LANDSCAPING & ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

NEW HEDGES

New hedgerows to be planted will comprise of native species that provide pollen, nectar and fruit in order to provide a food source for birds and invertebrates. Species will include some of the following; hazel (Corylus avellana), holly (Ilex aquifolium), field maple (Acer compestre), hawthorn (Crataegus monogynd), blackthorn (Prunus spinosd), dog rose (Rosa canina), elder (Sambucus nigra), wild cherry (Prunus avium), bird cherry (Prunus padus) and guelder rose (Viburnum opulus). Hedge to be planted in double rows to ensure a dense hedgerow.

EXISTING HEDGE

Existing native boundary field hedge (comprising largely of Hawthorn) to be retained and gaps filled where necessary. Hedge to be maintained to a minimum height of 3m.

WILDFLOWERS MARGINS

Areas of longer grass seeded with Emorsgate Seeds EMI or Boston Seeds Bill mixture. Wildflower areas to be cut regularly throughout spring and autumn in the first year to a height of 40-60mm and the arisings removed, to avoid dominant weed species out-competing the wildflowers. Thereafter, these areas will be cut once in spring, and several times over late summer/early autumn and the arisings removed. The application of herbicides will be avoided, with weeds removed by pulling or topping.

FLOWERING LAWN

Area sown with EM-I mix from Emorsgate Seeds.

FLOWER BORDERS

Planted flower borders to include night scented flowers in order to attract moths and other night flying insects, which will provide foraging opportunities for bats). Species will include evening primrose (Genathera biennis), sweet rocket (Hesperis matronalis), honeysuckle species (Lonicera sp.,) lavender (Lavendula sp.,) white jasmine (Jasminum officinale), night-scented catchfly (Silene noctiflora), night-scented stock

(Matthiola longipetala) and soapwort (Saponaria officinalis)

STONE ACCESS ROAD



NEW TREES

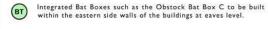
New trees to be planted including but not limted to field maple (Acer campestre), bird cherry (Prunus padus), holly (Ilex aquifolium), crab apple (Mafus sylvestris) and wild cherry (Prunus avium), which provide foraging opportunities for various invertebrate and bird species.



NOTE: First part of the access (within the highway limits) to be constructed to a specification to be

agreed with LCC Highways.

BAT, BIRD AND OWL BOXES



Integrated swift bricks such as the 'Manthorpe swift brick' sited at least 5m high and avoiding direct sunlight. No trees, vegetation or other obstructions should be placed in front of or below the swift brick, to ensure an unobstructed flight path and avoiding the creation of perches for predators.

Lincolnshire Post & Rail Fence (1.2m)

Walls to match dwellings (1.2m)

TREE PLANTING

Planting of new trees should follow recommendations BS 5837:2005 Avoiding damage

The planting pit dimensions will be depend on the size of the root-ball but are to be prepared to standard specifications and should be at least twice the diameter of the root spread and 1.5 times the depths of the roots of the stock being planted. A radius of at least 300mm larger than the radius of the root-ball and at least 300mm deeper should be achieved

The bottom and sides of the planting pit should be forked, to break up the subsoil, to ensure a good bond with backfill material is achieved and also to avoid root girdling. Excavated subsoil should be removed from the site and should be replaced with

Planting:

Standard trees to be planted. Girth at planting 8-10cm,

Tree stock should be planted at the original root collar soil depth and should be centrally located with the stem in an upright position.

The backfill material should consist of Topsoil 70%, mixed with 30% peat free Tree Planting Compost, which should comply with PAS 100 specification with a suitable fertilizer. This should be backfilled around the tree and should be lightly firmed to ensure close contact with the roots, to prevent any air pockets being formed. The soil should be such, as to ensure the root ball will be held securely in the soil and the penetration of moisture will not be restricted.

Newly planted trees over 1.5m high should be held, so that movement at the root collar is minimized, until new roots have developed to anchor the tree.

Mulching around trees:

Bark mulch should comply with the recommended range of horticultural parameters

Following planting, a mulch of coarse grade wood chip should be evenly spread to a depth of 80mm allowing for 5% settlement, to aid the conservation of soil moisture and to prevent weed growth.

Mulching around the base of trees in grassed zones shall comprise of a circular area having a diameter of 1.2 meters and/or as illustrated on landscape layout plan.

Following planting, trees may need protection against damage from browsing or bark stripping. Suitable protection can be achieved by the use of tree shelters. The appropriate design chosen will be dependent on protection requirements.

HEDGE PLANTING

Hedge to be planted in double lines as follows:

- All bare root stock shall be planted between December and March inclusive.
- Plant at 6 plants per linear metre in double stagered rows 300mm apart. Bare root plants to be used, 400-600mm in height.
- All transplants should be planted within one week of delivery and should be stored
- and handled appropriately during this time. No plant roots shall be allowed to dry out.
- · Native hedge bare root transplants, should be planted into cultivated and previously prepared soil bank to a minimum depth of 300mm, in a double staggered row, utilising notch planting method.
- Bare root plants should be planted to the correct depth, to correspond to the soil mark on the main stems
- · After planting, a coarse grade bark mulch should be evenly spread to a minimum depth of 80mm, to allow for 5% settlement. The mulch shall be pest, disease and weed free and a pH of between 7.5 and 8.5.
- · Rabbit protection for native stock planting should be considered if rabbit population is found to be present on site.

MAINTENANCE

Recommended maintenance to include the following operations:

- Hand weed planting beds
- · Re-firm plant stock as necessary
- · Adjust stakes and ties as necessary
- · Prune plant stock as required to encourage good form
- · Check all plant stock for signs of pests, disease, death and damage · Check tree planting pits for signs of waterlogging
- Monitor soil condition
- . Trim hedges outside of the bird nesting season in late February.

Plant stock should receive sufficient quantities of water during the growing season between April and September for the first 24 months after planting.

Plant replacements:

Within 5 years of completion of the development all dead or dying plant stock to be replaced at the end of each growing season.



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Proposed Dwellings

25.03.2024

1:500 @ A3

West End. Hogsthorpe

Rev