



Owl Homes Ltd

Land at Cherry Orchard Farm, Higham on the Hill

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

June 2023

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been prepared by FPCR Environment & Design Ltd. on behalf of Owl Homes on an area of land to the south of Wood Lane at Cherry Orchard Farm, Higham on the Hill (central OS grid reference SP 37770 95331), here in referred to as 'the Site'. This document sets out details of the proposed ecological protection, mitigation and enhancement measures for retained and newly created habitats within the site and their long-term habitat management and review, to discharge draft condition 12 of the outline planning permission (Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council ref: 21/01147/OUT) which states:

'An Ecological Management Plan, including long term objectives, management responsibilities and maintenance schedules for all landscape areas, other than small privately owned, domestic gardens, shall be submitted with any reserved matters application. The management plan shall be in accordance with the Ecological Appraisal (received 22/10/21) and include provision of bird & bat boxes, and details of the proposed planting which must consist of locally native species only. The landscape management plan shall be carried out as per the approved details

Reason: To ensure the establishment of proposed habitats and their long-term management and that the work is carried out within a reasonable period and thereafter maintained in accordance with Policy DM10 of the adopted Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan.'

- 1.2 The UK Government now places great importance on the delivery of sustainable and co-ordinated green infrastructure as a key component of its sustainable development agenda. At a local level Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council has policies supporting the retention, protection and enhancement of ecological assets (in particular Policy 12 of the Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan 2020-2039, February 2022).
- 1.3 The Site is located on the northern edge of Nuneaton, Leicestershire, to the west of Higham on the Hill. Arable and pasture fields wrap around the southern and western aspect of the site with Wood Lane bordering the northern edge of the site, beyond which lies residential housing, which also binds the east of the Site.
- 1.4 Development proposals involve the development of 61 residential dwellings, associated infrastructure and soft landscaping at the Site in accordance with the corresponding outline application, subject to a series of conditions. The Landscape Infrastructure Proposals (FPCR Drawing Ref. 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001, 3rd April 2023) are provided at Figure 1. The associated Biodiversity Impact Assessment Technical Note is provided separately (FPCR May 2023).

2.0 SITE BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 2.1 The Site is 2.52 hectares (ha) and predominately comprises a ploughed arable field. This is bordered to the north west and west by native species hedgerows, with and a native tree line to the north east and fencing along the east of the Site. The other habitat is native mixed scrub which borders the western hedgerow.
- 2.2 Habitats were initially assessed by FPCR in 2020 with updating Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Habitat Condition Assessment on 14th March 2023.

- 2.3 Based on the Habitat Condition Assessment and the current landscape proposals (FPCR Drawing Ref. 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001, 3rd April 2023) a Biodiversity Impact Assessment was conducted using Defra 4.0, the details of which are provided separately (FPCR May 2023).

3.0 ECOLOGICAL PROTECTION & MITIGATION MEASURES

Habitats

- 3.1 The Site predominantly comprised ploughed arable land with margins of hedgerows, a treeline and dense, continuous scrub.
- 3.2 The majority of the footprint of the scheme falls within habitats of lower ecological value and seeks to retain existing habitats of value wherever feasible.
- 3.3 The northern and western edges of the site are demarked by native hedgerow, and a native tree line with a mature belt of dense continuous scrub surrounding the hedgerow along the western edge of the Site that formed a strong habitat corridor as well as a visual screen and defined boundary to the site.
- 3.4 The access from Wood Lane will coincide with a section of this mature belt of scrub along the northern edge of the site. Therefore, removal of some of this Treeline habitat is unavoidable to facilitate this development. The remainder of this habitat along the western edge, and the eastern and western extents of the northern boundary of the Site will be retained and protected.
- 3.5 To mitigate the proposed loss of the tree line to facilitate the Site access, new trees will be planted. The grassland creation along the west and south of Site will be incorporated with this planting to maximise biodiversity gains.
- 3.6 The following are to be retained within green infrastructure within the development:
- Retention of c.266m of native hedgerow;
 - Retention of c.63m of native tree line;
 - Retention of c. 0.1107 ha of dense scrub;
- 3.7 Retained will be protected throughout the construction period with Heras fencing erected prior to construction works commencing. Standard root protections measures (BS 5837 2012) will be implemented to protect hedgerows and trees. The fencing will be checked regularly (preferably weekly) to ensure integrity and correct positioning, with repairs made as necessary. No materials will be stored within the fenced areas.
- 3.8 The loss of ploughed arable land (formerly grassland) will be mitigated through the establishment of meadow grassland areas and tussock grassland around the western edge of the residential area as well as south of the Public Open Space (POS) in the south of the site. These are set out in Section 4.
- 3.9 The retained habitats will be subject to ecologically sensitive management in the long-term as set out in Section 5.

Fauna

- A small transient population of grass snake is present locally;
- Notable mammals including badgers, and hedgehog are present in the wider area;
- Records of Great crested newts are present in the wider area;

- Habitats suitable to support foraging and breeding farmland birds occur within and at the perimeter of the site.
- 3.10 Precautionary working methods of vegetation removal and any additional measures to protect fauna during construction are presented within the ecological Appraisal¹. The Landscape design has incorporated open space that provides habitats that will continue to allow fauna to travel through the site and utilise the foraging opportunities that shall be retained and created within the site. In particular and in line with Condition 12, the retained hedgerow, associated scrub and newly created open green space along the western boundary of the site is an important feature of the landscape design as a strategic link to support woodland connectivity and enhanced bat foraging network.
- 3.11 A sensitive lighting scheme is to be implemented with regard to guidance in condition 10 of the outline planning permission – September 2021 to mitigate the impact and design of artificial light on bats², and the Institution of Lighting Professionals Guidance Notes³ The Street Lighting Layout (LL1583-001 – 25.04.23 - AL) ensures light spill onto boundary scrub, trees and perimeter hedgerows is minimal (less than 1 lux) to minimise the potential effects of light spill to light sensitive bat and other wildlife due to artificial lighting.
- 3.12 Further enhancements for fauna relevant to the context of the site are detailed below in Section 4.

4.0 ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT

- 4.1 The following new habitats will be created within the development (9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-, 3rd April 2023)
- Broadleaved Trees
 - Non-native Hedgerows
 - Native Mix Species Hedgerows
 - Ornamental Shrubs
 - Native Scrub Mix
 - Wet grassland
 - Amenity Grassland
 - Tussock Meadow Grassland
- 4.2 The retained northwester and western boundary of hedgerow and dense, continuous scrub and will be put into management to maintain and enhance their biodiversity value.

¹ FPCR, Ecological Appraisal, May 2023

² Bat Conservation Trust. 2011. Statement on the Impact and Design of Artificial Light on Bats.

