WHLandscape
landscape architecture & arboriculture

CLACKERSBROOK BARN, CHURCH HILL, BROMHAM, CHIPPENHAM, WILTS, SN15 2JJ

LANDSCAPE IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

FOR

NPPF PARAGRAPH 80 DWELLING

On behalf of

MR G. WILKINSON

July 2023

REF: 22.1551

REV:

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APPOINTMENT

WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd (**WH**Landscape) has been appointed by Mr G. Wilkinson to undertake a Landscape Implementation and Maintenance Plan for the proposed residential development of a single low carbon dwelling on land at Clackersbrook Barn, Church Hill, Bromham, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 2JJ.

This report has been undertaken by: Will Harley BSc (Hons) CMLI

Checked by: George Harley BA (Hons) MA CMLI

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document, along with the associated illustrative material, has been prepared to satisfy the landscape mitigation and enhancement requirements of the proposals to provide a new dwelling at Clackersbrook Barn, Church Lane, in the countryside (Berrymore Wood) north-west of Bromham. It has been prepared in conjunction with the recommendations of the Ecological Appraisal prepared by Malford Consulting to produce a woodland glade setting of high ecological and landscape value to accommodate the proposed dwelling. The application will see the redevelopment of the site with a dwelling specifically designed to meet the exacting requirements of Paragraph 80 e) of the NPPF, which sets out the various circumstances which can enable the construction of new isolated dwellings in the open countryside.

1.2 Paragraph 80 e) states:

> ***Planning policies and decisions should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside unless one or more of the following circumstances apply:***
>
> ***e) the design is of exceptional quality, in that it: - is truly outstanding, reflecting the highest standards in architecture, and would help to raise standards of design more generally in rural areas; and - would significantly enhance its immediate setting, and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.***

1.3 Landscape and ecological enhancement form a key part of the proposals, with existing vegetation being retained, managed and enhanced as appropriate, as well as new areas of habitat being created. New planting will focus on creating an appropriate landscape setting for the dwelling while also encouraging species diversity around the site.

1.4 The aim is to not only integrate the proposed development into the landscape but also provide enhancements to the area's landscape structure and green infrastructure network through a comprehensive scheme of new planting and management of existing vegetation. Planting will be undertaken during the first planting season after the completion of the proposed development and the implementation of hard landscaping proposals.

1.5 The use of fertilisers will be avoided throughout the implementation and management of landscape proposals detailed in this document.

1.6 Throughout the document it should be noted that:

- All tree guards and ties to used will be made from biodegradable plastic.
- All mesh guards used will be biodegradable plastic.
- All stakes used will be wooden and canes will be bamboo.

2. BACKGROUND TO THE LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

2.1 As assessed in the LVA, the site makes a contribution to the character of receiving landscape. The contribution that the proposed development makes to the landscape will be established by the removal of the barn and the introduction of extensive landscape and biodiversity enhancements to create a species rich woodland glade which work towards the aim of NPPF Paragraph 80e) i.e. :

> ***- would significantly enhance its immediate setting, and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.***

2.2 The proposed scheme provides a fully integrated approach with the house and landscape proposals combined to ensure a greater sensitivity to the landscape context. The dwelling and its surroundings have been designed to be an exemplar to comply with NPPF Paragraph 80e) namely:

> ***the design is of exceptional quality, in that it: - is truly outstanding, reflecting the highest standards in architecture, and would help to raise standards of design more generally in rural areas.***

2.3 The proposals contained in this document are appropriate to reduce the level of the potential landscape and visual effect of the proposed development, with the aim being to further integrate the site into the landscape, while providing enhancements to the area's landscape structure and biodiversity through a comprehensive scheme of planting and management. The principles have been established in the designing of the landscape and biodiversity enhancements and the Design Statement produced by PKA Architects, which states at Paragraph 21:

