

- **SINC 10:** Take steps to reduce nutrient status of the previously important grassland, and to stop the spread of scrub. If the area becomes subject to a planning application, ensure that the design provides biodiversity gain in terms of restoration and future management of calcareous grassland.
- **SINC 11:** Repeat the botanical survey, recording extent of wetness. Set up a monitoring programme to ensure that this area does not become subject to drying.
- **SINC 12:** Survey for the presence of bat roosts.
- **SINC 14:** Revisit urgently to determine current status following ploughing. If the second field is still grassland, re-survey to determine whether this now meets the SINC criteria.
- **SINC 15:** Produce a management plan for the site, considering it as several different compartments. Carry out detailed specialist invertebrate, reptile and breeding bird surveys to identify special interests. Institute a programme of scrub clearance on the key grassland and lichen heath compartments. Determine areas where scrub can be left (but kept in check) for breeding birds. Institute litter picking as required.
- **SINC 16:** Review present management of grasslands with a view to reverting to areas of marsh and more species-rich short grassland where possible. Try to resolve the pond-numbering problem and ensure that all future pond surveys use a standard numbering system.
- **SINC 19:** Survey land to the north-west with a view to extending the SINC by including this land.
- **SINC 20:** Develop a programme of thinning and control of scrub to maintain an optimum balance. Carry out a tree survey of the plantations and target removal of non-native species. Introduce a mowing or grazing regime on the grassland in order to improve species-richness of the sward. Survey land to the north-east, with a view to extending the SINC by including this land.
- **SINC 21:** Carry out a spring/summer botanical survey of the grassland to establish its current status. Introduce a grazing or mowing regime to improve the grassland and control scrub invading from the adjacent hedge.
- **SINC 22:** Re-survey in summer to monitor current botanical status; adjust grazing if this is reducing the value of the sward.

8.3.3 Woodland. Aim as a priority to increase the total area of semi-natural broad-leaved and wet woodland in the borough by planting or natural regeneration. Where resources are limited target areas which:

- lie within the southern corridor, adjacent or linked by a movement corridor to one of the watercourses;
- lie adjacent to existing woodland in any part of the borough, thus increasing the size of these blocks;
- lie adjacent to other semi-natural habitats;
- provide green corridors into existing or new built development. This might mean seeking new woodland planting in the design of new housing or business park areas.

8.4 MANAGEMENT ACTION FOR IMPORTANT SPECIES

8.4.1 Reptiles Encourage landowners and managers to maintain and create places for grass snakes to lay and incubate their eggs such as heaps of undisturbed rotting vegetation, woodchip piles and floodwater debris.

8.4.2 Otter Encourage actions to increase use of the borough by this species, including:

- installing and maintaining stockproof fencing to prevent over grazing and poaching of river banks;
- planting native trees and dense shrubs in fenced off meanders and field corners that adjoin the river to provide more resting places and potential breeding sites; and
- providing 'stepping stones' for movement of the species by creating clumps of dense cover along the undisturbed banks of the canal and allowing hedges between the canal and the river to thicken out at the base.

8.4.3 Brown hare Encourage actions to enhance use of the borough by this species, including:

- planting game crops to provide both cover and food;
- providing mown grass strips across arable fields for summer grazing away from hedgerows where predation risk is high; and
- providing some ungrazed and uncut areas on grazing pastures as undisturbed cover for the rearing of leverets.

8.5 SPECIES/HABITATS FOR LOCAL ACTION PLANS

8.5.1 Species which are, or are likely to be, particularly important in Oadby and Wigston, and for which local plans should be prepared include the following. Some of these have national/regional plans, and in these cases, the borough should be able to make a significant contribution:

- native black poplar;

- marbled white butterfly;
- great crested newts;
- all species of bats; water vole; otter;
- birds of open farmland (eg grey partridge, lapwing, skylark, yellow wagtail, linnet, reed bunting, corn bunting), birds of farmland/scrub/woodland edges or mosaics (eg turtle dove, willow tit, tree sparrow, bullfinch, yellowhammer) and birds of parkland and gardens (eg stock dove, green and lesser spotted woodpecker, house martin, song thrush, starling, house sparrow);
- field ponds;
- veteran trees, both in woodland and hedgerows;
- gardens.

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TABLES

TABLE 4 DETAILS OF VETERAN / NEAR VETERAN TREES

Number	Species	Girth	Height	Status	Form	Comments
V1	Pedunculata oak	c3.9m	20m+	Alive	Maiden	The largest of a number of similar sized oaks along old entrance drive. Ivy growth up trunk.
V2	Pedunculata oak	3.7m	20m	Alive	Maiden	One of a number of similar sized oaks along old entrance drive
V3	Pedunculata oak	3.1m	12m	Alive	Maiden	In roadside hedge, part of SINC 4. Some dead wood and ivy covering. Girth estimated from diameter as impossible to measure.
V4	Pedunculata oak	4m	12m	Alive	Pollard	As above.
V5	Pedunculata oak	4m	15m	Alive	Pollard	As above.
V6	Pedunculata oak	3.2m	15m	Alive	Maiden	On the edge of SINC 4. Some ivy cover, limited bat potential.
V7	Pedunculata oak	3.3m	15m	Alive	Pollard	On the edge of SINC 4.
V8	Pedunculata oak	5.0m	20m	Alive	Pollard	Measured at 1m just below a bulge. Dense ivy cover.
V9	Pedunculata oak	3.95m	20m	Alive	Pollard	Possibly the veteran tree marked on map. In hedgerow. Measured at 1m.
V10	Pedunculata oak	c3.1m	15m	Alive	Pollard	In roadside hedge. Dead branches and some ivy cover. Impossible to measure due to hedge, barbed wire and suckering.
V11	Pedunculata oak	3.95m	16m	Alive	Pollard	In roadside hedge. Dead branches and small amount of ivy.
V12	Pedunculata oak	5.25m	12m	Alive	Pollard	Some dead branches and bracket fungi present. Included in SINC 4.
V13	Pedunculata oak	3.7m	15m	Alive	Pollard	In roadside hedge. Some ivy and dead branches. cracks in branches.
V14	Pedunculata oak	3.3m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Mature dense ivy coverage.
V15	Pedunculata oak	4m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Mature ivy stems and some s.ils and holes into branches.
V16	Pedunculata oak	5.5m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Dead branches. Included in SINC 4. Has been used as a tree house, rungs nailed up the trunk.
V17	Pedunculata oak	3.2m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Mature dense ivy coverage.
V18	Possibly oak	4.8m	2m max	Dead	Stump	Dead stump, rotting out and bracket fungus present.
V19	Unknown	c4m?	6m?	Dead	Stump	Lying on side over rabbit warren and has good invertebrate occupancy.
V20	Sycamore	5m	18m	Alive	Coppice	Some mature ivy cover but each stem is too narrow for bats.
V21	Pedunculata oak	3.3m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Some ivy cover.
V22	Pedunculata oak	3.8m	15m	Alive	Maiden	
V23	Pedunculata oak	3.4m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Some boss holes into trunk.
V24	Pedunculata oak	3.2m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Dense mature ivy coverage.
V25	Pedunculata oak	3.4m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Dense mature ivy coverage.
V26	Pedunculata oak	4.1m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Dense mature ivy coverage.
V27	Pedunculata oak	4m	12m	Alive	Maiden	In front way of residential garden. One hollow in branch.

8.2.3 The following areas should be investigated for designation as new SINC's for the criteria set out below:

- All or part of the River Sence, for its channel features and use by otters.
- Any or all of the areas of marshy grassland described in paragraphs 3.2.8-3.2.10.

8.3 PRIORITIES FOR NEW HABITAT CREATION OR ENHANCEMENT

8.3.1 Hedges. Identify all hedges with 5+ native species which do not currently meet the HR criteria and determine whether simple actions, eg gapping up, promotion of saplings, could bring them up to the required level. Concentrate on hedges of 30+ years initially, since younger hedges do not qualify. For all Important hedges, aim to upgrade them to movement corridors where possible by:

- re-instating any seasonally wet ditches so that they hold water all year;
- creating an adjacent conservation headland at least 5m wide, managed to produce tussocky grassland by mowing alternate years in early spring;
- instating a management plan which includes laying at intervals as required, with coppicing or flailing on a 10-year rotation. Intermediate trimming should be of short lengths or alternate sides in alternate years to ensure that berries are available every winter.

