



**The
University
Of
Sheffield.**

**Estates &
Facilities
Management.**

Residences Management Plan

Property name:	Endcliffe and Ranmoor residential estate
Plan period:	5 years
Reference number:	OPPEV023
Version number:	Two
Approval date:	July 2021
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Reviewed by:	Doug Brooke Charlotte Winnert
Approved by:	BAP Steering Group

1. Background information

1.1 Introduction

The University of Sheffield published the updated version of its Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in January 2017, its purpose is to:

- Ensure that the University meets its legal, statutory and moral obligations,
- Protect the University's existing habitats and ecological resources,
- Identify opportunities to protect and enhance the biodiversity value of the University's green space,
- Manage our campus sustainably.

The University approached the production of the BAP differently to contemporary models. Rather than focussing on the traditional format of Habitat Action Plans and Species Action Plans, the University's BAP focuses on a range of themes through which biodiversity can be improved; for example, amenity planting, grounds maintenance operations and development projects. An action plan has been developed holistically for the residential estate to ensure a cohesive and consistent approach to managing and protecting our external estate.

The Endcliffe and Ranmoor residences provide accommodation for students in a parkland type environment and is home to around 6,500 students. The landscape is a mosaic of amenity grass, hard standing, wildflower meadow, mature trees and amenity shrub beds. There are also areas of woodland that provide habitats for birds, bats and various invertebrates.

In 2013 and 2014 various ecological surveys were commissioned by the University and carried out by the ecological consultancy Wildscapes, a local specialist consultant. The recommendations in the survey reports were incorporated into both the previous version and this version of this management plan.

1.2 Purpose of this plan

Managing our residential estate using techniques that are sympathetic to the ecological needs of the site will allow us to increase its ecological value so that it is equally appealing to flora and fauna and our students. The primary reason for developing this management plan is to ensure the efficient and effective management of the residences, specifically to:

- Provide a long term strategic vision and plan for improving biodiversity value across the residential estate,
- Identify and describe the management techniques required to achieve set objectives,
- To manage the grounds effectively and sustainably,
- Programme, schedule and record work and improvements,
- Promote positive use of the site,
- Ensure management objectives are communicated to stakeholders,
- Encourage community involvement.

This plan will also ensure that University employees responsible for the service delivery at the residential estate develop policies and procedures that are beneficial, measurable and achievable.