³ Institute of Lighting Professionals (ILP) and Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), 2018. Guidance Note 8 Bats and Artificial Lighting.

Biodiversity Net Gain

- 4.1 Based on the 14th March 2023 Habitat Condition Assessment and the current landscape proposals (9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-, 3rd April 2023) a Biodiversity Impact Assessment was conducted using Defra 4.0, the details of which are provided in the associated Biodiversity Technical Specification – FPCR May 2023.
- 4.2 In summary, there is a generous Green infrastructure provision in the west of the site which includes retention of habitats of high biodiversity value resulting in a net gain of 0.12 biodiversity units and a net gain of 1.23 hedgerow units. Refer to the associated report for further details.

5.0 ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

- 5.1 The overarching objective for the site is to maintain and enhance the nature conservation value of the retained habitats, whilst contributing to objectives of national, regional and local biodiversity strategies.
- 5.2 The following tables (Tables 1 – 4) provide the objectives, detailed management both during the construction phase to create habitats as well as in the first five years post construction, followed by the monitoring regime and success indicators for each retained and created habitat across the site as a whole.
- 5.3 The schedule for management actions is specified within Table 3 and must be adhered to in order to meet the objective habitat conditions by Year 5 post construction.
- 5.4 At 5 years post construction, this Plan is to be reviewed and amended appropriately by a suitably qualified Ecologist and agreed with the LPA in order for management to be rolled forwards beyond the 5-year range of this Plan for a minimum of **30 years**. This is necessary to ensure that the retained and created habitat continue to be appropriately managed in the context of the housing development but also that they maximise their biodiversity value in line with national, regional and local policy.

6.0 LANDSCAPE FEATURES & ECOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION

- 6.1 The following section outlines the specification and implementation, with **Section 5** outlining the works programme and management regime. The approach is inline with the Site Wide LEMP, the following details cover the proposed landscape specification.

Tree Planting

- 6.2 New trees should be planted between October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost. This will accord with BS 8545:2014. Trees are to be mulched using wood chippings or bark to establish a 1m diameter around the tree stem.
- 6.3 New tree planting species and planting are detailed in the Landscape plan 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023.

Native Hedgerow Planting

- 6.4 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principle Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. New native hedgerows will be created as part of the development along sections of the development site perimeter.

- 6.5 New hedgerows will be planted during the planting season (October to March inclusive) and will comprise mixed, native species planting as detailed in the Landscape plan 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023.

Scrub

- 6.6 New native scrub will be created as part of the development along the southern site perimeter. It is to consist of all native species and with the species list and planting as detailed in the landscape plan 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023.

Amenity Grassland

- 6.7 Grassed areas to be formed of a combination of turf, and amenity seed mix are shown on the landscape plan 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023. Turf is to be installed where immediate establishment is required, to be confirmed by client. Edges and short sward amenity grassland areas will be established **Emorsgate EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture**, sown as per the manufacturer's instruction.
- 6.8 The above seed mix includes many perennial species that can be slow to germinate and grow. Ground cover will therefore likely take longer to develop than conventional lawn sowings and may take 12-18 months to knit together as turf. Newly seeded areas will therefore be protected to prevent seedling destruction by pedestrians.
- 6.9 Preparation of the soil for seeding is detailed in the landscape plan 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023

Turf

- 6.10 Turf Areas with Rowland Medallion Turf. Turf should be a healthy, vigorous grass sward, free from the visible effects of pests, weeds and disease. In appearance, a closely knit, continuous ground cover of even density, height and colour. All turfing operations to conform with 'British Standard 3969:1998 Recommendations for Turf for General Purposes'.
- 6.11 Prepare ground to a fine tilth breaking up and clods of earth and rake to contours. Stone pick the area removing any material 50mm and over. Lightly roll or firm the soil to avoid any soft areas, and repeat until the ground is evenly firm and level (but not compacted). The area to be turfed will be watered prior to laying turfs.
- 6.12 Turf to be laid on day of delivery. Turf to be supplied in rolls, not dried out or yellowed, to be undamaged without holes or torn or ripped edges. Turf grown on any nylon matting will not be accepted. Turf will be weed free and of a uniform size and thickness.
- 6.13 Turf must be laid butt jointed with no gaps or overlapping, laid from suitably sized running boards so not to damage turf. Walking over or standing on the turves will not be allowed until fully established. The finished surface level of grassed areas is set above the height of adjacent hard surfacing to a minimum 10mm compacted level above adjacent hard surface levels or sufficient to enable effective mowing of the grass without the potential for damaging mower blades against kerbs.
- 6.14 Turf areas should be watered immediately after laying as necessary to ensure the establishment and continued thriving of turfing areas. Thereafter for the first week turf should be water once a day. In hot weather conditions, for best results, watering should take place twice a day. Wet to full

depth of topsoil. Fencing erected on completion of turfing to communal areas. Chestnut pale fencing to BS 1722-4, 1.2 m high. Removal after grass is well established. The fencing will remain the property of the contractor.

Meadow Grassland

- 6.15 Grassed areas to with the aim of achieving other neutral grassland in moderate condition, to the west of the site landscape plan (9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023.) **will be sown with Emorsgate EM3 – General Purpose Meadow Mixture** and will be sown as per the manufacturer's instruction. Preparation of the soil for seeding is detailed in the landscape plan 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023

SuDS Wet Grassland

- 6.16 Area of SuDS wet grassland is to aim to achieve SuDS habitat in moderate condition (9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023.). It will be sown with **Emorsgate EM8 – Meadow Mixture For Wetlands** and will be sown as per the manufacturer's instruction. Preparation of the soil for seeding is detailed in the landscape plan 9882-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001 – FPCR 2023

Faunal Species Enhancements and Opportunities – Figure 2

- 6.17 Newly created and enhanced habitats will offer increased opportunities and commuting and foraging resources for a range of wildlife, including badger, bats, birds, amphibians, reptiles and other priority species such as hedgehog. In order to further increase opportunities for notable fauna which are known to be present on site or could potentially utilise on-site habitats, additional species-specific enhancements will be provided, details of which are outlined below.

Bats

Roosting Bats

- 6.18 10 bat boxes will be installed within new dwellings, comprising:

- 5 Vivara Pro Build-in Woodstone Bat Tubes (or similar/equivalent designs); and
- 5 Vivara Pro Build-in WoodStone Bat Boxes (or similar/equivalent designs)

Proposed bat box locations are shown in Figure 2. Bat boxes and tubes should be installed as high as possible (at least 2.5m) onto gable walls below the gable apex of dwellings and not directly above windows or within the immediate area of artificial lighting and with a clear flight path. South-west, south and south-east facing aspects will be favoured, and north-facing aspects avoided. Boxes can be installed anytime of the year.

