



Battlemead, Maidenhead, Berkshire Ecological Management Plan

For Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

July 2020





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1. Introduction

1.1. Site and Project Description

1.1.1. Battlemead Common (hereafter referred to as “the site”) is located to the east of Lower Cookham Road in the north of Maidenhead in Berkshire. The central grid reference is SU 9044 8388. The site is bordered to the east by the River Thames, to the west by Lower Cookham Road with pasture beyond, to the north by White Place Farm and to the south by commercial and residential development. The site covers an area of approximately 45ha comprising semi-improved grassland, woodland, wetland habitat and tall ruderal vegetation. The White Brook also passes through the centre of the site. The site boundary is shown in Figure 1.

1.1.2. The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) are applying for planning permission the creation of a carpark. Public access across the site is planned to provide access to the Thames Path to the east whilst maintaining and enhancing the existing biodiversity value of the site. A carpark for approximately 25 cars is to be constructed on the western boundary providing vehicular access from the adjacent Lower Cookham Road.

1.2. Baseline Conditions

1.2.1. An Ecological Appraisal comprising an ecological desk study, an extended Phase 1 habitat survey, River Corridor Survey (RCS) and a Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment for great crested newts was undertaken at the site by Austin Foot Ecology in May 2019 (Austin Foot Ecology, 2019a). These surveys revealed the site to predominantly comprise semi-improved grassland with areas of broadleaved woodland, plantation broadleaved woodland (also classified as wet woodland), scattered mature trees, standing open water, running water (the White Brook), inundation vegetation, tall ruderal vegetation, a length of recently planted species-rich hedgerow and a length of established species-poor native hedgerow.. The woodland (including wet woodland habitat), the grassland to the west and north (floodplain grazing marsh), the native hedgerows, the running water and possibly the standing water were classified as Habitats of Principal Importance in England on a list drawn up in response to the requirements of Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006. In addition, the combination of these semi-natural habitats (i.e. mosaic of semi-natural habitats present) also increased their value in the local context.

1.2.2. Incidental observations of fauna recorded during the site visit included a number of common and widespread invertebrate, bird and mammal species with 9 badger setts also found to be present. The desk study and field survey combined concluded that the site was likely to support the following protected and notable species:

- **Invertebrates** – A community of common and widespread invertebrates was considered likely to be present given the habitats/botanical species present. This included some species of conservation importance including butterflies and moth species, aquatic macroinvertebrates (including dragonflies and damselflies), stag beetles and other dead wood living invertebrates. Brown banded carder bees (*Bombus humilis*) could also be present.

- **Amphibians** – Great crested newts were considered to have the potential to be present within two waterbodies and in terrestrial habitats on site with common toads also likely to be present. An eDNA assessment to determine the presence/absence of this species was undertaken in June 2020 on both waterbodies and the inundated flooded area by the causeway (SW1). All results were negative for great crested newt eDNA and this species is therefore currently absent from the site (Austin Foot Ecology, 2020).
 - **Reptiles** – The site was considered to have the potential to support common species of reptile; in particular grass snakes given the habitats present.
 - **Birds** – A breeding bird survey was undertaken between Spring and Summer 2019 by Austin Foot Ecology. This survey revealed the presence of a total of 44 species of bird as confirmed, probably or possibly breeding on site or the immediate vicinity in 2019. The overall species assemblage was dominated by common and widespread species (e.g. thrushes, tits, robins and wrens, etc.). However, the assemblage included twelve species of varying conservation concern, including two specially protected (Schedule 1) species; the barn owl and kingfisher (albeit nesting on site was not confirmed for either) (Austin Foot Ecology, 2019b). A wintering bird survey was also undertaken between October 2019 and March 2020. The survey recorded an overall assemblage of at least 60 bird species using the site. The assemblage was dominated by species that are common and widespread in Berkshire. The range of habitats as well as the overall species range indicated that the site is of value to wintering birds in the local area in particular the central brook corridor and the wetland areas in the south-east of the site.
 - **Bats** – The site supported a number of trees capable of supporting roosting bats with the habitats on site (woodland and wetland) considered to provide high quality foraging and commuting habitat. Given the variety of habitats present the site has the potential to support a diverse assemblage of bats.
 - **Badgers** – Nine setts were identified within/adjacent to the site including a large main sett in the south.
 - **Otters** – A number of records of otters were provided locally (some from the adjacent River Thames). The White Brook passing through the site may be used by otters on occasion with woodland habitats in the south also having the potential to provide holts/laying up sites for this species (though no direct evidence was noted).
 - **Hedgehogs** – This species had the potential to use the site as a foraging and sheltering resource.
 - **Other mammals** – Evidence of foxes, rabbits, mink and deer was noted.
- 1.2.3. An initial draft of this document was submitted to the Friends of Battlemead Group that included the Cookham Society, Maidenhead Waterways, Wild Maidenhead, Wild Cookham, Maidenhead Civic Society, Cookham Parish Council, East Berkshire Ramblers and Councillor Greg Jones for comment. Following a review of these comments and points of view, a site visit was undertaken in June 2020 including Austin Foot Ecology and RBWM to determine how best to balance the aspirations for use of the site by the various groups whilst still maintaining and enhancing the site's ecological value. This final document, therefore, reflects the outcome of this meeting and the proposed site layout and management proposed by RBWM based on this consultation.

- 1.2.4. Please note that only high-level recommendations regarding the future management of trees within the site have been included in this document. Advice from an arboriculturalist must be sought in relation to the future management of trees. Similarly, advice pertaining to the maintenance of the White Brook and water levels within the site has also not been included within this document. Advice from a hydrologist/the Environment Agency should be sought with regard to management relating to the brook.

1.3. Plan Aim

- 1.3.1. This Management Plan has been prepared to provide details of the ecological mitigation and management measures that will be delivered as part of RBWMs ownership of the site. This has been based on the ecological surveys undertaken at the site and the comments provided by interest groups (Friends of Battlemead).

2. Legislative Considerations

2.1.1. The site supports habitats known to and/or capable of supporting the following species/species groups; reptiles, amphibians, roosting, foraging and commuting bats, nesting birds, badgers, otters, hedgehogs and other mammals (foxes, rabbits and deer). The legislation protecting these species is summarised below.

2.2. Reptiles

2.2.1. The common, widespread species of reptile (slow worms are known to be present on site) receive legislative protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, making it an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill or injure any reptile;
- Sell, offer for sale, possess or transport for the purchase of sale or publish advertisements to buy or sell any reptile.

2.2.2. Reptiles across the UK have undergone significant declines in recent years and all species of reptile within the UK are now classified as SPI's.

2.3. Nesting birds

2.3.1. All wild birds in the UK are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation protects the birds and their young from killing and injury and prohibits damage or destruction of their active nests and eggs.

2.3.2. Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (e.g. barn owl and red kite) receive additional protection from disturbance at or near an occupied nest site. Schedule 1 of the Act makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb this species while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young. It also makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb dependent young of these species.

2.4. Bats

2.4.1. All bats and their roosts are afforded protection under the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In broad terms these pieces of legislation jointly mean that the bats themselves are protected against killing, injury, taking (capture) and disturbance. In addition, their roosts are protected against damage, destruction and obstruction.

2.5. Otters

2.5.1. Otters and their breeding/resting places are afforded protection under the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In broad terms these pieces of legislation jointly mean that the otters themselves are protected against killing, injury, taking (capture) and disturbance. In addition, their holts and resting places (laying up sites) are protected against damage, destruction and obstruction.

2.6. Badgers

- 2.6.1. Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This makes it an offence to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so; or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it.

2.7. Wild Mammals (Protection Act, 1996 (as amended))

- 2.7.1. Under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 it is an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to wild mammals, including crushing and asphyxiating. This Act is primarily concerned with animal welfare and aims to prevent cruelty. As a result, offences include those actions with the intent to inflict unnecessary suffering. A wild mammal includes any mammal which is not domestic or captive. Red foxes, wild deer and other mammals such as rabbits are therefore covered by the Act.