8.3.2 Ponds. Aim to return as many ponds as possible to full viability. Where resources are limited, target ponds which:

- hold water all year, but have begun to silt up or become overgrown by invasive species such as bulrush (*Typha* sp). Improve these ponds by de-silting and removal of invasive plants from one-third of the pond each year for three years;
- hold water all year but are surrounded by woody vegetation which shades the water, preventing development of aquatic plants. Improve these ponds by removing, coppicing or pollarding vegetation, particularly on the south side of the water. Dredge or rake to remove leaves and blanketweed and introduce locally native aquatic species from neighbouring ponds;
- hold water all year but are filling with woody (or other) debris from surrounding land. Improve these ponds by clearing debris and dead leaves and planting up with locally-native plants;
- are wet for at least part of the year and lie close to other semi-natural habitats, including species-rich hedges, grassland, woodland or veteran trees. Improve these ponds by digging out the base to deepen them, taking care not to damage any existing puddled clay layer. If this layer has already gone, consider re-puddling; and
- are wet for at least part of the year and are close to ponds with records of great crested newts or good populations of several other amphibians.

TABLE 4 continued

Number	Species	Girth	Height	Status	Form	Comments
V28	Pedunculate oak	3.25m	18m	Alive	Pollard	Few dead branches and some peeling bark.
V29	Pedunculate oak	4.25m	15-20m	Alive	Pollard	Some dead branches and ivy cover. In hedgerow. Measured at 1m.
V30	Pedunculate oak	3.1m	15m	Alive	Maiden	In broadleaved plantation.
V31	Ash	4m	18m	Alive	Pollard	In sports ground near changing rooms.
V32	Crack willow	4.2m	7m	Alive	Pollard	On edge of sports ground close to SINC 3. Mostly hollow and quite open.
V33	Ash	3.6m	20m	Alive	Maiden	Hedge in grassland. Large sills in trunk, woodpecker holes and dense ivy cover.
V34	Ash	3.6m	17m	Alive	Maiden	Hedge in grassland. Bracket fungi and ivy cover.
V35	Ash	4m	20m	Alive	Maiden	Hedge in grassland. Woodpecker hole and branch boss hole.
V36	Pedunculate oak	3.9m	15m	Alive	Pollard	In scrub/ broadleaved plantation. Some ivy cover, cracks and splits in branches.
V37	Unknown	1.5m dia	12-15m (length)	Dead	Pollard	Fallen tree, impossible to measure girth. Covered with bindweed, rotten, good invertebrate potential.
V38	Beech	3.3m	12-15m	Alive	Pollard	Top lost. Massive split up trunk, other cracks and fissures
V39	Sycamore	4.2m	12-15m	Alive	Pollard	Broken branches. In hedge adjacent to houses and gardens. Garden waste piled around the trunk.
V40	Beech	4.1m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Some dead branches and bole holes.
V41	Ash	3.6m	3m	Dead	see comments	Not providing much habitat, but is evidence of possible veteran tree lost. Burnt out trunk, lightning? vandals?
V42	Ash	c3.2m	18m	Alive	Maiden	TPO disc on trunk 03 43.
V43	Ash	4.22m	5m	Alive	Pollard	Bracket fungi, large rot holes, large girth for Ash, planks of wood placed in upper branches (local children using a tree house?).
V44	Ash	2.67m	20m+	Alive	Maiden	In broad-leaved woodland. Outside height. Rot holes
V45	Ash	4.33m	20m+	Alive	Maiden	In broad-leaved woodland. Outside height. "Rungs" nailed up trunk.
V46	Crack willow	4.24m at 0.15m	10m	Alive	Pollard	In SINC 8. Tree split to base, exposed wound may soon attract invertebrates and fungi. Some ancient woodland indicators in ground flora, might be at risk from pruning if overhanging limbs are perceived as a public hazard.
V47	Ash	2.6m	15m	Alive	Pollard	In broad-leaved plantation. Dead branches, woodpecker and bole holes.
V48	Ash	3.1m	15m	Alive	Maiden	Dead branches and bat potential.
V49	Pedunculate oak	3.7m	15m	Alive	Pollard	In hedge, dense ivy, some dead branches, bat potential. Girth estimated from diameter.
V50	Pedunculate oak	3.7m	15-20m	Alive	Maiden	In hedge, dense ivy and suckering. Girth estimated from diameter.
V51	Horse-chestnut	3.9m	20m	Alive	Pollard	In amenity parkland.
V52	Crack willow	3m at 0.5m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Next to wet ditch, footpath and hedge. Some dead branches and fungus present., cracks and splits in bark.
V53	Ash	2.9m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Ivy cover and some cracks and fissures in branches.

TABLE 4 continued

Number	Species	Girth	Height	Status	Form	Comments
V54	Ash	3.1m	15-20m	Alive	Malden	In defunct hedgerow, some dead branches.
V55	Pedunculate oak	3.15m	20-25m	Alive	Malden	Hedgerow tree next to arable and amenity land.
V56	Crack willow	3.52m	8-10m	Alive	Pollard	In small area of wet woodland, lightning damaged. Numerous cracks and fissures.
V57	Ash	3m	20m	Alive	Pollard	Hedgerow tree, girth estimated. Some dead branches.
V58	Pedunculate oak	4.0m	20m	Alive	Pollard	Hedgerow tree. Much damage from lightning strike.
V59	Horse-chestnut	4.6m	18m	Alive	Malden	On amenity grass on corner of a street on busy road.
V60	White willow	4.2m	20m	Alive	Pollard	Has some large cracks and fissures in the trunk.
V61	Ash	4.08m	25m	Alive	Pollard	Fungus present.
V62	Ash	3.0m	10-15m	Alive	Pollard	Hedgerow tree. Much damage from lightning strike.
V63	Turkey oak	3.4m	25m	Alive	Malden	Hedgerow tree, large specimen.
V64	Black poplar	3.4m	20m	Alive	Pollard	Has been verified as a native black poplar.
V65	Crack willow	4.7m	20m	Alive	Coplice	Very difficult to measure accurately as on the side of a pond and on an angle.
V66	Ash	3.7m	20m	Alive	Pollard	Girth estimated from diameter.
V67	Ash	3.6m	20m	Alive	Pollard	In small area of broadleaved planting in amenity, near houses. Dense ivy cover.
V68	Ash	3m	18-20m	Alive	Pollard	Girth estimated. Dense ivy cover.
V69	Pedunculate oak	4m	19m	Alive	Malden	Girth estimated; located in school grounds
V70	Turkey oak	3.1m	20m	Alive	Malden	Hedgerow tree, much fungus present.
V71	Ash	3.65m	15-20m	Alive	Malden	On edge of rough on golf course; cracks and woodpecker holes, some fungus present.
V72	Oak species	3m	25m	Alive	Pollard	In hedge. Dead wood and previously cut branches.
V73	Crack willow	3.1m	15-20m	Alive	Malden	In small area of broadleaved woodland. Some dead branches and dense ivy covering.
V74	Turkey oak	3.8m	25m	Alive	Malden	Hedgerow tree.
V75	Ash	3.7m	20m	Alive	Pollard	In old hedge bordering amenity grassland and houses. Small amount of ivy cover and fungus present.
V76	Ash	2.6m	15m	Dead	Malden	Hedgerow tree, peeling bark and fungus present.
V77	Ash	3.7m	20m	Alive	Malden	Hedgerow tree, girth estimated from diameter. Some holes and fungus present.
V78	Black poplar	5.1m	18m	Alive	Pollard	Feral tree in a line of 21 black poplars - this was the thickest and oldest looking but the others could also be considered for veteran status.
V79	Ash	2.95m	15-20m	Alive	Malden	Hedgerow tree, girth measured at 1m. Stag headed with some dead branches.
V80	Ash	3.6m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Girth estimated as impossible to measure
V81	Crack willow	4.2m	7m	Alive	Pollard	Almost like a stump with new growth.