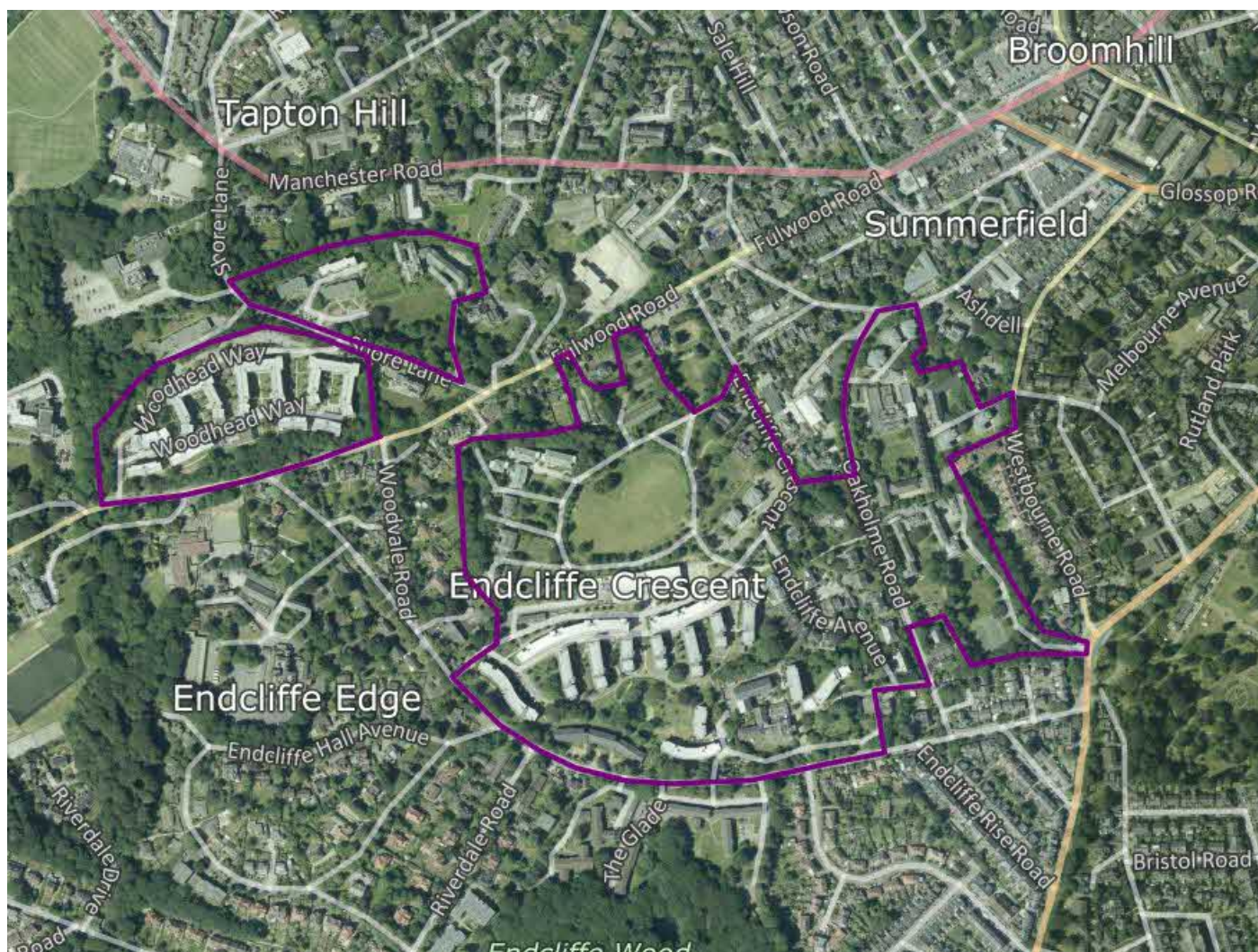
1.3 Location

Endcliffe Village and Ranmoor Village are two separate student residences within close proximity of one another

Endcliffe Village is located between Endcliffe Vale Road to the south, Westbourne Road to the east, Fulwood Road to the north and Woodvale Road to the west.

Ranmoor Village is situated at the junction of two roads, with Shore Lane providing the northern boundary and Fulwood Road to the south.

Address	The Edge, 34 Endcliffe Crescent, S10 3ED. The Ridge, 4 Woodhead Way, S10 3AQ.
Grid references	SK 32851 86411 (approx. centre of the “Paddock”), SK 31239 86172 (The “Pond”), SK 32662 86233 (Endcliffe Vale Road Entrance), SK 32977 86365 (Endcliffe Avenue Entrance), SK 33304 86255 (Crewe Drive Entrance), SK 33084 86512 (Stephenson Hall Entrance)
Total area (ha)	26.1 Hectares (6.7 Ha Ranmoor Village, 19.4 Ha Endcliffe Village)



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Fig 1. Rough Outline of Village Boundaries

1.4 Description of the student residences in the landscape

The student residences are situated in the green belt southwest of Sheffield and are home to a diverse and large population of students. The green space across the residential estate is characterised as a parkland type habitat (a mixture of woodland, individual trees, grass and landscaped areas) intermixed with buildings that include student accommodation, offices, restaurants, bars, a shop and cafe. The aerial photograph on the previous page shows how the residences fit into the wider landscape. The surrounding landscape is similar in character to the student residences with relatively good tree cover and large open areas around buildings which provide many opportunities for habitat improvement and creation.

2. Vision and Objectives

2.1 Vision and aims

The University of Sheffield's BAP sets out the long term vision for managing our University estate. Our goal is to improve the biodiversity value of the estate and to contribute, where possible, to local, regional and national biodiversity targets. Our vision for the residential estate is to:

- Create an area of amenity green space that both maximises biodiversity value whilst retaining its functional use for residents,
- Create and develop the existing habitats that are diverse, good quality and are ecologically structured across the residential estate,
- Manage our grounds for the benefit of birds, bats and invertebrates,
- Develop an ecologically engaging living space for student residents,
- To carry out the landscape management works in a sustainable way.