2.8. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006 (as amended)

- 2.8.1. Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 placed a duty on the Secretary of State to publish, review and revise lists of habitats and living organisms in England that are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The NERC Act also required the Secretary of State to take, and promote the taking of, steps to further the conservation of the habitats and listed organisms. Decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, have a duty under the related Section 40 of the NERC Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions and therefore should be mindful of potentially significant effects of development on these species when considering planning applications. The semi-natural woodland, running water, grazing marsh (grassland), hedgerows and possibly ponds are HPis with common toads, great crested newts, reptiles, some bird species, hedgehogs, otters and some invertebrate species classified as being SPIs.

3. Aims and Management Objectives

3.1.1. The overall aim of this management plan is to maximise the biodiversity and amenity value of the site within the constraints imposed by the legislative considerations outlined in Section 2. This aim will be achieved through the implementation of the following overarching management objectives and subsequent management aims.

3.2. Objective 1: Enhance and maintain the diversity and quality of habitats within the site

3.2.1. As detailed within Section 1 of this management plan, the Battlemead Common site currently supports a variety of habitat types. Through the implementation of specific management there is the potential to enhance the diversity and in some cases the extent of habitats within the site.

3.2.2. The quality of existing habitats will be enhanced through the implementation of positive habitat management (with regard to the legislative/seasonal constraints imposed by the presence of known and potentially present legally protected species). In some cases, additional measures including the planting of native species has also been included as an additional enhancement. These measures will be undertaken by RBWM through support of local interest groups e.g. Friends of Battlemead. The management/additional enhancement proposed within this management plan will be targeted at the following existing habitats:

- Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland
- Plantation Broadleaved Woodland
- Scattered broadleaved trees
- Standing Water and Wetland Habitats
- Semi-improved neutral grasslands
- Scrub and ruderal vegetation (including the removal of invasive species)
- Native Hedgerows

3.3. Objective 2: Enhance Populations of Protected Species and Species of Conservation Importance

3.3.1. The site supports or is considered to support (now or in the future) a variety of species that are either protected by legislation or are considered to be of conservation importance in a local or national context. Managing the site to ensure such populations are maintained or enhanced through appropriate habitat management and the provision of new habitat will add to local and national biodiversity objectives. The following species or species groups will be the primary focus of positive management measures:

- Invertebrates
- Amphibians and Reptiles
- Nesting and Foraging birds
- Roosting, Foraging and Commuting Bats
- Badgers
- Otters
- Other mammals

- 3.3.2. Populations of these species will be maintained and enhanced primarily through habitat management, enhancement and creation as set out in Objective 1. In addition, specific measures will be incorporated into the site including the provision and maintenance of bat and specialist bird boxes and the creation of hibernacula (log and brash piles) for invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians and possibly otters.

4. Management Prescriptions

Management prescriptions that aim to fulfil the objectives set out in Section 3 are detailed below.

4.1. Objective 1: Enhance and maintain the diversity and quality of habitats within the site

4.1.1. Aims to achieve the above objective are provided along with subsequent management prescriptions below. Figure 2a and 2b shows the locations of these management prescriptions.

Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland

Aim

4.1.2. To protect woodland from possible impacts resulting from carpark construction and increased pedestrian access (e.g. compaction of roots and breaking of branches, etc.) and to ensure appropriate structural diversity within the woodland maximising species composition within the canopy, shrub layer and ground layer and maintain the health of trees.

Prescriptions

4.1.3. The woodland blocks within the site have been assigned alphanumeric codes to differentiate them (see Figure 2). Woodland parcel BW1 has the potential to be impacted during the construction of the small carpark proposed in the west of the site. Advice from an arboriculturalist will be sought with regard to the excavation of this carpark. As a guide, works will adhere to British Standard: 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction" which prescribes the need for the following protection measures:

- Erection of stout fencing around each tree or hedgerow in advance of site clearance, enclosing the Root Protection Area;
- Prohibition of construction activities, material storage, use of vehicles, fires, etc. within the fenced area to prevent damage to tree roots and compaction of the soil; and
- Maintenance of an adequate water supply to the trees and hedgerows both during and after construction.

4.1.4. The remaining woodland parcels have been separated from the public by post and wire fencing. This will ensure that impacts to roosts/vegetation as a result of pedestrian access will not occur.

4.1.5. The woodland parcels should require minimal maintenance as they are already well established; however, all parcels of woodland would benefit from a regime of thinning in order to promote diversity of the ground flora and to maintain a healthy woodland structure. Thinning will be undertaken in the second year and then 10 and 20 years after. This will create structural diversity and promote the growth of retained trees and shrubs by reducing competition between individual specimens. Advice from an arboriculturalist will be sought with regard to the best way to approach this. This will be undertaken during the winter period.

- 4.1.6. Inspections of trees within woodland parcels (close to fencing and therefore members of the public) will be undertaken annually to check for dead damaged branches for reasons of health and safety Pruning of trees/branches where necessary will be undertaken by appropriately trained personnel once the status of roosting bats/nesting birds has been ascertained by a suitably qualified ecologist.

Plantation Broadleaved Woodland

Aim

- 4.1.7. As with the semi-natural woodland above the aim is to ensure appropriate structural diversity within the woodland maximising species composition within the canopy, shrub layer and ground layer and maintain the health of trees.

Prescriptions

- 4.1.8. Thinning and coppicing/pollarding of the willow plantation in the south of the site will open up areas of the woodland to help to promote growth of ground flora (i.e. 'glade' creation). In the long term this approach will help with natural regeneration of trees and promote age and structural diversity within the woodland. Where possible trees that are dead, diseased or suppressed will be a priority. However, some standing deadwood will also be left in-situ in some instances as this will provide additional opportunities for deadwood living invertebrates, fungi and possibly roosting bats and nesting birds. Advice from an arboriculturalist will be sought with regard to the removal of trees where necessary, particularly if it is necessary to remove the more mature poplars or willows within the woodland. The pollarding/coppicing will help to prolong the long-term retention of these trees and will introduce a more diverse woodland structure. In order to ensure that the disturbance resulting from these works are kept to a minimum, five trees within this woodland will be pollarded per two-year cycle (see Figure 2a and 2b). This will be undertaken in years 1, 3 and 5 and reviewed at the end of the management plan period.
- 4.1.9. Arisings from this felling/coppicing/pollarding will be stacked in discrete areas with log and brash piles used to provide potential sheltering/laying up opportunities for otters as well as providing a foraging and sheltering resource for small fauna; saproxylic (deadwood feeding) invertebrates like stag beetles (*Lucanus cervus*) for example. A minimum of two will be created in each of the pollarding years.
- 4.1.10. The dominance of common nettle within this woodland parcel is likely the result of the high nutrient levels within the soil and therefore a 6-10m swathe will be mown/strimmed where nettle growth is most dense (particularly to the east of the White Brook), creating a clear area between the eastern boundary of the Site and the banks of the brook. This will be undertaken 3-4 times per year (during autumn and winter) with the arisings removed from the site to ensure that their breakdown does not contribute further to nutrient enrichment. Harrowing/raking of the ground in these areas post-cutting will be undertaken to help to improve botanical diversity. Initially newly created glades (following tree thinning/coppicing) will also be mown 3-4 times per year in order to remove the initial flush of nettle growth likely to arise. The diversification of the ground flora will likely lead to an increase in invertebrate diversity with the diversity of other fauna also likely to increase as a result e.g. birds and bats. No public access to PBW1 will

be allowed due to the predicted impacts on the fauna that use this area and the levels of tree clearance that would be required for health and reasons, changing the character of this habitat and reducing its biodiversity value.

Scattered Broadleaved Trees

Aim

- 4.1.11. To protect and maintain standard trees particularly in the west of the site and to provide additional tree planting to maximise biodiversity value.

