as required. All plant material shall be a minimum of 3L pot size unless otherwise specified and conform to BS3936 Part 1 and BS 4428. Finished beds shall be dressed with 50mm blue slate mulch.

BEECH HEDGE

Species	Age	Size in cm	Nos Reqd
Fagus sylvatica	1+1	60-80	990

Hedge to be planted as a double staggered row with plants set 200mm apart (5/linm)

Hedges to be planted in prepared trench 400mm wide by 400mm deep backfilled with a 3:1 mix of multi-purpose topsoil to BS3882:2015 and proprietary planting compost with added slow release fertiliser and mycorrhizal fungi such as Rootgrow Professional by Plant works UK Ltd. A proprietary geotextile membrane (colour: Black) is to be installed between the soil and mulch of the planted areas cut with T or X slits to fit around the plants as required.The hedge line shall be mulched after planting with 50mm depth of blue slate mulch.

TURFING

A species rich flowering lawn turf urf shall be used for grass areas around the store. Soils used shall be low fertility subsoils cultivated to receive the turf.
The soiled area to be turfed, is to be graded and cross-graded to even running falls, to allow the finished level of the turf to be 40mm above adjoining paved areas. The surface should be lightly and uniformly firmed by rolling or treading, and reduced to a fine tilth up to 25mm in depth. All rubbish, stones greater than 50mm diameter etc, shall be removed from the surface. No turves shall be laid in exceptionally dry or frosty weather or in other unsuitable weather conditions. The turves shall be laid in a stretcher bond pattern, closely butted and firmed into position, to the correct levels. The turves should be laid off planks, working over turves previously laid. A dressing of finely sifted topsoil (complying with BS 3882) should be applied to the laid turf and brushed well into the joints. Water the turves to prevent drying out before establishment.

Rev.E: Amended to LPA requirements (SF)	February 2026
Rev.D: Tree species amended (SF)	February 2026
Rev.C: Amenity turf changed to species rich flowering lawn turf and tree schedule updated (SF)	February 2026
Rev.B: Scale of scale bar corrected (CS)	December 2025
Rev.A: North point and scale bar added (SF)	December 2025

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	drawing title	LANDSCAPE DETAILS		
	scale	date	drwn by	drawing no
1:250 @A1	Oct 25	SF		R/2923/1E



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