> ***ENHANCING IMMEDIATE SETTING AND SENSITIVE TO DEFINING CHARACTERSITICS OF LOCAL AREA***
>
> ***The immediate setting of the house is the woodland glade, so it was of vital importance to the client for the proposal to be sensitive to the landscape. Therefore, the design of the house has been completed alongside a carefully considered and subtle landscape plan and aims to improve the biodiversity on site.***
>
> ***LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS***
>
> ***The residential garden curtilage is deliberately to be kept very tight to the dwelling with minimal manicured domestic formal areas and these will be screened by the well-established horseshoe of trees to the North East of the house. The remainder of the immediate landscape will be herb-rich meadow helping to improve biodiversity and to help merge the building into the wider landscape. Biodiversity will be further improved by reinforcing the tree planting and the inclusion of a mixed native hedge providing subtle enclosure to the site.***

2.4 In order to comply with the requirements of NPPF Paragraph 80e) and show enhancements to the characteristics of the receiving landscape, the extant Kennet Landscape Conservation Strategy (2005) offers guidance for development in Spye Parklands stating:

> ***The whole of this area is essentially of rural, parkland character with severely limited development potential. Any new development should be limited to small-scale, sensitively designed projects, within the existing built form. The retention of the parkland landscapes and the high ecological value of much of the area will be respected and considered in all development. New development will be expected to include landscape design using primarily indigenous species to integrate it into the high quality landscape of the area. Sensitive locating of all new building so that it does not interfere with planned vistas; views, and the integrity of the landscape will be expected.***

2.5 Therefore, the guidance, whilst reiterating the limited residential development potential within the Spye Parklands Landscape Character Area, does not preclude it entirely and suggests that small-scale, sensitively designed projects may be acceptable. It does, however, make it essential that building design and location, ecological value and integrity of the landscape are key issues to be considered in the development of the proposals. Landscape mitigation and enhancement proposals detailed in this document, tied into significant ecological enhancement, ensure that the proposals will integrate well into the receiving landscape and provide positive landscape and visual enhancements.

3. EXISTING VEGETATION

3.1 In 2022, **WH**Landscape undertook a survey of the trees and hedges across the site and adjacent to it. The report identifies individual trees and hedges, both within and adjacent to the land under the applicant's control, which could potentially affect development, as well as determining their Retention Category.

3.2 TREES

3.2.1 *Existing Trees – Maintenance Operations*

a. Retained existing trees will be inspected before development begins on the site, and remedial work, (e.g., thinning, crown raising, etc) will be undertaken where necessary in the interest of site safety.
b. Removal of trees marked for felling will take place before any demolition or development takes place on site.
c. Post-construction any trees within or bordering publicly accessible areas must be checked on an annual basis for signs of deterioration or distress, and the appropriate actions taken where a potential safety hazard is identified.
    - Heavy branches should be removed in sections and undercut to avoid the tearing of the bark, and thereafter lowered by slings. No branch stumps should be left, and no cuts should be capable of holding water.
    - Any dense ivy infestation should be removed if evident on site or during the maintenance period.
    - All diseased wood, pruning's and rubbish should be removed from the site, and the site left clean and tidy.
d. All works shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the tree being treated, or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching.
e. All tree works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist in accordance with the BS 3998:2010 British Standard Tree Work - Recommendations. Proof of experience and insurance provision will be required. All work shall be undertaken at the appropriate time and with the consent of the Management Agency.

3.3 HEDGES

3.3.1 All hedgerows (H1 and H2 alongside the access track) will be maintained and repaired as necessary.

Existing Hedges – Maintenance Operations

a. Where hedgerow repair is necessary, planting will be undertaken as described in section 4.3 of this document, using the detailed Mixed Native Hedge Species Mix. Any gaps smaller than 1.00 metre (m) are to be gapped up with hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).
b. Hedgerow management will take place between mid-December and early March. This will avoid the bird-nesting season and allow berries to be used for foraging wildlife.
c. Hedgerows should be cut in an "A" shape or a "topped A" shape to create tall bushy hedges with maximum wildlife potential.

4. PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION

4.1 As the retained trees and hedging, are vulnerable to damage during demolition and construction, and should be protected during the construction period in accordance with the requirements of BS5837 (2012). Trees and hedging to be retained will be protected taking account of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) calculated by **WH**Landscape.

a. Protection Barriers will be used to provide a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) to prevent construction activity within the RPAs of the retained trees and hedging both on-site and off-site directly boarding construction areas.
b. The protection barriers are to be constructed from weldmesh panels of at least 2.00m height and securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps fixed to a rigid framework. This framework must be constructed from horizontal and vertical scaffold tubes during the construction period, in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012.
c. Where tree protection fencing falls outside of the RPAs of the retained trees and other vegetation, a robust high visibility plastic mesh barrier is recommended in place of the above-mentioned fencing. This will create a visual deterrent and signify the extent of the CEZ.
d. All services should be directed outside the retained trees' RPAs.
e. No unplanned construction activity whatsoever must be allowed within the RPAs of trees to be retained. This includes the storage of materials, unplanned re-routing of underground services or incursions by vehicles or site operative unless specified and accompanied by specialist protection measure.
f. Mixing of concrete or cement, or the storage of fuels must not take place within 10m of the retained trees, nor in any location where a slope in the ground could lead to the contamination of the RPA of any tree to be retained.
g. Fires must not be lit in a position where flames could extend within 10m of the foliage, branch framework or trunk of any tree to be retained.
h. Landscape works undertaken within the RPAs must be done so as not to damage shallow roots and are to be agreed by the arboricultural consultant. Heavy mechanical cultivation of the soil must not be undertaken within the RPAs of trees to be retained.
i. Changes in soil levels should not be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This is in order to ensure that the rooting systems, including the delicate non-woody roots, are not inadvertently severed, or the rooting zones are not compromised by compaction.

j. The grass within the RPAs will be kept short for the duration of the construction period, furthermore these areas will be carefully checked by the site manager on a weekly basis, and any sightings of wildlife reported to the consultant ecologist.

4.2 The undertaking of the above measures will ensure that the biodiversity of the site is protected and enhanced in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

5. PROPOSED SOFT LANDSCAPING

5.1 The following recommendations are appropriate to safeguard the character and setting of the landscape and its visual amenity, with the proposals providing a fully integrated approach with the dwelling and landscape proposals combined to ensure a high sensitivity to the receiving landscape context. The proposals provide positive enhancements to the area's landscape structure and biodiversity through a comprehensive scheme of planting and management.

5.2 NATIVE TREE PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.2.1 The following recommendations should be taken into account in respect of plants being used for mitigation and enhancement purposes:

- All new planting, including planting for the purposes of replacement should comprise appropriate native species characteristic of the area.
- A range of plant sizes should be used, including larger tree stock to create instant impact and structure.

Strategic native tree planting should take place within and around the site, to create structure, break up views of the development and enhance the character of the site and its surroundings.

5.2.2 *Ground Preparation and Planting*

a. All invasive and pernicious weeds will be removed from the site before works commence. Clearance will be restricted to hand weeding and strimming around any existing significant vegetation.
b. All planting beds will be free from weeds and waste materials and the ground will be cultivated to full depth. All plants are to be thoroughly soaked immediately prior to planting.
c. All trees are to be pit-planted in an area cleared of all vegetation within 1.00m^2 around each tree. All trees will comprise pot grown or root-balled stock and will be planted during the first planting season following completion of development (i.e., between November and March) when the ground is neither frozen nor waterlogged. If the ground is dry, the plants will be watered to ground capacity on planting.
d. Trees are to be planted at, at least 4.00m centres in square tree pits. Tree pits will be at least 200mm wider in diameter and 200mm deeper than the root spread.
e. All trees will be double staked, and mesh guarded to prevent damage by vermin.

Planting Specifications

Recommended Tree Species						
Plan Ref.	**Scientific name**	**Common name**	**Specification**	**Girth (cm)**	**Approx. height (m)**	**Clear stem height (m)**
Ac	*Acer campestre*	Field Maple	Standard	8-10	2.50/3.00	1.75/2.00
Bp	*Betula pendula*	Silver birch	Light Standard	6-8	2.50/3.00	1.50/1.75
Cm	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn	Light Standard	6-8	2.50/3.00	1.50/1.75
Pp	*Prunus Padus*	Bird Cherry	Standard	8-10	2.50/3.00	1.75/2.00
Sa	*Sorbus aucuparia*	Rowan	Light Standard	6-8	2.50/3.00	1.50/1.75
Tc	*Tilia cordata*	Small-leaved lime	Heavy standard	12-14	3.50/4.00	Min 2.00

