

LAND AT LOTTAGE FARM
ALDBOURNE
WILTSHIRE

LANDSCAPE & ECOLOGY MANAGEMENT PLAN

REVISION P1

07.05.2026

FOR ASHFORD HOMES (SOUTH WESTERN) LTD

Project	Land at Lottage Farm, Aldbourne	Client	Ashford Homes (South Western) Ltd
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Greenhalgh Landscape Architecture Ltd, Chartered Landscape Architects and Landscape Institute Registered Practice, were instructed by Ashford Homes (South Western) Ltd (the 'Client') to prepare a Landscape & Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) in relation to the Reserved Matters Application (RMA) scheme developed in response to the Outline planning consent ref: 21/01004/OUT on land at Lottage Farm, Lottage Road, Aldbourne, Wiltshire (the 'Site'). The RMA scheme comprises 31 dwellings and associated amenities and infrastructure (the 'Proposed Development').

This LEMP has been produced pursuant to Condition 11 of the Outline planning consent which is worded as follows:

'No development shall commence until a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP), in accordance with the measures outlined in the Ecological Assessment, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The LEMP shall include long term objectives and targets, management responsibilities and maintenance schedules for each ecological feature within the development, together with a mechanism for monitoring success of the management prescriptions, incorporating review and necessary adaptive management in order to attain targets.

The LEMP shall also include details of the legal and funding mechanism(s) by which long-term implementation of the plan will be secured. The LEMP shall be implemented in full to ensure long-term management of landscape and ecological features for the lifetime of the development, in accordance with the approved details.'

Figure 1 below illustrates the Outline planning application/ RMA red line boundary and therefore shows the extents to which this LEMP shall apply.



Figure 1. Application site boundary as defined in 21/01004/OUT and RMA.

1.2 Management Responsibility

Responsibility for the delivery of and adherence to this LEMP belongs to the Client or their appointed Contractors throughout the implementation works and for the duration of any contractual defects liability period and/ or maintenance period. After which point, responsibilities in perpetuity shall transfer to a Management Company for all shared infrastructure and amenities, and to private residents or Housing Association for their respective plots.

This report includes maintenance schedules for various periods in **Section 3.0**. Reference should also be made to the Planting Plans and Plant Schedules which are submitted to Wiltshire Council as part of the RMA, in **Appendix A** of this report.



Figure 2. Division of management responsibilities across the RMA scheme following occupancy of plots and transferral of shared infrastructure and amenities to Management Company.

1.3 Legal and Funding Mechanisms

The implementation of this management plan is secured by Planning Condition 11 of Outline planning consent ref: 21/01004/OUT and by Wiltshire Council's approval of this report for condition discharge. Funding for the management of shared infrastructure and amenities will be secured via a residents Management Company. Funding for the management of landscape and ecological features within private plots or Housing Association plots will be the responsibility of the respective plot owners.

N.B. The consented outline scheme establishes the basis of landscape and ecological features being within private demise.

1.4 Overall aims

Years 1-5

Within the first five years the aim is to achieve successful establishment and initial development of the structural landscaping at key site edges and within the northern open space, ornamental on-plot planting and streetscape beds and trees. In addition, the management plan seeks to maintain existing established vegetation in a good and safe condition to maximise screening and site setting qualities, wildlife value and longevity.

Within this period new planting of green infrastructure will be expected to establish to such an extent that it does not require watering or feeding unless in exceptional circumstances. Maintenance operations will gradually reduce and become more seasonally focussed. The requirement to replace initial failed planting will reduce and may only need to address vandalism or animal damage. New mixed hedgerows will be established, dense and maintained at the intended heights and widths. Species-rich grassland areas will be fully established with the appearance of natural grassland. At the end of this period all areas and planting types will graduate into long-term maintenance regimes.

Beyond Year 5 and in perpetuity

The focus of the management plan from the sixth year onwards is to achieve a practical level of regular maintenance to the maturing green infrastructure which creates and maintains a landscape of natural appearance that contributes to the key aims for landscape character, habitat creation and wider landscape connectivity.

The Management Company responsible for the Site in the long-term should keep to the original design objectives and aims whilst responding in a practical and sensitive way to landscape issues that arise in future years. Therefore, this LEMP should be regularly reviewed and adjusted accordingly during this period to ensure the design objectives are maintained into the future.

The primary objectives of this plan can be individually identified as follows:

- To achieve successful establishment and independence of new trees in streetscape, boundary and open space areas;
- To achieve successful establishment of new scrub and hedgerow planting with a diverse species mix and good integration with pre-existing features where applicable;
- To conserve existing trees, tree groups, hedgerows and scrub in good condition and maximise the longevity for public amenity and conservation value;
- To establish species-rich flowering grassland areas within open space for public amenity and ecological enhancement;
- To identify and promptly correct any landscape defects or forces of change in the site.

1.5 Monitoring

During the initial establishment period Years 1-5 the LEMP shall be reviewed following annual site visits to determine the effectiveness of the operations and revised as necessary in advance of the following year.

A suitably qualified Landscape Architect shall be employed by the Client to carry out site visits at key intervals during construction (at least annually), at Practical Completion and at the end of the soft landscape defects liability period, to ensure compliance with the designed scheme and specification.

In the first years after transferral of responsibility to the Management Company, a suitably qualified Ecologist shall be employed by the Management Company to conduct annual site visits. It is anticipated that transferral would occur at the end of the soft landscape defects liability period at the end of Year 1, in which case the Ecologist shall monitor in Years 2-5. The habitats and their condition will be monitored each year against the prescriptions set out in this LEMP.

From year 6 onwards, monitoring and reviews shall focus on achieving practical maintenance and introducing adaptation to operations where forces of change have been identified which require a response if aims of the plan are to be achieved. Monitoring will be undertaken by those operatives who regularly visit the site to undertake maintenance operations. Monitoring reports shall be issued at the frequency as required by this management plan. Reports shall clearly identify works that have been undertaken, issues or matters identified and recommendations.

2.0 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Scope of maintenance areas

Soft landscape

- (2.4) Existing trees;
- (2.5) Existing hedgerows;
- (2.6) New native tree planting to streets and open space;
- (2.7) New fruit tree planting to streets and site boundary;
- (2.8) New mixed native hedgerow planting;
- (2.9) New single-species native hedge planting;
- (2.10) Existing areas of scrub;
- (2.11) New areas of mixed native scrub;
- (2.12) New and enhanced species-rich meadow grassland;
- (2.13) Ornamental planting to infrastructure areas;
- (2.14) Ornamental planting to residential plots;
- (2.15) Ecological features – nesting boxes.

2.2 Persons undertaking maintenance tasks

The Client/ Management Company shall employ suitably qualified and experienced landscape contractors to use current horticultural practices when carrying out all prescribed works. Pruning shall maintain good natural form and vigour, encouraging bushiness. Pruning shall be in the appropriate month / season to maintain flowering and fruiting of each species. Personnel shall also be suitably qualified for weeding tasks with the appropriate knowledge for the identification of both intentionally planted species of the designed scheme and those species which constitute a weed and require removal/ treatment.

2.3 General

Tree works

All identified tree works shall be carried out between October and February to avoid the bird nesting season with the exception of where trees pose unacceptable risk to the safety of the public or private residents in which case works shall be carried out as necessary. All works shall be carried out by a competent Arboricultural Association approved contractor, in accordance with current guidelines.