2.2 Management Objectives

Within the next 5 years our objectives are to:

- Develop a coherent approach to maintaining and replanting shrub beds, hedgerows, trees and other plants that deliver our aspirations to increase the biodiversity value of our external green spaces.
- To implement a minimal management approach for old wood to provide a haven for wildlife within the residential estate.
- Increase feeding and nesting habitats across the residences through differential mowing, tall ruderal vegetation and floristic meadows.
- Ensure that nesting and hibernation opportunities for mammals, birds, bats and invertebrates, (for example habitat piles, stone walls, earth banks and other artificial nesting/hibernation structures) are increased and protected.
- Increase the ecological value of the pond by increasing the diversity of aquatic habitat.
- Provide comprehensive interpretation ensuring that ecological benefits are clearly explained to both employees and student residents in order to engender their full support.
- To prioritise resources for long term objectives and biodiversity.
- To effectively manage our tree population within the residential estate.
- To introduce modern landscape management techniques to increase biodiversity.

3 Description and Surveys

3.1 Description of the residential sites and the green space

The residential estate is a large and diverse with a variety of habitats in pockets of green open space that form a diverse mosaic between the numerous residential buildings. The habitats include large mown lawns, hedgerows with standard trees, areas of mature woodland, ornamental shrub beds, annual and perennial meadows, and a large pond. The opportunities for the University to support biodiversity are greatest at this location.

There are three main locations comprising the residential estate.

1. The northern area is to the south of Fulwood Road and to north of The Edge. It consists of mainly large Victorian semi-detached houses with gardens containing long mown lawns bounded by hedgerows and trees of various species and lifespan. There is a large amenity space in the middle of this section surrounded by trees and a hedgerow.
2. The eastern part of the site is situated between Endcliffe Avenue and Westbourne Road, where there are Stephenson Hall, Carrysbrook Court and Crewe Hall residences and the semi-detached houses along Oakholme Road. These are large old Victorian buildings with associated gardens, established shrub beds, lawns and patches of mature woodland. The southern part of the site is to the south of The Edge and to the north of Endcliffe Vale Road. The buildings here are newer, with ornamental shrub beds, areas of amenity grassland, the remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland and a large pond.
3. Ranmoor Student Village is a relatively recent development. The habitats consist of close mown amenity grassland lawns and planted shrub beds adjacent to the buildings. There is a large area of lawn containing typical short grassland species in the north east of the village. There are a number of shrub beds across the site, including in front of the Shore Court Flats and on the slope at the northern boundary of the site. The planting between the main blocks of residential accommodation include formal beds, terraces, vertical planting areas on wooden and metal gabion walls and areas of close mown amenity grassland.
4. There are areas of woodland on the peripheries of the site and Old Wood on the western boundary. Old Wood is the most significant area of woodland and has a canopy of mature oak, beech, elm, ash, yew with shrub layer species of holly, elder and hazel. To the south of Shore Lane is a row of street trees planted along the road in the middle of the site, there is also an area of semi-mature and mature street trees on the southern boundary along Fulwood Road.

3.2 History of site and its current management

The University's residential sites at Endcliffe and Ranmoor are located in the southwest of the city in-between the city centre and Ranmoor.

Ranmoor, now a suburb of the city, was originally a small hamlet, surrounded by fields and woodlands. Ordnance survey maps show that up until 1850 the area between the city centre and Ranmoor remained undeveloped.

During the late 1800s the population of Sheffield was expanding and the area became popular with wealthy families relocating from the city to the countryside. By the turn of the 19th century much of the area, including the site that was to become the Endcliffe site, had been developed into a residential area. It was during this time the University began to acquire properties, some with significant grounds, which became the University's first halls of residence. These properties included the large gentlemen's residences that became Tapton Court, Crewe, Stephenson and Halifax halls.

From 1950 to 1965 the University acquired further properties around the existing halls. The majority of these buildings were demolished to create the space for purpose built accommodation. Ranmoor, Sorby and Earnshaw halls of residence were built, along with the smaller blocks Endcliffe Crescent Flats and

Woodvale Flats. Not all the original buildings were demolished, some of the properties on the adjacent roads were purchased and turned to student accommodation, including properties on Endcliffe Crescent, Endcliffe Avenue and Oakholme Road.