Maintenance Operations

a. The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced.
b. Until the plants are established, they will be watered to ground capacity during dry periods.
c. Weeding around trees will be carried out by hand until the plants are well established. Mulch will be applied annually, using 50mm of matured wood bark, or wet straw, for the first three years after planting to suppress weed growth and contain the moisture.
d. Limited formative pruning will be necessary to ensure that healthy and balanced crowns develop, avoiding 2 weeks either side of bud burst and leaf fall, at which time the stakes, guards and tree ties should be checked to ensure that the trees are not being damaged by them. The stakes and guards should be removed when the trees are established, after approximately 3 to 5 years.
e. Any losses should be replaced during the following planting season to achieve a stocking rate of 100% by the end of the 5-year period.
f. Mature and established trees will be inspected on an annual basis and any necessary work performed.
g. This is summarised in Table 1: Woody Plants Landscape Management – Five Year Schedule.

5.3 MIXED NATIVE HEDGE PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.3.1 Mixed native hedging should be established along the site's boundaries and should be of a traditional, hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) rich composition, grown and managed at around 2.00m in height. All hedging should be planted as a double staggered row, and a dense hedgerow structure

maintained by not allowing hedgerow species to grow to tree sized proportions. Hawthorn, planted as a light standard, should be added to hedgerows but managed separately as a small tree/large shrub, to create additional structure around the site.

5.3.2 *Ground Preparation and Planting*

a. Planting of bare-rooted stock is to be carried out between November and March; however, pot-grown plants can be planted throughout the year. Planting shall take place during frost free conditions when the site is not waterlogged. No machinery will over-run the grassed and treed areas adjacent to the planting or hedged areas.
b. All invasive and pernicious weeds will be removed from the site before works commence. Clearance will be restricted to hand weeding.
c. All planting beds will be free from weeds and waste materials. The ground will be cultivated to full depth. All plants are to be thoroughly soaked immediately prior to planting.
d. All mixed native hedging material will be planted as bare-rooted transplants and are to be notch-planted in a double staggered row at 45cm centres using 5 plants per linear metre.
e. Plants will be individually staked with bamboo and guarded with spiral guards to prevent damage by vermin.

Planting Specifications

Recommended Mixed Native Hedge Species				
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Specification**	**Approx. height (cm)**	**%**
Acer campestre	Field maple	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	5
Corylus avellana	Hazel	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	30
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	40
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	5
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	Pot-grown (3ltr)	40-60	2.5
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	10
Viburnum lantana	Wayfaring tree	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	5
Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	2.5

Maintenance Operations

a. The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced.

b. Until the plants are established, they will be watered to ground capacity during dry periods. Weeding around planted areas will be carried out by hand, until the plants are well established.
c. Pruning will be required to ensure the growth of strong, dense hedging and will be carried out once the plants are well established, normally in the second year, but dependant on growth rates.
d. Any losses should be replaced during the following planting season to achieve a stocking rate of at least 95% by the end of the 5-year period.
e. Mixed native hedging along the southern boundary is to be maintained at approximately 2.00m in height at maturity.
f. Guards and stakes will be removed once the plants are well established.
g. In order to encourage wildlife mixed native hedgerows must only receive a light pruning and should be cut in an "A" shape or a "topped A" shape to create tall bushy hedges with maximum wildlife potential.
h. This is summarised in Table 1: Woody Plants Landscape Management – Five Year Schedule.

5.4 WILDFLOWER LAWN PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.4.1 In order to maximise the ecological potential of the glade, the domestic lawn will be planted as a wildflower lawn with a high percentage of flowering herbaceous plants amongst the grass and which can tolerate being close mown.

5.4.2 *Ground Preparation*

To prepare the seed bed weeds must first be removed using repeated cultivation. The ground should be ploughed or dug to bury unwanted ground cover and bring less fertile material to the surface, then harrowed or raked to produce a medium tilth. Once prepared the ground should be rolled to produce a firm surface. It may be necessary to return to site even after seeding in order to remove any invasive species such as docks, thistles, mare's tail or brambles. These should be manually removed. Cultivation work will be carried out when the soil moisture level is reasonably low, allowing the soil to crumble.