Waste materials, litter and arisings

All material shall be removed from site to Contractor's registered landfill. Burning of any materials are not permitted on site. The contractor shall ensure that the site is kept in a clean and tidy manner, free from litter through regular site visits.

Replacement of failed planting

Any planting on site that has died or failed shall be replaced in accordance with the planting schedule, only once the source of the failure has been determined and any causes remedied. Substitutions within the establishment period will only be permitted if approved in writing by the landscape architect. Replacements as part of maintenance from year six onwards in perpetuity shall

be true to the original Planning Approved scheme or reasonably adapted in response to forces of change.

2.4 Existing trees

‘Existing trees’ refers to those trees which were present on or bounding the site pre-development and which have been retained in perpetuity post-development. Such trees are generally located along the Lottage Road frontage, at the edges of the northern open space and at the rear (eastern) boundaries of Plots 1-6 (off site).

The following is applicable to all years.

Inspection

In Autumn, annually undertake arboricultural inspection of all trees within and bounding site boundaries primarily to make sure they are safe and to identify any defects or issues developing. Inspection to be undertaken by a suitably qualified arboriculturalist and their appointment shall include the production of written notes on their safety inspection, to be updated annually. Any works recommended beyond satisfying safety concerns shall only be undertaken after ecological advice has been sought regarding the potential for roosting bats or other ecological benefits.

Inspection/ monitoring after storm damage

Within 24 hours of storm force winds, a suitably qualified arboriculturalist shall undertake an inspection of all trees within the site for signs of damage and shall submit dated reported findings to the Client/ Management Company with recommendations for any necessary actions, highlighting those required immediately on health and safety grounds. Ecological advice to be sought before carrying out remedial works except in cases of imminent threat to public safety or building damage.

Checking for obstruction

During April and October check adequate clearance of trees to pedestrian circulation routes and vehicle manoeuvring spaces to prevent obstruction to vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists. Submit dated reported findings to the Client/ Management Company with any recommendations for tree removal or other necessary actions. Such actions shall be incorporated into the scheduled maintenance tasks for the earliest appropriate opportunity.

During winter months, remove identified dead and damaged wood and leave on site discreetly in peripheral areas of the northern open space to decompose naturally in a location where it is safe and practical.

2.5 Existing hedgerow

‘Existing hedgerow’ refers to hedgerow present on or bounding the site pre-development and which has been retained in perpetuity post-development, comprising the hedgerow alongside Lottage Road and the section of hedgerow to the rear (east) of Plots 1-6.

The following is applicable to all years.

Inspection

In September each year, undertake a visual inspection of the hedgerow to identify dead sections or individual plants that have died or suffered severe decline, for replacement. Replacement hedgerow planting to occur during late autumn.

Weed control

Spot treat pernicious weed growth during May and again in September.

Cutting and shaping

Cut on a 2-3 year rotational basis. In January / February outside bird nesting season, reduce by no more than 1/3 of the hedgerow to aim to achieve a target height of 3m. However, hedgerow trees (see item 2.4 above) shall not be cut nor damaged. Hedgerow faces shall be cut at a slight draft angle off vertical, wider at the bottom, to allow light to reach the lower parts of the hedgerow for full and dense regrowth. Hedgerow cutting on this timescale should encourage it to remain strong and vigorous whilst providing a continuous supply of fruits for foraging each year. Remove cuttings.

Litter

Inspect hedgerows as part of each maintenance visit and collect accumulated litter or debris. All collected material to be removed from site.

Infilling

The growth of the hedgerows shall be monitored annually and infill planting shall be undertaken in any developing gaps with suitable native hedgerow species reflecting the new hedgerow planting elsewhere on Site (Field maple, Hornbeam, Common dogwood, Hazel, Hawthorn, Spindle, Holly, Blackthorn, English oak or Guelder rose).

Laying

If the hedgerow shrubs become leggy at the base, consider laying the hedge, leaving freestanding trees. Plant up any gaps that appear.

2.6 New native tree planting to streets and open space

Designed Character

- Visual amenity of the local area generally;
- Create focal points and points of interest;
- Enhance the setting of the new development;
- Provide a valuable habitat and food source for local wildlife;
- Provide diversity and three-dimensional structure as part of the overall planting and create features of visual and ecological attraction throughout the seasons;

Operations in Years 1-5

Monitoring

Check newly planted trees and their stakes/ guys and fixings for firmness and possible damage at quarterly intervals during the year. Replace or re-fix damaged stakes, supports and ties immediately when identified. Check for leaning of trees at the same time and straighten/readjust the anchor system if necessary. Check and adjust each tree tie at each visit along with each strim-guard ensuring that it remains correctly in place. Where damaged, replace guard immediately.

Quarterly throughout the year, check newly planted trees for damaged, dead or diseased limbs and remove where necessary.

Watering

Year 1: During first growing season water new trees as required for healthy establishment, depending on weather conditions. Adequate watering is usually at least fortnightly during dry weather between May and August.

Years 2-5: Check newly planted trees for signs of dry ground conditions to inform watering requirement. Watering to be carried out at least on a monthly basis (May to August) during dry weather or if showing signs of stress.

Weed control and mulching

Years 1-5: Twice annually, achieve a 1.0-1.2m wide base (depending on size of tree at planting in accordance with the approved RMA tree pit details) around each tree maintained by hand weeding and by top-up application of bark mulch to maintain 50mm depth. When removing weeds by hand ensure to minimise soil disturbance and disruption to adjacent planting.

Feeding

Years 1 and 2: Annually for the first two years after planting only. During spring apply a slow release tree and shrub fertiliser to each tree immediately prior to topping-up mulch.

Removal of stakes

At Year 5: For clear stem trees planted at <20cm girth, where monitoring identifies trees that are sufficiently established and sound, or where damage from stakes and ties has been identified due to volume of tree growth, the tree stake and ties shall be removed. Stakes shall be cut off at ground level leaving the below ground stake section to decay naturally. Where stakes have become loose and can easily be removed in their entirety then the stake shall be lifted and the resulting void infilled

with clean, fine topsoil incorporating a slow release general amenity fertiliser. No stakes shall be removed until at least 5 years after planting.

At Year 5: Clear stem trees planted as semi-mature (>20cm girth), multi-stem trees and feathered trees, the underground guying system need not be removed. Any wires or straps found to be protruding can be cut at ground level.

Pruning and shaping

During November each year, prune off side shoots and epicormic growth to maintain a clear stem. At the same visit cut out any crossing or damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Cut back any damaged bark and treat wound with fungicidal sealant if beneficial.

Replacement of failed planting

During September each year, undertake inspection of all trees planted as part of the development or as replacements for failures, to identify losses. Where losses are identified arrange for replacement planting to original specification to be undertaken during November.

Where planting fails to establish identify problems and resolve as necessary prior to attempting establishment of replacement planting. If necessary, substitute proposed species for those better to adapt to the local conditions, adhering to UK native species.

Operations in Year 6 onwards

All trees should be independent in the landscape and no longer require supplementary watering, feeding or staking, with the exception of more recently planted replacements. Operations for year 6 onwards include monitoring, weed control and annual pruning.