TABLE 4 continued

Number	Species	Girth	Height	Status	Form	Comments
V82	Ash	3.8m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Dead branches on crown. Fallen branch on ground.
V83	Ash	3.6m	22m	Alive	Maiden	Hedgerow tree. Crevices in broken branches. Hollow boss ends, woodpecker holes and ivy just beginning to colonise trunk.
V84	Ash	2.5m	5m	Alive	Pollard	Hedgerow tree beside private drive. B own out, barely alive trunk with wood boring invertebrates, crevices and dead wood.
V85	Ash	3.2m	20m	Alive	Maiden	Hedgerow tree near to road. Broken branches with dead wood. Dense ivy almost into crown.
V86	Ash	3.5m	18m	Alive	Maiden	Hedgerow tree beside road. Crevices in broken branches and dead boss ends.
V87	Black poplar	4.2m	18m	Alive	Maiden	Bracket fungi on trunk and woodpecker holes.
V88	Black poplar	4m	18m	Alive	Maiden	One main limb missing from low down.
V89	Crack willow	4.7m	9m	Alive	Stump	1 major limb missing. Unable to accurately measure due to location.
V90	Ash	4.4m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Opened-out stump with healthy new growth on top
V91	Black poplar	4m	18m	Alive	Maiden	Unable to accurately measure due to location.
V92	Pedunculata oak	3.3m	15m	Alive	Maiden	
V93	Ash	3m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Hole in trunk.
V94	Ash	2.3m	5-6m	Alive	Maiden	Storm-damaged with dense ivy cover, girth estimated due to dense scrub.
V95	Ash	2.6m	5-6m	Alive	Maiden	Dense ivy cover, possible storm damage, girth estimated due to dense scrub.
V96	Ash	c2.5m	6m	Dead	Maiden	Bracket fungi, wood-boring invertebrates, possible owl or jackdaw nest. Girth measurement difficult, diameter approx 0.8m.
V97	Crack willow	4.25m at 0.5m	6-8m	Alive	Pollard	Main stem split and rotten making girth measurement difficult. lots of exposed deadwood and some bracket fungi.
V98	Ash	3m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Leaves quite withered.
V99	Crack willow	4.4m	15m	Alive	Pollard	On river bank.
V100	Crack willow	2m+	5m	Alive	refer comments	Topped over and resprouting, some dead parts, difficult to assess girth, thought veteran due to apparent age and deadwood for invertebrates.
V101	Ash	3m	12m	Alive	Pollard	Large limb half fallen off. Deep cavities.
V102	Ash	2.9m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Good condition.
V103	Ash	3m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Hollow up from base, some branches broken off or no bark on.
V104	Crack willow		10m	Alive	Coppice	Girth measurement not possible due to lack of access, possibly a natural copse.
V105	Ash	2.6m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Tree looks stressed - withered leaves. Unable to measure girth accurately due to position on ditch.

TABLE 4 continued

Number	Species	Girth	Height	Status	Form	Comments
V106	Crack willow	4.6m	10m	Alive	refer	Previous record held at Holly Hayes record centre. Growth form of multi-stemmed leaders starting at approx 1m high; girth measured at 0.5m.
V107	Ash	2.8m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Some broken branches but otherwise good condition.
V108	Crack willow	4.2m	18m	Alive	Pollard	One limb missing but otherwise good condition.
V109	Unknown	4.5m	8m (length)	Dead	Pollard	Uprooted and lying on side with grass growing on it.
V110	Crack willow	5m	15m	Alive	Pollard	Some holes into trunk and one large cavity.
V111	Pedunculate oak	3.0m	12m	Alive	Pollard	Several broken branches and branches with no bark.
V112	Ash	3.68m	12-15m	Alive	Pollard	Silts into trunk but low down and not very deep.

TABLE 5 DETAILS OF OTHER BAT TREES

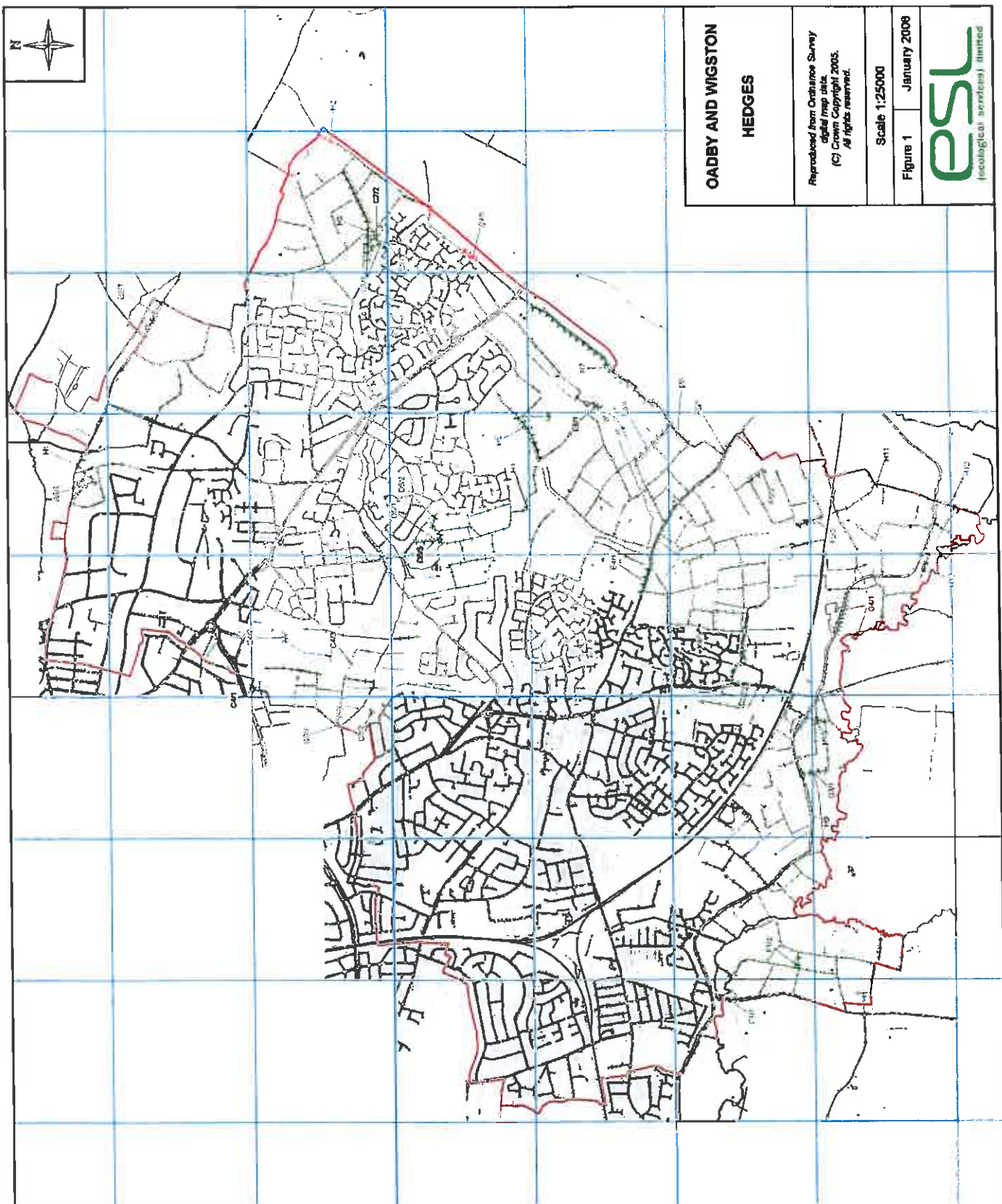
Number	Species	Size	Height	Comments
T1	Pedunculata oak			Dead wood, rot holes, lightening damage. Other trees with similar features.
T2	Ash			Mature tree rotting out from a large hole where a limb has been lost.
T3	Beech			Dead branches and holes.
T4	Ash	c2.4m dbh	17m	Maiden tree, on boundary at rear of properties. Dense ivy up trunk with rot holes and dead branches.
T5	Ash	c2.2m dbh	14m	Hedgerow tree, possibly storm damaged, with dense ivy growth up trunk. Dead and broken branches with splits and crevices.
T6	Ash	0.8 dbh	6-8m	Dying, woodpecker feeding holes, rot holes, good connectivity to feeding habitat.
T7	Pedunculata oak	1m dbh	10m	Crown die-back, split limbs, crack in trunk, good connectivity.
T8	Ash	1m dbh	10m	Dense ivy cover, possibly concealing rot-holes etc, good connectivity.
T9	Pedunculata oak	3m dbh	15m	Hedgerow tree with decaying branches and lifting bark. Dense ivy growth on trunk and limbs.
T10	Ash	0.8m dbh	4m	Bracket fungi, rot holes, good connectivity to wet grassland and woodland. Bees nest in hole.
T11	Scots pine	0.5 dbh	6-8m	Storm damage, woodpecker hole, in broadleaf woodland with previous bat records.
T12	Ash	1m dbh	10m	Rot holes and hollow limbs, good connectivity.
T13	Ash			Hedgerow tree with dense ivy covering, dead branches and holes suitable for use by bats.
T14	Ash			Hedgerow tree with dense ivy covering, dead branches and holes suitable for use by bats.
T15	Ash			Hedgerow tree with dense ivy covering, dead branches and holes suitable for use by bats.
T16	Ash			Hedgerow tree with dense ivy covering, dead branches and holes suitable for use by bats.
T17	Ash			Mature tree with dead branches, bole holes, cracks and fissures and some ivy covering.
T18	Ash			Mature tree with dead branches, cracks and fissures and holes.
T19	Ash		8m	Over-mature specimen with broken and dead limbs. Many holes, cracks and fissures and ivy covering.
T20	Possibly ash			Dead specimens with peeling bark, cracks and fissures and woodpecker holes.
T21	Ash		10m	Over-mature and stag-headed with many good holes. Also cracks in limbs and ivy covering.
T22	Ash		20m	Mature tree with woodpecker holes. In rough on golf course.
T23	Ash			Over-mature and stag-headed with dead branches, cracks, fissures and holes.
T24	Ash		20m	Hedgerow tree with really good woodpecker hole.
T25	White willow			Cracks and splits in trunk.
T26	Ash		20m	Hedgerow tree with woodpecker holes and dead limbs.
T27	Ash	3.1m approx	20m	Hedgerow tree, damaged down one side, rotting out.
T28	Ash		20m	Hedgerow tree with hollow trunk.
T29	Ash		12-15m	Hedgerow tree, stag-headed, some dead branches and rotting through trunk.