Sowing Specifications

Flowering Lawn Mixture		
Seed Mix	**Sowing Rate (g/m2)**	**%**
Naturescape N14 Flowering Lawn Mixture	5	100

Sowing

a. Seed should be sown in autumn or spring at a rate of 5g/m^2.
b. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

Maintenance Operations

First Year

a. Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and will be slow to germinate, grow and flower. There may be some annual weed growth during the first season, this can be controlled through repeated mowing.
b. Mow regularly (7-10 days) throughout first year, to height of 40-60mm and remove cuttings if dense.
c. Dig out any perennial weeds.

Continued Management

d. Mow regularly to between 25-40mm.
e. Mowing can be relaxed from late June to allow flowering. Cut again after 4-8 weeks.
f. To allow cowslips to flower, mowing can be relaxed earlier.
g. Heavy cuttings should be removed.
h. This is summarised in Table 2: Seed Mix Landscape Management – Five Year Schedule.

5.5 WILDFLOWER GRASSLAND PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.5.1 The majority of the glade will be planted as herb-rich grassland forming a peripheral stand of high ecological and landscape value surrounding the domestic curtilage. The substrate is a very sandy soil, which are notoriously variable in pH, fertility, humus content and structure, but are usually infertile and well-drained, which makes them prone to drought. Therefore, it is proposed to use a seed mix containing species which are deep rooting and drought tolerant, although it is acknowledged that this requirement will not be as important in the area of the clean water drainage percolation.

5.5.2 *Ground Preparation*

To prepare the seed bed weeds must first be removed using repeated cultivation. The ground should be ploughed or dug to bury unwanted ground cover and bring less fertile material to the surface, then

harrowed or raked to produce a medium tilth. Once prepared the ground should be rolled to produce a firm surface. It may be necessary to return to site even after seeding in order to remove any invasive species such as docks, thistles, mare's tail or brambles. These should be manually removed. Cultivation work will be carried out when the soil moisture level is reasonably low, allowing the soil to crumble.

Sowing Specifications

Meadow Mixture		
Seed Mix	**Sowing Rate (g/m2)**	**%**
Emorsgate EM7 Meadow Mixture for Sandy Soil	4	100

Sowing

a. Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture in the soil.
b. Seed should be surface sown onto a freshly prepared seed bed and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand (do not drill). To get an even distribution, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections.
c. After sowing do not incorporate the seed but roll to firm it in and get good soil/seed contact.

Maintenance Operations

<u>First Year</u>

a. Growth and establishment of wildflowers and grasses may be slow initially, and there will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season.
b. Top all plant growth at least three times through the first season (removing cuttings if dense) to prevent weeds and grasses smothering the slow-growing flowers. More frequent and regular topping will minimise the amount of toppings produced each time so they can be left to disperse.

<u>Continued Management</u>

c. Each spring if plant growth is more than 15cm in height cut (and remove cuttings if dense) to achieve a plant height of between 5cm and 10cm tall. Cut before the end of March.
d. Do not cut or disturb the grass from the end of March to mid-August to provide flowers, habitat and foraging sites for invertebrates (including wild pollinators) and birds.
e. Cut back the main summer growth from mid-August. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site so not to leave a mulch and to help reduce soil fertility; this is important so as to maintain flower numbers in subsequent years.

f. Cut regularly (7-14 days) to the end of October aiming to leave a plant height of between 10cm and 20cm (over winter). Remove cuttings if they are too dense to disperse easily and quickly.
g. Leave approximately 10% of the area (adjacent to woody vegetation) uncut to provide over-winter nesting and safe refuges for insects and other wildlife. A different area should be left uncut each year, so as to maintain the desired habitat and avoid habitat succession.
h. This is summarised in Table 2: Seed Mix Landscape Management – Five Year Schedule.