Endcliffe Vale Flats, Crescent Flats, Carrysbrook and Jonas Court were all built in the early 1990s, however by the late 1990s the University's halls of residences were in need of modernisation. The modernisation coupled with the increase of student numbers led to the development of the residential villages.

Ranmoor Hall was demolished and redeveloped in the Ranmoor Village, while Sorby Hall, Earnshaw Hall and Halifax Tour were demolished and redeveloped into the Endcliffe Village. Work began on the redevelopment of Endcliffe and Ranmoor in 2006 and was completed in 2009, through a 41-year Public Private Partnership with Catalyst Higher Education (Sheffield) Plc.

The external green spaces within Endcliffe and Ranmoor are managed directly by the University, primarily by the in-house EFM Landscape Service Team, who are managed by a qualified landscape services manager and an assistant landscape manager. An annual budget is allocated to provide staffing, grounds maintenance, planting, improvements and tree works.

The Landscape Service Team is responsible for the day to day grounds maintenance of the site and regular activities include grass management, weed management, invasive species control, planting, species specific pruning, cold weather programme, meadow development, tree management, leaf clearance and minor hard landscaping works. The team are supported by external arborists who carry out site specific and individual tree surveys whilst also delivering operational tree works to BS3998 (British Standard for tree work).

The University has continued to improve the management of the green space across the residences and have, over the last seven years:

- Reviewed and altered the maintenance regimes to reflect best practice for nature conservation for example, hedge cutting now only takes place between August and October to cause minimal disturbance to fauna.

- Reduced the use of pesticides.

- Developed a differential mowing regime for selected sites to allow rural vegetation to grow.

- Planted areas with wildflower seed mixes and introduced perennial wildflower turf to increase both the amenity and wildlife value.

- Adopted a distinctive planting palette that includes plants that are both aesthetically pleasing and support local wildlife.

- Set up processes to ensure the continuous professional development of the Landscape Service Team.

- Undertaken works to address the eutrophication and algal blooms in Endcliffe pond caused by the stagnation.

- Developed processes to ensure tree works are managed proactively and communicated to our stakeholders.

3.3 Recreational value

The green space around the residences is used by students, staff, residents and local schools as a recreational space. The area known as the Paddock in the Endcliffe Village is used more than any other area for a variety of activities including relaxation, sports and other organised activities and events.

The quality and the accessibility of the green space at the villages is a key factor in attracting potential residents to University managed accommodation and retaining residents in subsequent years. With the increase of choice throughout the city the recreational opportunities within the residential villages is a key asset for students seeking accommodation.

3.4 Other useful information about the site

Many new students choose to stay in the University accommodation. A range of catered and self-catering accommodation is provided at the two sites, from single occupancy studio flats to rooms in blocks of flats with shared facilities. The University also provides accommodation for families and couples, in Shore Court (part of the Ranmoor Village) and in houses in the city centre.

In addition to providing accommodation for students at the University, Halifax Hall Hotel provides dining and conferencing facilities. This enables parents who are visiting to stay near their children, and is also open to the general public for accommodation and events, including weddings.

The University co-owns and manages the villages with two other organisations. The land is owned by the University; however, ownership of the buildings is split with Catalyst Higher Education (Sheffield) Plc. The University continues to own and maintain buildings on Endcliffe Crescent, Oakholme Road, Endcliffe Vale Road and Crewe Lodge, Stephenson Hall, the Ridge and the Edge. The remaining buildings are owned by Catalyst Higher Education, and the operational maintenance of the buildings is contracted to Engie.

3.5 Summary of ecological surveys - 2013

Phase One Habitat Surveys

Phase One habitat surveys were carried out by Wildscapes in 2013. The surveys identified the following habitats across the residences:

Woodland, broad leaved and mixed plantation - There are a large number of trees from an assortment of species and with variation in age and structure across both the sites. Consequently, they are a very valuable ecological resource.

Scrub - The scrub present at the residences is also a valuable habitat that provides nesting and feeding opportunities and shelter for a variety of birds, invertebrates and small mammals.

Neutral, un-improved grassland - There is one patch of neutral un-improved grassland located at the Endcliffe Village. This provides invaluable feeding opportunities for leaf eating invertebrates, in the form of nectar and seeds for invertebrates and small birds.

Amenity grassland - The amenity grassland habitat is closely mown lawn and does not provide a great habitat for wildlife.