TABLE 5 continued

Number	Species	Size	Height	Comments
T30	Ash		15m	Hedgerow tree with woodpecker holes.
T31	Ash		16-20m	Hedgerow tree with dead branches and cracks and fissures in bark.
T32	Ash		15m	Hedgerow tree with woodpecker holes and peeling bark.
T33	Ash			Bole holes where limbs have been lost.
T34	Ash	2.9m dbh	19m	Hedgerow tree close to farmyard and pasture. Crevices in broken and dead branches.
T35	Ash	2.3m dbh	16m	Maiden tree close to hedgerow. Crevices in broken branches, branch boss holes and bracket fungi.
T36	Ash	0.75m dbh	4m	Largely hollow, suburban location, good connectivity via hedge and drain, next to marshy grassland.
T37	Ash	3.2m dbh	13m	Hedgerow tree with blown out trunk and regrowth, crevices, woodpecker and rot holes.
T38	Ash	3.0m dbh	15m	Hedgerow tree. Crevices in dead and broken branches. Bracket fungi and woodpecker holes.
T39	Ash	0.75m dbh	8m	Dead, with bracket fungi and rot holes, in SINC 6 Navy's Pit.
T40	Ash	2m dbh	9m	Dead stump in hedgerow; woodpecker feeding and rot holes.
T41	Ash	2.4m dbh	14m	Hedgerow tree with crevices in dead and broken branches. Woodpecker and branch boss holes.
T42	Ash	3m dbh	18m	Hedgerow tree near pasture. Splits in trunk and crevices in dead and broken branches. Woodpecker and branch boss holes. Bracket fungi.
T43	Ash	2.2m dbh	14m	Hedgerow tree with blown out trunk and regrowth. Crevices in broken branches plus woodpecker and rot holes. Upper part of trunk hollow.
T44	Ash	2.6m dbh	15m	Hedgerow tree near pasture. Crevices in dead and broken branches. Woodpecker holes.
T45	Ash	2.6m dbh	17m	Hedgerow tree beside road. Dead and broken branches with crevices. Ivy covered trunk.
T46	Ash	2.8m dbh	20m	Roadside tree on edge of broad-leaved shelterbelt. Crevices in broken branches and ivy covered trunk.
T47	Ash	2.4m dbh	14m	Maiden tree on edge of hawthorn scrub. Dead branches with crevices and branch boss holes.
T48	Ash	2.6m dbh	12m	Hedgerow tree beside road. Blown out hollowing trunk with crevices and regrowth.
T49	Ash	2.6m dbh	20m	Farmyard tree beside pasture. Dead branches with crevices and branch boss holes.
T50	Ash	3.1m dbh	20m	Roadside tree on edge of broad-leaved shelterbelt. Crevices in broken branches and rot holes, ivy covered trunk.
T51	Ash	2.9m dbh	16m	Hedgerow tree with boss holes, lifting bark and dead branches. Staghorn crown.
T52	Crack willow		10m	Medium age, storm damage, rot holes, woodpecker hole.
T53	Crack willow		10m	Medium age, storm damage, rot holes, woodpecker hole, immediately next to v similar tree.
T54	Ash	0.8-1m dbh	10m	Possible woodpecker hole, in hedge near canal.
T55	Ash	2.3m dbh	17m	Maiden tree, part of a now-defunct hedgerow. Crevices in trunk v th dead and broken branches.
T56	Ash	2.8m dbh	15m	Maiden tree, part of a now-defunct hedgerow. Crevices and woodpecker holes in trunk with dead and broken branches.

TABLE 5 continued

Number	Species	Size	Height	Comments
T57	Ash	3.1m dbh	19m	Hedgerow tree, possibly lightning-struck. Dead, broken and burnt branches. Boss and rot holes.
T58	Ash	0.5m dbh	5m	Medium age, rotten, on banks of canal.
T59	Ash	0.8-0.8m dbh	6m	Rotted out, woodpecker holes, in hedge with gaps.
T60	Ash			has woodpecker hole in trunk.
T61	Ash	3.5m dbh	14m	Maiden hedgerow tree. Crevices along dead branches and woodpecker holes.
T62	Ash	3.2m dbh	15m	Maiden hedgerow tree beside farm track. Rot holes in trunk with bracket fungi and woodpecker holes.
T63	Ash			Hedgerow tree with large silt and hole at top going deep into trunk.
T64	Ash	2.3m dbh	18m	Maiden hedgerow tree. Crevices along dead branches and branch boss holes.
T65	Crack willow	0.5m dbh	4m	Rotted out, bracket fungi, part of hedgerow with wet ditch.
T66	Ash	2.2m dbh	15m	Maiden tree on edge of hawthorn scrub. Broken branches with crevices and branch boss holes.
T67	Ash	2.5m dbh	16m	Maiden hedgerow tree. Lifting bark along dead branches and branch boss holes.
T68	Crack willow	Girth 2m+ at 1m	10m	Mature multi-stemmed, wind/storm damage niches, in a row of mature willows and part of hedge.
T69	Crack willow		10m	Mature multi-stemmed, wind/storm damage niches, on banks of River Sence.
T70	Ash	2.9m dbh	18m	Maiden tree on edge of hawthorn scrub. Crevices in trunk, broken and dead branches and boss holes.
T71	Ash	1.7m dbh	15m	Hedgerow tree beside wet ditch. Crevices in split and decaying branches and boss holes.
T72	Ash			Open cavity to front. Tree located at a point where two hedges meet at right angles.