Prescriptions

- 4.1.12. The vegetation around the mature standard trees within the western field will left to ensure a 10m buffer of longer grass/ scrub is present reducing access by the public to the base of these trees and provide additional habitat for nesting birds.
- 4.1.13. Five trees will also be planted within the western field in the first year, with another five to be planted in year three to ensure that ongoing tree cover is present in the future and to further enhance the quality and value of the parkland habitat in this area. After this time period, the numbers and frequency of planting will be assessed and updated within the next version of the management plan. The trees planted within the first five years will comprise entirely pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) as so to be in keeping with the surrounding trees. This will be assessed at the end of the five year management plan. All newly planted trees will be protected by tree shelters and mulch mats. Mulch mats will reduce competition from vigorous grasses and tall-herbs and reduce the need for weed control by spraying with herbicide or mowing. In addition, mulch mats may also be used for shelter by invertebrates, small mammals, amphibians and reptiles. New trees will also be surrounded by temporary fencing in order to prevent grazing by deer known to frequently use the site but will be removed once the trees become more mature.
- 4.1.14. This new tree planting will be positively managed for a three-year period following establishment, dead and dying trees / shrubs will be removed and defective guards and supports replaced as required. After 5 years, the majority of planted trees will no longer require support or protection and all tree shelters will be removed.
- 4.1.15. Inspections of standard trees, particularly the mature specimens within the open grassland in the west will be undertaken annually to check for dead damaged branches for reasons of health and safety given that this area is to be opened to the public. Pruning of trees/branches may therefore be necessary and should be undertaken by appropriately trained personnel once the status of roosting bats/nesting birds has been ascertained.

Standing Water and Wetland Habitats

Aim

- 4.1.16. To ensure that standing water remains on site year-round with waterbodies to be managed to prevent annual drying and future succession to scrub. Riparian habitat will also be enhanced

Prescriptions

- 4.1.17. The waterbody SW3 located within woodland BW4 appears highly silted and covered in dense stands of common reed. In order to improve the value of this waterbody the pond will be desilted with stands of reed also removed in order to create areas of deeper open water. Removing silt from the waterbody will also help to ensure that it holds water year-round and would halt succession of the waterbody to scrub habitat. Creating open water habitat would help to increase the botanical diversity of this waterbody as well as providing an improved habitat resource to a range of faunal species including amphibians during the breeding season. Without future intervention, it is likely that the waterbody will continue to become overrun by emergent vegetation and eventually succeed to scrub or other terrestrial vegetation. Therefore, regular removal of emergent vegetation will be undertaken, in order to maintain a cover of no more than 20% of the surface area of the waterbody. Control of submerged vegetation will be required and coverage of submerged plants will not exceed greater than 50% of the pond area.
- 4.1.18. Given an absence of great crested newts pond management can be undertaken without the need of a licence. In order to avoid impacts to other amphibian species that may be present works will be undertaken from late autumn through winter (typically 31st October-31st January). The management of the emergent and submerged vegetation will occur in years 1, 3 and 5.
- 4.1.19. The reedbed habitat around the areas of standing water (SW1) will be expanded by additional reed planting in order to provide an increase in cover for species such as water rail and other species, both overwintering and during the breeding season. This will be undertaken by planting of reeds to join up and expand the cover around the causeway for these species. The reeds will be planted in the first year and will be positively managed in the first two years, to ensure that any dead specimens are replaced as required. As the grazing has now ceased on this area of grassland and mowing will not occur around the wetland areas, it is likely that the reedbeds currently on site will also naturally expand their range and increase the shelter for wildfowl and other birds.

Semi-Improved Neutral Grassland

Aim

- 4.1.20. To enhance the floristic diversity of the grassland on site in order to maintain and/or increase its biodiversity and amenity (aesthetic/recreational) value. This is particularly recommended in the large western most field (SNG1) as well as SNG2 and SNG4. The conversion of the semi-improved grassland on site through positive management to species-rich grassland will provide additional habitats for a variety of plant and animal species.

Prescriptions

SNG1

- 4.1.21. Within SNG1, the majority of the grassland sward will be allowed to grow, flower and set seed each year between the beginning of March and mid-September. The grassland should then be cut and the arisings (cuttings) removed. The sward should then be cut once again in late autumn (late October) to a height of 50mm followed by a light harrowing to pull out any accumulated

leaf litter and to create bare soil gaps. Cutting in these periods will reduce the risk of possible killing and injury to reptiles and amphibians. The exception is a broad 10m buffer either side of the existing and newly planted tree lines, which will be left to grow and scrub up forming a mosaic of denser habitat around the trees. This will lessen the impact on the veteran trees and provide some extra cover for wildlife habitat. Scrub species will also be planted within this buffer in order to establish this habitat more quickly and will be planted in the first year, with scrub management in years 2 and 4 if required. In addition, a path around the margin of the field, forming a circular route will be cut on a regular basis in order for the public to be able to walk a route around the field all year round. The path will follow the fence line that has already been installed.

SNG2

- 4.1.22. SNG2 will be allowed to grow, flower and set seed each year between the beginning of March and mid-September. The grassland should then be cut and the arisings (cuttings) removed. The sward should then be cut once again in late autumn (late October) to a height of 50mm followed by a light harrowing to pull out any accumulated leaf litter and to create bare soil gaps. Cutting in these periods will reduce the risk of possible killing and injury to reptiles and amphibians.

SNG3

- 4.1.23. The eastern most field (adjacent to the River Thames, SNG3) was previously grazed by cattle which kept the sward short and was also grazed by geese and other waterfowl during the winter months. Since cattle grazing has been halted, this area of grassland will become tall and dense which is likely to reduce its value to foraging waterfowl later in the year. As such, part of this grassland will be cut short (50-100mm) in late summer (preferably August) in order to ensure that it remains of value to wintering waterfowl and to ensure consistency with previous management practices. This will be undertaken on a rotational basis, with a third of the field being cut each year in order to provide a more diverse grassland across the field and provide areas of shorter and longer grass for different species, whilst still providing shorter areas of grassland for wintering wildfowl. Within the cut areas of grassland, yellow rattle will be seeded in order to try and establish a more diverse grassland. This will be done on a three year rotation and will be monitored and reviewed at the end of the five year initial management period.

- 4.1.24. The majority of this field will remain closed to the public in order to protect its value to wildlife, in particular nesting and wintering birds. A section of this grassland close to the Thames path will remain open year-round (see Figure 3) to provide the public with a circular walk within the site whilst ensuring protection of the ecologically sensitive areas of wetland habitat. This area open to the public will undergo the same management regime as prescribed above but will have a mown footpath close to the fenceline for use by the public.

SNG4

- 4.1.25. The north field will be cut annually during the first five years in order to create a more diverse grassland and mosaic of scrub and grassland habitats. The exception would be the margins of the field which will be cut on a regular basis in order to form cut paths around the edge of the field. The management of this field will be reviewed at the end of this five-year management plan and updated accordingly.

Tall Ruderal Vegetation

Aim

- 4.1.26. To manage peripheral ruderal and scrub habitat to ensure it remains in favourable condition to provide habitat for nesting birds, reptiles and other small fauna.

Prescriptions

- 4.1.27. Tall ruderal vegetation on the margins have been protected from interference/access by the public by post and wire fencing. This habitat should require limited management; however, these will be cut on a two to three-year rotation (as required). As far as practicable, not all sections of the tall ruderal habitat will be trimmed at the same time. 25% of the tall ruderal vegetation extent will be cut in any one year to ensure dense growth is always present. No ground disturbance will be undertaken, only pruning/cutting back or vegetation with brush cutters or similar. This will be undertaken in late August/September when birds have finished nesting and reptiles are still active.

Native Hedgerows

Aim

- 4.1.28. Appropriate management of the species-poor hedgerow in the north of the site and the newly planted species-rich hedgerows on the eastern site boundary and along the new fence-line in the eastern field (SNG3) would maximise their biodiversity value providing screening of the wetland area from the Thames path and areas open to the public, providing an important corridor for wildlife as well as nesting and sheltering habitat for birds and small fauna.

