
**ST PETER'S JUNIOR SCHOOL, THE PARADE,
MARLBOROUGH, WILTSHIRE, SN8 1LQ**

**LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Prepared by:
WHLandscape**

**On behalf of:
Sherbourne Developments**

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APPOINTMENT

WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd (WHLandscape) has been appointed by Sherbourne Developments to produce a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for the residential development of St Peter's Junior School, The Parade, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 1LQ.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document, along with the associated illustrative material, provide the landscape and ecological management detail to enable the discharge of Condition 8 of Planning Permission PL/2024/00191. The Condition is reproduced in full below:

CONDITION 8

No residential unit on the development hereby approved shall be first occupied until a Landscape Management and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The content of the LEMP shall include, but no necessarily limited to, the following information:

- a) Description and evaluation of features to be managed;***
- b) Landscape and ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management;***
- c) Aims and objectives of management;***
- d) Appropriate management options for achieving aims and objectives;***
- e) Prescriptions for management actions;***
- f) Preparation of a work schedule (including an annual work plan capable of being rolled forward over a 5 year period);***
- g) Details of the body or organisation responsible for implementation of the plan;***
- h) Ongoing monitoring and remedial measures;***
- i) Details of how the aims and objectives of the LEMP will be communicated to future occupiers of the development.***

The LEMP shall also include details of the legal and funding mechanism(s) by which the long-term implementation of the plan will be secured by the developer with the management body/ies responsible for its delivery.

The plan shall also set out (where the results from monitoring show that the conservation aims and objectives of the LEMP are not being met) how contingencies and/or remedial action will be identified, agreed and implemented.

The LEMP shall be implemented in full in accordance with the approved details.

REASON: The matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority in order that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner, to ensure adequate protection, mitigation and compensation for protected species, priority species and priority habitats.

1.2 This document has been compiled by WHLandscape in conjunction with Darwin Ecology Ltd. The document should be read alongside existing ecological documents (St Peters School, Marlborough- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Darwin Ecology Ltd., June 2024 and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment – Darwin Ecology Ltd., June 2024) and information including the landscape plans prepared by WHLandscape (included within the illustrative material).

1.3 The aim is to not only integrate the proposed development into the landscape but also provide landscape and ecological enhancements through a comprehensive scheme of new planting and management of existing vegetation, as well as the creation of new habitat areas.

1.4 Appointment of a suitably qualified contractor(s) to complete the role of implementing the landscape scheme, and the management of the landscaping thereafter will be undertaken by the client/project manager prior to the commencement of development. 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 specification tables included below show the total number of plants for the whole site, while the accompanying illustrative material shows the specific number of plants required for the public and private realms respectively. Furthermore, it is important to note that the specification tables show the sizes of vegetation at planting. Their eventual size will depend on growing conditions and appropriate management.

2. ECOLOGY

2.1 ECOLOGICAL BASELINE

2.1.1 The majority of the land within the development site is comprised of hardstanding and buildings, former lawns of modified grassland and an ornamental hedgerow (privet hedging). A section on the southern end of the site was comprised on cleared ground (bare earth) and scattered trees. The southernmost section of the site was classified as the riparian zone of River Kennett which is a non-statutorily designated Stonebridge Wild River Reserve Local Wildlife Site.

2.1.2 No evidence of bats or nesting birds was observed within any of the buildings on site. The main building was assessed as providing a 'Moderate' suitability for roosting bats however given the external fabric and roof of the building had been fully refurbished and no further works will be carried out externally, no further surveys were conducted. None of the trees on site had potential roosting features for bats.

2.1.3 There is no confirmed evidence that protected/notable mammals use the development site, but given its location adjacent the river, there is potential for animals to use or traverse the site, including terrestrial and riparian mammals, bats, and common reptile and amphibian species.

2.1.4 There is no evidence of birds nesting within the buildings, however the trees and hedgerow on site provided opportunities for common garden nesting birds.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The overall aim of creation and management of semi-natural habitats is to establish and/or enhance a range of nationally and locally important habitats that will potentially allow a wider diversity of wildlife to inhabit and use the application site, especially areas of Public Open Space.

2.2.2 The main objective of habitat creation and management during the first 5 years is to ensure the successful establishment of the different habitat types defined below.

2.2.3 Longer-term management objectives deal mainly with maintaining a species- and structurally-diverse, robust and maturing habitat mosaic for the benefit of a wide range of wildlife.

2.2.4 The specific ecology objectives of the landscape proposals are:

- *Objective E1:* Establishment and subsequent management of new woody planting (including hedgerow, trees and climbing plants) within the site to promote enhanced structural integrity and habitat connectivity, thereby providing places of shelter as well as movement corridors and foraging resources for wildlife.
- *Objective E2:* Management of areas of grassland and bulb planting to promote floristic diversity and opportunities for wildlife.
- *Objective E3:* Provision and, where required maintenance, of new species-specific features (e.g. bat and bird boxes and wildlife hibernacula) to provide places of shelter/nesting/roosting for wildlife especially insects, bats, small mammals, birds and common amphibians.

2.2.2 The above objectives will be achieved by the establishment and growth / maturity of individual trees, shrubs, planted and seeded areas, through appropriate management operations as detailed in the chapters below.

2.3 LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

2.3.1 Provided below is a summary of the landscape and ecological features currently on site that are to be retained, protected and managed, as well as those that are to be created as part of the development.

2.3.2 Retained habitats to be protected and managed are:

- Trees
- Hedgerows
- Riparian zone / River

2.3.3 New habitats/features to be created, protected and managed are:

- Individual trees (native and domestic)
- Ornamental hedgerows
- Native shrubs
- Climbing shrub planting
- Lawn grass (private and public)
- Shade tolerant lawn
- Ornamental planting beds
- Native bulb swathes
- Bat boxes

- Bird boxes
- Wildlife habitat piles

2.4 HABITAT CONDITION TARGETS

TREES IN SHARED OPEN SPACE

2.4.1 The site management of individual trees will aim to achieve ‘moderate condition’ in the shorter term (e.g. 1-20 years) by achieving 4 criteria, the trees will achieve a ‘good condition’ in the longer term (20+ years) by achieving at least 5 of the 6 criteria as set out below.

1. The tree is a native species.
2. The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).
3. The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature). **Longer-term management aim.**
4. There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.
5. Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark. **Longer-term management aim.**
6. More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.

2.4 RESPONSIBILITIES AND GENERAL MAINTENANCE

2.4.1 Upon practical completion of each landscape area, the Landscape Contractor will hand over to the Management Agency who will be responsible for implementation of the management and maintenance measures detailed in this document.

2.4.2 A formal record/log of management activities undertaken will be kept, along with details of vegetation establishment (and any informal records of associated wildlife use where appropriate), which should be used to inform and provide suitable justification for any alterations to the management activities undertaken. An annual summary of the measures undertaken, and any snags or deviations should be prepared. Should measures not have been undertaken in line with the requirements, or other issues identified, the annual summary should include actions to remedy these,

including dates, timelines and responsibility. A copy of the annual summary should be kept with the log/record and made available upon request for inspection.

2.4.3 All landscape maintenance operations, where they do not conflict with ecology operations, will be conducted in accordance with BS 4428:1989 'Code of practice for general landscape operations'. Ongoing landscape maintenance operations are to be in accordance with sound ecological principles, and where relevant to be in accordance with BS 7370-4:1993 'Grounds Maintenance Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape'.

2.4.4 All relevant Acts of Parliament and the manufacturer's instructions must be followed, and containers and other contaminated equipment must be cleared from the site after each day's work.

2.4.5 During routine maintenance visits, the Management Agency shall:

- Check all plants for damage, security, firmness, fixing and support, and replant in an upright position and re-firm if required;
- Keep all planting areas free from weed growth and hoe over and level all cultivated areas and remove weeds to tip, reinstating mulch as necessary;
- Remove encroaching scrub growth from grassland areas;
- Re-fix displaced, ease where necessary, or replace where damaged, tree ties and tree and shrub shelters; and
- Remove any waste or surplus discarded materials from the above within planted areas including riparian areas.

2.4.6 At the end of each growing season, an inspection of all new planting areas shall be carried out to identify plants that are dead/dying or are failing to thrive. Any dead plants shall be removed and replaced with plant material of the same size and species as specified in Section 5 Landscape and Ecological Enhancement.