**OADBY AND WIGSTON
HEDGES**



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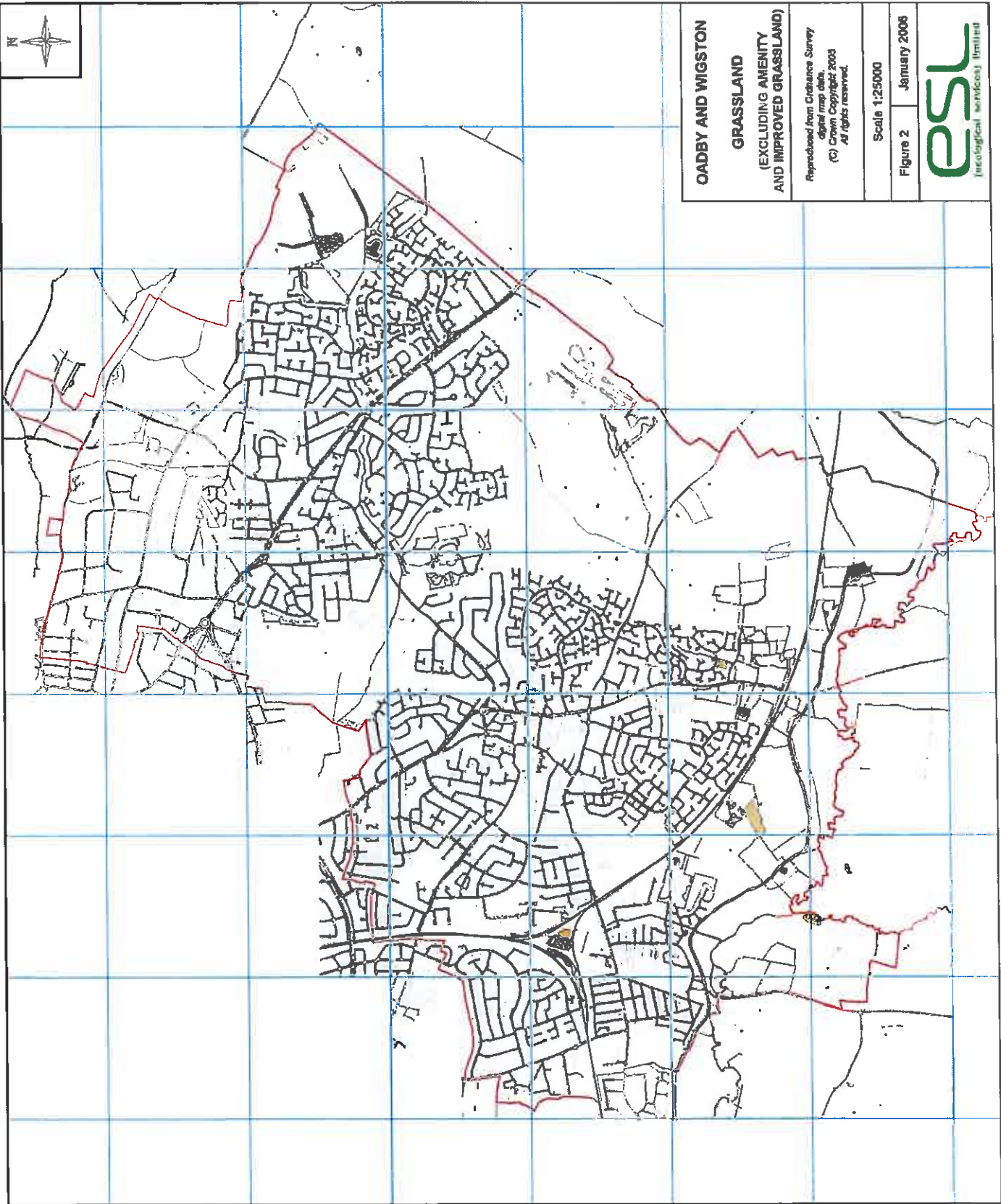
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Figure 1 January 2008



Key

-  Oadby and Wigston Borough Boundary
-  J2.1.1 Intact hedge (native species-rich)
-  J2.1.2 Intact hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.2.2 Dilapidated hedge (species-poor)
-  J2.3.1 Hedge with trees (native species-rich)
-  J2.3.2 Hedge with trees (species-poor)
-  Important hedge under Hedgerow Regulations 1997
-  Species rich hedge



OADBY AND WIGSTON
GRASSLAND
(EXCLUDING AMENITY
AND IMPROVED GRASSLAND)

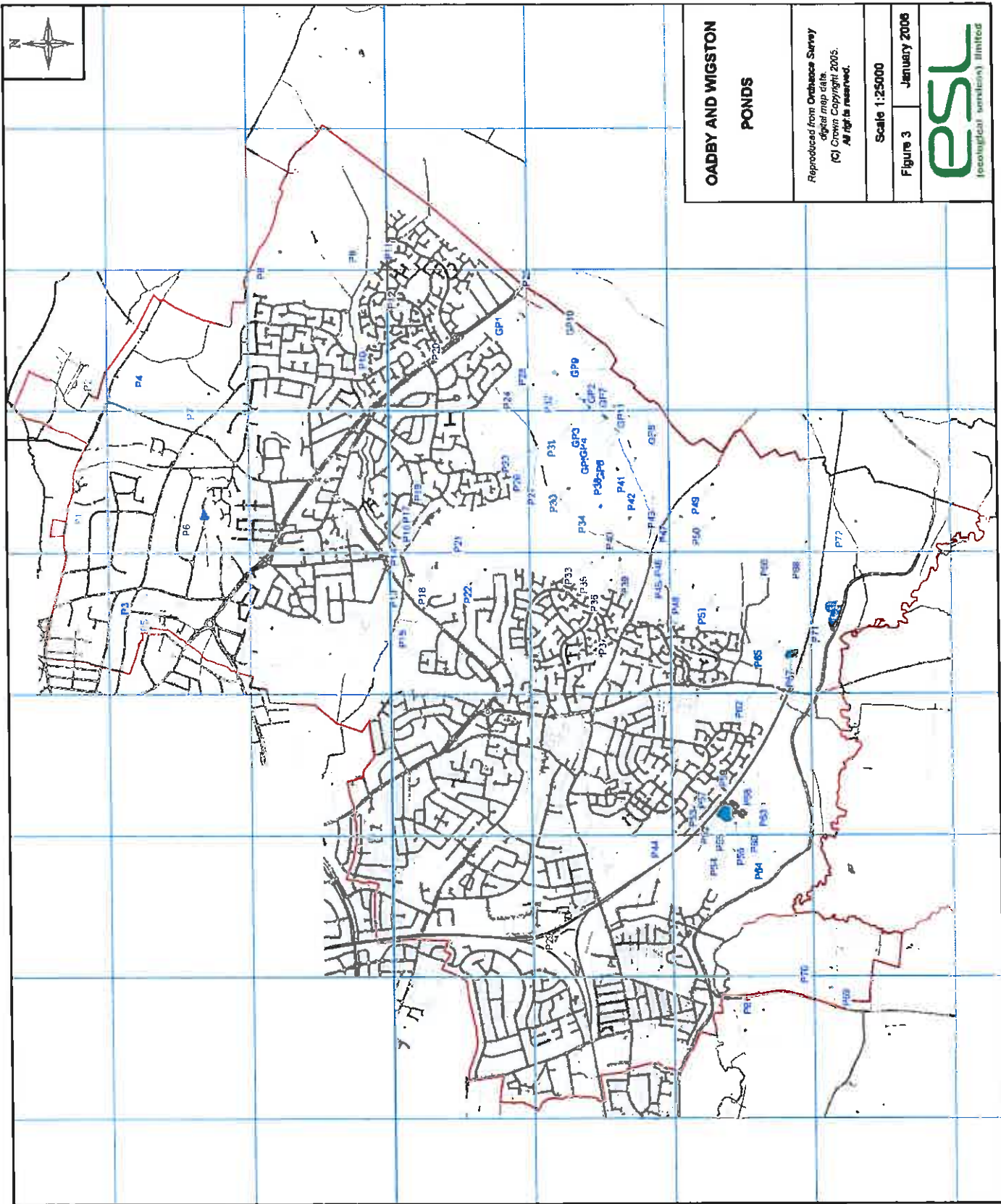
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Scale 1:25000
 Figure 2 January 2006

esl
 Ecological Services Limited

Key

	Oadby and Wigston Borough Boundary
	B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland
	B2.2 Semi-improved neutral grassland
	B3.1 Unimproved calcareous grassland
	B3.2 Semi-improved calcareous grassland
	B5 Marshy grassland
	B6 Poor semi-improved grassland