Birds

- 6.19 10 bird boxes will be installed within new dwellings (see Figure 2). These will provide enhanced nesting opportunities for a range of local bird species and will comprise the following:
- 3 Vivara Pro Build-In Half Open Nest Boxes (or similar/equivalent designs) (installed at a minimum of 3m height);

- 3 Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Boxes (or similar/equivalent designs); (installed at a minimum of 2m height)
 - 2 Manthorpe Swift Bricks (or equivalent designs) (in the gable wall at least 5 metres high)
- 6.20 Bird boxes should be installed in sheltered positions close to the eaves of new buildings, favouring locations where there is unimpeded access for birds, and avoiding south-facing aspects. Boxes can be installed anytime of the year.

Hedgehogs

- 6.21 To maintain connectivity across the site to created habitats, hedgehog holes measuring 15cm x15cm will be installed at the base of garden fences across the site during construction, or alternatively 'hedgehog friendly' concrete gravel boards that incorporate pre-cast holes will be used. Proposed hedgehog hole locations and access routes are depicted within Figure 2. To deter subsequent blockage by householders, signage is recommended to be installed above access points to inform residents of the purpose of the hedgehog holes⁴.

⁴ For example see <https://shop.brentlodge.org/2-hedgehog-walkway-signs>

Table 1: Management features, objectives, outline management & success indicators

Note: The Years mentioned in the final column are number of years from the creation or onset of enhancement work

FEATURE & LOCATION	OBJECTIVE & RATIONALE	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED
1. Retained Trees and RPAs Existing tree line along the eastern portion of the northern boundary	Protect existing onsite tree resource – Existing trees have intrinsic nature conservation value	Erect protective fencing	- Remove litter - Inspect and undertake pruning if required.	- Healthy mature tree stock - No litter or non-native plants - Maintaining 'Moderate' condition by Yr 5
2. Retained Dense/Continuous Scrub Existing Scrub along western Site boundary	Protect existing onsite scrub resource and enhance where possible – Scrub provides habitat connectivity and nesting / foraging commuting habitat for fauna across the site.	Erect temporary protective fencing	- Remove litter - Cut annually on rotation in accordance with prescribed regime	- No litter or non-native plants - Aim to maintain at least current condition, and aim for at least 'poor' condition, Aspire and aspiring to enhance to 'Moderate' condition by year 5.
3. Native Scrub Mix Established along the southern boundary	Enhance and expand the onsite scrub and tree resource and increase foraging opportunities for local fauna – To complement and expand on the existing resource and increase biodiversity and ecotones to benefit local fauna.	Plant and establish woody species planting	- Remove litter - Maintain good health of new planting	- Healthy self-sustaining hedge stock by Yr 5 - No dead / dying specimens - No litter or non-native plants
4. Broadleaf trees Planted throughout the residential building site, and in the green open space	Enhance and expand the onsite tree and hedgerow resource and increase foraging opportunities for local fauna – To complement and expand on the existing resource and increase biodiversity and ecotones to benefit local fauna.	Plant and establish woody species planting	- Remove litter - Maintain good health of new planting	- Healthy self-sustaining woody stock by Yr 5 - No dead / dying specimens - No litter or non-native plants - Aim for at least 'poor' condition. Aspire to be in 'Moderate' condition by Yr 10
5. Single Species & Native Mixed Hedgerows Planted at the Northern boundary and along the west and south of the Site separating the development and the green open space.	Enhance and expand the onsite hedgerows – To maximise habitat connectivity where possible.	Plant and establish native hedgerows in the areas of green open space and non-native single species hedgerows in the development area.	- Remove litter - Formative pruning / cutting - Maintain good health of new planting	- Healthy self-sustaining hedge stock by Yr 5 - No dead / dying specimens - No litter or non-native plants - Aim to be in 'Moderate' condition by Yr 10
6. SuDS Wetland Grassland Established in and around the SuDS basin.	Create wildflower-rich wetland grassland in the SuDS area. No wetland grassland onsite currently, would therefore maximise biodiversity by creating a new area of grassland to benefit wildlife.	- Remove existing vegetation. - Prepare seedbed. - Sow prescribed seed mix.	- Manage by cutting and removing arisings in accordance with prescribed cutting regime - Spot treat and reseed as required	- Healthy self-sustaining grassland sward by Yr 3 - Aim for at least 'Moderate' condition, Aspire to be in 'Good' condition by Yr 5
7. Turf and Amenity Grassland Established as buffers between development and Tussock Grassland	Create tidy grassland in formal areas of open space To create pleasant and usable spaces for future residents.	- Remove existing vegetation. - Prepare seedbed. - Sow prescribed seed mix.	- Manage by mowing and removing arisings in accordance with prescribed mowing regime - Spot treat and reseed as required	- Healthy self-sustaining grassland sward by Yr 3 - Aim for at least 'poor' condition, Aspire to be in 'Moderate' condition by Yr 5
8. Tussock Meadow Grassland Throughout western and southern Site extent.	Create wildflower-rich grassland in informal areas of open space No wildflower-rich grassland onsite currently, would therefore maximise biodiversity of the areas of grassland remaining to benefit wildlife.	- Remove existing vegetation. - Prepare seedbed. - Sow prescribed seed mix.	- Manage by mowing and removing arisings in accordance with prescribed mowing regime - Spot treat and reseed as required	- Healthy self-sustaining grassland sward by Yr 3 - Aim to be in 'Moderate' condition by Yr 5