2.4.7 Replacement tree and shrub planting shall be carried out by the Management Agency in the current/first planting season following the discovery of the defect.

2.4.8 Any waste created as part of the general or habitat specific landscape management operations will either be disposed of appropriately off-site, composted on-site or used to create discrete brash piles or used to restock existing habitat piles.

3. MANAGEMENT OF EXISTING VEGETATION AND HABITATS

3.1 TREES

3.1.1 In January 2021, WHLandscape undertook a survey of the trees and hedgerows across the site. The report identifies individual trees, groups of trees, and hedgerows within the applicant's control which could potentially affect the development as well as their retention category. Full details can be found in the tree survey submitted as part of application PL/2024/00191.

3.1.2 One group of trees (G1) and five individual trees (T4 – 5, and T8 – 10) will need to be removed in order to accommodate the development. Of these trees, only one (T8) has been identified as U grade, the rest are all C grade. All other trees will be retained.

TREES UNDER THE CONTROL OF APPLICANT/LANDOWNER

Existing Trees – Maintenance Operations

- a. All 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 and general management.
- b. Removal of any 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 at least once every two years, and after severe inclement weather, 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. Under the terms of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, it is an offence to disturb any protected species, including their habitat or resting place. It may,

therefore, be necessary to obtain expert ecological advice prior to the commencement of any works. This is particularly relevant to nesting birds, bats and their roosts. Contractors must be reminded of their responsibilities and should contact the relevant authorities if any signs of bats are found.

- f. The nesting season for most birds runs from 1st March to 31st August. However, this can vary depending on the species and location. During these months, careful inspection must be made before any work commences and works must be postponed if active nests are found.
- g. 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 applicant.

3.2 HEDGEROWS

3.2.1 There are two hedgerows along the site frontage, H1 a C grade pyracantha and H2 a C grade mixed hedge of pyracantha and privet. Both hedgerows have been marked for removal as part of the scheme and will be replaced with tree and specimen shrub planting to create an appropriate setting for the development.

4. PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION

4.1 The retained trees and hedgerows are vulnerable to damage during demolition and construction and shall be protected during the construction period. Trees and hedges will be protected in accordance with the requirements of BS5837 (2012) taking account of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) calculated by a suitably qualified arboriculturalist.

- 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.
- 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.
- Where 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.
- All services should be directed outside the retained tree’s RPAs.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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

5. LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT

5.1 LANDSCAPE AND HABITAT ENHANCEMENT

5.1.1 Management practices are proposed that will safeguard and enhance key habitats (e.g. riparian zone and mature trees) for the benefit of wildlife. The design and long-term management of the land seeks to provide enhanced green infrastructure connections between the existing site boundary planting with the vegetation of the wider landscape, as well as encouraging species diversity around the site.

5.1.2 The proposed planting will largely consist of introducing distinct structural elements around the site boundary as well as creating structure within the development itself through the use of strategic tree and hedge planting.

5.2 PRELIMINARIES

GENERAL

- Planting will be undertaken during the first planting season after the completion of the proposed development and the implementation of hard landscaping proposals.
- Failure of Plants (pre-practical completion): the Contractor entirely at his own cost shall replace any trees, shrubs or other plants other than those found to be missing or maliciously damaged.
- Malicious Damage or Theft prior to Practical Completion: the Contractor at his own expense shall make all loss and damages arising from theft or malicious damage prior to practical completion of the entire project good.
- Post Practical Completion: the Contractor will carry out the maintenance of trees, shrubs and grasslands after the date of practical completion until the responsibility is transferred to the new owners or by the appointed management company.
- Replacements of plants shall take place as many times as is necessary in order to maintain a complete cover of plants and to maintain the scheme as designed by the Landscape Architect for a period of 5 year after occupation, and within the correct season for the type of plant, tree, shrub and grassland mix.
- Appointment of a suitably qualified contractor(s) to complete the role of implementing the landscape scheme, and the management of the landscaping thereafter will be undertaken by the client/project manager prior to the commencement of development.

- The developer shall ensure that any landscape contractor employed by the developer shall carry out the periodic maintenance of all planted areas, other than any areas for which the appointed Management Company becomes responsible during the said Maintenance Period. Inspection checks shall be carried out at monthly intervals and the appropriate work carried out.
- The developer shall ensure that any landscape contractor employed by the developer shall carry out in all areas any tree, shrub, grass and other plants replacements that may be necessary until transfer of responsibility to the Management Company.
- The Management Company shall be responsible for all periodic maintenance and replacement thereafter for all planted areas to which its management agreement relates and shall ensure that any landscape contractor employed by it carries out periodic maintenance of all such areas in accordance with the general management details provided. Either inspection checks shall be carried out by a competent person, a member of British Association of Landscape Industries (BALI) or the Landscape Institute (LI), acting for the Management Company, at minimum monthly intervals and the appropriate work carried out.
- No existing, trees shrubs or grass shall be removed or cut without specific instructions from the Contract Administrator and written agreement of the Wiltshire Council Tree Officer. Any existing trees on the site are to be retained, protected and undisturbed throughout the contract.
- On hand-over to the new domestic owners of the properties an outline of the management plan should be made available to provide the principles of the landscaping and encourage the future management of the domestic setting in perpetuity.
- Any landscaping beyond the boundaries of domestic ownership will be maintained in perpetuity by the Management Company(ies).

Litter Removal

- The Contractor will ensure that the site is kept free of litter and other debris through a regular programme of monitoring, collection and disposal, carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse issued under Section 89 of the Environment Protection Act (1990).
- Litter removal will coincide with visits to maintain vegetation.
- Particular care will be taken to remove all broken bottles, glass, tins, sharp objects and other items likely to constitute a hazard to the public.
- All litter and debris shall be removed off site to an authorised tip specified by the Contractor.

TREE ROOT BARRIERS

5.2.1 Where necessary, to protect services, structures and surfaces Root barriers (GreenBlue Urban or similar approved) will be used. Root barriers are to be installed as directed by the Project Structural Engineer where trees are proposed within 3.00m of services, structures and surfaces or are located closer to site features than the offsets recommended in Table A.1 of BS 5837:2012 ‘Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction’. However, in the first instance the location of trees and services should be designed to minimise conflicts.

5.2.2 Root barriers are to be installed to supplier specification on the tree side along the back edge of the kerb/edging restraint to the adjacent hardstanding and are to extend a minimum 3.00m in each direction from a point taken perpendicular from the tree trunk to the kerb/edging face.

5.2.3 The following root barriers specifications outlined below are to be used, dependent on the depth of underground services:

- Where no services present – GreenBlue Urban – ReRoot300 (or similar approved)
- For services 450mm deep – GreenBlue Urban – ReRoot600 (or similar approved)
- For services 800mm deep – GreenBlue Urban – ReRoot1000 (or similar approved)
- For services deeper than 800mm – GreenBlue Urban – ReRoot2000 (or similar approved)

5.2.4 For locations where a hardstanding with or without underground services exists on both sides of the tree (e.g. grass verges), then a root barrier is to be installed against both kerb/edging faces.

5.2.5 Where tree pits are required within hard landscape areas to provide an adequate volume of soil/structural soils, root barriers will extend around the entirety of the tree pit. All root barriers around tree pits to be GreenBlue Urban – ReRoot1000 (or similar approved).

IRRIGATION

5.2.2 This document is not able to give precise recommendations with regard to species-specific watering requirements, however the following should be considered in respect of watering for all new planting:

- Use a watering can with a rose attachment on the end to water or a sprinkler or other such method that will administer water slowly and at a low pressure, mimicking rainfall.
- Water should be applied to the base of the plant, evenly distributed over the entirety of the root-ball to encourage even root development.

- Ensure that water is draining well away after 10 minutes of application of water.
- A newly planted tree/shrub should be watered in when planted, and at the point of bud burst in the spring and should be continued throughout the spring and summer until the leaves have fallen in autumn (for deciduous trees).
- Watering is advised for the first 3 summers after planting, further to this the trees and shrubs should be able to access water from the surrounding soil. (**Note:** *Be mindful that newly planted trees do need watering, even if it has been raining as often rainwater will not reach the rootball*).
- Evergreens may need to be watered a little during the winter months if it is particularly dry, this does not need to be done routinely and can be a response to a period of dry weather.
- Use organic mulch at the base of the plants to help retain water, prevent weed growth and also give you an indication of where you need to water.