2.7 New fruit tree planting to streets and site boundary

Designed Character

- Visual amenity of the local area generally;
- Create focal points and points of interest;
- Enhance the setting of the new development, including views from Chandler's Lane;
- Provide a valuable habitat and food source for local wildlife;
- Provide diversity and three-dimensional structure as part of the overall planting and create features of visual and ecological attraction throughout the seasons.

Operations in Years 1-5

Monitoring

Check newly planted fruit trees and their stakes/ guys and fixings for firmness and possible damage at quarterly intervals during the year. Replace or re-fix damaged stakes, supports and ties immediately when identified. Check for leaning of trees at the same time and straighten/readjust if necessary. Check and adjust each tree tie at each visit along with each strim-guard ensuring that it remains correctly in place. Where damaged, replace guard immediately.

Quarterly throughout the year, check newly planted trees for damaged, dead or diseased limbs and remove where necessary.

Watering

Year 1: During first growing season water new trees as required for healthy establishment, depending on weather conditions. Adequate watering is usually at least fortnightly during dry weather between May and August.

Years 2-5: Check newly planted trees for signs of dry ground conditions to inform watering requirement. Watering to be carried out at least on a monthly basis (May to August) during dry weather or if showing signs of stress.

Weed control and mulching

Years 1-5: Twice annually, achieve a 1.0m wide base (in accordance with the approved RMA tree pit details) around each tree, maintained by hand weeding and by top-up application of bark mulch to maintain 50mm depth. When removing weeds by hand ensure to minimise soil disturbance and disruption to adjacent planting.

Feeding

Years 1 and 2: Annually for the first two years after planting only. During spring apply a slow release tree and shrub fertiliser to each tree immediately prior to topping-up mulch.

Removal of stakes

At Year 5: Where monitoring identifies trees that are sufficiently established and sound, or where damage from stakes and ties has been identified due to volume of tree growth, the tree stake and ties shall be removed, including fruit trees within the new hedgerow at the rear of Plot 20. Stakes shall be cut off at ground level leaving the below ground stake section to decay naturally. Where stakes have become loose and can easily be removed in their entirety then the stake shall be lifted

and the resulting void infilled with clean, fine topsoil incorporating a slow release general amenity fertiliser. No stakes shall be removed until at least 5 years after planting.

Pruning and shaping

During November each year, prune off side shoots and epicormic growth to maintain a clear stem. At the same visit cut out any crossing or damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Cut back any damaged bark and treat wound with fungicidal sealant if beneficial.

Replacement of failed planting

During September each year, undertake inspection of all trees planted as part of the development or as replacements for failures, to identify losses. Where losses are identified arrange for replacement planting to original specification to be undertaken during November.

Where planting fails to establish identify problems and resolve as necessary prior to attempting establishment of replacement planting. If necessary, substitute proposed species for those better to adapt to the local conditions, adhering to edible pear and apple varieties whose pollination requirements suit the mix of trees found/ planted in the vicinity.

Operations in Year 6 onwards

All trees should be independent in the landscape and no longer require supplementary watering, feeding or staking, with the exception of any recently planted replacements. Operations for year 6 onwards include monitoring, weed control and annual pruning.

2.8 New mixed native hedgerow planting

Designed Character

- Create vegetated edges and visual containment to the new development;
- Integrate with existing hedgerows and new and existing areas of scrub in the wider setting thereby promoting an enhanced and well-connected green infrastructure network;
- Provide valuable habitat and food source for local wildlife;

Operations in Years 1-5

Monitoring

Check newly planted hedgerow stock and their stakes and shelters for firmness and possible damage at quarterly intervals during the year. Replace or re-fix damaged or missing shelters immediately when identified. Check for verticality of plants at the same time and straighten/readjust as necessary. Remove any stakes and shelters which are beginning to restrict the development of a plant – this might be expected in the latter years of this period.

Quarterly throughout the year, check the integrity of temporary chestnut pale fencing, refirming posts as necessary and replacing any damaged sections.

Watering

Year 1: During first growing season water new hedgerow stock as required for healthy establishment, depending on weather conditions. Adequate watering is usually at least fortnightly during dry weather between May and August.

Years 2-5: Check ground conditions to inform watering requirement. Watering to be carried out at least on a monthly basis (May to August) during dry weather or if showing signs of stress.

Weed control and mulching

Years 1-5: Ensure the hedgerow is kept weed free to guarantee a high success rate of establishment of the hedgerow plants. Maintain bark mulch across the entire hedgerow planting area to a width of 1.5m. Area to be maintained by hand weeding and by top-up application of bark mulch to maintain 50mm depth. When removing weeds by hand ensure to minimise soil disruption and disturbance to adjacent planting.

Pruning and shaping

Years 3 and 5: During January/ February, prune the establishing hedgerow to a consistent height of 1.8m. At the same visit cut out any damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. With temporary chestnut pale fencing establishing an even 1.5m width along the hedgeline, prune back any shoots/ branches reaching beyond this line to develop a consistent hedgerow width.

Replacement of failed planting

During September each year, undertake inspection of all hedgerow stock planted as part of the development or as replacements for failures, to identify losses. Where losses are identified arrange for replacement planting to original specification to be undertaken during November.

Where planting fails to establish identify problems and resolve as necessary prior to attempting establishment of replacement planting. If necessary, substitute proposed species for those better to adapt to the local conditions, adhering to UK native species.

Operations in Year 6 onwards

All hedgerow plants should be independent in the landscape and no longer require supplementary watering, feeding or staking, with the exception of more recently planted replacements. Operations for year 6 onwards include monitoring, weed control and annual pruning.

Pruning and shaping

The hedgerow shall be maintained to a height of 1.8m and a width no greater than 1.5m, to be pruned on a 2-3 year cycle.

Laying

If the hedgerow shrubs become leggy at the base, consider laying the hedge, leaving freestanding trees. Plant up any gaps that appear.

2.9 New single-species native hedge planting

Designed Character

- Create vegetated edges and containment to the frontages of new dwellings;
- Create an enhanced streetscape for the benefit of local amenity and setting;
- Provide valuable habitat and food source for local wildlife through the use of native species.

Operations in Years 1-5

Monitoring

Check newly planted hedging stock and their stakes and shelters for firmness and possible damage at quarterly intervals during the year. Replace or re-fix damaged or missing shelters immediately when identified. Check for verticality of plants at the same time and straighten/readjust as necessary. Remove any stakes and shelters which are beginning to restrict the development of a plant – this might be expected in the latter years of this period.

Watering

Year 1: During first growing season water new hedging stock as required for healthy establishment, depending on weather conditions. Adequate watering is usually at least fortnightly during dry weather between May and August.

Years 2-5: Check ground conditions to inform watering requirement. Watering to be carried out at least on a monthly basis (May to August) during dry weather or if showing signs of stress.

Weed control and mulching

Years 1-5: Ensure hedges are kept weed free to guarantee a high success rate of establishment of the hedging plants. Maintain bark mulch across the entire hedge planting area to a width of 1.0m. Area to be maintained by hand weeding and by top-up application of bark mulch to maintain 50mm depth. When removing weeds by hand ensure to minimise soil disruption and disturbance to adjacent planting.

Pruning and shaping

Years 3 and 5: During January/ February, prune the establishing hedges to a consistent height of 1.5m. At the same visit cut out any damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Establishing an even 1.0m width along the hedgeline, prune back any shoots/ branches reaching beyond this line to develop a consistent hedge width.