Tall herb and fern, tall ruderals - Tall ruderals are allowed to flower and go to seed which provides shelter and food sources in the form of seeds, nectar, pollen and leaves for leaf eating invertebrates.

Introduced shrub - The introduced shrubs in the residences are generally non-native species so their wildlife value is minimal. However those that produce flowers are a good source of nectar and pollen for bees, butterflies and other invertebrates.

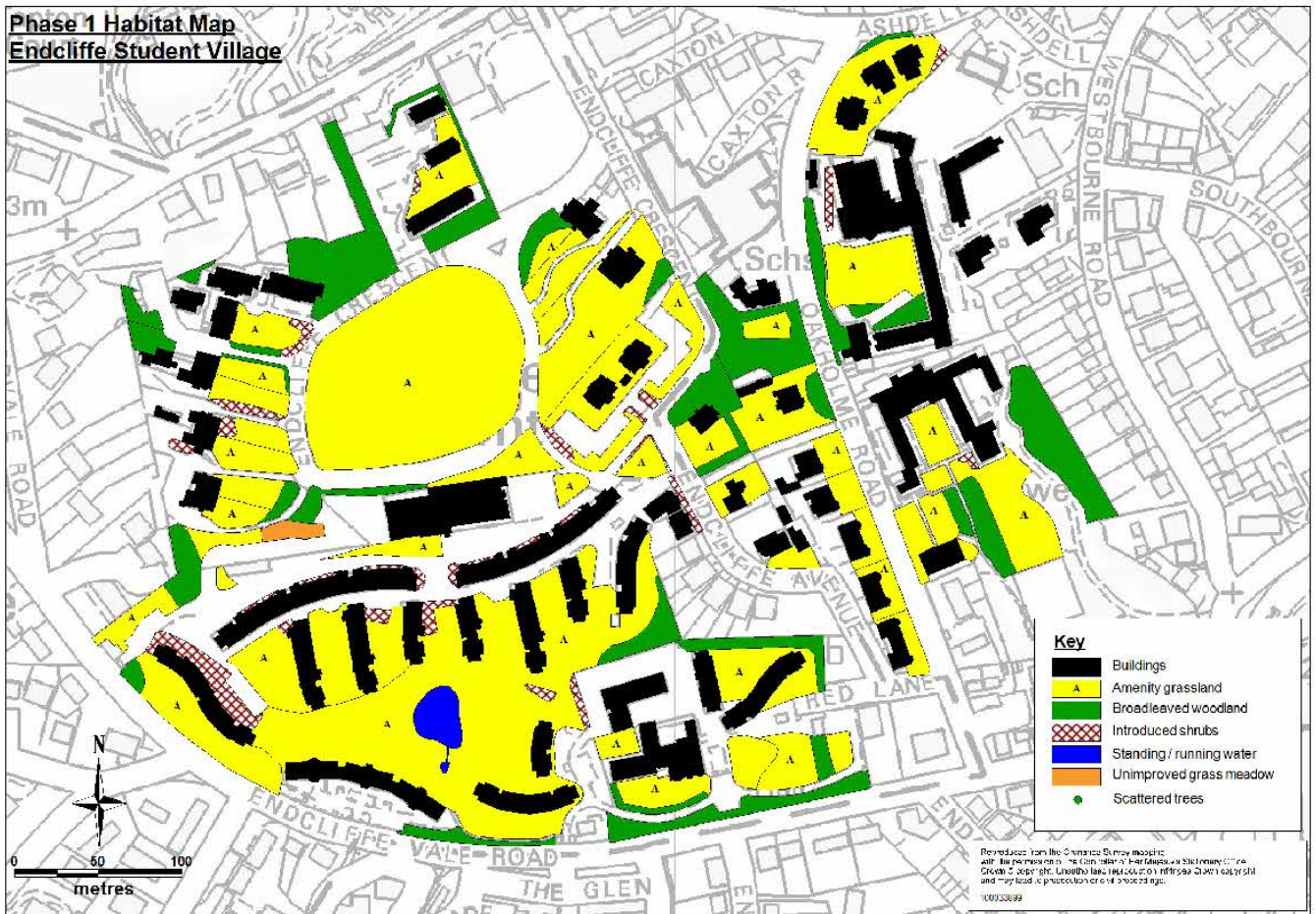
Hedgerows - Most of the hedgerows are rows of trees that have been left unmanaged and have matured. These overgrown hedgerows are a valuable resource as they often contain species that have berries.