5.2.3 The table (below) provides a guide to the necessary irrigation period.

Irrigation Schedule: Years 1 to 3		
Size of nursery stock	Irrigation Frequency	Irrigation Rates**
<50mm girth (Shrubs & hedge plants)	Daily for 2 weeks; every other day for 2 months; weekly until established.	Water will be applied to trees at a rate of 8-12 litres of water per 25mm of trunk diameter; Water will be applied to shrubs at a rate of 4-8 litres of water per 25mm of trunk diameter.
50-100mm girth (Standard trees)	Daily for 1 month; every other day for 3 months*; weekly until established.	
>100mm girth (Selected Standard + trees)	Daily for 6 weeks; every other day for 5 months*; weekly until established.	
* When planting in winter, the irrigation frequency can be reduced to 2-3 times each week (after the initial period of daily watering) instead of every other day. ** During the period between May to September weekly watering rates will be no less than 20 litres per tree and 10 litres per individual shrub/linear metre of hedgerow unless ample rainfall renders this unnecessary. During extended dry periods (i.e. 10 days with no rain), plants will be watered every other day.		

5.3 INDIVIDUAL TREE PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.3.1 As the landscape scheme has already been implemented, it assumed that the planting detail below has been followed.

5.3.2 All tree pits must be backfilled with topsoil in accordance with BS 3882: 2015 'Specification for topsoil' and BS 8601:2013 'Specification for subsoil and requirements for use'. If soil has not been supplied by site then approved soil must be imported to site, all certificates must be handed to the Site Manager on delivery. All trees will comprise pot grown or root-balled stock.

Ground Preparation and Planting

1. All trees will comprise pot grown or root-balled stock and will be planted during the planting season (i.e. between November and March) when the ground is neither frozen nor waterlogged. If the ground is dry, the plants should be watered to ground capacity on planting.
2. Tree pits will be dug square to encourage root growth into the adjacent medium, and will be 200m wider and 200m deeper than the root spread. 200gm of slow release fertiliser will be added to each tree pit.
3. Standard and Light Standard trees will be single staked. Selected Standard and Pleached trees will be double staked. Multi stem trees will be stalked on each limb.

Planting Specifications

Street/Amenity Tree Species							
Plan Ref.	Scientific name	Common name	Specification	Girth (cm)	Approx. height (m)	Clear stem height (m)	No.
Ag	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> ‘Ballerina’	Serviceberry ‘Ballerina’	8-10	Standard	2.50/3.00	1.75/2.00	2
Ap	<i>Acer palmatum</i> ‘Twombly’s Red Sentinel’	Japanese maple ‘Twombly’s Red Sentinel’	8-10	Standard	2.50/3.00	1.75/2.00	2
Au	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	6-8	Light Standard	2.50/3.00	Min 1.50/1.75	1
Cc	<i>Cercis cadensis</i> ‘Lavender Twist’	Covey rosebud ‘Lavender Twist’	6-8	Light Standard	2.50/3.00	Min 1.50/1.75	2
Gb	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> ‘Menhir’	Ginkgo ‘Menhir’	6-8	Light Standard	2.50/3.00	Min 1.50/1.75	2
Ls	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar	8-10	Standard	2.50/3.00	1.75/2.00	1
Mt	<i>Malus toringo</i> ‘Scarlett’	Toringo crab apple ‘Scarlett’	6-8	Light Standard	2.50/3.00	Min 1.50/1.75	3
Pm	<i>Prunus mume</i> ‘Omoi-no-mama’	Japanese flowering apricot ‘Omoi-no-mama’	6-8	Light Standard	2.50/3.00	Min 1.50/1.75	2
PS	<i>Prunus</i> ‘Snow Showers’	Weeping cherry ‘Snow Showers’	6-8	Light Standard	2.50/3.00	Min 1.50/1.75	2
Sf	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow	8-10	Standard	2.50/3.00	1.75/2.00	2

Multi-stem Tree Species					
Ref.	Scientific name	Common name	Specification	Approx. height (m)	No.
BuJ	<i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>Jacquemontii</i>	Himalayan birch	Multi-stem	2.5m in height with 3 breaks	2

Pleached Tree Species							
Plan Ref.	Scientific name	Common name	Specification	Girth (cm)	Approx. height (m)	Clear stem height (m)	No.
Cb	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	14-16	Fresh Pleached	3.00/3.20	1.80/2.00	3

Maintenance Operations

1. 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.
2. Until the plants are established, they will be established they will be watered to ground capacity, particularly during dry periods.
3. Weeding around trees will be carried out by hand or by the spot application of glyphosate, taking care not to spray the tree stems, until the plants are well established. Mulch will be applied annually, using 50mm of matured wood bark, for the first three years after planting suppress weed growth and contain the moisture.
4. Limited formative pruning will be necessary to ensure that healthy and balanced crowns develop. Guards and stakes will be removed once the plants are well established.
5. Pleached trees:
 - ♦ Any branches crossing each other should be removed at an early stage to ensure that they do not rub together.
 - ♦ Tie any new growth to the bamboo framework with soft twine to plastic tubular ties. Ties should be checked regularly and replaced if too tight.
 - ♦ Formative pruning and tying should be undertaken throughout the growing season, with a final prune in October.
 - ♦ Pruning to maintain the shape should be done once a year, preferably in late winter to assess winter damage before spring growth obscures the framework of branches.
6. Once the *Salix fragilis* are well established, normally in the second year, they will be pollarded annually to between 1.25m and 1.5m during late winter or early spring.

7. Mature and established trees will be inspected on an annual basis and any necessary work performed. Once pleached trees have established and matured it should be possible cut away the bamboo framework.

5.4 HEDGE PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.4.1 As the landscape scheme has already been implemented, it assumed that the planting detail below has been followed.

Ground Preparation and Planting

1. 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 should over-run the grassed and treed areas adjacent to the hedged area.
2. All invasive and pernicious weeds should be removed from the site before works commence. Clearance will be restricted to glyphosate weed killers and hand weeding.
3. All planting beds should be free from weeds and waste materials. The ground should be cultivated to full depth with the addition of slow release fertiliser or well-rotted manure. All plants are to be thoroughly soaked immediately prior to planting.
4. Single species hedge plants to be planted in a double staggered row at 4 – 5 plants per metre.
5. Plants to be staked with bamboo.

Planting Specifications

Mixed Native Hedge Species – Total Length: 488.40m						
Plan Ref.	Scientific name	Common name	Specification	Approx. height (cm)	%	No.
1	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	1 + 1 transplants	80-100	5	123
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	1 + 1 transplants	80-100	20	489
	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Common dogwood	1 + 1 transplants	80-100	5	123
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	1 + 1 transplants	80-100	55	1344
	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	1 + 1 transplants	80-100	2.5	61
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	1 + 1 transplants	80-100	10	244
	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose	1 + 1 transplants	80-100	2.5	61
Total Plants:						2445
Hedge to be planted in a double staggered row at 45cm centres using 5 plants per linear metre.						

Single Species Hedge Plants						
Plan Ref.	Scientific name	Common name	Specification	Min. Pot Size (L)	Min. Height (cm)	%
1	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> ‘Rose Glow’	Japanese barberry ‘Rose Glow’	Double staggered row	2	20-30	100
2	<i>Prunus</i> ‘Otto Luyken’	Cherry laurel ‘Otto Luyken’	Double staggered row	5	40-60	100

Maintenance Operations

1. 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.
2. Until the plants are established they should be watered to ground capacity, particularly during dry periods.
3. Weeding around planted areas should be carried out by hand or by on the spot application of glyphosate, taking care not to spray the shrub stems until the plants are well established.
4. 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 dependent on growth rates.
5. Cutting should take place in February; *Prunus* ‘Otto Luyken’ maintained at 1.5m and *Berberis* ‘Rose Glow’ maintained at 1m in height at maturity.

6. Stakes should be removed once the plants are well established.

5.5 SHRUB, FERN, AND CLIMBER PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.5.1 As the landscape scheme has already been implemented, it assumed that the planting detail below has been followed.