Prescriptions

- 4.1.29. The species-poor hedgerow in the north will be pruned/cut cutback using mechanical or manual means during early spring (before March) and/or late autumn (October or November) every two years starting in year 1. Arisings will be shredded and used to mulch where appropriate. Hedgerows will be pruned to an 'A' shape to encourage a dense wide base.
- 4.1.30. The hedgerow margins will be managed to encourage graduated profiles of shrubs, tall ruderal vegetation and grasses. Large patches of coarse grassland species and common nettle will be restricted. Annual cutting and clearance will be undertaken during late October.
- 4.1.31. With regard to the newly planted species-rich hedgerows, management practises for the first five years will include the periodic removal of choking scrub, with annual trimming after an initial hard cut back in the first one or two seasons. Thereafter, the hedgerow will be thinned and cropped as required. Ten years after hedgerow establishment, native tree and shrub species will be coppiced and the re-growth will be laid to encourage a denser base. Litter, rubbish and debris will be regularly cleared. Any trimming will be done outside of the bird breeding season (i.e. works to be undertaken from September to February inclusive).

4.2. Fertiliser, Herbicide and Pesticide Use

- 4.2.1. The habitat management practices detailed above will ensure that the biodiversity of the site is maintained and enhanced. Other areas of management not previously discussed within this management plan concern the use of fertilisers, herbicides and insecticides. The use of herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers will not be used and, where use is necessary, be kept to an absolute minimum and only where current guidance prescribes its use.

4.3. Fencing and Seasonal Use of the Causeway and Eastern Field (SNG3)

- 4.3.1. Fencing has been installed around the perimeter of the large western field SNG1, along the eastern edge of the northern field SNG4 and along the northern edge of the large eastern field SNG3 to allow access to the Thames path. Following consultation with interest groups and RBWM in order to balance the differing needs for use of the site, seasonal use of part of the eastern field (SNG3) was agreed with additional fencing included as necessary (see Figure 3). The causeway will therefore be opened during spring and summer (March-October) to allow access to a portion of the eastern field. Dog-proof fencing will be installed to prevent access to the wetland areas either side of the causeway in order prevent any potential impacts and disturbance to nesting birds, with new reed growth along either side of the causeway likely to further ameliorate any potential impacts (as well as providing additional cover and potential nesting habitat in itself).

- 4.3.2. The fencing adjacent to the causeway will then extend north to the northern boundary of the site and south to a length of existing fencing in order to provide an area of open-space within the eastern field year-round. The distance of the fencing from the wetland areas has been selected in order to minimise possible impacts to breeding and overwintering birds whilst allowing members of the public to use this area as part of a circular walk incorporating the adjacent Thames path. The causeway will be closed between October and March in order to prevent the disturbance of overwintering waterfowl in these sensitive areas of the site. The route of the fencing has also been selected to allow for areas of undisturbed grassland to remain to allow for some foraging and loafing by geese and other waterfowl. Opening a portion of this field may have the effect of reducing the numbers of non-native Canada geese in this area leading to a reduction in nutrient enrichment arising from bird droppings and helping to enhance the floristic diversity of the grassland. A new hedgerow will also be planted along this fenceline to provide additional ecologically valuable habitat.

4.4. Dogs

- 4.4.1. Use of the site for dog walking will be carefully managed, and consideration will be given to the use of Dog Control Orders if necessary. Dogs will be allowed off the lead year-round in the western field (SNG1) only. Elsewhere on the site, where public access is available, dogs will be required to be kept on the lead at all times, in order to reduce the potential impact on wildlife species, such as disturbance to nesting or wintering birds. During those periods when the Causeway path is open, dogs will be required to be kept on leads whilst using this path. Dog-proof fencing will continue to be maintained in place to prevent access by dogs to those areas of the site which are closed to public access

4.4.2. Dog waste bins will be provided at the car park in the western field, in order to reduce the amount of dog waste within the site which will cause nutrification of the soil and decrease its species diversity. These bins will be emptied and serviced as necessary by the Council's contractors.

4.5. Invasive species

4.5.1. No invasive plant species were recorded on site during the preliminary ecological appraisal. However, as part of the on-going management, the site will be inspected regularly and if any invasive species, such as rhododendron, Japanese knotweed or Himalayan Balsam are recorded, these will be removed following appropriate guidelines and advice from a suitably qualified ecologist.

4.6. Biodiversity Impact Assessment Calculator

4.6.1. In order to determine whether a net gain in biodiversity value of the site can be achieved, the impact assessment calculator is used. This metric is used to assess the existing ecological value of the habitats present on site and compares this to the value of habitats post-development taking into account those habitats lost, created and enhanced. In this instance the metric has been used to determine the existing value of the site and shows the losses/gains in value that will occur as a result of proposals. With regard to the grassland habitats this takes into account the benefits of appropriate management to maximise biodiversity value whilst considering use of the parts of the site by members of the public. Therefore, the western field (SNG1) and part of SNG3 have had their potential future target conditions reduced from good to moderate levels.

4.6.2. The calculation shows that the site in its current state has an existing biodiversity score of 406.7 biodiversity units. Following the creation of the small area of carpark and appropriate management of the habitats present the future predicted biodiversity score as a result of the change of use (and management measures) would increase to 627.6 meaning a net gain of 220.9 biodiversity units. See screenshots from the calculation in Appendix 1

Table 1: Change in Biodiversity Units

Phase 1 habitat	Loss / Gain
Woodland and Scrub	30.10
Grassland and Marsh	163.67
Tall Herb and Fern	0.00
Heathland	0.00
Mire	0.00
Swamp, Marginal and Inundation	12.92
Open Water	10.47
Rock Exposure and Waste	0.00
Hedgerows	1.11
Miscellaneous	2.67
Total biodiversity units	220.9

4.7. Objective 2: Enhance and Maintain Populations of Protected Species and Species of Conservation Importance.

4.7.1. In addition to the positive management described above which will bring benefit to fauna present on site, the following additional enhancements will be implemented to further increase the biodiversity value of the site for these species/species groups.

Nesting birds

Aim

4.7.2. To improve nesting opportunities on site for birds, primarily for the benefit of Species of Principal Importance (SPI's).

Prescriptions – Installation of Bird Boxes

4.7.3. The provision of additional nest boxes on trees around the site will be carried out. The two barn owl boxes which were already on site have been relocated away from the pathways, to the boundaries of the site and two mandarin boxes have been placed between the west and north fields and one south of the causeway to the east field. Two further owl boxes and one kestrel boxes will also be installed onto suitable trees on site in the first year. These will be monitored for breeding and additional boxes added, if deemed appropriate, following the first five years of the management plan.

4.7.4. In addition, five boxes for generalist species such as tits and for species not currently known to breed on site such as willow tit (*Poecile montanus*), marsh tit (*Poecile palustris*) and starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) will be installed. A range of box designs are commercially available or could be built/installed as part of community engagement projects.

4.7.5. Suitable bird box designs include:

- Smaller wood or woodcrete boxes with a small entrance hole of 32mm suitable for blue tits and possibly marsh or willow tits;
- Larger wood or woodcrete boxes with a larger hole entrance (around 45mm in diameter) suitable for starlings; and
- Wood or woodcrete open-fronted boxes suitable for robins, blackbirds and wagtails.

4.7.6. Bird boxes will be installed in positions where they are out of reach of people from the ground (so as to limit interference) and high enough to deter cats and other predators. The boxes will be placed between 3 and 4.5 metres from the ground on trees. It is useful to place different boxes in a range of locations at slightly different heights and facing in slightly different directions to give a choice of nest site options. The direction will avoid facing boxes into the prevailing weather. The sector from north through east to south-east usually provides suitable conditions for bird boxes.

Prescriptions - Ongoing Management of Bird Boxes

4.7.7. All bird boxes will be cleaned out once a year during the period 1st September to 31st February and put back in place ready for the following nesting season. Some boxes may be used during

severe weather in autumn and winter as roosting sites for smaller birds such as wrens so should ideally be left undisturbed during these conditions.

- 4.7.8. Any old nests will be removed entirely and the box will be cleaned with boiling water to kill-off any remaining parasites. Any damaged boxes will be repaired or replaced as necessary. The boxes will then be replaced in their original positions.