Stream - There is a small stream running north to south through Old Wood in the Ranmoor Village. It is shallow, slow flowing with muddy banks in places and a rocky substrate that does not support any aquatic plants.

Open standing water—there are two adjoining ponds at the Endcliffe Village, which although unpolluted supports little ecological diversity.

The maps on the following pages give more detail.

Phase one map of Endcliffe Village



**Phase 1 Habitat Map
Ranmoor Student Village**



Ecological surveys

Aquatic Invertebrates

The pond area at the Endcliffe Village site consists of a large pond and a smaller overflow pond, within a managed area of amenity grassland, incorporating planted borders and mature trees. The outflow from the large pond leads to a second small ornamental pond. They are artificial ponds and have near vertical stone built margins and the water is deep at the pond edges. The main pond supports a high density of ornamental fish.

The survey undertaken by Wildscapes in 2013 indicated that both ponds are rated as 'good' for their water quality, while the habitat quality of both ponds is rated as 'poor'.

Water beetles, dragonfly and damselfly larvae and caddis larvae were at low numbers or absent. In addition, no surface active invertebrates were observed; the most obvious explanation for this is predation by fish.

The survey concluded the distinct lack of diversity in the aquatic habitat is probably restricting the invertebrate diversity.

Invertebrates

During the 2013 Wildscapes survey 21 species of terrestrial invertebrates were found at the Endcliffe Village. Five species of butterflies and four species of bees were found. No dragonflies or damselflies were recorded on site, despite the presence of the large and smaller ponds.

Only three species of bee and two species of butterfly were recorded at the Ranmoor Village. Butterflies were comparatively scarce for a site of this size and diversity.

The largest concentrations of insects at Ranmoor Village were seen in areas of long, un-mown grass containing ragwort and other wild flowers. Bramble on the woodland edge supported hoverflies and high numbers of bumblebees were recorded in the scrub, wild flower areas and the formal beds. Honey bees were present in large numbers on *Crocsmia* planted in the formal beds.

Many of the herbaceous beds contain non-flowering non-native varieties that do not provide good food sources for invertebrates.

Birds

There are a high number of bird species present in the Endcliffe Village, probably due to the variety of habitats present and most specifically the presence of ponds. During the 2013 Wildscapes survey 29 species of birds were recorded in the village; including two red listed species - Song Thrush and House Sparrow - and five amber listed species Stock Dove, Barn Swallow, Mistle Thrush, Dunnock, and Bullfinch.

However there are fewer species present in the Ranmoor Village, which is surprising considering the presence of mature woodland which is usually a good habitat for birds. Three Amber listed species were recorded using the site; Stock Dove, Dunnock and Bullfinch.

Bats

Wildscapes were commissioned to carry out bat surveys in the summer of 2014.

The survey indicated that three species of pipistrelle are likely to be present at the Endcliffe Village: common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and Nathusius' pipistrelle. Bats were recorded feeding around the pond, trees and over some grasslands. The older sections of Crewe and Stephenson Halls, along with the old houses along Endcliffe Crescent and Oakholme Road provide good opportunities for roosting bats, however there are no trees with suitable roosting features on site.

Only common pipistrelle was recorded at the Ranmoor Village. The tall, tussocky grassland provides good habitat for invertebrates and the highest levels of bat activity were recorded here. Other bats were recorded along woodland edges and around trees. There are some mature trees on the site, some of which may have potential to support roosting bats.

Moths


Wildscapes were commissioned to carry out moth surveys in the summer of 2014.

The surveys indicated that the Endcliffe Village supports an average level of moth species, while the Ranmoor supports a reasonable level of moth species. The woodland and overgrown grassland around the derelict Ranmoor Annexe and Shore Court supports the highest numbers of moths.