Ground Preparation and Planting

1. Planting of bare-rooted stock to be undertaken between November and March. Container grown plants can be planted at any time of year, but are easier to care for if planted in autumn or winter, as they need less watering than those planted in summer.
2. All invasive and pernicious weeds should be removed from the planting site. Clearance will be restricted to glyphosate weed killers and hand weeding.
3. Cultivate planting area to provide a high-quality planting bed. Loosen the soil gently to eliminate compaction and improve drainage.
4. Improve fertility by incorporating fertiliser, organic matter and lime.
5. If soils are waterlogged over winter install drainage. An alternative is to plant on a slight mound, about 25 – 30cm high.
6. Plants to be planted at the densities shown in the planting schedules.
7. Climbers will be trained on wire trellis attached to the wall.

Planting Specifications

Specimen Shrub Species						
Plan Ref.	Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Min. Height (cm)	Planting Centres (m)	No.
AjC	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> ‘Crotonifolia’	Japanese laurel ‘Crotonifolia’	10	60 – 80	1	2
AjR	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> ‘Rozannie’	Japanese laurel ‘Rozannie’	10	60 – 80	1	9
BdR	<i>Buddleja davidii</i> ‘Royal Red’	Butterfly bush ‘Royal Red’	10	60 – 80	1	1
Cpb	<i>Ceanothus</i> ‘Puget blue’	California Lilac	4	60 - 80	1	5
Cs	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> ‘Midwinter Fire’	Dogwood ‘Midwinter Fire’	10	60 – 80	1	4
EeR	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> ‘Red Cascade’	Spindle ‘Red Cascade’	3	60 – 80	1	8
FIL	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> ‘Lynwood Variety’	Forsythia ‘Lynwood Variety’	3	60 – 80	1	2
PfR	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i> ‘Red Robin’	Christmas Berry ‘Red Robin’	10	90 – 120	1	4
VoR	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> ‘Roseum’	Snowball Tree	10	80 - 100	1	10
VtE	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> ‘Eve Price’	Laurustinus ‘Eve Price’	10	60 – 80	1	2

Maintenance Operations

1. 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.
2. Until the plants are established, they will be watered to ground capacity, particularly during dry periods.
3. Weeding around planted areas should be carried out by hand or by on the spot application of glyphosate, taking care not to spray the shrub stems until the plants are well established
4. Pruning of shrubs will be required to ensure the growth of strong dense plants and will be carried out once the plants are well-established, normally in the second year, but dependant on growth rates.
5. Canes will be removed once the plants are well established.
6. Climbers will be maintained at the height of the walls.

5.6 HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.6.1 As the landscape scheme has already been implemented, it assumed that the planting detail below has been followed.

Ground Preparation and Planting

1. Planting shall take place during frost free conditions ideally when the site is not waterlogged, although many species can tolerate permanently wet conditions. Planting is to be carried out either during the spring between March and May, or Autumn between October and November. Note: Container-grown plants can be planted at any time of the year but are easier to care for if planted in autumn, and a likely to need less watering than those planted in spring or summer.
2. All invasive and pernicious weeds should be removed from the planting site. Clearance will be restricted to glyphosate weed killers and hand weeding.
3. Cultivate planting area to provide a high-quality planting bed. Loosen the soil gently to eliminate compaction and improve drainage.
4. Improve fertility by incorporating fertiliser, organic matter and lime.
5. Plant in a hole just deep and wide enough to set the rootball in, leaving the bases of the stems or the shoots above ground. Hand firm soil back around the stem.
6. Water the ground well even if already moist as this will settle the soil and prevent desiccation.
7. Stakes should be put in place ready to support long flowering stems.
8. Plants to be planted at densities as shown in the planting schedules.

Planting Specifications

Ornamental Planting – Shaded Areas Mix ‘A’					
Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Density (m ²)	%	No.
<i>Athyrium niponicum f. metallicum</i>	Painted Lady Fern	3	4	10	1
<i>Dryopteris erythrosora var. koidzumiana</i>	Koidzuma’s Copper Shield Fern	3	2	15	1
<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	Black Widow	3	4	15	2
<i>Mahonia aquifolium ‘Apollo’</i>	Oregon Grape ‘Apollo’	3	4	15	2
<i>Pachysandra terminalis ‘Variegata’</i>	Variegated Japanese Spurge	2	6	15	3
<i>Sarcococca ruscifolia var. chinensis</i>	Fragrant Sarcococca	3	3	15	1
<i>Vinca minor f. alba ‘Gertrude Jekyll’</i>	Periwinkle ‘Gertrude Jekyll’	1	4	15	2

Ornamental Planting – Partial Shaded Areas Mix ‘B’					
Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Density (m ²)	%	No.
<i>Bergenia ‘Sunningdale’</i>	<i>Elephant’s Ears ‘Sunningdale’</i>	2	8	15	109
<i>Berberis thunbergii f. atropurpurea ‘Atropurpurea Nana’</i>	Japanese barberry ‘Atropurpurea Nana’	3	5	15	68
<i>Echinacea purpurea ‘Baby Swan White’</i>	Purple Coneflower ‘Baby Swan White’	3	6	25	135
<i>Epimedium ‘Fire Dragon’</i>	<i>Epimedium ‘Fire Dragon’</i>	2	7	25	158
<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	Black Widow	3	4	10	36
<i>Mahonia aquifolium ‘Apollo’</i>	Oregon Grape ‘Apollo’	3	4	10	36

Ornamental Planting – Full Sun Areas Mix ‘C’					
Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Density (m²)	%	No.
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry cotoneaster	2	1	15	15
<i>Fuchsia</i> ‘Tom Thumb’	Fuchsia ‘Tom Thumb’	1	4	20	80
<i>Hebe</i> ‘Midsummer Beauty’	Hebe ‘Midsummer Beauty’	2	1	10	10
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> ‘Munstead’	English lavender ‘Munstead’	2	2	20	40
<i>Santolina chamaecryparissus</i>	Lavender cotton	1	2	15	30
<i>Vinca minor</i> ‘Azurea Flore Pleno’ (d)	Double-flowered azure periwinkle	1	4	20	40

Maintenance Operations

1. Plants will be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced.
2. Mulching will take place in spring using well-rotted manure.
3. Until the plants are established they will be well watered with the aim to keep the ground moist but not soggy.
4. Weeding around planted areas will be carried out by hand.
5. Old flower stems are to be cut down to the ground in early November. Removing the flower heads (dead-heading) as they mature will encourage the plant to produce more flowers and extend the flowering period. This is to be done using secateurs.
6. Every 3-4 years the clumps of plants will need to be divided into smaller plants and replanted. Early flowering plants are to be divided in the autumn and late flowering plants are to be divided in the spring.

5.7 BULB PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.7.1 As the landscape scheme has already been implemented, it assumed that the planting detail below has been followed.

Ground Preparation

1. A workable seedbed with a medium tilth will need to be created. This may require two cultivations. The first will bury unwanted ground cover and bring less fertile material to the surface. The second will be a cultivation to create the tilth. It may be necessary to return to site in order to remove any invasive species such as docks, thistles, mares tail or brambles.

These should either be manually removed or individually chemically treated, Cultivation work will be carried out when the soil moisture level is reasonably low, allowing the soil to crumble.

2. Bulbs should be planted in the spring or mid-autumn.
3. The bulbs should be planted at a depth of 2 ½ to 3 times the diameter of the bulb. The bulbs should not be planted too shallow as this can encourage frost heaving.

Sowing Specifications

Bulb Species – Shaded Areas Mix ‘D’		
Scientific name	Common name	%
<i>Crocus speciosus</i>	Autumn crocus	50
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	Cyclamen	50

Bulb Species – Partial Shaded Areas Mix ‘E’		
Scientific name	Common name	%
<i>Crocus speciosus</i>	Autumn crocus	25
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	Cyclamen	25
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	25
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Wild daffodil	25

Maintenance Operations

1. Protect the newly planted bulbs from birds and prevent public access onto the soil.
2. Normal rainfall should provide enough moisture for bulbs, however, keep bulbs watered in dry conditions.
3. Weed the area by hand removing any weeds before they flower.
4. As the bulbs will be planted within amenity grass, mowing the bulbed area should be left until the bulb foliage has begun to die back.

5.8 GRASS PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

5.8.1 As the landscape scheme has already been implemented, it is assumed that the planting detail below has been followed.

Ground Preparation

1. A workable seedbed with a medium tilth will need to be created. This may require two cultivations. The first will bury unwanted ground cover and bring less fertile material to the surface. The second will be a cultivation to create the tilth. It may be necessary to return to

site in order to remove any invasive species such as docks, thistles, mares tail or brambles. These should either be manually removed or individually chemically treated, Cultivation work will be carried out when the soil moisture level is reasonably low, allowing the soil to crumble.