Prescriptions – Specific Nesting provision for Tawny Owls

- 4.7.9. These boxes are available commercially and the upright boxes would be best used in this instance as shown on the Barn Owl Trust Website <https://www.barnowltrust.org.uk/barn-owl-nestbox/tawny-owl-nestbox/>). One box will be included at the site (in woodland BW4) and will be installed in September/October in the first year to allow possible uptake in late winter/early spring. The nest box will be sited on one of the most mature trees within the woodland parcel, within the woodland itself rather than on the woodland edge. The box will be installed 3-4m above ground level with the box entrance facing away from the prevailing weather (i.e. avoiding west or south-westerly aspects). The box will be affixed by the Bisham Owl Nest Box Group (a local group specialising in the installation of owl boxes) or specialist volunteers. The nest box will be cleaned out periodically when debris has built up (outside of the bird nesting period).

Prescriptions - Specific Nesting provision for Kestrels

- 4.7.10. One kestrel nest box will be installed on to a suitable mature tree on the northern edge of PBW1 (see Figures 2a and 2b). The design of a typical nest box is shown on the Garden nature website (<http://www.gardenature.co.uk/kestrel-box>).
- 4.7.11. The nest box will be installed by October-November in year one to give the best chance of success the following year, although it may take several years before a new box is used. The box is best sited on the woodland edge trees facing the grassland in a northerly direction and will be installed at a height of 3-5m. It is important to drill several drainage holes to the bottom of the box and to place a 2-3 cm layer of woodchips or similar material (but not straw) in the box as kestrels do not construct a nest and will not nest on the bare wood (RSPB, 2013).
- 4.7.12. The nest box will be cleaned out periodically when debris has built up (outside of the bird nesting period).

Prescriptions - Specific Nesting provision for Little Owls

- 4.7.13. One little owl nest box will be installed on the southern periphery of the site (see Figures 2a and 2b). The design of a typical nest box is shown on the Barn Owl Trust website (<https://www.barnowltrust.org.uk/barn-owl-nestbox/little-owl-nest-box/>).
- 4.7.14. The nest boxes will be installed by October-November in the first year to give the best chance of success the following year, although it may take several years before a new box is used. The box will be erected horizontally a minimum of 3 metres above the ground on a tree branch so that owlets can walk in and out prior to fledging. The entrance hole to the box should be 70mm in diameter with drainage holes also to be included in the base as per the above species.

Roosting bats

Aim

4.7.15. To provide suitable, additional roosting opportunities within the site for bats.

Prescriptions – Installation of Bat Boxes

4.7.16. Six bat boxes will be installed within appropriate locations around the site. A good range of bat boxes are offered by Schwegler (www.schwegler-natur.de/index.php) or a suitable equivalent. These boxes are made from woodcrete and so are highly durable. The following box types offered would be good for the bat species likely to be present on site and will be provided:

- 3 x 2F (double-fronted option) – good for pipistrelle species and Daubenton's bats *Myotis daubentonii*; and
- 2 x 1FF and 2FN – also good for pipistrelle bats and good for noctule bats *Nyctalus noctula*. These boxes can be attached to suitable mature trees; and
- 1 x 1FW – Hibernation box suitable for a range of species and year-round use.

4.7.17. As with bird boxes, bat boxes will be installed in positions where they are out of reach of people from the ground (so as to limit interference) and high enough to deter cats and other predators. It is best not to place them too high as this makes maintenance more difficult and can leave the boxes exposed to weather, particularly strong winds. In practice, they will be placed between 3 and 4.5 metres from the ground on trees. It is useful to place different boxes in a range of locations at slightly different heights and facing in slightly different directions to give a choice of roost site options. The boxes will be positioned facing in a southerly direction (i.e. south-west through south to south-east) where they will receive a good degree of sunlight.

4.7.18. The bat boxes will be sited within woodland BW2, BW4 and PBW1 (see Figure 2).

Prescriptions - Ongoing Management of Bat Boxes

4.7.19. Bat boxes should not require any maintenance other than replacement or repair if damaged. Roosting bats are protected from disturbance under UK and EU legislation, so if any boxes need to be removed this must be done by a licensed bat worker if there is a possibility of bats being present.

4.7.20. Bat boxes will be inspected for roosting bats by licenced bat workers every two years during the active period (May to September inclusive). Records of any bats/signs of bats found during these checks will be passed on to the local biological records centre; i.e. the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) and the Local Planning Authority. If nesting birds are present within the bat boxes their nests will be removed in the following autumn (October/November).

Invertebrates, Amphibians, Reptiles, Otters and Small Mammals

Aim

4.7.21. To provide additional sheltering and foraging opportunities within the site for invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals and possibly otters.

Prescriptions - The Creation of Hibernacula (log and brash piles)

- 4.7.22. The arisings from the tree felling and pruning will be used to construct log/brash piles/hibernacula in the scrub, tall ruderal vegetation and woodland on the periphery of the site (see Figure 2). These hibernacula will provide sheltering and foraging habitat for reptiles and amphibians as well as providing refuge for invertebrates with larger hibernacula possibly being used by otters as a resting site. Smaller log piles will measure 2m in length by 1m in height by 1m in width with a larger log/brash piles constructed of larger logs being 4m in length by 2m in width by 1.5m in height. In order to maximise benefit for stag beetles, a proportion of the logs will be partially buried in soil in shady areas (PTES, 2016).

Prescriptions - The Maintenance of Hibernacula (log and brash piles)

- 4.7.23. These structures should not require any specific management. However, should they become unstable or damaged (e.g. knocked down) they will be re-built taking care to avoid harming any sheltering animals. Over time the hibernacula will eventually breakdown so it may be necessary to add new wood on occasion. The larger hibernacula will be periodically monitored using a motion-activated trail camera to determine possible use by otters.

4.8. Ecological Management Plan Review

- 4.8.1. The objectives and prescriptions detailed within this management plan should be followed for the first five years following adoption of the plan. Following this period, the management plan will be subjected to a full review by a suitably qualified ecologist where the effectiveness of the management practices prescribed within this plan will be assessed and reviewed where necessary.

4.9. Key Responsibilities

- 4.9.1. The management of site will be the responsibility of RBWM in conjunction with the Friends of Battlemead who will ensure that management of the site is undertaken in line with the details within this Management Plan. The RBWM ecologist or other suitably qualified ecologist will be contacted if any advice is required concerning the management or implementation of this management plan.

5. Management Plan Summary

5.1.1. The tables below summarise the mitigation and management measures detailed in the preceding sections of this plan document.

Habitat/Feature	Outline Prescription	Seasonal Requirements	Year(s) in which work will be undertaken					
			1	2	3	4	5	Annually
1. Enhance and maintain the diversity and quality of habitats within the site								
Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland	Protection of woodland BW1 during carpark construction	N/A	✓					
	Woodland thinning	Between September and February inclusive	✓					(✓)***
	Tree pruning/felling	Between September and February inclusive						(✓)**
Plantation broadleaved woodland	Woodland thinning/coppicing with a minimum five trees pollarded per two-year cycle	Between September and February inclusive	✓					(✓)***
	Tree pruning/felling	Between September and February inclusive						(✓)**
	Cut of ground flora (common nettles)	Between September and February inclusive	✓①	✓①				✓*
Scattered broadleaved trees	Planting of new trees	N/A	✓	✓	✓			(✓)**
	Tree pruning	Between September and February inclusive						(✓)**
Standing water and wetland habitat	Management of emergent and submerged vegetation within the pond	31 st October-31 st January	✓		✓		✓	(✓)****
	Planting of reeds on the boundaries of the areas of standing water	April	✓	✓				

Habitat/Feature	Outline Prescription	Seasonal Requirements	Year(s) in which work will be undertaken					
			1	2	3	4	5	Annually
Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (SNG1 and SNG4)	The majority of the grass will be cut September with the hay will then be cut and the arisings removed. The sward should then be cut in late autumn to a height of 50 mm followed by a light harrowing	One cut in September with a second cut in mid-October		✓		✓		✓
	The buffer around the existing and proposed tree lines in SNG1 will be left to scrub with the additional planting of scrub	Scrub planting in year 1 between November and February. Scrub maintenance in years 2 and 4	✓	✓		✓		
Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (SNG2)	The grassland will be cut September with the hay will then be cut and the arisings removed. The sward should then be cut in late autumn to a height of 50 mm followed by a light harrowing	One cut in September with a second cut in mid-October		✓		✓		✓
Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (SNG3)	Each third of the field will be cut once every three years in order to diversify the grassland while allowing some areas to be maintained for grazing waterfowl over the winter months each year.	One cut in late summer (late August)						✓