4. Areas, Features and Species

4.1 Biodiversity Designations

Feature	Within residential sites	Adjacent to residential sites	Comments / Notes
<u>Biodiversity Designations</u>			
Site of Special Scientific Interest	No	No	
Special Area of Conservation	No	No	
Tree Protection Order	No	No	
Special Protection Area	No	No	
Ramsar Site	No	No	
National Nature Reserve	No	No	
Local Nature Reserve	No	No	
Other (please Specify):	No	No	

Feature	Within Villages	Location	Comments / Notes
<u>Biodiversity - European Protected Species</u>			
Bat	Yes	Feeding over the pond, trees and over some grassland.	Common pipistrelle, Soprano pipistrelle and Nathusius' pipistrelle present at Endcliffe Village, and common pipistrelle at Ranmoor Village both Villages
			
Birds (Schedule 1)	No		
Dormouse	No		
Great Crested Newt	No		
Otter	No		
Sand Lizard	No		
Smooth Snake	No		
Natterjack Toad	No		
<u>Biodiversity –Priority Species</u>			
Birds	Yes		Song, Thrush and House Sparrow, Stock Dove, Barn Swallow, Mistle Thrush, Dunnock, and Bullfinch.
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten, hedgehog etc.)	Unknown		Survey required
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc.)	Unknown		Survey required
Plants	Unknown		Survey required
Fungi/Lichens	Unknown		Survey required
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc.)	No		Surveys didn't reveal any priority species
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	Unknown		Survey required
Other (please Specify):	No		
<u>Historic Environment</u>			
Scheduled Monuments	No		

Unscheduled Monuments	No		
Scheduled Landscapes	No		
Registered Parks and Gardens	No		
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes		
Other (please Specify):			Villages are located in a planning conservation area
Landscape			
National Character Area (please Specify): Yorkshire southern Pennine fringe			
National Park	No		
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	No		
Other (please Specify):	No		
People			
CROW Access	No		
Public Rights of Way (any)	No		
Other Access Provision	Yes		Other than a very small number of specifically designated areas, the sites are open to the general public to walk around the grounds.
Public Involvement	Yes		Activities focus on staff and student engagement, rather than engagement with the wider community.
Visitor Information	Yes		Around wildflower areas.
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes		Trim track facilities and seating areas around the residences.
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No		
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes		Low level vandalism and theft, generally carried out by the student residents.
Other (please Specify):			
Water			
Watercourses	Yes	Small stream running through Old Wood, Ranmoor Village	
Lakes	No		
Ponds	Yes	Artificial pond and overflow in Endcliffe Village	
Other (please Specify):			

4.2 Habitat types

Feature	Within Villages	Location	Comment / Notes
<u>Woodland Habitat Types</u>			
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No		
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No		
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No		
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No		
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes		There are mixed parkland and woodland areas; the majority of the trees are deciduous and were planted in the mid-19 th century.
Upland mixed ash woods	No		
Upland Oakwood	No		
Wet woodland	No		
Wood-pasture and parkland	No		
Other (please Specify):			
<u>Non Woodland Habitat Types</u>			
Blanket bog	No		
Fenland	No		
Lowland calcareous grassland	No		
Lowland dry acid grassland	No		
Lowland heath land	No		
Lowland meadows	No		
Lowland raised bog	No		
Rush pasture	No		
Reed bed	No		
Wood pasture	No		
Upland hay meadows	No		
Upland heath land	No		
Unimproved grassland	No		
Peat lands	No		
Wetland habitats	No		
Other (please Specify):			

5. Threats and Risks

Threat	Plant health and disease
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	High The risks are predominantly related to the Ash trees in the villages at risk of succumbing to Ash dieback
Impact (high/ medium/ low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Annual tree inspections are carried by trained competent arboriculture consultants. The annual Ash Dieback tree survey began in 2020. Any works identified are prioritised and a schedule of works is provided to the University's approved arboriculture contractors.

Threat	Eutrophication of pond
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	Medium Regular inspections of the pond are undertaken and a water fountain has been installed to cycle water in the pond.
Impact (high/ medium/ low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Biannual visits by specialist contractors. The introduction of grass carp to manage the aquatic vegetation is planned for 2021.

Threat	Pest control
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	High
Impact (high/ medium/ low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Rabbits are present on site in large numbers and there are also squirrels on site so any susceptible plants need to be protected.

Threat	Soil erosion and pollution
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	Medium The soil is very compacted at the villages which is exacerbated by high footfall and vehicles driving on beds and grassed areas.
Impact (high/ medium/ low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Employees and contractors are advised that vehicles should not be driven over lawns or flower beds. Landscape Services use ride on grounds management equipment with suitable tyres.