TABLES

TABLE 1: WOODY PLANTS LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT – FIVE YEAR SCHEDULE

Month/ Year	Trees	Hedges
Year 1 *November - March*	Plant new trees to specification.	Plant new hedges to specification.
April - July	Hand weed. Check stakes and guards on a regular basis. Check for damage. Irrigate new planting as necessary in dry weather.	Herbicide weed control. Check fencing and guards on a regular basis. Check for vermin damage.
August - October	As above.	As above and lightly trim top growth to encourage dense low growth.
Year 2 *November - March*	Check all trees and guards and stakes. Replace failures. Formative pruning of fruit trees.	Check all plants and replace failures. Check guards, stakes and fences.
April - July	As Year 1. (Irrigation will not be necessary).	As Year 1.
August - October	As April to July.	As Year1.
Year 3 *November - March*	Replace failures. As Year 2. Pruning of fruit trees and other deciduous trees apart from maple and birch.	As Year 2
April - October	Formative pruning of maple and birch. Remove guards and stakes on vigorous plants.	As Years 1 and 2
Years 4 and 5 *November - March*	Replace failures. Remove guards and stakes. Prune deciduous trees except maple and birch.	As Years 1 and 2. Remove guards and stakes depending on establishment of new planting.
April - October	Formative pruning of maple and birch trees in summer. Remove any remaining guards and stakes.	Remove guards and trim to shape. Gap up as necessary to achieve 95% stocking rate.

TABLE 2: SEED MIX LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT – FIVE YEAR SCHEDULE

Month / Year	Wildflower Lawn	Wildflower Grassland
Year 1 *November - March*	Prepare soil	Prepare soil
April - August	Weed control. Second cultivation.	Weed control. Second cultivation.
September – October (or Spring)	Sow seed and roll/tread to firm in.	Sow seed. do not incorporate but roll to firm in. Protect seed from birds and prevent public access.
Year 2 *November - March*	Dig out perennial weeds.	Protect seed from birds and prevent public access. Top all plant growth as necessary (remove cuttings).
April - July	Mow regularly to 40-60mm, every 7-10 days during growing season.	Do not cut or disturb until mid-august.
August to October	Mow regularly to 40-60mm.	Cut from mid-August until the end of October (remove cuttings).
Year 3 *November - March*	Include in regular mowing regime during periods of growth. Maintain height of 25-40mm when cutting.	Leave 10% of the area uncut. Cut if plant growth is 15cm+ (remove cuttings).
April - September	Mowing can be relaxed to allow for flowering. Mow every 4-8 week, to 25-40mm.	Do not cut or disturb until mid-August.
Octoberr - February	Mow only if in growth, no shorter than 25-40mm.	Cut or graze from mid-August until the end of October. Remove any cuttings.
Years 4 and 5	As Year 3.	As year 3.

Recommended Tree Species						
Plan Ref.	**Scientific name**	**Common name**	**Specification**	**Girth (cm)**	**Approx. height (m)**	**Clear stem height (m)**
Ac	*Acer campestre*	Field Maple	Standard	8-10	2.50/3.00	1.75/2.00
Bp	*Betula pendula*	Silver birch	Light Standard	6-8	2.50/3.00	1.50/1.75
Cm	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn	Light Standard	6-8	2.50/3.00	1.50/1.75
Pp	*Prunus Padus*	Bird Cherry	Standard	8-10	2.50/3.00	1.75/2.00
Sa	*Sorbus aucuparia*	Rowan	Light Standard	6-8	2.50/3.00	1.50/1.75
Tc	*Tilia cordata*	Small-leaved lime	Heavy standard	12-14	3.50/4.00	Min 2.00

Recommended Mixed Native Hedge Species				
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Specification**	**Approx. height (cm)**	**%**
Acer campestre	Field maple	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	5
Corylus avellana	Hazel	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	30
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	40
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	5
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	Pot-grown (3ltr)	40-60	2.5
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	10
Viburnum lantana	Wayfaring tree	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	5
Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose	1 + 1 transplants	60-80	2.5

Recommended Grass Mix	
Grass Mix	**Sowing Rate (g/m²)**
Herb-rich Grassland – Emorsgate EM7 – Meadow Mixture for Sandy Soils (or equivalent)	4
Wildflower Lawn – Naturescape N14 – Flowering Lawn Mixture (or equivalent)	5



KEY:

- Site

Proposed vegetation

- Tree
- Mixed native hedgerow
- Herb-rich grassland
- Wildflower lawn

Other

- Gravel drive
- Track with grass strip
- Gate

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Drawing title: Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy

Drawing number: WHL-1551-05 | Rev: | Date: Apr 23

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOMONTAGES FROM ACCESS TRACK/ FOOTPATH



Image 1



Image 2