Habitat/Feature	Outline Prescription	Seasonal Requirements	Year(s) in which work will be undertaken					
			1	2	3	4	5	Annually
	A 10m border around the grassland edge in the north, south and adjacent to the planted hedgerow on the eastern boundary will not be cut and will be allowed to succeed to scrub in order to provide additional screening for nesting and over wintering wildfowl	No seasonal requirements						
Tall Ruderal Vegetation	Scrub and ruderal vegetation within the grassland and on the site peripheries will be cut on 2-3 year rotation with scrub /ruderal vegetation cut back by 25% of their extent every other year.	Between late August and September inclusive	✓		✓		✓	
Species-poor Hedgerow (Ongoing Management)	Pruning every two years	September – March inclusive	✓		✓		✓	
Species-rich Hedgerow	Removal of choking scrub	September – March inclusive	✓	✓				
	Annual trimming and cutting back	September – March inclusive						✓
2. Enhance and Maintain Populations of Protected Species and Species of Conservation Importance.								
Nesting Birds	Installation of 5 bird boxes 3.5 m-4 m above ground level on suitable mature trees.	No seasonal requirements	✓					
	On-going management of bird boxes to include removal of old nesting material following the nesting season.	Hole fronted – October Open fronted - February						(✓)

Habitat/Feature	Outline Prescription	Seasonal Requirements	Year(s) in which work will be undertaken						
			1	2	3	4	5	Annually	
	Installation of one kestrel box, one tawny owl box and one little owl box 3-5 m above ground level in woodland parcels/standard trees.	October-November	✓						
	On-going Management of Kestrel and Owl Boxes – periodical cleaning to remove debris.	October							(✓)
Roosting Bats	Installation of six bat boxes 3.5 m-4 m above ground level on suitable mature trees.	March	✓						
	Monitoring of bat boxes**	May-September inclusive		✓		✓			✓*
Invertebrates, Amphibians, Reptiles, Otters and Small Mammals	The creation of hibernacula (log/brash piles) 4x 2m x 1.5m height and 2 m in length by 1 m in height x 1 m in width.	No seasonal requirements	✓	(✓)					
	The maintenance of hibernacula (log/brash piles) replacement of logs as required.	No seasonal requirements							(✓)
	Monitoring of large hibernacula with trail camera	August-September	✓⊙		✓⊙		✓⊙		

Key

(✓) = Carry out if necessary

* = To be carried out every two years, ** = must first be checked by a licenced bat worker, *** = Carried out every 10 years and must first be checked by a licenced bat worker **** = if timing not possible a licence may be required from Natural England to allow management to proceed, ⊙ = 3-4 times per year in first two years and ⊙ = to be undertaken by an experienced ecologist

6. Conclusion

- 6.1.1. This Management Plan has been provided in support of a planning application for a car park at the western part of the site, off Lower Cookham Road, to facilitate use of parts of the site for public access. Providing the measures detailed in this document are adhered to the ecological value of the site as a whole will be maintained and enhanced in line with national and local planning policy.

7. References

Austin Foot Ecology (2019a) *Battlemead Common, Maidenhead - Ecological Appraisal*

Austin Foot Ecology (2019b) *Battlemead Common, Maidenhead – Breeding Bird Survey*

Austin Foot Ecology (2020) *Battlemead Common, Maidenhead – Great Crested Newt eDNA Survey*

Harris, S. & Yalden, D. 2008. *Mammals of the British Isles: Handbook, 4th edition*. The Mammal Society. 328-331

Mitchell- Jones, A.J (2004) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature.

People's Trust for Endangered Species (2016) *Stepping Stones for Stags Factsheet*

7.1. Websites

Wildlife friendly curbs: <https://www.aco.co.uk/products/wildlife-kerb>

Tawny owl and little owl boxes: www.barnowltrust.org.uk

Bat boxes: Schwegler website: www.schwegler-natur.de

Kestrel box: <http://www.gardenature.co.uk/kestrel-box>

RSPB: www.rspb.org.uk

8. Figures

Figure 1: Site Location and Survey Boundary

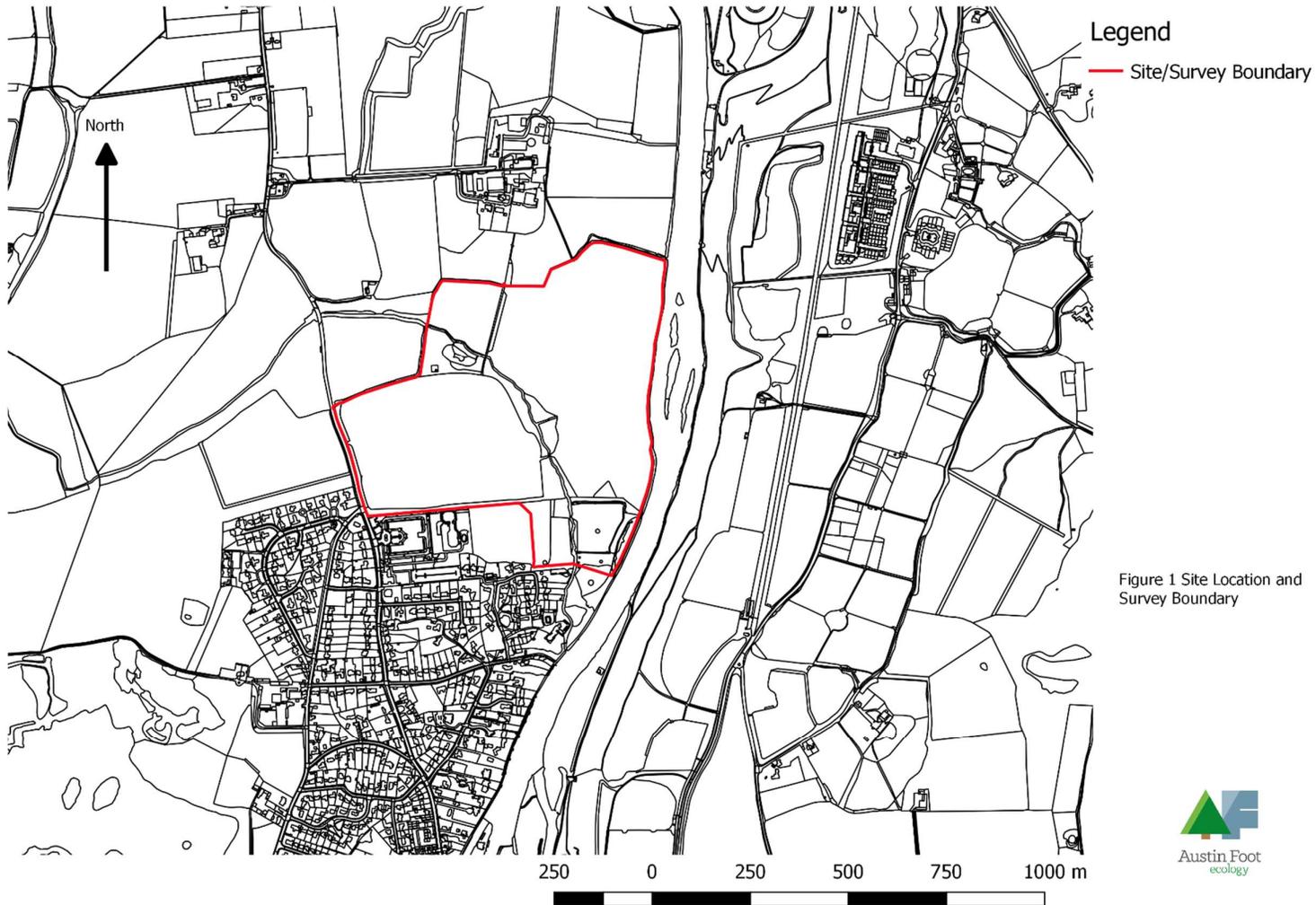


Figure 1 Site Location and Survey Boundary

Figure 2a: Management Prescriptions and Enhancements (1 of 2)