Key

-  Oadby and Wigston Borough Boundary
-  Open water - no access
-  Open water


OADBY AND WIGSTON

PONDS

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Figure 3 January 2006



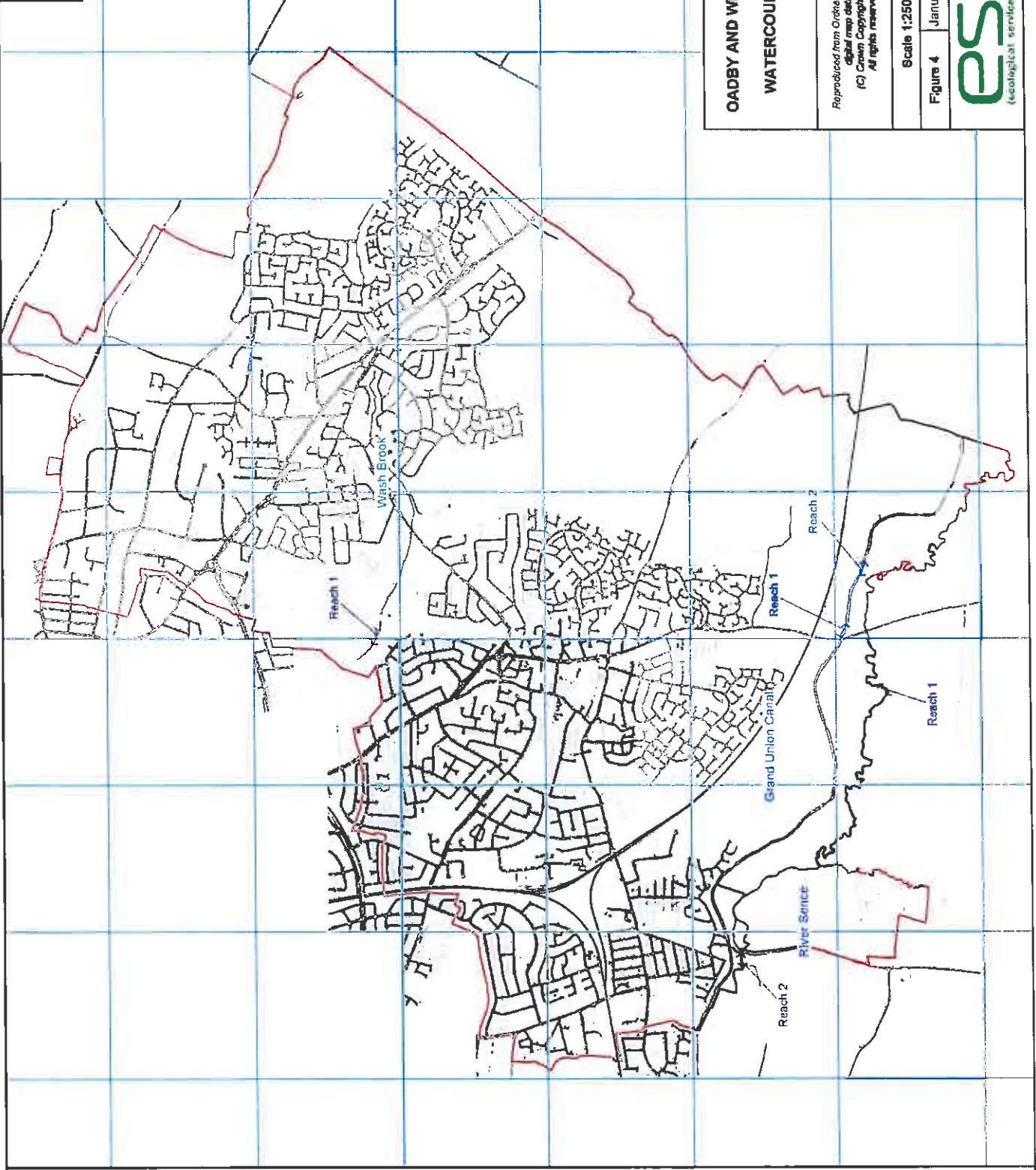
ecological services limited






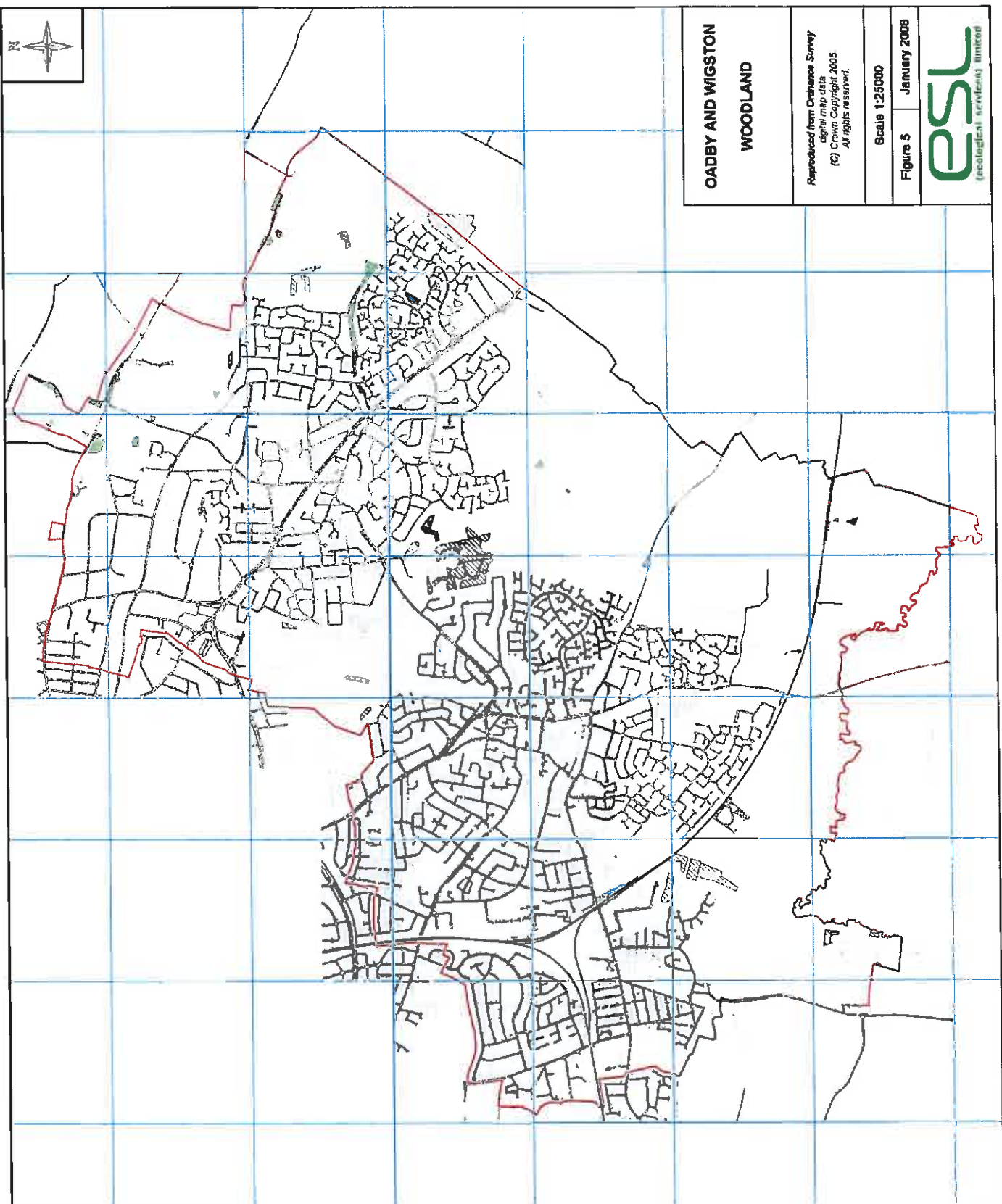
**OADBY AND WIGSTON
WATERCOURSES**

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

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Figure 4 January 2006



- Key**
-  Oadby and Wigston Borough Boundary
 -  Open water
 -  Section surveyed



Key

-  Oadby and Wigston Borough Boundary
-  A1.1.1 Broadleaf wood and A1.1.2 Broadleaf planted on A1.3.1 Mixed woodland
-  A1.3.2 Mixed plantation




