

LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS



- ENHANCEMENT LOCATIONS**
- Orchard.
 - Proposed hedgerow planting.
 - Hedgerow buffers.
 - Existing hedgerow enhancement.
 - Proposed species rich native woodland.
 - Marginal tree planting.

- Wider ownership.
 - Application boundary.
- EXISTING**
- Trees.
 - Hedgerow
- PROPOSED**
- Orchard.
 - Native hedgerow planting.
 - Proposed hedgerow buffers.
 - Hedgerow enhancement.
 - Species rich native woodland.
 - Marginal tree planting.
- Ⓐ Proposed arena and barn.
 - Ⓑ Approved North Rye House replacement.
 - Ⓒ Approved leisure complex.
 - Ⓓ Existing kitchen garden.
 - Ⓔ Gardener's cottage.
 - Ⓕ Lemell Hooks Barn.
 - Ⓖ Primary access drive.
 - Ⓗ Secondary access drive.
- Scale 1:1250
0 10 20 30 40 50 Meters

ORCHARD
2,100m² – 0.21HA – 0.51A
Fruit trees are under planted with a shade tolerant species rich meadow, naturalising spring bulbs and a layer of cow parsley and ox-eye daisy. Blossom and flowers provide year-round interest whilst promoting ecological diversity. There are opportunities to introduce beehives to promote greater potential for pollination within the orchard setting and wider landscape.

PROPOSED HEDGEROW PLANTING
330M
Mixed native hedgerows are proposed as replacement to existing post and rail fences located centrally within the wider land holding. The proposed hedgerows will recreate lost habitats and provide valuable biodiversity and connectivity with the wider landscape which is currently limited in the north-south direction. Hedgerow species would typically include a mix of fruiting, flowering and scented

varieties for year-round interest and the opportunity to support extended seasonal foraging. Typical species would include, hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, holly, elder, honeysuckle, privet, hazel and dog rose. Within the mix include a varied selection of native tree species.

HEDGEROW BUFFERS
750M
Where wider and older hedgerows remain fence either side to established generous ecological corridors of a least 15m in width. Gap fill with a mix of fruiting, flowering and scented varieties for year-round interest. Typical species would include, hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, holly, elder, honeysuckle, privet, hazel and dog rose.

Within the wider buffers retain open areas of species rich grass and establish diverse corridors and habitats.

EXISTING HEDGEROW ENHANCEMENT
1690M
Within the wider estate hedgerow boundaries have degraded during the previous owner's care, now a high proportion are broken, connectivity for ecological movement limited and many with a high quantity of invasive brambles preventing regrowth. In addition, protective post and wire fences have not been maintained on both hedgerow sides which has further accelerated deterioration via overgrazing sheep. Ash trees are a prominent hedgerow tree with a significant proportion falling from Ash Dieback.

Where hedgerows are identified for enhancement proposals would include:

- Fencing both sides to protect the base and permit natural regeneration of woody and herb layer species.
- Develop a management programme with cutting and trimming in longer cycles of 3 and 5 years to promote stronger establishment

and opportunities for varied habitats to develop.

- Management of invasive species to permit opportunities for new stock to establish.
- Planting and gap filling with a mix of fruiting, flowering and scented varieties for year-round interest. Typical species would include, hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, holly, elder, honeysuckle, privet, hazel and dog rose.
- Repair and management of gates and field entrances to control livestock.
- A programme of managed decline for all Ash trees with gradual reduction and retention of some to standing deadwood for ecological diversity and habitat creation.
- A long-term programme of next generation hedgerow tree planting focused on restocking with native species and varieties which have greater tolerance for drier weather and potential climate change impacts.

PROPOSED SPECIES RICH WOODLAND
19,200m² – 1.92HA – 4.74A
Creation of a long-term native deciduous woodland seeks to soften the structured agricultural edges of the existing fields and enhance long term character and biodiversity.

Typical woodland varieties would reflect locally abundant species and include a dominant percentage of oak supplemented with alder, sycamore, beech, a small quantity of sweet chestnut and Scots Pine. A mid-level layer would include larger bushy species to form thickets of holly, hawthorn, hazel with a focus on species producing berries, nuts and other varieties to provide food sources for foraging mammals. The mid-level layer would be further supported by a rich ground layer of spreading and naturalising varieties such as wild garlic, ferns and shade tolerant grasses. Within the woodland bird/bat boxes and hibernacula are promoted to ensure opportunities are provided for as wide a species diversity to colonize.

A primary function of the woodland is to promote ecological connectivity across the land holding between the rich established contextual landscape whilst the scalloped edges extend bat foraging routes between existing woodland blocks.

Between the fence line and scalloped woodland edge, species rich grass and scrub is promoted to form buffer zone habitats and encourage rapid establishment of ecological diversity prior to woodland trees maturing.

MARGINAL TREE PLANTING
2,100m² – 0.21HA – 0.51A
Within waterlogged locations plant water tolerant species such as Alder and Willow to manage ground water levels and encourage the establishment of marginal aquatic zones.