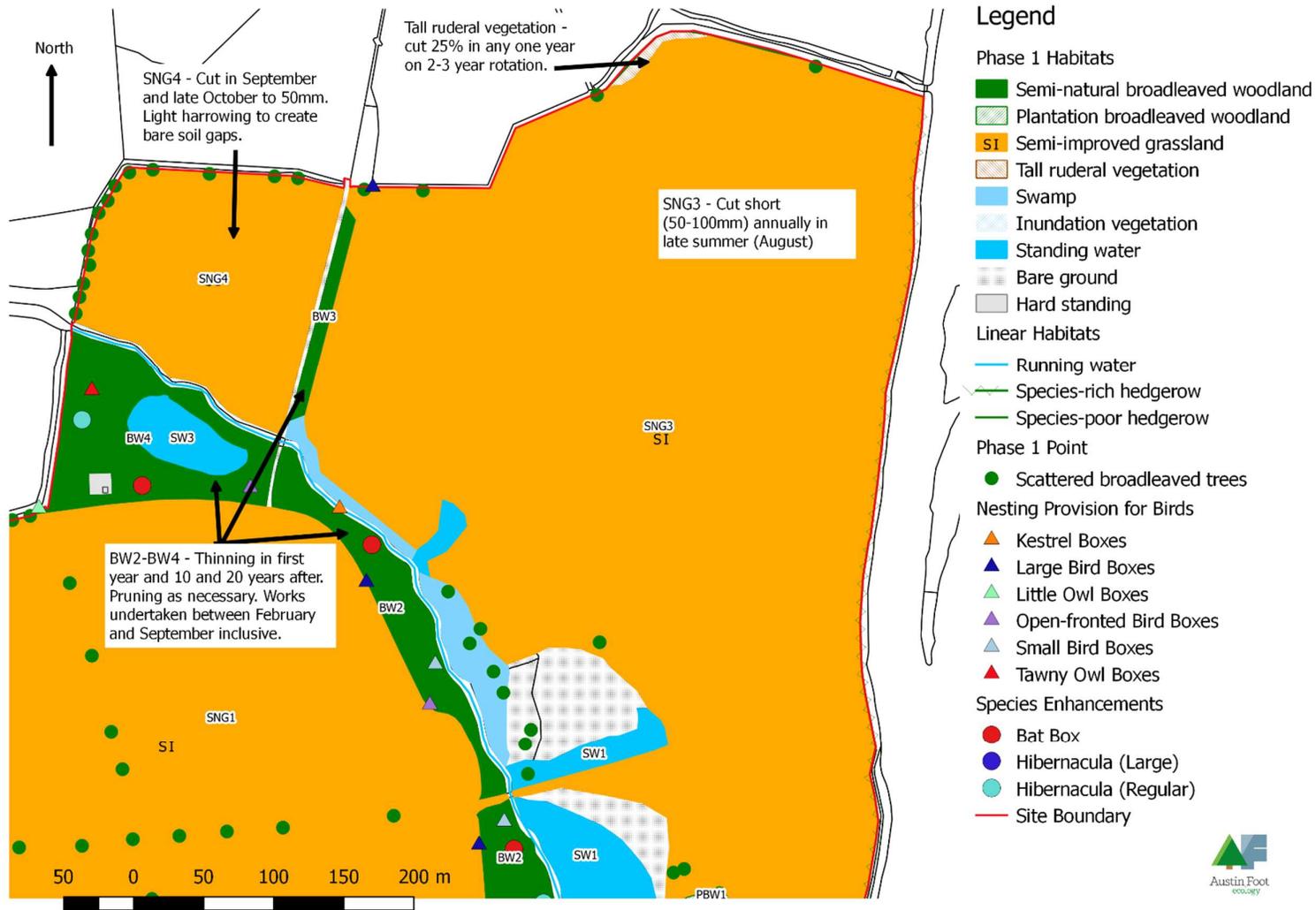


Figure 2b: Management Prescriptions and Enhancements (2 of 2)

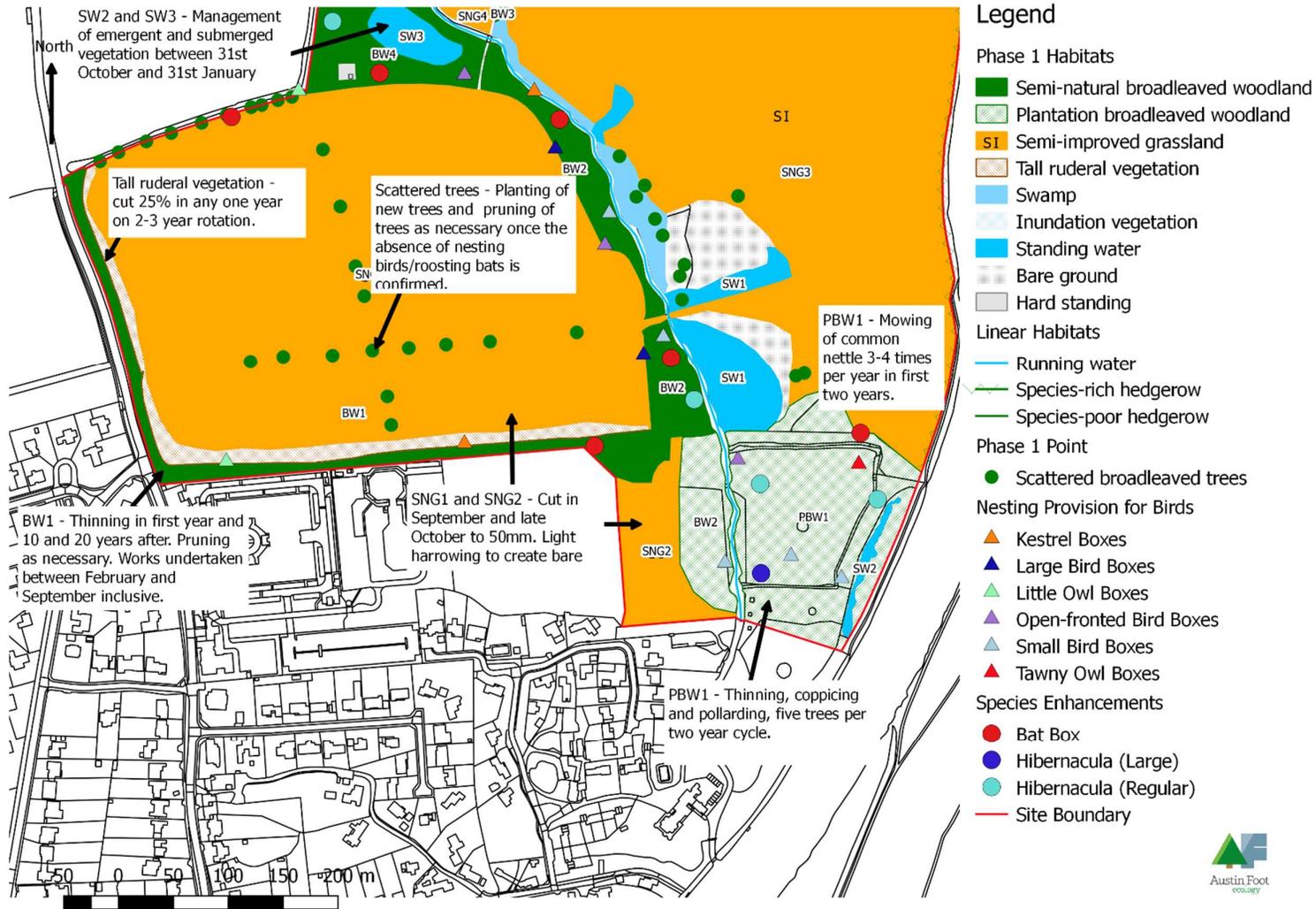
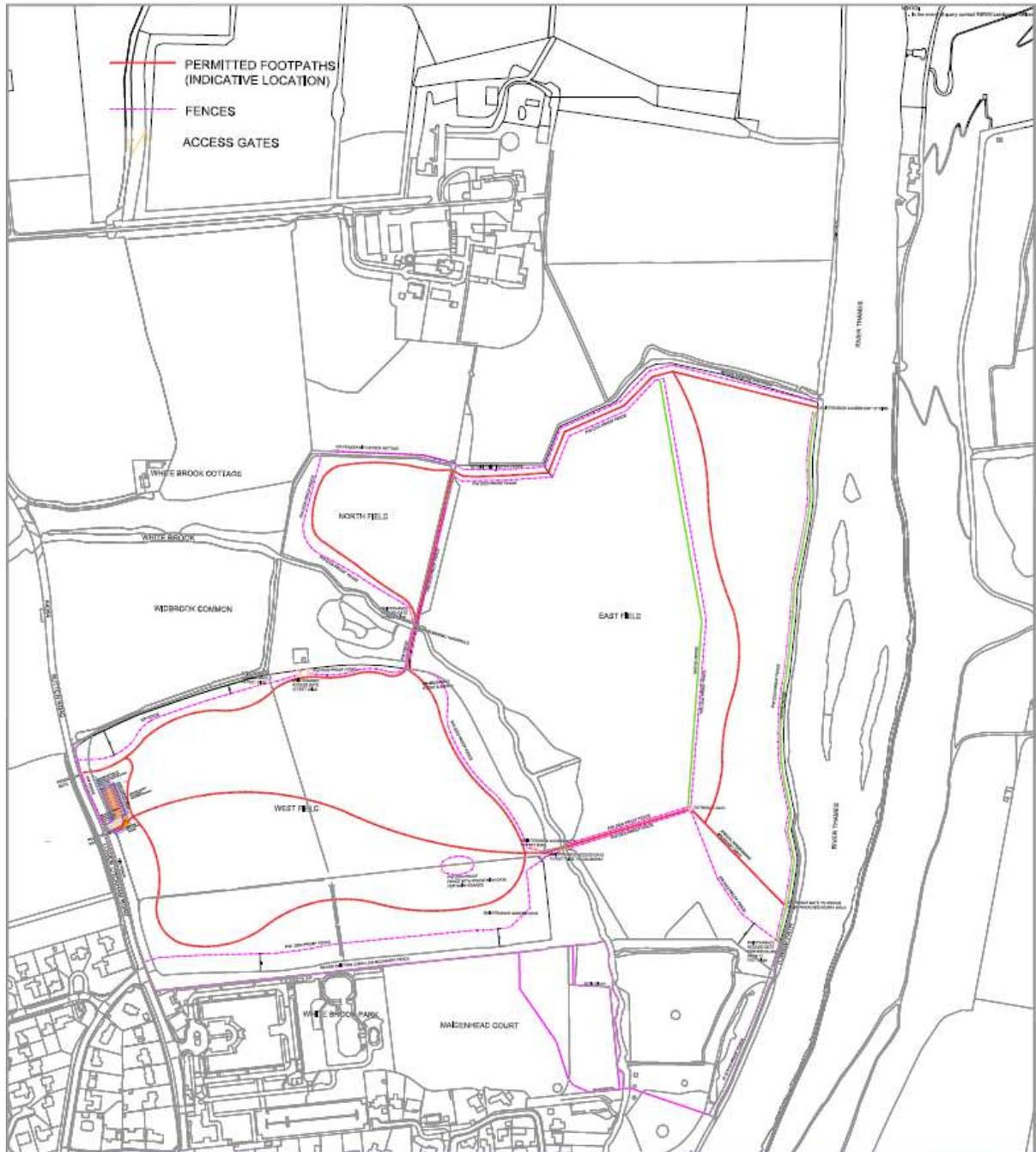