Table 2: Detailed management to achieve objectives

FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION
1. Retained Trees and RPAs	Erect protective 2.3m tall mesh welded fencing around retained tree and hedgerow resources as required by BS5837.	- Maintain free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants. - Inspect trees at least every five years or following major storm events to ensure they are safe. Any pruning necessary to be undertaken by an Arboricultural Association approved Tree Surgeon.
2. Retained Dense/Continuous Scrub and Hedgerows	Erect temporary protective fencing, approx. 2m from outer edge of retained scrub and along retained southern hedge as per detailed in Ecological Construction Method Statement.	- Maintain free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants - Retained hedges to be cut annually with half of each hedge cut on a rotational basis during winter, avoiding bird breeding season (March – September) and periods of heavy frost. Cuttings removed from site. - Within retained scrub maintain a good age range – all of the following are present: seedlings, young shrubs and mature shrubs. - Pernicious weeds and invasive species make up less than 5% of the ground cover through treatment (if necessary) of hedge base and scrub edge habitat. - Manage scrub with a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or herbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat(s).
3. Broadleaf Trees	- Planting will be between end of October and March with periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost should be avoided. - Species planted as specified in GL1914 01 Infrastructure Proposals Plan - Suitable rabbit guards, fencing, or shelters will be used to protect plants from damage until established. Tree guards will be removed once the trees and shrubs are established. - Water as necessary during establishment.	- Subject to two visits annually, once in growing season (April – September) and once in dormant season (October – March). - Water during prolonged dry weather during the growing season (April – September). - For the first three years after planting, maintain a weed free area of at least 1m diameter around each tree/plant. Use a suitable translocated herbicide such as “Round-up” glyphosate herbicide during summer visit. Dead weed material shall be removed during the following visit to site; - Check and tighten tree supports / firm up in ground if necessary. - Once established well, remove all stakes, ties, spacers, tubes etc. and make good surfaces disturbed, filling any holes with suitable topsoil. - For the first five years all dead and dying specimens are to be replaced with a tree/plant of either the same species or similar species as those existing. This is to allow some flexibility and to avoid problems encountered with ‘Same Tree Disease’; - Prune back any diseased or rotten wood (including the removal of main stems and limbs) back to sound wood. A suitably skilled and qualified arboriculturist shall carry out such pruning. - Top up mulch levels where necessary. - Maintain free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants.

FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION
4. Single Species & Native Mixed Hedgerows	- Planting will be between end of October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost. - Ground preparation will include the strimming and spraying of a planting strip with glyphosate herbicide at least three weeks prior to planting. - Species planted as specified in GL1914 01 Infrastructure Proposals Plan - Until the new planting is established, formative pruning will be undertaken once annually to keep the hedgerow tidy and encourage a dense growth form. Weeding by hand or using glyphosate as appropriate should be undertaken around the base of the plants, three times per year. - Suitable rabbit guards, fencing, or shelters will be used to protect plants from damage until established. - Water as necessary during establishment.	- Subject to two visits annually, once in growing season (April – September) and once in dormant season (October – March). - Water during prolonged dry weather during the growing season (April – September). - Tree guards and stakes will be reviewed and removed as necessary after 3-5 years. - For the first five years all dead and dying specimens, including both planted tree and hedgerow species specimens, are to be replaced with a tree/plant of either the same species or similar species as those existing. This is to allow some flexibility and to avoid problems encountered with 'Same Tree Disease'. - Urban trees adjacent to the hedgerow will be left uncut unless damaged/diseased limbs or hedgerow sections require removal to promote overall tree health or removal is required for health and safety reasons. - Prune back any diseased or rotten wood (including the removal of main stems and limbs) back to sound wood. A suitably skilled and qualified arboriculturist shall carry out such pruning. - Trimming/cutting will be undertaken between October and February to avoid the nesting bird season. - All cut material will be removed from the site. No burning on site will occur. - Hedgerows will achieve height and width in excess of 1.5m. - Gap to ground and canopy will be less than 0.5m for 90% of the length. - Gaps will be less than 10% in length and no canopy gaps more than 5m. - More than 90% of the hedgerow and base will be free of non-native species. - Maintain free of litter
5. Native Scrub Mix	- Planting will be completed between the end of October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost. - Suitable rabbit guards, fencing, or shelters will be used to protect plants from damage until established. Tree guards will be removed once the trees and shrubs are established. - Water as necessary during establishment.	- All plants shall be checked and firmed up in the ground as necessary. - Newly planted trees should be watered during prolonged dry weather during the growing season (April – September). - For at least the first three years after planting, weeding should be undertaken to maintain a weed free area of at least 1m diameter around each tree/plant. Weed growth within planting areas shall be eliminated during the summer visits (April to August) with a suitable translocated herbicide, in line with the manufacturer's instructions and in compliance with the Pesticides Acts (1998). - Tree and/or shrub shelters, if fitted, shall be lifted as necessary to achieve weed control, and re-firmed in the ground after completion of the work. Dead weed material shall be removed during the following visit to site. - Check and tighten tree supports. If the tree has established well, then remove all stakes, ties, spacers, tubes etc. and make good surfaces disturbed, filling any holes with suitable topsoil. - For the first five years all dead and dying specimens are to be replaced with a tree/plant of either the same species or similar species as those existing. This is to allow some flexibility and to avoid problems encountered with 'Same Tree Disease'. - Prune back any diseased or rotten wood (including the removal of main stems and limbs) back to sound wood. A suitably skilled and qualified arboriculturist shall carry out such pruning. - Top-up mulch levels where necessary. - Pernicious weeds and invasive species make up less than 5% of the ground cover through treatment (if necessary). - Moderate condition scrub will have at least three woody species with no one species comprising more than 75% of the cover. - Manage scrub with a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or herbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat(s).

FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION
6. SuDs Wet Grassland	- Removal of the topsoil to allow sowing into less fertile subsoil. - Cultivate and prepare fine tilth for the seedbed. - Leave fallow and regularly spray off any seedling growth with a non-selective herbicide to maintain a clean seedbed until mid-September. - Sow EM8 Meadow Mixture For Wetlands Emorsgate Seeds (or similar) at a rate of 4g/m² in autumn or spring when the soil is moist but not wet. - Surface sow and do not incorporate or cover the seed but form in with a roll, or by treading to give good soil contact. - Annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season can be controlled by topping, cutting or spot herbicide. - Cutting on a rotational basis from the second year onward with areas being either cut twice annually, once in early spring (March) and late summer (late August-September) or once during either early spring OR late summer. This will provide species sufficient time to set seed. - Cutting the sward on a rotational basis leaving 30% of the grassland uncut on each occasion. - Water as necessary during establishment. - All litter, stones or other debris should be collected and removed by the Contractor immediately prior to grass cutting operations. - Reseed areas which do not establish, are damaged or die. Cover of bare ground will be less than 10% on area - Arisings will be left in situ for c.48hours prior removal. - Water as necessary during establishment.	- Cut twice annually in late July – August and early spring to c.150mm on a rotational basis (50% cut each year), when grassland areas dry. Can only if conditions allow but all cuts must avoid April – July. - All arisings will be left in-situ for at least 48 hours. Depending on the volume of material removed, this can be left 3-5m from the basin to decompose natural and provide microhabitat for invertebrate species or removed to a designated composting area. - Pernicious weeds should be treated using a herbicide approved for use near water once the sward height reaches 100mm. Care should be taken when using herbicide adjacent to riparian and aquatic habitats to prevent pollution of such habitats. - Cover of scrub and bramble less than 5% through management and maintenance. - Any worn areas to be reseeded as required.
7. Turf and Amenity Grassland	- Remove existing vegetation by cutting and/or herbicide treatment. - Ground raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth. - Surface sow and do not incorporate or cover the seed but form in with a roll, or by treading to give good soil contact. - Sow EL1 Flowering Lawn Mix Emorsgate Seeds (or similar) at a rate of 4g/m² in autumn or spring. - During initial establishment amenity areas will be mown to a minimum height of 50mm six to eight weeks after germination and regularly (suggest fortnightly) thereafter throughout the growing season or whenever the grass reaches a height of 60mm. Mowing will be avoided during wet conditions. - Annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season can be controlled by topping, cutting or spot herbicide. - Water as necessary during establishment.	- Mow regularly (e.g. every 2-4 weeks throughout growing season), ensuring sward height does not exceed 70mm to remain appropriate for recreational use. - Mow during appropriate weather, avoiding sustained wet periods or heavy frost, snow, and waterlogging and will ideally avoid July and August (in order to encourage seed setting and dispersal). - Mow to a height of 25-35mm. - Use appropriate machinery, using equipment suitable to the task for sections next to fences, walls, kerbs, paths and other boundaries / obstacles. - Leave an uncut sward at the base of trees (500mm radius minimum). - Take care to remove litter and other debris prior to mowing - If any areas failing within first 5 years, overseed at rate of 20g/m².