Replacement of failed planting

During September each year, undertake inspection of all single-species hedges planted as part of the development or as replacements for failures, to identify losses. Where losses are identified arrange for replacement planting to original specification to be undertaken during November.

Where planting fails to establish identify problems and resolve as necessary prior to attempting establishment of replacement planting. If necessary, substitute proposed species for those better to adapt to the local conditions, adhering to evergreen UK native species.

Operations in Year 6 onwards

All hedging plants should be independent in the landscape and no longer require supplementary watering, feeding or staking, with the exception of more recently planted replacements. Operations for year 6 onwards include monitoring, weed control and annual pruning.

Pruning and shaping

Hedges shall be maintained to a height of 1.5m and a width no greater than 1.0m, to be pruned annually.

2.10 Existing scrub

‘Existing scrub’ refers to mixed scrub vegetation present on site pre-development and which has been retained in perpetuity post-development, present alongside parts of the existing hedgerow at the Lottage Road edge and the section of hedgerow to the rear (east) of Plots 1-6.

The following is applicable to all years.

Inspection

During September each year, undertake a visual inspection of the scrub to identify and replace dead sections or significant individual plants that have died or suffered severe decline. Replacement scrub planting to occur during late autumn.

Weed control

Spot treat pernicious weed growth during May and again in September.

Cutting back

Applicable only to existing scrub at the western hedgerow fronting Lottage Road where it is within the Site boundary:

Where growth encroaches on the species-rich grassland strip and Plots 1-6 access road, cut on a 2-3 year rotational basis in January / February outside bird nesting season, to be undertaken at the same time as cutting and shaping the existing hedgerow (refer to item 2.5 above). Scrub shall be reduced sufficient to allow access for hedgerow maintenance.

Litter

Inspect hedgerows as part of each maintenance visit and collect accumulated litter or debris. All collected material to be removed from site.

Infilling

The growth of the scrub shall be monitored annually and infill planting shall be undertaken in any significant developing gaps with suitable native scrub species reflecting the new scrub planting elsewhere on Site (Common dogwood, Hazel, Hawthorn, Spindle, Honeysuckle, Crab apple, Field rose, Elder, Guelder rose).

2.11 New areas of mixed native scrub

Designed Character

- Create areas of scrub as part of the overall patchwork of graded habitat edges in conjunction with adjoining grassland, trees and hedgerow in edges of the northern open space;
- Integrate with existing vegetation in the wider setting thereby promoting an enhanced and well-connected green infrastructure network;
- Provide a valuable habitat and food source for local wildlife;
- Help provide definition to the northern open space with a sense of containment and reinforce the buffer from rear garden boundaries.

Operations in Years 1-5

Monitoring

Check newly planted scrub stock and their stakes and shelters for firmness and possible damage at quarterly intervals during the year. Replace or re-fix damaged or missing shelters immediately when identified. Check for verticality of plants at the same time and straighten/readjust as necessary. Remove any stakes and shelters which are beginning to restrict the development of a plant – this might be expected in the latter years of this period.

Watering

Year 1: During first growing season water new plant stock as required for healthy establishment, depending on weather conditions. Adequate watering is usually at least fortnightly during dry weather between May and August.

Years 2-5: Check ground conditions to inform watering requirement. Watering to be carried out at least on a monthly basis (May to August) during dry weather or if showing signs of stress.

Weed control and mulching

Years 1-5: Ensure the new scrub areas are kept weed-free to guarantee a high success rate of establishment of the new plants. Self-set weeds shall be removed including their roots, such as nettles, docks and thistles. Bramble (*rubus fruticosus*) is a constituent species of new scrub planting and weed growth of further self-set bramble shall only be removed where it impinges on the growth of other planted stock. Maintain bark mulch across the entire scrub planting areas to a depth of 50mm. Area to be maintained by hand weeding and by top-up application of bark mulch as necessary. When removing weeds by hand ensure to minimise soil disruption and disturbance to adjacent planting.

Thinning

Year 5: During January/ February, select up to ¼ of planted scrub stock for removal to achieve an overall average density of 3/m² by the end of this period. Removals shall target weaker, impaired or damaged plants which are comparatively less successful at establishing or thriving whilst ensuring bramble is not dominating. The resulting remaining mix shall be true to the original mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A).

Pruning and shaping

Years 3 and 5: During January/ February, prune the new scrub to a consistent height of approximately 1.0m, with the exception of Hawthorn and Crab apple which shall not be reduced in height. Care shall be taken to avoid damage to existing trees and hedgerow. At the same visit cut out any damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Overly vigorous plants which are unduly suppressing neighbouring plants shall be cut back to help maintain the originally intended mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A). Prune back any shoots/ branches reaching beyond the extent of new scrub shown on the Planting Plan (Appendix A) to prevent encroachment into adjacent grassland areas.

Replacement of failed planting

During September each year, undertake inspection of all scrub stock planted as part of the development or as replacements for failures, to identify losses. Where losses are identified arrange for replacement planting to original specification to be undertaken during November.

Where planting fails to establish identify problems and resolve as necessary prior to attempting establishment of replacement planting. If necessary, substitute proposed species for those better suited to the local conditions, adhering to UK native species of scrub habitat.

Operations in Year 6 onwards

All scrub plants should be independent in the landscape and no longer require supplementary watering, feeding or staking, with the exception of more recently planted replacements. Operations for year 6 onwards include monitoring, weed control and annual pruning. Long-term infrequent operations include coppicing and shaping.

Pruning and shaping

On a 3-5 year cycle during January/ February, prune the new scrub to a consistent height of approximately 1.0-1.5m, with the exception of Crab apple which shall not be reduced in height. Hawthorn and Hazel shall not be pruned in this 3-5 year cycle and shall be subject to their own specific coppicing and pollarding regimes as set out below. Care shall be taken to avoid damage to existing trees and hedgerow. At the same visit cut out any damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Overly vigorous plants which are unduly suppressing neighbouring plants shall be cut back to help maintain the originally intended mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A). Prune back any shoots/ branches reaching beyond the extent of new scrub shown on the Planting Plan (Appendix A) to prevent encroachment into adjacent grassland areas.

Coppicing and pollarding

Hazel shall be coppiced on a 5-10 year cycle. No more than one scrub bed or group of hazel trees shall be coppiced in any one year to ensure a diversity of structure is maintained across the site as a whole and some hazel is always available as a wildlife habitat and food source. Coppicing shall adhere to current best practice, cutting stems back to 5-7.5cm above ground level or to the previous coppice stubs.

Hawthorn shall be pollarded on a 10-20 year cycle. No more than one scrub bed or group of hawthorn trees shall be pollarded in any one year to ensure a diversity of structure is maintained across the site as a whole and some larger hawthorn is always available as a wildlife habitat and food source. Pollarding shall adhere to current best practice, cutting hawthorn stems back to approximately 1.5m above ground level or to the previous pollard knuckles.