Figure 3: Fencing Plan



Summary – Net Gain/Net Loss

Berks & Oxon Biodiversity Impact Assessment					
Address		Battlemead Common			
Phase 1 habitat	Existing Score	Proposed Score	Difference	Phase 1 habitat	Loss / Gain
Woodland and Scrub	78.1	108.3	30.1	Woodland and Scrub	30.10
Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural	56.1	64.1	8.0	Grassland and Marsh	163.67
Broadleaved woodland - plantation	22.1	44.2	22.1	Tall Herb and Fern	0.00
Mixed woodland - semi-natural	0.0	0.0	0.0	Heathland	0.00
Mixed woodland - plantation	0.0	0.0	0.0	Mire	0.00
Scrub - dense/continuous	0.0	0.0	0.0	Swamp, Marginal and Inundation	12.92
Scrub - scattered	0.0	0.0	0.0	Open Water	10.47
Parkland/scattered trees - broadleaved	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rock Exposure and Waste	0.00
Parkland/scattered trees - coniferous	0.0	0.0	0.0	Hedgerows	1.11
Parkland/scattered trees - mixed	0.0	0.0	0.0	Miscellaneous	2.67
Coniferous woodland - semi-natural	0.0	0.0	0.0	Total biodiversity units	220.9
Coniferous woodland - plantation	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Recently felled woodland	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Recently felled woodland - broadleaved	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Recently felled woodland - coniferous	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Recently felled woodland - mixed	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Recently planted woodland	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Orchard	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Grassland and Marsh	276.3	440.0	163.7		
Acid grassland - unimproved	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Acid grassland - semi-improved	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Neutral grassland - unimproved	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Neutral grassland - semi-improved	276.3	440.0	163.7		
Calcareous grassland - unimproved	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Calcareous grassland - semi-improved	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Improved grassland	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Marsh/marshy grassland	0.0	0.0	0.0		

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Poor semi-improved grassland	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Tall Herb and Fern	7.6	7.6	0.0			
Bracken - continuous	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Bracken - scattered	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other tall herb and fern - ruderal	7.6	7.6	0.0			
Other tall herb and fern - non ruderal	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Heathland	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Dry dwarf shrub heath - acid	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Dry dwarf shrub heath - basic	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Wet dwarf shrub heath	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Lichen/bryophyte heath	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Dry heath/acid grassland	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Wet heath/acid grassland	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Mire	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Fen - valley mire	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Fen - basin mire	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Fen - flood plain mire	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Swamp, Marginal and Inundation	25.8	38.8	12.9			
Swamp	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Marginal and inundation - marginal vegetation	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Marginal and inundation - inundation vegetation	25.8	38.8	12.9			
Open Water	17.8	28.3	10.5			
Standing water - eutrophic	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Standing water - mesotrophic	6.8	13.6	6.8			
Standing water - oligotrophic	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Standing water - dystrophic	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Standing water - marl	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Standing water - brackish	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Running water - eutrophic	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Running water - mesotrophic	11.0	14.7	3.7			
Running water - oligotrophic	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Running water - dystrophic	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Running water - marl	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Running water - brackish	0.0	0.0	0.0			

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Rock Exposure and Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quarry	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refuse-tip	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spoil	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hedgerows	0.3	1.4	1.1
Species rich hedgerow	0.2	1.3	1.1
Species rich hedgerow (with bank or ditch)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Species poor hedgerow	0.1	0.1	0.0
Species poor hedgerow (with bank or ditch)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Line of trees	0.0	0.0	0.0
Line of trees (with bank or ditch)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.8	3.4	2.7
Bare ground	0.8	3.4	2.7
Built Environment: Buildings/harstanding	0.0	0.0	0.0
Built Environment: Gardens (lawn and planting)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buildings and Hardstanding	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gardens	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allotments	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caravan site	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cultivated/disturbed land - arable	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cultivated/disturbed land - amenity grassland	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cultivated/disturbed land - ephemeral/short perennial	0.0	0.0	0.0
Introduced shrub	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other habitat	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dry ditch	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boundary removed	0.0	0.0	0.0
Earth bank	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fence	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wall	0.0	0.0	0.0
Artificial sea wall	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reedbed	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cemetery	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green roof	0.0	0.0	0.0
Green wall	0.0	0.0	0.0