



site plan

Woodland Planting

This will comprise a 0.4 hectare tree belt including the range of native deciduous and evergreen species detailed in the table below. All planting operations carried out by the appointed contractor shall be in accordance with British Standard 4428:1989 Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations.

Percentage	Common Name	Species	Bare Root – Size
15	Common Oak	<i>Quercus Robur</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant
15	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus Sylestris</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant
15	Gean Cherry	<i>Prunus Avium</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant
10	Beech	<i>Fagus Sylvatica</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant
15	Field Maple	<i>Acer Campestre</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant
10	Holly	<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant
10	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus Padus</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant
5	Hazel	<i>Corylus Avellana</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant
5	Yew	<i>Taxus Baccata</i>	45–60 1+1 Transplant

Table detailing proposed mix of tree species

All plants will be bare-root stock of 80-100cm in height. All trees will need support and protection from browsing in the first few years of establishment to establish an upright growth formation. Trees will be guarded by a sufficient 1.2m tube style tree guard and supported by a stake driven into the ground and attached to the guard by cable ties. The stakes will be in place when the trees are first planted.

Trees will be planted during the dormant season between November and March when ground conditions and weather are most favourable. The appointed contractor shall be responsible for calculating the exact number of tree plants based on the specified density mixture. It will be the contractor's responsibility to organise plant materials along with stakes, canes, tree shelters, ties, spirals etc.

Trees will be planted with a spacing of 3.0 metres. Plants can be notch planted, providing a slit sufficient in size to avoid trimming of roots and unnecessary force when planting. All trees should be planted to the root collar level. Plants should be firmed in, to the point whereby a gentle tug will not remove them from the soil.

For the establishment of young trees, the first 5 years are most important. The young tree plants will be protected in the first instance with the use of appropriate shelters. These are ideal for small irregular shaped areas and will protect the plants from rabbit, hare and vole damage. This will also provide a micro climate condition for more favourable plant growth. The shelters will also provide the support plants need in the first few years of establishment. It is essential that the shelters are checked twice a year or following high winds to ensure they are stable and in an upright position.

Young plants will have to compete for water, nutrients, light and soil when growing in competition with grasses and weeds. The use of herbicides is the most cost effective way of practicing weed/grass control. April/May are the crucial months to prevent competing weed/grass from growing. At this time, contact herbicides should be applied to control weed/grass growth. Depending on conditions it may be necessary to apply further treatment in July. The herbicide treatment should be applied with the use of a knapsack sprayer, typically a 15ltr reservoir carried on the operators back. To achieve fast early plant growth the competing weed/grass growth can be eliminated with a spot spray around each young plant, until established, typically 5 years. Following planting, for the first 2 years additional maintenance will be required for beating up. Beating up is the process of replacing failed plants so that the planting density can be maintained.

Wildflower Meadow

The application site includes approximately 1.25 hectares of grassland. This is to be enhanced with 'meadow mix' planting in order to form a biodiverse wildflower meadow habitat (thus exceeding the 1.185 hectare minimum requirement detailed within the submitted BNG assessment report).

A seed blend including at least 20% wildflowers with the remainder comprising slow growing grasses is desirable. As recommended by commissioned specialists K. J. Ecology Ltd, seeds for the proposed wildflower meadow area will be purchased from reputable UK seed merchants such as:

- Landlife Wildflowers <https://www.wildflower.co.uk>
- Boston Seeds <https://www.bostonseeds.com>
- British Wildflower Seeds <https://britishwildflowermeadowseeds.co.uk>

To reach the required habitat units on site, the wildflower meadow area will need sowing in Springtime and will require cutting in late August with the vegetation being moved off site. If possible a second cut in November is required to reduce the vigour of the grasses. Some reseeded of flower species may be required to attain good habitat condition.

NOTES

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All materials specified on this drawing are to be used in strict accordance with the manufacturers written instructions and current codes of practice.

Project: Proposed Development at Boilingwells Farm

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