2.12 New and enhanced species-rich meadow grassland

Designed Character:

- Provide a valuable habitat for local wildlife;
- Provide robust informal publicly accessible amenity space with regularly mown paths;
- Majority of area to be maintained as less frequently cut long grass meadow as part of the overall patchwork of graded habitat edges in conjunction with adjoining scrub, hedgerow and trees;
- Maintain and enhance the value of the site for mammals, butterflies and other invertebrates;
- Ensure healthy grass swards with no bare patches and relatively free from weeds;
- Ensure valuable contribution to landscape character and Green Infrastructure;

Operations in Year 1

First Year Management of Emorsgate EM6 Meadow Mixture for Chalk and Limestone Soils (species-rich meadow grassland to northern open space and reinforced agricultural access tracks):

Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are beneficial for invertebrates, and they will die before the year is out. Resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, ideally early August, at which time cut, remove and compost. This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by grazing or mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Operations in Year 2 and in perpetuity

Management once established for Emorsgate EM6 Meadow Mixture for Chalk and Limestone Soils (species-rich meadow grassland to northern open space and reinforced agricultural access tracks):

In the second and subsequent years EM6 sowings shall be managed by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing. Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site.

Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.

Monitor species diversity and if the grassland becomes over-dominated by a small number of species, consider harrowing and re-seeding with the original seed specification.

General operations in Year 1 and in perpetuity

Litter

Remove litter prior to each cut. All collected material to be removed from site.

Leaf litter

Remove fallen leaves in autumn to prevent undue accumulation of nutrients in the soil and to prevent dead patches forming where leaf litter covers grassland for prolonged periods.

General operations in Year 2 and in perpetuity

Weeding

Manual weeding to be undertaken, such as for thistles, docks and nettles.

Reinstatement and overseeding

Reinstate wear and tear, bald patches or wheel ruts by means of recultivation and reseeding. This shall be done biannually. All reseeding and overseeding shall be in accordance with the original seed mix specification per the Plant Schedule (Appendix A) for the respective grassland type.

2.13 Ornamental planting to infrastructure areas

Designed Character:

- Combination of planting stock at 2L and 3L pots. Intended to give the planting structure from completion and create planting with good form and interest.
- Create an enhanced streetscape for the benefit of local amenity;
- Using native and wildlife friendly species to provide valuable opportunities for habitat and food source for local wildlife;
- Mix of species to allow for resilience/ adaptability.

Operations in Year 1-5

Monitoring

Check newly planted stock for firmness and possible damage at quarterly intervals during the year. At the same time straighten/readjust as necessary.

Watering

Year 1: During first growing season water new plant stock as required for healthy establishment, depending on weather conditions. Adequate watering is usually at least weekly during dry weather between May and August.

Years 2-5: Check ground conditions to inform watering requirement. Watering to be carried out at least on a monthly basis (May to August) during dry weather or if showing signs of stress.

Weed control and mulching

Years 1-5: Ensure the new ornamental areas are kept weed-free to guarantee a high success rate of establishment of the new plants. Self-set weeds shall be removed including their roots, such as nettles, docks, thistles and brambles. Maintain bark mulch across entire planting areas to a depth of 50mm. Areas to be maintained by hand weeding and by top-up application of bark mulch as necessary. When removing weeds by hand ensure to minimise soil disruption and disturbance to adjacent planting.

Pruning and shaping

Years 3 and 5: During January/ February, cut out any damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Overly vigorous plants which are unduly suppressing neighbouring plants shall be cut back to help maintain the originally intended mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A). Prune back any shoots/ branches reaching beyond the extent of planting beds as defined by kerb edgings and adjoining hard surfaces as shown on the Planting Plan (Appendix A) to prevent encroachment into paths, roads and drives.

Replacement of failed planting

During September each year, undertake inspection of all ornamental infrastructure planting stock planted as part of the development or as replacements for failures, to identify losses. Where losses are identified arrange for replacement planting to original specification to be undertaken in the next available planting season.

Where planting fails to establish identify problems and resolve as necessary prior to attempting establishment of replacement planting. If necessary, substitute proposed species for those better suited to the local conditions, adhering broadly to the originally intended mix of woody/ herbaceous plants and seasonal interest.

Operations in Year 6 onwards

All ornamental plants should be independent in the landscape and no longer require supplementary watering or feeding, with the exception of more recently planted replacements. Operations for year 6 onwards include annual monitoring, weed control and annual pruning. Long-term infrequent operations include replacement of outgrown or overly woody specimens and thinning/ removal of spreading grasses and ground cover.

Pruning and shaping

On a 2-year cycle during January/ February, cut out any damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Overly vigorous plants which are unduly suppressing neighbouring plants shall be cut back to help maintain the originally intended mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A). Prune back any shoots/ branches reaching beyond the extent of planting beds as defined by kerb edgings and adjoining hard surfaces as shown on the Planting Plan (Appendix A) to prevent encroachment into paths, roads and drives. Planting to be pruned to retain natural form with varied height through the beds and to encourage flowering/ fruit. Box pruning of shrubs to be avoided.

Thinning

On a 5-year cycle divide congested clusters of grasses (*carex*, *luzula* or *stipa* sp.) or *bergenia*. Aim to achieve the originally intended mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A) in coordination with pruning of woody species.

Replacement

As part of very infrequent long-term management, replace outgrown or overly woody and leggy specimens identified in annual monitoring with like species in the next available planting season. It is anticipated that *Erysimum* 'Bowle's Mauve' is likely to need replacing on a 5-10 year cycle.

2.14 Ornamental planting to residential plots

Designed Character:

- Combination of planting stock at 2L, 3L and 5L pots, and bulbs. Intended to give the planting structure from completion and create planting with good form and interest.
- Create an enhanced streetscape for the benefit of local amenity and the setting of new dwellings;
- Using native and wildlife friendly species to provide valuable opportunities for habitat and food source for local wildlife;
- Mix of species to allow for resilience/ adaptability.

Operations in Year 1-5

Monitoring

Check newly planted stock for firmness and possible damage at quarterly intervals during the year. At the same time straighten/readjust as necessary.

Watering

Year 1: During first growing season water new plant stock as required for healthy establishment, depending on weather conditions. Adequate watering is usually at least weekly during dry weather between May and August.

Years 2-5: Check ground conditions to inform watering requirement. Watering to be carried out at least on a monthly basis (May to August) during dry weather or if showing signs of stress.

Weed control and mulching

Years 1-5: Ensure the new ornamental areas are kept weed-free to guarantee a high success rate of establishment of the new plants. Self-set weeds shall be removed including their roots, such as nettles, docks, thistles and brambles. Maintain bark mulch across entire planting areas to a depth of 50mm. Areas to be maintained by hand weeding and by top-up application of bark mulch as necessary. When removing weeds by hand ensure to minimise soil disruption and disturbance to adjacent planting.

Pruning and shaping

Years 3 and 5: During January/ February, cut out any damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Overly vigorous plants which are unduly suppressing neighbouring plants shall be cut back to help maintain the originally intended mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A). Prune back any shoots/ branches reaching beyond the extent of planting beds as defined by kerb edgings and adjoining hard surfaces as shown on the Planting Plan (Appendix A) to prevent encroachment into paths, roads and drives.

Replacement of failed planting

During September each year, undertake inspection of all ornamental infrastructure planting stock planted as part of the development or as replacements for failures, to identify losses. Where losses are identified arrange for replacement planting to original specification to be undertaken in the next available planting season.

Where planting fails to establish identify problems and resolve as necessary prior to attempting establishment of replacement planting. If necessary, substitute proposed species for those better suited to the local conditions, adhering broadly to the originally intended mix of woody/ herbaceous plants and seasonal interest.