**OADBY AND WIGSTON
WOODLAND**

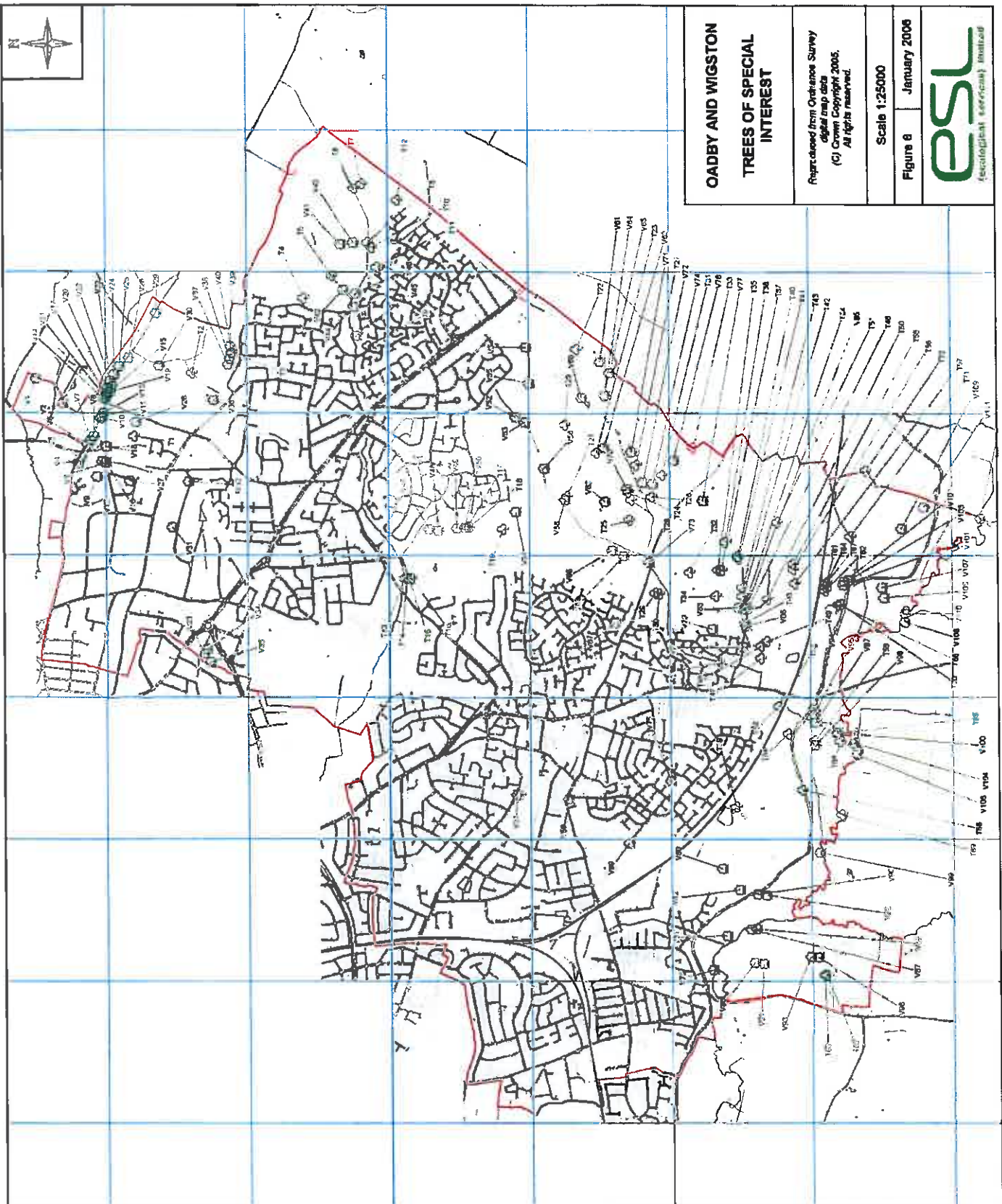
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Figure 5 January 2008



ecological services limited



Key

- Oadby and Wigston Borough Boundary
- Veteran trees
- Other trees with the potential to support roosting bats

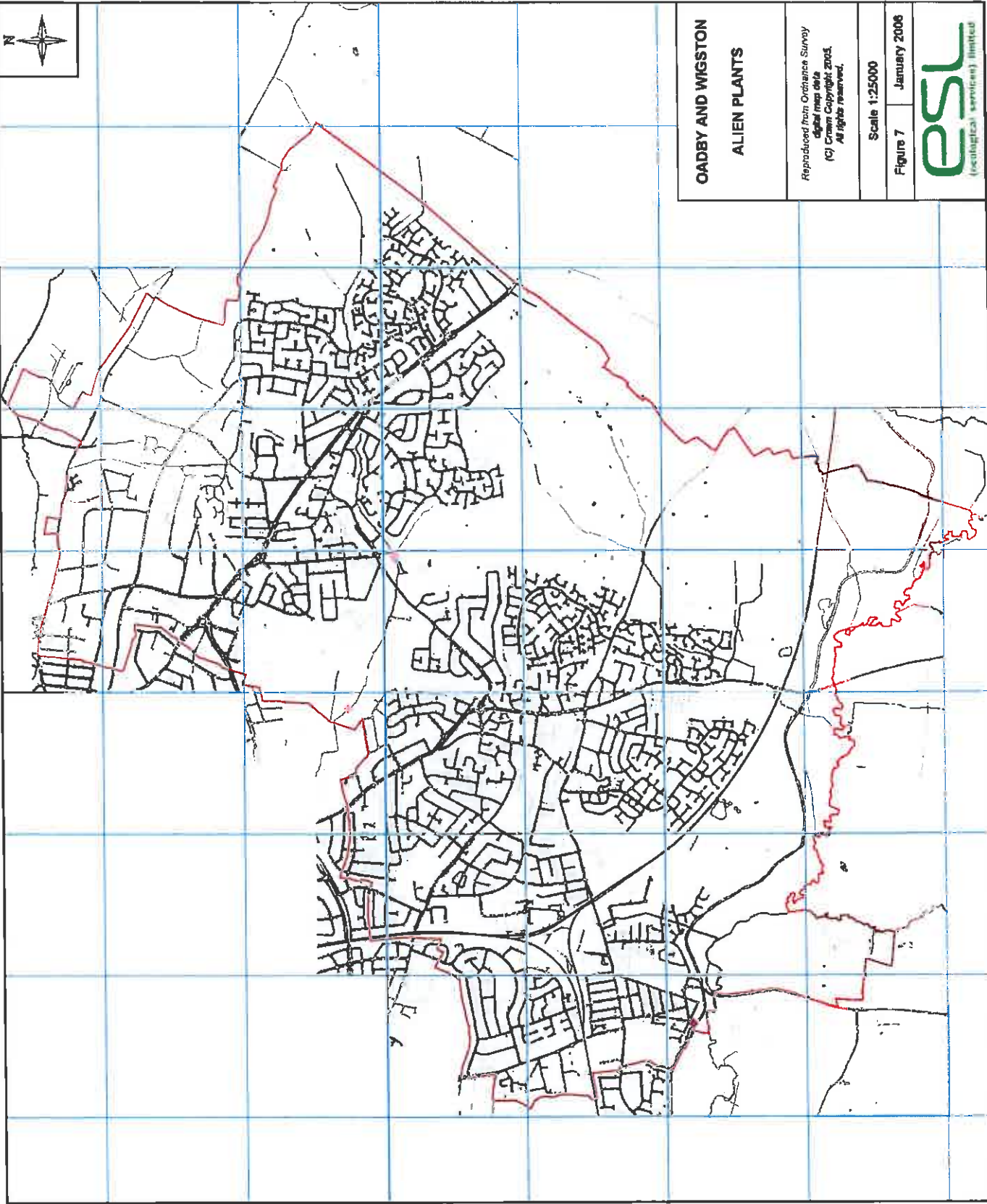
**OADBY AND WIGSTON
TREES OF SPECIAL
INTEREST**