FEATURE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	DETAILED MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – POST CONSTRUCTION
8. Tussock Meadow Grassland	- Remove existing vegetation by cutting and/or herbicide treatment. - Cultivate and prepare fine tilth for the seedbed. - Leave fallow and regularly spray off any seedling growth with a non-selective herbicide to maintain a clean seedbed until mid-September. - Sow EM3 Special General Purpose Emorsgate Seeds (or similar) at a rate of 4g/m² in autumn or spring. - Annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season can be controlled by topping, cutting or spot herbicide. - Mowing on a rotational basis from the second year onward with areas being either mown twice annually, once in early spring (March) and late summer (late August-September) or once during either early spring OR late summer. This will provide wildflowers sufficient time to set seed. - Cutting the sward on a rotational basis leaving 30% of the grassland uncut on each occasion. - Water as necessary during establishment. - All litter, stones or other debris should be collected and removed by the Contractor immediately prior to grass cutting operations. - Reseed areas which do not establish, are damaged or die. Cover of bare ground will be less than 10% on area - Arisings will be left in situ for c.48hours prior removal. - Water as necessary during establishment.	- The tussocky meadow is to be cut in late August / early September to a height c.150mm (with additional cuts in Autumn or Spring if required). Mow during appropriate weather, avoiding sustained wet periods. - Use appropriate machinery, using equipment suitable to the task for sections next to fences, walls, kerbs, paths and other boundaries / obstacles. - Regular inspections for invasive weeds (at least twice annually), with any invasive weeds identified to be controlled as necessary. Spot spray with a herbicide, or hand pull for undesirable and persistent weed growth like docks and thistles. Undesirable species and physical damage will be managed to below 5% cover. - All arisings will be left in situ for 48 hours to allow appropriate time for seeds to fall and any invertebrates to move back into the sward. Arisings will then be removed to prevent enrichment of the soil through decomposition. Arisings removed from species-rich meadow grassland can be placed in piles not adjacent to public access routes or waterways, to provide microhabitat for invertebrates and small mammals. Otherwise, these should be removed from the site. - Reseed areas which do not establish, are damaged or die. Cover of bare ground will be less than 10% on area. - Leave an uncut sward at the base of trees (500mm radius minimum). - Take care to remove litter and other debris prior to mowing - Do not apply any fertiliser. - Any worn areas to be reseeded as required. Cover of bare ground will be between 1 - 5% on area. - Particular care shall be exercised when mowing or strimming around trees and hedgerows or other structures. - Cover of bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub and bramble less than 5% through management and maintenance.

Table 3: Monitoring programme - construction phase

FEATURE & LOCATION	OUTLINE MANAGEMENT TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	SUPERVISION	COMMENT
1. Retained Trees and RPAs	Erect protective fencing	Not required	
2. Retained Scrub	Erect protective fencing	Not required	
3. Broadleaf Tree	Plant and establish woody species planting	Partial	Check with ecologist / landscape architect before ordering plants
4. Single Species & Native Mixed Hedgerow	Plant and establish native species hedgerows	Partial	Check with ecologist / landscape architect before ordering plants
5. Native Scrub Mix	Plant and establish woody species planting	Partial	Check with ecologist / landscape architect before ordering plants
6. SuDS (Wetland Grassland Mix)	- Prepare seedbed. - Sow prescribed seed mix.	- Not required - Partial	Check with ecologist / landscape architect before ordering seed mix
7. Turf & Amenity Grassland	- Remove existing vegetation. - Prepare seedbed. - Sow prescribed seed mix.	- Not required - Not required - Partial	Check with ecologist / landscape architect before ordering seed mix
8. Tussock Meadow Grassland	- Remove existing vegetation. - Prepare seedbed. - Sow prescribed seed mix.	- Not required - Not required - Partial	Check with ecologist / landscape architect before ordering seed mix
11. Review of Management Plan	Not applicable at construction phase but required at end of 5th Year	Required	Will require ecologist to determine whether 5-year objectives have been met.

Table 4: Monitoring programme - post construction

FEATURE & LOCATION	MONITORING	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY YEAR 5
1. Retained Trees and RPAs	- Have trees been inspected? - Has any required pruning or felling been conducted by an AA approved specialist? - Trees are free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants.		✓			✓ ✓ ✓	- Trees are safe and in good health - No litter or non-native plants - Micro-habitats for birds, mammals and insects are present e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark - More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.
2. Retained Scrub and Hedgerow	Is scrub and hedge base free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants.		✓ ✓ ✓			✓ ✓ ✓	No litter or non-native plants
3. Broadleaf Trees	- Have trees been inspected? - Has any required pruning or felling been conducted by an AA approved specialist? - Trees are free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants.		✓			✓ ✓ ✓	- Trees are safe and in good health - No litter or non-native plants - Micro-habitats for birds, mammals and insects are present e.g. presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark - More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.
4. Single Species & Native Mixed Hedgerow	- Has initial management and planting taken place? - Have new plants been replaced if failing or diseased? - Are hedges free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants.		✓ ✓ ✓			✓ ✓	- Healthy self-sustaining hedge stock by Yr 5 - No dead / dying specimens - No litter or non-native plants Native species at development edge: - Hedgerows will achieve height and width in excess of 1.5m. - Gap to ground and canopy will be less than 0.5m for 90% of the length - Gaps will be less than 10% in length and no canopy gaps more than 5m. - More than 90% of the hedgerow and base will be free of non-native species.
5. Native Scrub Mix	- Has initial management and planting taken place - Have plants been replaced if failing or diseased? - Is shrub planting free of litter and self-seeded non-native plants. - Is retained scrub and hedge of 'moderate' condition?		✓ ✓ ✓			✓ ✓	- Healthy self-sustaining shrub / tree stock by Yr 5 - No dead / dying specimens - No litter or non-native plants - Moderate condition by Yr 5⁵ - Habitat is representative of UKHab description (where in its natural range). There are at least three woody species, with no one species comprising more than 75% of the cover. - There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition¹ make up less than 5% of ground cover. - The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and/or herbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat(s)

⁵ If this is not achieved by Yr 5, 9. Review of Management Plan should include action to achieve this by Yr 10.