Operations in Year 6 onwards

All ornamental plants should be independent in the landscape and no longer require supplementary watering or feeding, with the exception of more recently planted replacements. Operations for year 6 onwards include annual monitoring, weed control and annual pruning. Long-term infrequent operations include replacement of outgrown or overly woody specimens, division of multiplying bulbs, thinning/ removal of spreading grasses.

Pruning and shaping

On a 2-year cycle during January/ February, cut out any damaged wood along with any dead or diseased branches. Overly vigorous plants which are unduly suppressing neighbouring plants shall be cut back to help maintain the originally intended mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A). Prune back any shoots/ branches reaching beyond the extent of planting beds as defined by kerb edgings and adjoining hard surfaces as shown on the Planting Plan (Appendix A) to prevent encroachment into paths, roads and drives. Planting to be pruned to retain natural form with varied height through the beds and to encourage flowering/ fruit. Box pruning of shrubs to be avoided.

Dividing bulbs

On a 5-year cycle during spring/summer assess the density of bulbs (*allium sphaerocephalon*). Mark congested clumps with a stake. In the following winter, lift and divide congested clumps and redistribute throughout the bed where gaps or opportunities exist.

Thinning

On a 5-year cycle divide congested clusters of grasses (*anemanthele*, *deschampsia*, *luzula* or *pennisetum* sp.). Aim to achieve the originally intended mixed species composition by % as detailed in the Plant Schedule (Appendix A) in coordination with pruning of woody species and division of bulbs.

Replacement

As part of very infrequent long-term management, replace outgrown or overly woody and leggy specimens identified in annual monitoring with like species in the next available planting season. It is anticipated that *Lavandula angustifolia* 'Melissa Lilac' is likely to need replacing on a 10-15 year cycle.

2.15 Ecological features – bird boxes, bat boxes and insect hotel

General operations in Year 1 and in perpetuity

Monitoring

Visually inspect from ground level to confirm presence and condition of all installed bird and bat boxes and insect hotel at least twice annually in late winter/ early spring and in late summer, to identify damage or deterioration and report any actions necessary to maintain in good and functional condition or need for replacement. Outside bird nesting season, where ground level inspection is inconclusive, a suitably qualified operative shall use a ladder to achieve a closer inspection where safe to do so.

Specific operations for furniture and other features

The following types of furniture and features are found within the site and any specific maintenance requirements beyond the general operations listed above are given below.

Schwegler 1FF bat roosting box (or equal)

- Ensure the entrance is maintained free from obstruction e.g. overhanging vegetation, coverage by climbing plants. Prune trees as necessary following the annual pruning window described in sections 2.4 and 2.6.
- Routine cleaning is not required.

Schwegler 1B bird box (or equal)

- Ensure the entrance is maintained free from obstruction e.g. overhanging vegetation, coverage by climbing plants. Prune trees as necessary following the annual pruning window described in sections 2.4 and 2.6.
- On a 3-5 year basis in late winter outside bird nesting season, clear out the bird boxes removing all detritus and previous years' material. The front panel is removable for this purpose.

Wildcare 'Insect Hotel XXL' SKU 10304 (or equal)

- Check the hotel annually for any general maintenance needs such as the need to repair or replace the roof, or the need to re-firm legs.
- Bamboo tubes shall be replaced if damage is observed or they become misplaced.
- It is anticipated that this entire item may need to be replaced in approximately 15 years after installation.

3.0 SOFT LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

All years

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of existing trees, hedgerows and scrub (Sections 2.4, 2.5 and 2.10)												
Inspection												
Dead wood												
Weed control												
Hedgerow cutting												
Scrub cutting												
Infll planting												

Note: cutting of existing hedgerows and scrub is on a 2-3 year rotational basis. Not annual.

Year 1

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new native and fruit trees, mixed native hedgerows, single-species hedges and scrub (Sections 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.11)												
Monitor												
Watering												
Weed control												
Re-Mulching												
Fertiliser												
Pruning trees												

Note: watering frequency shall be adapted to suit rainfall occurrences and ground conditions.

Years 2-5

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new native and fruit trees, mixed native hedgerows, single-species hedges and scrub (Sections 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.11)												
Monitor												
Watering												
Weed control												
Re-Mulching												
Remove tree stakes												
Pruning trees												
Pruning hedges												
Pruning scrub												
Thinning scrub												

Notes: Watering frequency shall be adapted to suit rainfall occurrences and ground conditions.

Removal of tree stakes shall occur in the final March of the 5 year period.

Pruning of new mixed hedgerows and scrub shall occur in Years 3 and 5 only.

Year 6 and in perpetuity

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new native and fruit trees, mixed native hedgerows, single-species hedges and scrub (Sections 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 and 2.11)												
Pruning hedges												
Pruning scrub												
Coppicing and pollarding scrub												

Notes: Mixed native hedgerows to be pruned on a 2-3 year cycle.

Single-species native hedges to be pruned annually.

Scrub to be pruned and cut back on a 3-5 year cycle on a rotational basis.

Coppicing of hazel to be on a 5-10 year cycle on a rotational basis.

Pollarding of hawthorn to be on a 10-20 year cycle on a rotational basis.

After 10 years the management regime for new trees, hedgerows and scrub follows that of existing habitat.

Year 1

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new and enhanced species-rich meadow grassland (Section 2.12)												
EM6 mix hay cut												
EM6 mix mowing												
Weeding												
Leaf litter												

Notes: General litter shall be removed as part of every maintenance visit, prior to cutting/ mowing.

Year 2 and in perpetuity

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new and enhanced species-rich meadow grassland (Section 2.12)												
EM6 mix hay cut												
EM6 mix mowing												
Weeding												
Leaf litter												
Re-seed (if necessary)												

Notes: General litter shall be removed as part of every maintenance visit, prior to cutting/ mowing.

If deemed necessary through monitoring of the sward, harrowing and re-seeding can be carried out in spring or autumn when weather conditions are favourable. It is anticipated this would be a very infrequent operation and may not be widespread.

Year 1

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new ornamental planting in infrastructure areas and residential plots (Sections 2.13 and 2.14)												
Monitor												
Watering												
Weed control												
Re-mulching												

Notes: Watering to be carried at least weekly during dry weather.
General litter shall be removed as part of every maintenance visit.

Years 2-5

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new ornamental planting in infrastructure areas and residential plots (Sections 2.13 and 2.14)												
Monitor												
Watering												
Weed control												
Re-mulching												
Pruning/ shaping												
Replacement												

Notes: Watering to be carried out at least monthly during dry weather.
Pruning and shaping to be carried out in years 3 and 5, not annually.
Replacement of plants only if and when required, not annually.
General litter shall be removed as part of every maintenance visit.

Year 6 and in perpetuity

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new ornamental planting in infrastructure areas and residential plots (Sections 2.13 and 2.14)												
Pruning/ shaping												
Divide bulbs												
Thinning												
Replacement												

Notes: Pruning and shaping to be carried out on a 2-year cycle.
Replacement of plants only if and when required, not annually.
General litter shall be removed as part of every maintenance visit.

All years in perpetuity

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Care of new ecological features i.e. bird and bat boxes, insect hotel (Sections 2.15)												
Monitor												
Bird and bat boxes access												
Insect hotel access												
Bird box cleaning												
Insect hotel maintenance												

Notes: Pruning of branches or climbing plants to clear access to bat/ bird boxes and insect hotel to be carried out in a single visit annually.
Clearing out of bird boxes to be on a 3-5 year cycle.