Sowing Specifications

Grass Mixes		
Grass Type	Example Seed Mix	Sowing Rate (g/m²)
Fine Lawn Grass	Naturescape – NL2 Fine Lawn Mixture	50
Shade Tolerant Grass	Naturescape – NL5 Shaded Areas Lawn Mixture	50

Maintenance Operations

1. Protect the newly sown seed from birds and prevent public access onto the soil.
2. Keep grass watered in dry conditions.
3. Weed the area by hand, removing any weeds before they flower.
4. Lightly roll or tread to firm and level the soil around the grass roots ready for the first cut. Do not roll if the ground is saturated with water.
5. The initial cut should be high, to a length of 5cm (2in) high. Carefully rake up clippings. Do this for the next four cuts.
6. Once established introduce a regular growing season mowing regime, gradually reducing the mowing height over its first spring/summer to the desired height. Alternative the direction in which the lawn is mown.
7. A new sown lawn can take a full year or more to reach fill strength and ground cover and knit together as turf. Avoid heavy use that may cause and tear during this time.
8. Shade Tolerant Grass:
 - ♦ Do not mow grass too short, especially during period of prolonged dry or cold weather.
 - ♦ Avoid exposing the grass to wear and tear.
 - ♦ Clear fallen leaves in the autumn.

6. FAUNA SPECIFIC FEATURE CREATION AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 BATS

CREATION

6.1.1 To enhance the site for roosting bats, four integrated bat roosting boxes (also known as bat bricks or bat tubes) will be installed within the fabric of external walls on the new buildings. The ten bat boxes will be installed as close to the roof apex on southerly facing elevations. Their proposed locations are shown in Figure 1 below.

MANAGEMENT

6.1.2 The bat boxes are fully integrated into the fabric of the buildings and are self-cleaning. The bat boxes require no specific maintenance.

6.2 BIRDS

CREATION

6.2.1 To provide an enhancement for nesting birds, a total of six integrated swift nesting boxes, which fit into the fabric of an external cavity wall, will be incorporated into the scheme. The swift boxes will generally be installed as pairs. The boxes will be orientated as close to the roof apex on northerly or easterly facing elevations, which provide sufficient height and shelter from direct sunlight and predators.

MANAGEMENT

6.2.2 The bird boxes are fully integrated into the fabric of the buildings and require no specific maintenance.

6.3 WILDLIFE HABITAT PILES

CREATION

6.3.1 To enhance the habitat niches available within the site for a range of wildlife, two wood habitat piles (wildlife hibernacula) will be created on the southernmost end of the site adjacent the watercourse. The proposed location of the habitat piles is shown in Figure 1 below.

6.3.2 The habitat pile will be constructed from arisings from site management of woody vegetation by stacking 1.00-2.00m lengths of cut tree, shrub or brashwood. Openings into the wood piles will be maintained at ground level, providing access for wildlife to seek refugia within the interior of the piles.

6.3.3 These decaying wood piles provide ideal habitat for saproxylic invertebrates (feed on deadwood), fungi and mosses, while also providing shelter for a variety of wildlife including small mammals and common amphibians.

MANAGEMENT

6.3.4 The habitat piles are reasonably long lasting, and their gradual decay is important to ensure they continue to provide benefits to a range of wildlife. As such, they do not require regular ongoing maintenance. Nonetheless, the habitat piles should be inspected every 3-5 years and topped up with woody arisings from ongoing site management as required.

6.4 HEDGEHOG HIGHWAY GATES

CREATION

6.4.1 Suitable gaps (13cm x 13cm) will be installed in any curtilage fencing between gardens to ensure that hedgehogs are able to access the entirety of the site. Holes will be created by either cutting holes in the fences or digging a small channel beneath it, at a location furthest from likely disturbance by occupants of the new dwellings.

MANAGEMENT

6.4.1 The hedgehog holes are integrated into the fencing and do not require specific maintenance. A sign adjacent to the hole to show what the gap is for will prevent the residents to block the access in future.

TABLES

TABLE 1: WOODY PLANTS LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT – 5 YEAR SCHEDULE

Year/Season/ Month	Tree	Hedges
Planting <i>October</i> - <i>March</i>	Plant new trees to specification. Irrigate as necessary. If planted in November – December check plants twice before Spring (March). If planted in January – February check plants once before Spring (March).	Plant new hedges to specification. Irrigate as necessary. If planted in November – December check plants twice before Spring (March). If planted in January – February check plants once before Spring (March).
Year 1 <i>Spring</i> (<i>March – May</i>)	Weed monthly. Check trees (including stakes and guards). Check for damage. Irrigate new planting as necessary in dry weather.	Weed monthly. Check hedges (including stakes and guards). Check for damage. Irrigate new planting as necessary in dry weather.
<i>Summer</i> (<i>June – August</i>)	<u>As Spring Year 1</u> Be aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.	<u>As Spring Year 1</u> Be aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.
<i>Autumn</i> (<i>September – November</i>)	<u>As Spring Year 1</u>	<u>As Spring Year 1</u> Firm plants as necessary.
<i>Winter</i> (<i>December – February</i>)	Check all trees and replace failures. Check guards and stakes.	Check all hedging plants and replace failures. Check guards and stakes.
Year 2 <i>Spring</i> (<i>March – May</i>)	<u>As Spring Year 1</u> Continue irrigation schedule for new planting.	<u>As Spring Year 1</u> Continue irrigation schedule for new planting.
<i>Summer</i> (<i>June – August</i>)	<u>As Summer Year 1</u> Continue irrigation schedule for new planting, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.	<u>As Summer Year 1</u> Continue irrigation schedule for new planting, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.
<i>Autumn</i> (<i>September – November</i>)	<u>As Autumn Year 1</u>	<u>As Autumn Year 1</u>
<i>Winter</i> (<i>December – February</i>)	<u>As Winter Year 1</u> Prune all deciduous trees apart from maple and birch.	<u>As Winter Year 1</u> Lightly trim top growth from mid-December to encourage dense low growth.
Year 3 <i>Spring</i> (<i>March – May</i>)	Weed monthly. Continue irrigation schedule for new planting.	Weed monthly. Continue irrigation schedule for new planting.
<i>Summer</i> (<i>June – August</i>)	<u>As Spring Year 3</u> Be aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.	<u>As Spring Year 3</u> Check hedges (including stakes and guards). Check for damage. Be aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.

<i>Autumn (September – November)</i>	<u>As Spring Year 3</u> Formative pruning of maple and birch.	<u>As Spring Year 3</u>
<i>Winter (December – February)</i>	Check all trees and replace failures. Check guards and stakes. Remove guards and stakes on vigorous plants. Prune all deciduous trees apart from maple and birch.	Check all hedging plants and replace failures. Check guards and stakes. Remove guards and stakes on vigorous plants. Lightly trim top growth from mid-December to encourage dense low growth.
Year 4 – 5 <i>Spring (March – May)</i>	Weed monthly. Only Irrigate during extended dry periods (i.e. 10 days with no rain), when plants will be watered every other day.	Weed monthly. Only Irrigate during extended dry periods (i.e. 10 days with no rain), when plants will be watered every other day.
<i>Summer (June – August)</i>	<u>As Spring Year 4</u> Be aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions. Pruning of maple and birch.	<u>As Spring Year 4</u> Check hedging plants (including stakes and guards). Remove guards and stakes on vigorous hedging plants in year 4 and year 5. Be aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.
<i>Autumn (September – November)</i>	<u>As Spring Year 4</u>	<u>As Spring Year 4</u>
<i>Winter (December – February)</i>	Check all trees and replace failures. Check guards and stakes. Remove guards and stakes on vigorous trees in year 4 and any remaining guards and stakes in year 5.	Check all hedging plants and replace failures. Check guards and stakes. Remove guards and stakes on vigorous hedging plants in year 4 and any remaining guards and stakes in year 5. Trim hedge to shape annually from mid-December and gap up as necessary to achieve a minimum 95% stocking rate.
Years 5 +	Weed monthly from Spring to Autumn. Only Irrigate during extended dry periods (i.e. 10 days with no rain), when plants will be watered every other day. Established trees will be checked in winter every two years, starting in year, and any necessary remedial work will be performed in winter.	Weed monthly from Spring to Autumn. Only Irrigate during extended dry periods (i.e. 10 days with no rain), when plants will be watered every other day. Established hedges will be inspected on an annual basis in winter, and any necessary remedial work will be performed from mid-December to March.