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Figure 8 January 2006





Key

-  Oadby and Wigston Borough Boundary
-  Japanese Knotweed
-  Indian Balsam

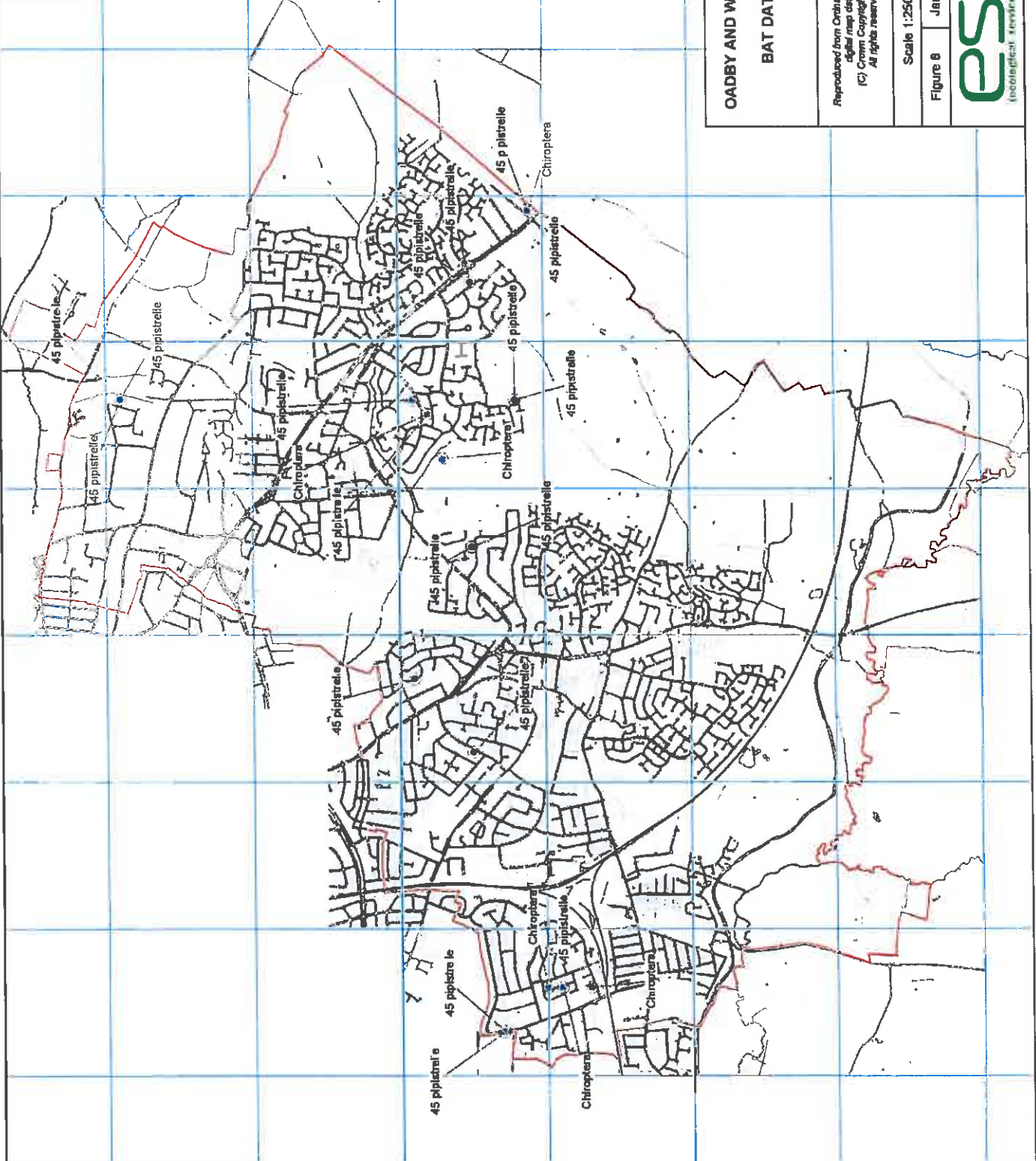
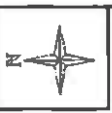
OADBY AND WIGSTON
ALIEN PLANTS

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Figure 7 January 2006





Key

Oadby and Wigston
Borough Boundary

• Bat records

OADBY AND WIGSTON

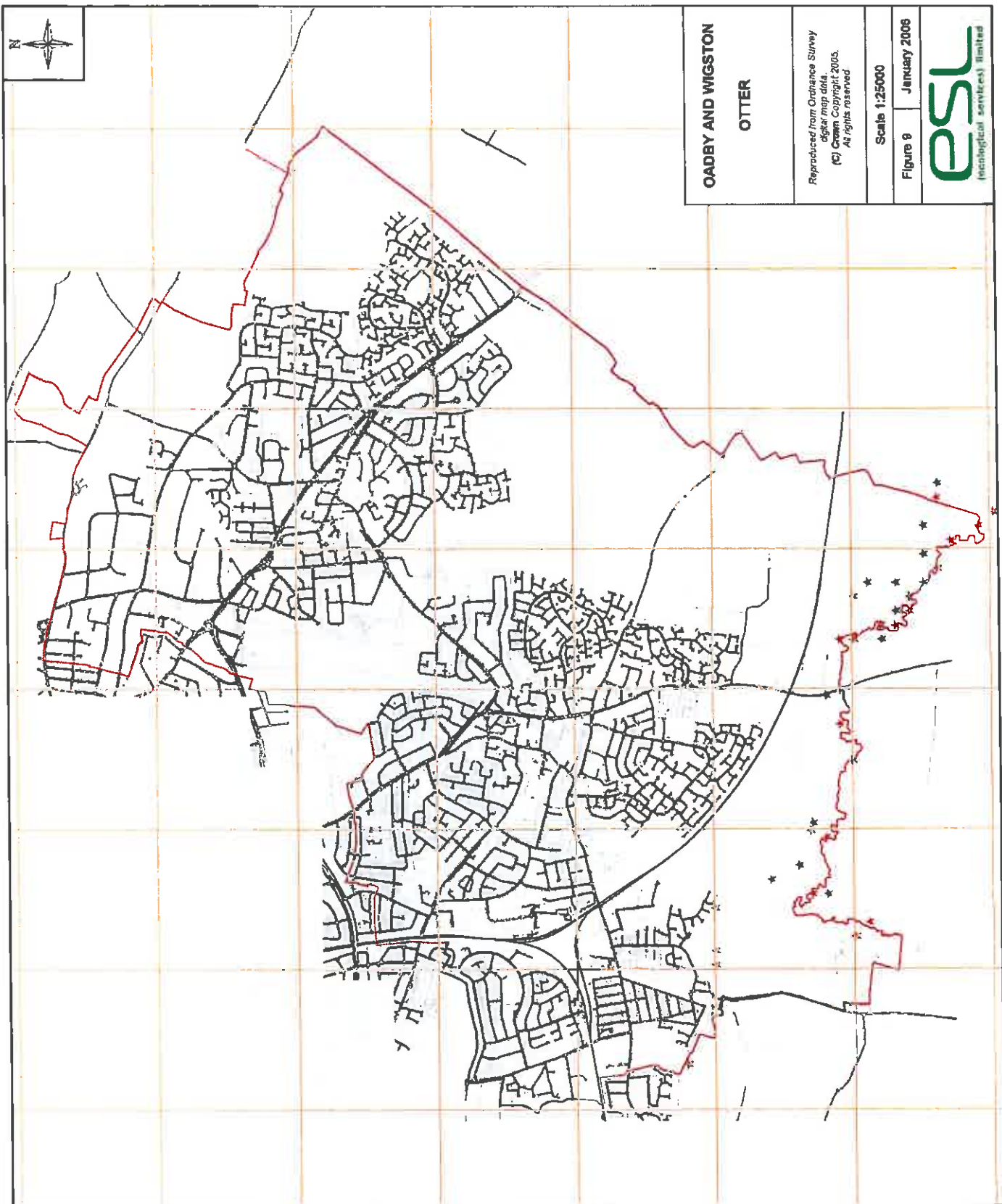
BAT DATA

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Figure 8 January 2008





Key

- Oadby and Wigston Borough Boundary
- ★ Positive field signs recorded by Paul Fisher 2004, 2005
- ★ Positive field signs recorded by ESL 2005

OADBY AND WIGSTON
OTTER

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Figure 9 January 2006



APPENDICIES

The appendices for this document are available on request from the Core Strategy Examination Programme Officer. Please contact programme.officer@oadby-wigston.gov.uk or call 0116 257 2688.

Alternatively contact the Forward Plans team.