APPENDIX A – Planting Plans and Plant Schedule

- 359_GLA_00_00_DR_L_1201_P1 Planting Plan 1 of 2
- 359_GLA_00_00_DR_L_1202_P1 Planting Plan 2 of 2
- 359_GLA_00_XX_SH_L_6201_P1 Plant Schedule



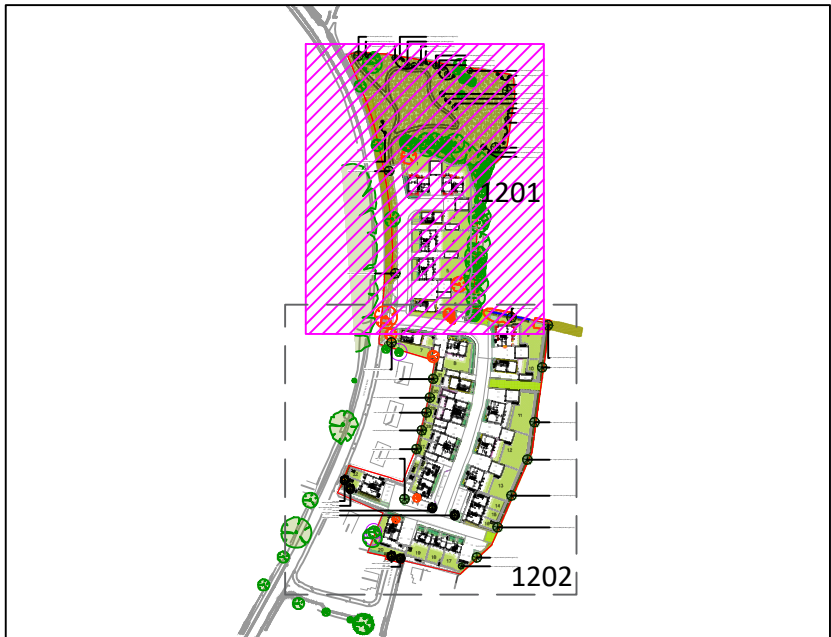
KEY

SOFT LANDSCAPE

- Existing tree/ group to be retained.
- Existing hedgerow and understorey scrub to be retained.
- Existing tree/ vegetation to be removed.
- Proposed native tree.
To public open space and site boundaries.
- Proposed fruit tree.
- Proposed mixed native hedgerow.
To site boundaries.
- Proposed single-species native hedge.
To residential frontages.
- Proposed native scrub planting.
To bolster areas of existing trees and hedgerows.
- Proposed ornamental planting.
To infrastructure areas.
- Proposed ornamental planting.
To residential plots.
- Species-rich meadow grassland.
New grassland/ existing grassland to be enhanced. Mown path shown dashed.
- Permeable ground reinforcement system sown with species-rich meadow grassland/ wildflower mix.
To be Terram Biodrive 85 or similar and approved.
- Proposed amenity grass.
To residential plots.

NOTES

To be read in conjunction with Plant Schedule document 359_GLA_00_XX_SH_L_6201.



Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk
PA	02/04/26	Draft for coordination	GY	LB
P1	17/04/26	For Planning	GY	LB



GREENHALGH

Landscape Architecture

Project
Lottage Farm
Aldbourne

Drawing Name: Planting Plan 1 of 2	
Client: Ashford Homes	Scale: 1:250@A1
Job No.: 359	Status: S4
Drawing No.: 359_GLA_00_00_DR_L_1201	Rev: P1



KEY

SOFT LANDSCAPE

- Existing tree/ group to be retained.
- Existing hedgerow and understorey scrub to be retained.
- Existing tree/ vegetation to be removed.
- Proposed native tree.
To public open space and site boundaries.
- Proposed fruit tree.
- Proposed mixed native hedgerow.
To site boundaries.
- Proposed single-species native hedge.
To residential frontages.
- Proposed native scrub planting.
To bolster areas of existing trees and hedgerows.
- Proposed ornamental planting.
To infrastructure areas.
- Proposed ornamental planting.
To residential plots.
- Species-rich meadow grassland.
New grassland/ existing grassland to be enhanced. Mown path shown dashed.
- Permeable ground reinforcement system sown with species-rich meadow grassland/ wildflower mix.
To be Terram Bopave 85 or similar and approved.
- Proposed amenity grass.
To residential plots.

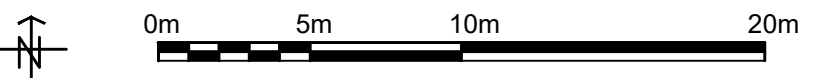
NOTES

To be read in conjunction with Plant Schedule document 359_GLA_00_XX_SH_L_6201.



Location plan - not to scale

Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk
PA	02/04/26	Draft for coordination	GY	LB
P1	17/04/26	For Planning	GY	LB



GREENHALGH

Landscape Architecture

Project
Lottage Farm
Aldbourne

Drawing Name:
Planting Plan 2 of 2

Client	Scale
Ashford Homes	1:250@A1
Job No.	Status
359	S4
Drawing No.	Rev
359_GLA_00_00_DR_L_1202	P1

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LOTTAGE FARM, ALDBOURNE

Plant Schedule

359_GLA_00_XX_SH_L_6201

Revision	Status	Date
PA	Draft for coordination	02.04.2026
P1	For Planning	17.04.2026

UK NATIVE TREES						
Species	Common Name	Girth	Height	c/s, m/s, ftd	BR/RB	Qty
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	16-18cm	4.0-4.5m	c/s	RB	3
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Common alder	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy birch	-	3.0-3.5m	m/s	RB	2
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European hornbeam	14-16cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European hornbeam	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Common hazel	-	2.0-2.5m	m/s	RB	14
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common hawthorn	-	2.0-2.5m	m/s	RB	8
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Common beech	14-16cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Common beech	16-18cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly	14-16cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	European crab apple	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	14-16cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	16-18cm		c/s	RB	2
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	14-16cm		c/s	RB	2
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird cherry	16-18cm		c/s	RB	2
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird cherry	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile oak	14-16cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	14-16cm		c/s	RB	2
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	18-20cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	14-16cm		c/s	RB	1
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	-	4.0-4.5m	ftd	RB	1
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved lime	16-18cm		c/s	RB	2
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large-leaved lime	14-16cm		c/s	RB	1
Total						55

FRUIT TREES							
Symbol	Species	Common Name	Spec	Height	Rootstock	BR/RB	Qty
MAP	<i>Malus</i> 'Adam's Pearmain'	Apple 'Adam's Pearmain'	Half standard	1.75-2.25m	MM106	RB	1
MAK	<i>Malus</i> 'Ashmead's Kernel'	Apple 'Ashmead's Kernel'	Half standard	1.75-2.25m	MM106	RB	1
MCOP	<i>Malus</i> 'Cox's Orange Pippin'	Apple 'Cox's Orange Pippin'	Selected standard (10-12cm girth)	2.5-3.0m	MM106	RB	1
MER	<i>Malus</i> 'Egremont Russet'	Apple 'Egremont Russet'	Selected standard (10-12cm girth)	2.5-3.0m	MM106	RB	1
PcBH	<i>Pyrus communis</i> 'Beurre Hardy'	Pear 'Beurre Hardy'	Selected standard (10-12cm girth)	2.5-3.0m	Pyrus c. or Kirchensaller	RB	1
PcDdC	<i>Pyrus communis</i> 'Doyenne du Comice'	Pear 'Doyenne du Comice'	Selected standard (10-12cm girth)	2.5-3.0m	Pyrus c. or Kirchensaller	RB	1
Total							6