**TABLE 2: HERBACEOUS PLANTS LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT – 5 YEAR
SCHEDULE**

Year/Season/ Month	Herbaceous Plants
<i>Planting</i> <i>Late September - March</i>	Plant new herbaceous plants to specification. Irrigate as necessary. If planted in November – December check plants twice before Spring (March). If planted in January – February check plants once before Spring (March).
<i>Year 1</i> <i>Spring</i> <i>(March – May)</i>	Weed monthly. Check plants. Irrigate new planting as necessary in dry weather.
<i>Summer</i> <i>(June – August)</i>	<u>As Spring Year 1.</u> Be aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.
<i>Autumn</i> <i>(September – November)</i>	<u>As Spring Year 1.</u> Firm plants as necessary.
<i>Winter</i> <i>(December – February)</i>	Check all plants and replace failures.
<i>Year 2</i> <i>Spring</i> <i>(March – May)</i>	<u>As Spring Year 1</u> Continue irrigation schedule for new planting.
<i>Summer</i> <i>(June – August)</i>	<u>As Summer Year 1</u> Continue irrigation schedule for new planting, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.
<i>Autumn</i> <i>(September – November)</i>	Cut back herbaceous plants by hand or mowing in autumn when seed has set. Remove all cuttings.
<i>Winter</i> <i>(December – February)</i>	<u>As Winter Year 1</u>
<i>Year 3+</i>	<u>As Year 2</u> Every 3 – 4 years the clumps of plants can be divided into smaller plants and replanted. Early flowering plants are to be divided in the autumn and late flowering plants are to be divided in the spring.

TABLE 3: SEED MIXES LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT – 5 YEAR SCHEDULE

Year/Season/ Month	Fine Lawn Mixture	Shade Tolerant Lawn
Planting <i>September - March</i>	In September, prepare soil to specification. Second cultivation if needed. Sow seed and rake or harrow and firm with roller. Protect seed from birds and prevent public access. Irrigate as necessary.	In September, prepare soil to specification. Second cultivation if needed. Sow seed and rake or harrow and firm with roller. Protect seed from birds and prevent public access. Irrigate as necessary.
Year 1 <i>Spring (March – May)</i>	Weed by hand. Prevent public access Irrigate as necessary. Prepare for first cut and trim to 50mm+ once seedling grasses are established and 50-80mm in height. Undertake a second cut, after which grassland can be mown regularly as needed (when grass reached 50-80mm in height), progressively reducing the mowing height. Remove clippings for the first four cuts.	Weed by hand. Prevent public access Irrigate as necessary. Prepare for first cut and trim to 50mm+ once seedling grasses are established and 50-80mm in height. Undertake a second cut, after which grassland can be mown regularly as needed (when grass reached 50-80mm in height), progressively reducing the mowing height. Remove clippings for the first four cuts.
<i>Summer (June – August)</i>	Weed by hand. Allow public access but limit heavy use. From June mowing can be reduced to every 4 – 8 weeks, cutting the grass to 50mm+ (to allow cowslips to flower, mowing can be reduced earlier). Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate as necessary, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.	Weed by hand. Allow public access but limit heavy use. From June establish a regular mowing regime as required, cutting the grass to 50mm+. Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate as necessary, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.
<i>Autumn (September – November)</i>	Weed by hand. Top all plant growth in September if required. Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate grass as necessary. Sow fresh seed in any bare patches.	Weed by hand. Top all plant growth in September if required. Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate grass as necessary. Sow fresh seed in any bare patches. (Note: Bulbs will be planted in autumn).
<i>Winter (December – February)</i>	Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary.	Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary.
Year 2 <i>Spring (March – May)</i>	Weed by hand. From April, mow as necessary (Approximately every 4 - 8 weeks). Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate as necessary. Sow fresh seed in any bare patches.	Weed by hand. From April, mow as necessary (Approximately every two weeks). Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate as necessary. Sow fresh seed in any bare patches.
<i>Summer (June – August)</i>	Weed by hand. Mow as necessary (Approximately every 4-8 weeks), until November.	Weed by hand. Mow as necessary (Approximately every two weeks), until November.

	Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate as necessary, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.	Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate as necessary, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions.
<i>Autumn</i> <i>(September – November)</i>	Weed by hand. Mow as necessary (Approximately every 4-8 weeks), until November. Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate as necessary. Sow fresh seed in any bare patches.	Weed by hand. Mow as necessary (Approximately every two weeks). Remove cuttings as required. Irrigate as necessary. Sow fresh seed in any bare patches.
<i>Winter</i> <i>(December – February)</i>	Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary.	Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary.
Year 3 +	<u>As Year 2</u>	<u>As Year 2</u>

TABLE 5: BULBS LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT – 5 YEAR SCHEDULE

NOTE: Bulbs are to be planted 1 year after the sowing of lawn grass (into which the bulbs are to be planted)	
Year/Season/ Month	Bulbs
Planting <i>September - February</i>	Plant new bulbs in September/October to specification. Irrigate as necessary.
Year 1 <i>Spring (March – May)</i>	Protect bulbs from birds and vermin, and prevent public access. Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary. Where bulbs are planted within areas with a mowing regime (in particularly amenity grass which is regularly cut back), mowing around bulbs should be left until the bulb foliage has begun to die back.
<i>Summer (June – August)</i>	Bulb growth can be cut back as part of the mowing regime of the grass in which they are planted from the end of June once plans have stopped flowering. Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions. Note bulbs planted within grassed areas will require no additional irrigation over and above that of the grass that they are planted in.
<i>Autumn (September – November)</i>	Continue grass mowing regime as required as bulbs will now be dormant. Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions. Note bulbs planted within grassed areas will require no additional irrigation over and above that of the grass that they are planted in.
<i>Winter (December – February)</i>	Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary, being aware of additional irrigation requirements in dry conditions. Note bulbs planted within grassed areas will require no additional irrigation over and above that of the grass that they are planted in.
Year 2 <i>Spring (March – May)</i>	Weed by hand. Irrigate as necessary. Where bulbs are planted within areas with a mowing regime (in particularly amenity grass which is regularly cut back), mowing around bulbs should be left until the bulb foliage has begun to die back.
<i>Summer (June – August)</i>	<u>As Summer Year 1</u>
<i>Autumn (September – November)</i>	<u>As Autumn Year 1</u>
<i>Winter (December – February)</i>	<u>As Winter Year 1</u>
Year 3 +	<u>As Year 2</u>

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

TREE PLANTING:

1. All trees will comprise pot grown or root-balled stock and will be planted during the planting season (i.e. between November and March) when the ground is neither frozen nor waterlogged. If the ground is dry the plants should be watered to ground capacity on planting.
2. Tree pits will be dug square to encourage root growth into the adjacent medium, and will be 200mm wider and 200mm deeper than the root spread. 200g of slow release fertiliser will be added to each tree pit.
3. Standard and Light Standard trees will be single staked. Selected standard, and pleached trees will be double staked. Multi-stem trees will stand on each limb.

1. 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 should over-run the grasses and treed areas adjacent to the hedged areas.
2. All invasive and pernicious weeds, should be removed from the site before works commence. Clearance will be restricted to glyphosate weed killers and hand weeding.
3. All planting beds should be free from weeds and waste materials. The ground should be cultivated to full depth with the additional of slow release fertiliser or well-rotted manure. All plants are to be thoroughly soaked immediately prior to planting.
4. Single species hedge plants to be planted in a double staggered row at 4 - 5 plants per metre.
5. Plants to be staked with bamboo.

1. Planting of bare-rooted stock to be undertaken between November and March. Container-grown plants can be planted at any time of year but are easier to care for if planted in autumn or winter, as they need less watering than those planted in summer.
2. All invasive and pernicious weeds, should be removed from the planting site. Clearance will be restricted to glyphosate weed killers and hand weeding.
3. Cultivate planting area to provide a high-quality planting bed. Loosen the soil generally to eliminate compaction and improve drainage.
4. Improve fertility by incorporating fertiliser, organic matter and lime.
5. If soils are waterlogged over winter install drainage. An alternative is to plant on a slight mound, about 25 - 30cm high.
6. Plants to be planted at densities as shown in the planting schedules.
7. Climbers will be trained on wire trellis attached to the wall.