FEATURE & LOCATION	MONITORING	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	INDICATOR THAT OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY YEAR 5
6. SuDS (Wet Grassland)	- Has wetland grassland been created? - Has post sowing management been implemented? - Has long-term management been implemented?		✓			✓	- The habitat parcel contains different plant species that are beneficial for wildlife, for example flowering species providing nectar sources for a range of invertebrates at different times of year. "Invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of WCA1) and others which are to the detriment of native wildlife cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area. - Plant species are mostly native. If non-native species are present, they should not be detrimental to the habitat or native wildlife.
7. Turf and Amenity Grassland	- Has amenity grassland been created? - Has post sowing management been implemented? - Has long-term management been implemented?		✓			✓	- Aesthetically pleasing, closed sward amenity grassland areas, used by residents by Yr 5 - Cover of bracken will be less than 20% - Cover of scrub and bramble will be less than 5%. - Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, - There is an absence of invasive non-native species
8. Tussocky Meadow	- Has meadow grassland been created? - Has post sowing management been implemented? - Has long-term management been implemented?		✓			✓	- Healthy self-sustaining grassland sward by Yr 5 - Varied sward height creating microclimates for insects, birds and small mammals - Cover of bare ground 1 – 5% and scrub (including bramble) <5% - Cover of undesirable species⁶ and damage less than 5% of total grassland area - Maintaining wildflower cover and range of species (9-15 species/m²) across grassland sward by Yr 5⁷
11. Review of Management Plan	Has Management Plan been reviewed at end of 5th Year?					✓	Management Plan has been reviewed and revised plan for next 5 years has been produced

⁶ Undesirable species: Creeping thistle, spear thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, common ragwort, common nettle, marsh ragwort, cow parsley and bracken.

⁷ The data for assessing this is to be obtained from 10 1m x 1m quadrats randomly selected across the habitat. If this is not achieved by Yr 5, 9. Review of Management Plan should include action to achieve this by Yr 10.

7.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 7.1 Retained and newly created habitats will be managed and monitored throughout the period of this Plan (minimum of 30 years) to ensure their ecological diversity is maintained in the long term in tandem with their safety and use. Feedback from site monitoring should be applied to appropriate refinement and / or revision of the plan, so long as the modifications that are agreed are in accordance with the objectives set out at Table 1.
- 7.2 The construction phase management as prescribed at Table 2 will be carried out by specialist contractors and overseen / coordinated by the Construction Site Manager(s). Post construction management as prescribed at Table 2 and monitoring as prescribed at Table 4 will be undertaken / coordinated by a dedicated management company. This will be an independent specialist organisation sustainably funded to deliver and maintain high quality green space.

8.0 REVIEW OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 8.1 The management plan should run in perpetuity but for a minimum of 30 years, with the work programme fully reviewed at the end of the initial five-year period by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist and arboriculturist.
- 8.2 Results of this review should be used to inform changes to the management plan and work programme. The management and monitoring schedule provided here should not be set in stone and will be altered if required in order to ensure that the habitats created within the site reach and maintain their success indicators to maximum value to nature conservation of the site in the long term.

OUTLINE PLANTING NOTES

General

Identification of topsoil and subsoil resources on site will be required to inform the detailed design of tree and planting beds, including the appropriate depth of soil horizons and the requirement for amelioration of the growing medium, prior to planting. If modifications to the soil are necessary, soil ameliorants will be used sparingly. The backfill medium used should be as close as possible in texture and structure to the soil excavated from the tree pit. Ideally the dug soil from the excavated pit should be used as the backfill medium and as far as practicable, replicate the horizons within the original soil profile. Site won topsoil that has been stored in temporary stock piles will be re-tested prior to use. Where site won topsoil is not available, imported topsoil will be used. Topsoil for tree pits and planting beds shall be imported from an approved site, be in accordance with BS3882:2007 and be classified as premium grade. Topsoil for meadow grassland to be in accordance with BS3882:2007 and be classified as low fertility. Topsoil shall, under no circumstances become contaminated by other materials e.g hardcore.

All plant material to be in accordance with BS 3936 Part 1 (1992), 'Nursery Stock Specification for Trees and Shrubs', BS3936 Part 10: 1990 'Nursery Stock Specification for Ground-cover Plants', and 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants' HTA 1985, revised edition March 2002. Any stock planted outside the recognised planting season to be containerised. Containerised plant stock to have fully developed root system within the specified pot size. Where growing-on in the nursery is necessary all plant material is to be re-potted to the next approved pot size, re-spaced to allow for 15-20% growth per growing season, and maintained to healthy vigorous growth irrespective of weather conditions. All planting areas to be weed free prior to planting. Allow for an application of an approved translocated systemic herbicide in line with 1997 Control of Pesticide Regulations and 2003 COSHH.

Existing Trees& Hedgerows

All trees and hedges which are shown for retention should be inspected for safety by a qualified member of the Arboricultural Association and subject to BS 5837 2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction'. They should be protected during all phases of construction with temporary fencing in accordance with BS 5837 2012 and must comply with all applicable planning conditions. Any tree surgery required should also be in accordance with BS 3998 2010. The landscape contractor shall make the Contract Administrator (CA) aware of any notifiable weeds on site.

Hedgerow Planting

Planting trenches to be thoroughly forked over or rotovated to a minimum depth of 350-400mm, ensuring that the subgrade and topsoil are both free draining. All planting beds are to be 90mm below adjacent grass/hard surfaces. All stock to be well watered when planted with 20L of water per m2. Following planting and watering operations, all beds are to be mulched with 50-75mm of mulch (5-75mm particle size, British origin, FSC certified). Bare root native species hedgerow planting to be planted in a double staggered row (DSR), protected by rabbit proof guards with the base pushed flush to ground level, and held in place with a cane. Native hedgerow to be planted at 5 plants per linear m in a double staggered row. Single species hedgerow to be planted at 5 plants per linear m. All hedgerow planting to be fitted with proprietary rabbit guards to prevent browsing by mammals, staked and protected with spiral guard or shrub shelter (Tubex or similar approved) with at least 0.6m in height.