MIXED NATIVE HEDGEROW						
<i>Native Hedgerow Mix, to be planted in a double staggered row at 0.5m centres/ 4No. per linear m (1.5m width)</i>						
Species	Common Name	Form	Spec	Root	Notes	%
<i>Acer campestre</i>	<i>Field maple</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	<i>Hornbeam</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	7.5
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	<i>Common dogwood</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Hazel</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	15.0
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<i>Hawthorn</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	12.5
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	<i>Spindle</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	<i>Holly</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<i>Blackthorn</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Quercus robur</i>	<i>English oak</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	5.0
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	<i>Guelder rose</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Total</i>						100.0

SINGLE-SPECIES NATIVE HEDGE						
<i>To residential frontages in prominent locations, to be planted in a single row at 1No unit per linear metre</i>						
Species	Common Name	Form	Spec	Root	Notes	%
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	<i>Wild privet</i>	Instant hedge	1.5m high x 1.0m long	WRB	Feathered to the base, ready pruned	100.0
<i>Total</i>						100.0
<i>To residential frontages less prominent within the site, to be planted in a single row at 0.5m centres/ 4No. per linear m</i>						
Species	Common Name	Form	Spec	Root	Notes	%
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	<i>Wild privet</i>	Branched	1+1, 100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	100.0
<i>Total</i>						100.0

NATIVE SCRUB PLANTING						
<i>Medium-scale mix, planted in same-species groups of 3, 5 or 7 at 4/m2</i>						
Species	Common Name	Form	Spec	Root	Notes	%
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Common dogwood	Branched	100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	15.0
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Branched	100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	7.5
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Branched	100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	7.5
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	Branched	100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Branched	100/120	BR	Feathered to the base	7.5
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	European crab apple	Branched	100/120 min. 7No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	15.0
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field rose	Branched	100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	12.5
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble/ Blackberry	Branched	100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	5.0
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	Branched	100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose	Branched	100/120 min. 9No breaks	BR	Feathered to the base	10.0
<i>Total</i>						100.0

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING - To Residential Plots					
Species	Common name	Pot size	By %	Form	Notes
Mix A					
Sunny mix, planted at 5No. per m², in same-species groups of 3, 5, 7 or 9					
Allium sphaerocephalon	Drumstick allium	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	bulb
Anemanthele lessonia	Pheasant's tail grass	2L	10.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, semi evergreen
Ceanothus 'Skylark'	Californian lilac 'Skylark'	3L	15.0	bushy	woody shrub, evergreen
Choisya x dewitteana 'White Dazzler'	Mexican orange 'White dazzler'	3L	15.0	bushy	woody shrub, evergreen
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted hair grass	2L	7.5	well rooted clump	herbaceous, evergreen
Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan'	Purple coneflower	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, perennial
Geranium 'Rozanne'	Cranesbill 'Rozanne'	2L	7.5	well rooted clump	herbaceous, perennial
Lavandula angustifolia 'Melissa Lilac'	English lavender 'Melissa lilac'	5L	7.5	branched	woody shrub, evergreen
Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Hameln'	Dwarf fountain grass	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, perennial
Perovskia 'Blue Spire'	Salvia 'Blue spire'	2L	7.5	well rooted clump	semi-woody, deciduous
Viburnum davidii	David viburnum	2L	15.0	bushy	woody shrub, evergreen
			Total	100	
Mix B					
Partially shady mix, planted at 5No. per m², in same-species groups of 5, 7 or 9 in groups					
Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire'	Midwinter Fire Dogwood	3L	7.5	branched	woody shrub
Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'	Golden Twig Dogwood	3L	7.5	branched	woody shrub
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted hair grass	2L	7.5	well rooted clump	herbaceous, evergreen
Geranium nodosum	Knotted cranesbill	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, perennial
Geranium phaeum	Dusky cranesbill	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, perennial
Luzula nivea	Snowy woodrush	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, perennial
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese spurge	2L	12.5	well rooted clump	perennial evergreen
Salvia nemorosa 'Caradonna'	Balkan clary 'Caradonna'	3L	15.0	bushy	herbaceous, perennial
Sarcococca confusa	Sweet box	5L	15.0	bushy	woody shrub, evergreen
Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'	Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'	3L	10.0	well rooted clump	woody shrub, evergreen
Tiarella 'Pink Skyrocket'	Tiarella 'Pink Skyrocket'	2L	10.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, semi evergreen
			Total	100.0	
Mix C					
Shady mix, planted at 5No. per m², in same-species groups of 5, 7 or 9 in groups					
Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire'	Midwinter Fire Dogwood	2L	7.5	well rooted clump	woody shrub
Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'	Golden Twig Dogwood	2L	7.5	well rooted clump	woody shrub
Geranium nodosum	Knotted cranesbill	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, perennial
Geranium phaeum	Dusky cranesbill	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, perennial
Luzula nivea	Snowy woodrush	2L	7.5	well rooted clump	herbaceous, evergreen
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese spurge	2L	10.0	bushy	semi-woody, evergreen
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody fern	3L	7.5	well rooted clump	herbaceous, evergreen
Polystichum setiferum	Soft shield fern	2L	7.5	well rooted clump	herbaceous, evergreen
Salvia nemorosa 'Caradonna'	Salvia 'Caradonna'	3L	7.5	bushy	semi-woody, perennial
Sarcococca confusa	Sweet box	5L	15.0	bushy	woody shrub, evergreen
Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'	Skimmia 'Rubella'	2L	15.0	bushy	woody shrub, evergreen
Tiarella 'Pink Skyrocket'	Foam flower 'Pink Skyrocket'	2L	5.0	well rooted clump	herbaceous, evergreen
			Total	100.0	

SHRUB PLANTING - To Infrastructure Beds			
Species	Pot size	By %	Form
Mix D			
<i>Infrastructure mix, planted at 4No. per m², in same-species groups of 3, 5, or 7</i>			
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> 'Purpurea'	3L	10.0	well rooted clump
<i>Carex testacea</i> 'Prairie Fire'	2L	10.0	well rooted clump
<i>Erysimum</i> 'Bowl's Mauve'	2L	10.0	well rooted clump
<i>Geranium wallichianum</i> 'Kelly Anne'	2L	10.0	well rooted clump
<i>Luzula nivea</i>	2L	10.0	well rooted clump
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	3L	20.0	bushy
<i>Stipa tenuissima</i>	2L	10.0	well rooted clump
<i>Vinca minor</i> 'Bowles's Variety'	2L	10.0	well rooted clump
<i>Weigela</i> 'Ebony and Ivory ('Velda')'	2L	10.0	bushy
<i>Total</i>		<i>100</i>	

AMENITY GRASS TO RESIDENTIAL REAR GARDENS
Rolawn Medallion, or similar and approved.
SPECIES-RICH MEADOW GRASSLAND TO POS AND GROUND REINFORCEMENT AREAS
Emorsgate EM6 Meadow Mixture For Chalk and Limestone Soils, or equal and approved.