1. Planting is best undertaken in the spring between March and May, or autumn in October and November. Container-grown plants can be planted at any time of year, but are easier to care for if planted in autumn, as they need less watering than those planted in spring or summer.
2. All invasive and pernicious weeds, should be removed from the planting site. Clearance will be restricted to glyphosate weed killers and hand weeding.
3. Cultivate planting area to provide a high-quality planting bed. Loosen the soil generally to eliminate compaction and improve drainage.
4. Improve fertility by incorporating fertiliser, organic matter and lime.
5. Plant in a hole just deep and wide enough to set the rootball in, leaving the bases of the stems, or the shoots above ground. Hand firm soil back around the stem.
6. Water the ground well even if already moist as this will settle the soil and prevent desiccation.
7. Stakes should be put in place ready to support long flowering stems.
8. Plants to be planted at densities as shown in the planting schedules.

1. A workable seedbed with a medium till will need to be created. This may require two cultivations. The first will bury unwanted ground cover and bring less fertile material to the surface. The second will be a cultivation to create the tilth. It may be necessary to return to site in order to remove any invasive species such as docks, thistles, mares tail or brambles. These should either be manually removed or individually chemically treated. Cultivation work will be carried out when the soil moisture level is reasonably low, allowing the soil to crumble.
2. Bulbs should be planted in the spring or mid-autumn,
3. The bulbs should be planted at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times the diameter of the bulb. The bulbs should not be planted too shallow as this can encourage frost heaving.

1. A workable seedbed with a medium tilth will need to be created. This may require two cultivations. The first will bury unwanted ground cover and bring less fertile material to the surface. The second will be a cultivation to create the tilth. It may be necessary to return to site in order to remove any invasive species such as docks, thistles, mares tail or brambles. These should either be manually removed or individually chemically treated. Cultivation work will be carried out when the soil moisture level is reasonably low, allowing the soil to crumble.

TREE PLANTING:

- The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged staked, 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.
- Until the plants are established they will be watered to ground capacity during dry periods.
- Weeding around trees will be carried out by hand or by the spot application of glyphosate, taking care not to spray the tree stems, until the plants are well established. Mulch will be applied annually, using 50mm of matured wood bark, for the first three years after planting to suppress weed growth and contain the moisture.
- Limited formative pruning will be necessary to ensure that healthy and balanced crowns develop. Guards and stakes will be removed once the plants are well established.
- Pleached Trees:
 - Any branches crossing each other should be removed at an early stage to ensure that they do not rub together.
 - Tie any new growth to the bamboo framework with soft twine or plastic tubular ties. Ties should be checked regularly and replaced if too tight.
 - Formative pruning and tying should be undertaken throughout the growing season, with a final prune in October.
 - Pruning to maintain the shape should be done once a year, preferably in late winter to assess winter damage before spring growth obscures the framework of branches.
- Once the *Salix fragilis* are well established, normally in the second year, they will be pollarded annually to between 1.25m and 1.5m during late winter or early spring.
- Mature and established trees will be inspected on an annual basis and any necessary work performed. Once the pleached trees have established and matured it should be possible to cut away the bamboo framework.

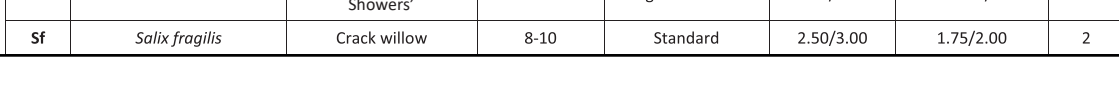
1. The planting will be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stakes, canes and ties replaced. Plants should be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged should be replaced.
2. Until the plants are established they should be watered to ground capacity during dry periods.
3. Weeding around planted areas should be carried out by hand or by the spot application of glyphosate, taking care not to spray the shrub stems.
4. **SINGLE SPECIES HEDGE:** 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 dependent on growth rates.
5. Cutting should take place in February: *Prunus* 'Uttu Luyken' maintained at 1.5m and *Berberis* 'Rose Glow' maintained at 1m in height at maturity.
6. Stakes should be removed once the plants are well established.

1. The planting should be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stalks, canes and ties replaced. Plants should be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced.
2. Until the plants are established they will be watered to ground capacity during dry periods.
3. Weeding around planted areas will be carried out by hand or by the spot application of glyphosate, taking care not to spray the shrub stems. Once plants are well established.
4. Pruning of the shrubs will be required to ensure the growth of strong dense plants and will be carried out once the plants are well-established, normally in the second year, but dependent on growth rates.
5. Canes will be removed once the plants are well established.
6. Climbers will be maintained at the height of the walls.

1. The planting should be checked at regular intervals and any damaged stalks, canes and ties replaced. Plants should be firmed up following planting and, if necessary, until established. Any plants which die, become diseased or damaged will be replaced.
2. Mulching will take place in spring using well-rotted manure.
3. Until the plants are established they will be well watered with the aim to keep the ground moist but not soggy.
4. Weeding around planted areas will be carried out by hand.
5. Old flowering stems are to be cut down to the ground in November. Removing the flower heads (dead-heading) as they mature will encourage the plant to produce more flowers, and extend the flowering period. This is to be done using secateurs.
6. Every 3-4 years the clumps of plants will need to be divided into smaller plants and replanted. Early flowering plants are to be divided in the autumn and late flowering plants are to be divided in the spring.

1. Protect the newly planted bulbs from birds and prevent public access onto the soil.
2. Normal rainfall should provide enough moisture for bulbs, however keep bulbs watered in dry conditions.
3. Weed the area by hand, removing any weeds before they flower.
4. As the bulbs will be planted within amenity grass, mowing the the bulbed area should be left until the bulb foliage has begun to die back.

1. Protect the newly sown seed from birds and prevent public access onto the soil.
2. Keep grass watered in dry conditions.
3. Weed the area by hand, removing any weeds before they flower.
4. Lightly roll or tread to firm and level the soil around the grass roots ready for the first cut. Do not roll if the ground is saturated with water.
5. The initial cut should be high, to a length of 5cm (2in) high. Carefully rake up the clippings. Do this for the next four cuts.
6. Once established introduce a regular growing season mowing regime, gradually reducing the mowing height over its first spring/summer to the desired height. Alternate the direction in which the lawn is mown.
7. A new sown lawn can take a full year or more to reach full strength and ground cover and knit together as turf. Avoid heavy use that may cause wear and tear during this time.
8. Shade Tolerant Grass: - Do not mow grass too short, especially during periods of prolonged dry or cold weather.
 - Avoid exposing the grass to wear and tear.
 - Clear fallen leaves in the autumn.



Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Density (m ²)	Percentage (%)	No.
<i>Athyrium niponicum f. metallicum</i>	Painted Lady Fern	3	4	10	1
<i>Dryopteris erythraea var. kauldiniana</i>	Kauldman's Copepod Shield Fern	3	2	15	1
<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	Black Widow	3	4	15	2
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Apollo'	Oregon Grape 'Apollo'	3	4	15	2
<i>Rachytis terminalis</i> 'Variegata'	Variegated False Spurge	6	15	15	1
<i>Sarcococca nivalis</i> var. <i>chinensis</i>	Fragrant Sarcococca	3	3	15	1
<i>Vincia minor</i> f. albo 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'	1	4	15	2

Specimen Shrub Species						
Ref.	Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Min. Height (cm)	Planting Centres (m)	No.
AJC	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> 'Crototifolia'	Japanese laurel 'Crototifolia'	10	60 – 80	1	2
AJR	<i>Aucuba japonica</i> 'Roazanien'	Japanese laurel 'Roazanien'	10	60 – 80	1	9
BUD	<i>Buddleia davidii</i> 'Royal Red'	Butterfly bush 'Royal Red'	10	60 – 80	1	1
Cb	<i>Ceanothus</i> 'Puguet lilac'	California Lilac	4	60 – 80	1	5
Cs	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> 'Midwinter Fire'	Dogwood 'Midwinter Fire'	10	60 – 80	1	4
EeR	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> 'Red Cascade'	Spindle 'Red Cascade'	3	60 – 80	1	8
FIL	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i> 'Lynwood Variety'	Forsythia 'Lynwood Variety'	3	60 – 80	1	2
PHR	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i> 'Red Robin'	Christmas Berry 'Red Robin'	10	90 – 120	1	4
VR	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> 'Roseum'	Snowball Tree	80	100 – 100	1	10
VtE	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> 'Eve Price'	Laurestrut 'Eve Price'	10	60 – 80	1	2