Threat	Water pollution
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Not applicable.

Threat	Fire
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	The site is monitored and patrolled regularly by the University's security team.

Threat	Lack of communication of biodiversity objectives
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Ongoing training and refresher sessions ensure the Landscape Services Team understand the organisation's biodiversity objectives, their responsibilities and the importance of following procedures etc.

Threat	Storms and wind
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	High Mature trees are prominent within our tree stock at both residences – they are prone to damage during high winds and storms.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planned Annual Tree Survey/Ash Dieback Survey 2. Reactive individual tree surveys 3. Adverse weather Tree inspections following inclement weather –OPPLS040

Threat	Invasive species
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	Medium The Japanese Knotweed Management Strategy and Plan sets out the arrangements for annual inspections and the treatment of knotweed within the residences.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Ongoing proactive management and annual inspection.

Threat	Anti-social behaviour
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	Medium Generally involves minor vandalism to plants, litter, dog fouling and damage to grassed areas.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Engagement with residents and dog walkers, accountability for damage and use of bollards to restrict vehicle access.

Threat	Climate change
Likelihood of presence (high/ medium/ low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Plant tree and shrub species that are able to withstand drought and occasional flooding.



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6. Management strategy 2021

Ref number	Management action	Intended results	Timescale	Completion date	Lead
RMP01	Eradicate all Japanese knotweed from the residential estate.	Removal of a non-native dominant species.	2025		Landscape Services
RMP02	Identify appropriate sites and implement a two tier mowing regime with different cutting periods and increase lower intensity management practices by 30%.	Increase sward length and diversity to promote habitat for invertebrates and small mammals.	2025		Landscape Services
RMP03	Audit the biodiversity value of the residential estate (through the Student 100 hour placement project scheme).	Identify areas where improvements can be made across the residential estate.	Sept 2022		Environment Manager
RMP04	Develop a plan to replant the low value beds identified in the audit (identified above) and commit to planting a number of beds annually.	Increase habitat and feeding opportunities for birds, bats and invertebrates.	2023		Landscape Services
RMP04	Incorporate hedgerow planting into the annual tree planting schedule, aiming to improve or create 10m of hedge each year.	Improve autumn/winter feeding opportunities for birds.	Annually		Landscape Services
RMP05	Increase coverage of perennial meadows at the residential estate each year.	Reduce the short sward, and improve the value of grassland areas.	Annually		Landscape Services
RMP06	Promote student inclusion and involvement with our green spaces through activity days supported by Residences Life and Wildsoc.	Encourage resident ownership and interaction with the estate.	2 events annually		Landscape Services
RMP07	Leave tree work arisings on site and habitat piles with the woodland areas.	Increase nesting and feeding opportunities for invertebrates, small mammals and fungi.	Annually following		Landscape Services

			planned tree works		
RMP08	Manage old wood to increase habit value through low intensity management practices.	Improve structure and light within the woodland.	Annual Inspection		Landscape Services
RMP09	Proactively plan the annual tree and Ash dieback surveys to ensure the surveys are maintained in date, the University is legislatively compliant, and reactive actions are undertaken promptly.	Proactive management of trees and woodland structure.	Annually		Landscape services/ Arboriculture Contractor
RMP10	Maintain the bird boxes on site and develop a map of current bird box locations.	Create nesting opportunities for birds.	June 2022		Building Services Manager
RMP11	Increase provision of artificial invertebrate nesting/hibernation boxes.	Create opportunities for invertebrates.	June 2022		Landscape Services
RMP12	Carry out bi-annual works to Endcliffe pond - via approved contractor.	Prevent re-emergence of algal blooms, eutrophication to increase wildlife value.	Nov 2021		Landscape Services / Contractors
RMP13	Increase suitable aquatic plants in pond.	Reduce likelihood of nitrification and provide nesting habitats.	June 2022		Landscape Services / ACS
RMP14	Set up a process to monitor and maintain the wildlife ramps at Halifax Hall pond and Endcliffe pond overflow.	Decrease the likelihood of wildlife drowning.	Aug 2021		Landscape Services.
RMP15	Provision of interpretation boards.	Communicate management practices and rational to stakeholders.	July 2021		Landscape Services/ Print services