Meadow & Wet Grassland

Removal of the topsoil to allow sowing into less fertile subsoil. Prior to sowing the soil should be ploughed or rotovated and raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth. Fertiliser will not be applied at any point as this will lead to dominance of nutrient loving species such as broad-leaved grasses, nettles and docks.

The seed mix will be sown in accordance with the manufacturers specification to allow space for each species to establish and to produce good ground cover. Seed will be sown in the autumn, winter or spring, selecting a time when the soil is moist and can be worked. Seeding will be sown by hand broadcasting, seed fiddle, spinner, hydra seeding of Cambridge (ribbed) roll will be used for one or two passes to firm and level the surface and create good seed soil contact.

Amenity Grassland

A minimum of 150mm depth topsoil for grassed areas is to be prepared to a fine tilth, all stones over 50mm removed, and firmed to achieve a level surface. Soil levels to be 10mm below or flush with adjacent surfaces. Seed mix to be sown at manufacturers specification. Water all grass areas to maintain healthy growth. An establishment cut of all grassland areas should be undertaken when the grass is 50mm high. Remove any debris, litter and stones and cut the grass to between 25-30mm. Remove all arisings.

Tree Planting

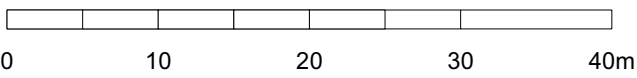
Trees to be planted into prepared tree pits, backfilled with topsoil/soil ameliorants as specified. During the preparation of the tree pit, the soil is disturbed, but the base of the tree pit should remain undisturbed unless there are specific problems such as poor drainage, soil smearing or pans resulting from pit construction which require rectification. At the time of planting, the tree pit diameter is to be 500mm greater than the root ball, wide enough to accommodate roots when fully spread. The natural thickening between the trunk and the root collar (the root flare) shall be at the finished top surface of the planting medium and should not be buried by excess soil or mulch. Trees shall have a 1000mm diameter circle around the base of the trunk to be maintained free from grass and spread with 75mm medium grade mulch (5-75mm particle size and of British origin, FSC certified). Mulch is not to be placed against the stem of the tree. All trees are to be watered-in when planted with a minimum 54L, and then when required within the Maintenance Period to ensure survival. Bareroot trees up to 12-14cm girth are to be single staked - stakes well driven into the ground minimum 300mm into bottom of tree pit, outside of the root ball. Stakes to be pressure treated, round (75cms diameter) peeled, smooth larch or similar. Trees to be secured with plastic/rubber proprietary tree tie, nailed to the stake. All stakes to be pointed at one end, extending above ground by 1/3 of the height of the ground to 1st branch.

Woodland Planting

All trees to be planted in prepared pits of 300x300x300mm for whips. Pits to be backfilled with topsoil/soil ameliorants as above. All plants to be well firmed. All stock to be well watered when planted with a minimum of 4.5L/whip. A weed free space will be maintained around the base of each tree, preferably by the use of mulch mats. All trees to be fitted with proprietary rabbit guards to prevent browsing by mammals, staked and protected with spiral guard or shrub shelter (Tubex or similar approved) with at least 0.6m in height.

NOTES

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KEY

- Site Boundary
- Vegetation to be Retained
- Proposed New Tree
- Proposed Woodland Edge Planting
- Proposed Hedgerow
- Proposed Informal Open Space (1360.93 m2/ 0.13 ha)
- Proposed Accessible Natural Green Space (3451.83 m2/ 0.34 ha)
- Proposed SUD's Feature (654.52 sq m 0.06 ha)
- Grasscrete
- Sewer Easement
- SUDs Feature

Maintenance

Regular visits shall be made for the specified Maintenance Period following practical completion, to maintain all planted areas in a weed and litter free condition. In general, a minimum number of visits to be: tree and shrub areas min. 8 visits per annum, amenity grassland min. 16 visits per annum, meadow grassland min. 2 visits per annum. Amenity grassland is to be cut to achieve a neat and tidy appearance, with a mowing height of 25-30mm. All arisings to be removed from site. Mowing is to be suspended if drought or very wet weather occurs. Maintenance visits to include watering, pruning, pest/disease control, litter removal, checking tree stakes/ties and re-mulching as required. All planting beds to be maintained with mulch (5-75mm particle size, British origin & FSC certified), to a depth of 75mm. All mulch to be pest, disease and weed free and shall not have been treated with any additives. Mulch to be spread carefully so as not to cover shoots and foliage, and to finish 15mm below adjacent surfaces.

DRAFT

P03	10/05/2023	Amended for new layout added native trees.	SDO	EAF
P02	20/04/2023	Updated basin shape and layout.	SDO	EAF
P01	03/04/2023	First Issue.	SDO	EAF
rev	date	description	dm	chk

masterplanning

environmental assessment

landscape design

urban design

ecology

architecture

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project
Wood Lane, Higham on the Hill

drawing title
DETAILED POS PLANTING PLAN

scale
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SDO

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EAF

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S3

issue
P02

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File: K:\9809\9882\LAND\Plans\9882 - Planting Plan.vwx



POS Planting Schedule

INDIVIDUAL TREES

Qty	Latin Name	Common Name	Height	Form	Root Condition	Clear Stem	Girth
6	Acer campestre 'Green Column'	Field maple 'Green Column'	350-400cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min. 200cm	12-14cm
12	Acer campestre 'Street Wise'	Field maple 'Streetwise'	350-400cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min. 200cm	12-14cm
3	Betula pendula	Silver birch	300-350cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min 200cm	12-14cm
3	Prunus avium 'Plena'	Double gean	400-450cm	Extra Heavy Standard	RB	Min 200cm	14-16cm
1	Quercus robur	Common, English oak	300-350cm	Selected Standard	RB	Min 200cm	10-12cm
2	Sorbus aucuparia	Mountain ash or Rowan	350-400cm		RB	Min 200cm	12-14cm
4	Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	Common Lime	400-450cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min 200cm	12-14cm

MIXED NATIVE HEDGEROWS (planted double staggered, 5 plants lin/m)