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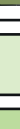
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EXISTING
BUILDING 'B'
residential
conversion
refer to P/36

See drawing DWG-2112-01
for surrounding planting detail
including tree species and bulb mixes

KEY:			
	Site		
	Section 2 Drawing No. DWG-2112-03 Detailed Soft Landscaping		
Existing Vegetation			
	Tree		
Proposed Vegetation			
	Tree		
	Prunus 'Otto Luyken' hedge		
	Berberis 'Rote Glow' hedge		
	Climbing shrub planting		
	Formal lawn		
	Shade tolerant lawn		
	Planting bed detailed on DWG-2112-03		
	Ornamental planting beds		
	Specimen shrubs		
	Bulb planting		

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Original have been supplied by the ARCHITECTURE PRACTICE
Drawing Title: Proposed Site General Arrangement
Drawing Number: 1620/000/001/03



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Project: St Peter's School, Marlborough			
On behalf of: Shorbourne Developments			
Drawing title: Detailed Soft Landscaping			
Drawing number: DWG-2112-02	Rev: C	Date: Feb-26	
Scale: 1:75 @ A1	Rev: E5	Date: Feb-26	

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Specimen Shrub Species					
Ref.	Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Planting Centres (m)	No.
Dp	<i>Daphne pontica</i>	Twin-flowered daphne	1.5	1	4
Ef	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Emerald Gaiety'	Spindle 'Emerald Gaiety'	2	1	2
Hh	<i>Hypericum x hidcoteense</i> 'Hidcote'	St John's wort 'Hidcote'	2	1	2
Mn	<i>Mahonia nitens</i> 'Cabaret'	Oregon grape 'Cabaret'	3	1	2
Ra	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> 'John Redmond'	Butcher's broom 'John Redmond'	1.5	0.5	11
Sc	<i>Skimmia x confusa</i> 'Kew Green'	Skimmia 'Kew Green'	2	1	6
Vd	<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	David viburnum	2	1	6

Ornamental Planting – Shaded Areas Mix '3'					
Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Density m²	%	No.
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Lady's mantle	9cm	4	10	7
<i>Adiantum venustum</i>	Evergreen maidenhair	0.5	2	25	8
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Fairy bellflower	2	4	40	27
<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i>	Japanese shield fern	2	2	25	8
Planting beds will be underplanted with <i>Eranthus hyemalis</i> to be planted at a depth of 5cm with 5 bulbs per m².					84
Planting beds will be underplanted with <i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i> 'Stargazer' to be planted at a depth of 5cm with 5 bulbs per m².					84

Ornamental Planting – Partial Shaded Areas Mix '4'					
Scientific name	Common name	Min. Pot Size (L)	Density m²	%	No.
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Rose of Sharon	1	1	25	1
<i>Tiarella 'Spring Symphony'</i>	<i>Foam flower 'Spring Symphony'</i>	9cm	8	40	7
<i>Vinca minor</i> f. <i>alba</i> 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Small white periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'	1	4	35	3
Planting beds will be underplanted with <i>Fritillaria meleagris</i> 'Alba' to be planted at a depth of 8cm with 10 bulbs per m².					23



KEY:

- Site
- Section 1
- Drawing No. DWG-2112-02
- Detailed Soft Landscaping

Existing Vegetation

- Tree

Proposed Vegetation

- Tree
- Prunus 'Otto Luyken' hedge
- Berberis 'Rose Glow' hedge
- Climbing shrub planting
- Formal lawn
- Shade tolerant lawn
- Planting bed detailed on DWG-2112-02
- Ornamental planting beds
- Specimen shrubs
- Bulb planting
- Vegetation to be removed

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Original base map provided by the ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE.

Drawing Title: Proposed Soft Landscaping

Drawing Number: 1428/000/001/03

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Drawing Title:
Detailed Soft Landscaping

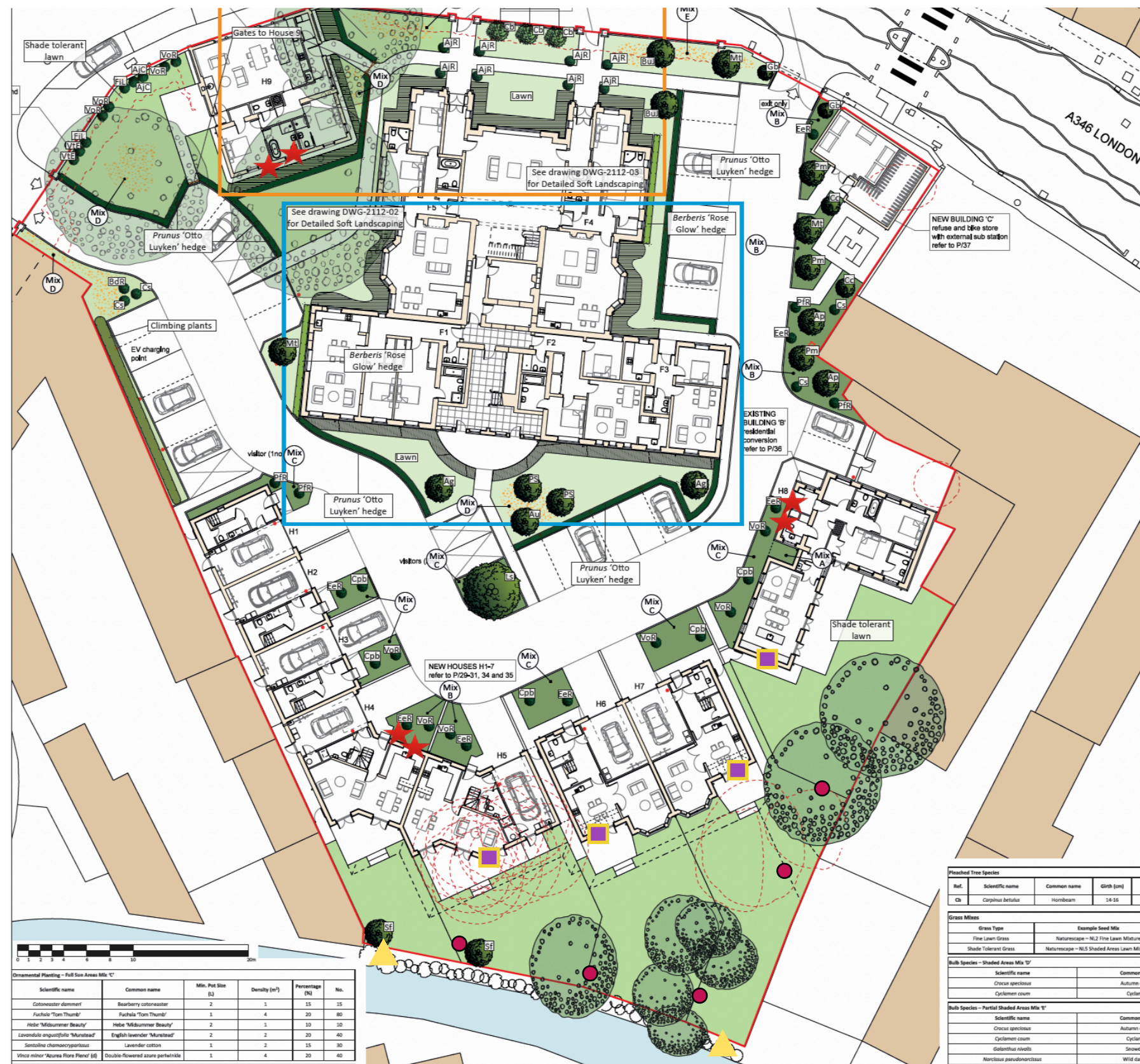
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DWG-2112-03

Rev: C Date: Feb 26

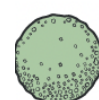
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ECOLOGY FIGURES



*NOTE Areas are indicative and are



Retained trees/shrubs



New tree planting



Lawn



New hedgerows



Bird boxes



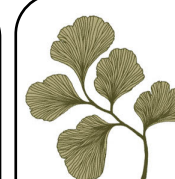
Bat boxes



Habitat piles



Hedgehog highway gate



DARWIN
ECOLOGY

integrating nature conservation

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Project: St Peters School

Figure 1: Enhancement Plan

Date: March 2026