Qty	Latin Name	Common Name	Height	Form	Root Condition	%
225	Acer campestre	Field maple	60-80cm	Whip	BR	15
150	Cornus sanguinea	Common dogwood	60-80cm	Whip	BR	10
150	Corylus avellana	Hazel, Cobnut	60-80cm	Whip	BR	10
597	Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn	60-80cm	Whip	BR	40
75	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	60-80cm	Whip	BR	5
75	Lonicera periclymenum	Common honeysuckle	60-80cm	Whip	BR	5
150	Sambucus nigra	Common elder	60-80cm	Whip	BR	10
75	Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose	60-80cm	Whip	BR	5

WOODLAND EDGE PLANTING

Qty	Latin Name	Common Name	Height	Form	Root Condition
53	Acer campestre	Field maple	60-80cm	Whip	BR
53	Betula pendula	Silver birch	60-80cm	Whip	B
53	Corylus avellana	Hazel, Cobnut	80-100cm	Whip	BR
53	Crataegus monogyna	Common hawthorn	80-100cm	Whip	BR
18	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	40-60cm	Whip	B
35	Prunus avium	Gean, Wild cherry	60-80cm	Whip	B
53	Sorbus aucuparia	Mountain ash or Rowan	60-80cm	Whip	B
35	Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose	80-100cm	Whip	BR

On-plot Planting Schedule

INDIVIDUAL TREES

Qty	Latin Name	Common Name	Height	Form	Root Condition	Minimum Clear Stem	Girth
3	Acer campestre 'Green Column'	Field maple 'Green Column'	350-400cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min. 200cm	12-14cm
9	Acer campestre 'Nanum'	Field maple 'Nanum'	350-425cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min. 200cm	12-14cm
13	Amelanchier arborea 'Robin Hill'	Amelanchier	350-400cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min 200cm	12-14cm
2	Betula pendula	Silver birch	300-350cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min 200cm	12-14cm
3	Ginkgo biloba 'Tremonia'	Tremonia Maidenhair Tree	350-400cm	Heavy Standard	RB	Min 200cm	12-14cm

HEDGEROWS (planted in a single row, 5 plants lin/m)

Qty	Latin Name	Common Name	Height	Form	Root Condition
987	Prunus lusitanica	Portugal laurel	60-80cm	10-12L	C

PLANTING BEDS

Qty	Latin Name	Common Name	Height	Container Size	Rate/Plants m²
132	Anemranthe lessoniana	New Zealand Wind Grass	30-40cm	3L	---
38	Bergenia 'Bressingham White'	Elephant's ears	20-30cm	5L	5
45	Bergenia cordifolia 'Purpurea'	Elephant's Ears	20-30cm	3L	5
5	Carex buchananii 'Red Rooster'	Bronze Sedge	20-30cm	3L	5
88	Carex morrowii 'Ice Dance'	Ice Dance Japanese Sedge	20-30cm	3L	5
84	Carex oshimensis 'Evergold'	Oshima kan suge	20-30cm	3L	5
8	Choisyia temata 'Sundance'	Mexican orange blossom	40-60cm	5L	3
8	Cistus x laxus 'Snow White'	Rock rose 'Snow White'	40-60cm	3L	3
34	Convolvulus cneorum	Shrubby bindweed	30-40cm	3L	3
13	Elaeagnus x submacrophylla	Ebbinge's silverberry	60-80cm	5L	3
5	Escallonia 'Pride of Donard'		40-60cm	3L	3
13	Euonymus alatus	Burning bush	30-40cm	5L	3
19	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald n Gold'	Euonymus 'Emerald and Gold'	30-40cm	5L	3
34	Euonymus japonicus 'Albomarginatus'	Spindle	40-60cm	5L	3
8	Geranium macrorrhizum	Cranesbill	20-30cm	3L	3
87	Geranium 'Rozanne'	Rozanne Cranesbill	20-30cm	3L	5
15	Geranium x oxonianum	Cranesbill	20-30cm	3L	4
7	Hebe albertiana	Hebe	40-60cm	5L	3
10	Hebe rakaiensis		20-30cm	3L	3
4	Hebe 'Red Edge'	Hebe	30-40cm	3L	3
36	Hebe 'Win Charm'		40-60cm	3L	3
11	Hebe x franciscana 'Blue Gem'	Hebe 'Blue Gem'	40-60cm	5L	3
34	Helianthemum 'Hertfield Brilliant'	Rock rose 'Hertfield Brilliant'	20-30cm	3L	3
11	Hypericum 'Hidcote'		30-40cm	3L	3
10	Hypericum x moserianum	St. John's wort	30-40cm	3L	3
45	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	Lavender 'Hidcote'	30-40 cm	3L	3
11	Lithodora diffusa 'Heavenly Blue'	Purple gromwell 'Heavenly Blue'	30-40cm	5L	3
42	Mahonia aquifolium 'Apollo'	Oregon grape	20-30cm	3L	4
2	Nandina domestica 'Fire Power'	Heavenly bamboo 'Fire Power'	20-30cm	5L	3
4	Nandina domestica 'Twilight'	Heavenly bamboo	20-30cm	5L	3
65	Nepeta 'Six Hills Giant'	Catmint	30-40cm	3L	3
9	Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Little Bunny'	Chinese fountain grass 'Little Bu	30-40cm	3L	5
16	Pennisetum 'Garnet'	Pennisetum or Beard tongue	30-40cm	3L	3
13	Phlomis frutescens	Jerusalem sage	20-30cm	3L	3
15	Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Golf Ball'	Tawhiwhi 'Golf Ball'	30-40cm	6L	3
32	Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Silver Queen'	Tawhiwhi 'Silver Queen'	30-40cm	6L	3
9	Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Tom Thumb'	New Zealand Pittosporum	40-60cm	5L	3
12	Potentilla fruticosa 'Red Ace'	'Red Ace' cinquefoil	20-30cm (D)	3L	3
25	Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	30-40cm	3L	3
15	Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'	Coneflower, Black-eyed Susan	30-40cm	3L	3
5	Salvia nemorosa 'Amethyst'	Balkan clary	20-30cm	3L	3
15	Salvia nemorosa 'Caradonna'	Balkan clary	20-30cm	3L	4
53	Sarcococca hookeriana var. digyna	Sweet Box	20-30cm	5L	4
53	Sarcococca confusa	Christmas box	30-40cm	3L	3
40	Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'		30-40cm	3L	3
16	Stachys byzantina	Lamb's ear	10-20cm	3L	3
19	Viburnum davidii	David's viburnum	20-30cm	5L	3
82	Vinca minor	Lesser periwinkle	20-30cm	3L	5

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45	Bergenia
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8	Choisya
8	Cistus x
34	Convolv
13	Elaeagn
5	Escallon
12	Fuchsia

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Key

Bats and bird boxes

- Bat Box
- Bird Box
- Hedgehog Access Point
- Hedgehog Access Routes