

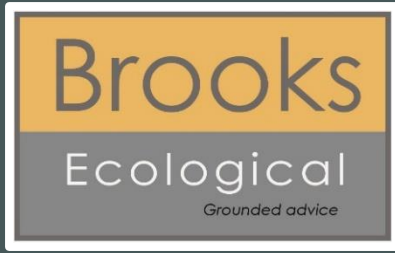
Richard Lester Transport



Landscape Management Plan

25.04.2024

LMP-7329-01



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by Brooks Ecological Ltd as commissioned by Richard Lester Transport Ltd to show how the created Landscape features on site will be managed and maintained to maximise their biodiversity and landscape value.

The Site will be developed for industrial use with relevant infrastructure and boundary landscaping in accordance with planning application CHE/23/00587/FUL on the Chesterfield Borough Council planning portal. Production of this document has been commissioned to discharge condition 6 of the planning application:

“No development above floor-slab/D.P.C level shall take place until a landscape and biodiversity enhancement and management plan (LBEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The LBEMP should combine both the ecology and landscape disciplines and include the following:-

- a. Description and location of features to be created, planted, enhanced and managed.*
- b. Aims and objectives of management.*
- c. Appropriate management methods and practices to achieve aims and objectives.*
- d. Prescriptions for management actions.*
- e. Preparation of a work schedule (including an annual work plan capable of being rolled forward over a ten-year period).*
- f. Details of the body or organisation responsible for implementation of the plan.*
- g. Ongoing monitoring visits, targets and remedial measures when conservation aims and objectives of the plan are not being met.*
- h. Details of internal bird and bat boxes.*

The approved plan will be implemented in accordance with the approved details and maintained thereafter.

Reason:

In the interests of achieving a net measurable gain in biodiversity in accordance with policy CLP16 of the adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan and to accord with paragraph 190 of the National Planning Policy Framework.”

This document should be read in conjunction and delivered in accordance with the most up to date revision of the Richard Lester Transport Landscape Masterplan (DR-7329-01 Landscape Masterplan Rev A).

For the purposes of defining legal agreements for delivery of the activities detailed in this document, such specifications shall apply to all retained, enhanced and created ecological and landscape features within the red line boundary (application boundary) and all retained, enhanced and created ecological and landscape features along the red line boundary which fall under the responsibility of the site (including but not limited to walls, trees and hedgerows).

For the avoidance of doubt, ecological and landscape features are any existing or created soft features outwith the roads, footpaths, buildings, and hard elements of the project, including but not limited to: amenity grassland, ornamental shrub and herbaceous planting, street trees, species rich lawns, species rich wildflower meadows, amenity hedges, native hedgerows, as relevant to the project. Additional ecological elements such as bird

and bat boxes, woodpiles or similar features are dealt with separately in the ecology reports.

The obligations of this LMP shall come into force on the first day of commencement of works on site and shall continue to operate, uninterrupted, until the last day of the 5-year maintenance period following practical completion. Beyond this it is anticipated that the LMP will be used to inform the in-perpetuity management of the site by the Management Company.

All works specified herein shall be undertaken and completed to the highest quality standards maximising the potential success of the landscape scheme for the development; and in compliance with relevant health and safety legislation.

This document shall be reviewed and updated annually with the option to extend delivery every 5 years. The client is not obliged to retain the services of the same provider for the full period of the LMP and shall follow the requirements of their own procurement rules.

General Site Description

The site sits off Fan Road in Staveley, Chesterfield. It is bounded by similar industrial development with Fan Road running along the eastern boundary, Stephenson Road running along the southern boundary, an adjacent industrial site to the northern boundary and a green corridor along the western boundary. The green corridor connects to Staveley Cemetery and Poolsbrook Country Park to the south of the industrial park, and open agricultural fields to the east beyond the River Doe Lea. The land currently comprises an active HGV depot with office and maintenance garage with some existing boundary tree planting to the southern and western boundaries which will be retained.

Beyond the immediate surroundings, the wider landscape features a regular pattern of agricultural land interspersed with established settlements and connecting road infrastructure. The site sits 2.5 miles west of the M1, 5 miles northeast of the centre of Chesterfield and 0.2 miles southeast of the A169 main access road through Staveley.

Ecology

The ecological value of the site is proposed to be enhanced by the additional planting detailed in the Landscape Masterplan (DR-7329-01 Landscape Masterplan Rev A) which retains the existing boundary tree planting and provides additional habitat diversity through the inclusion of native scrub, native species rich grassland and pollinator friendly ornamental planting.

While no ecological surveys have as yet been carried out, in terms of ecological constraints, a high-level review of the site context suggests that the relevant legally constrained matters will relate to nesting birds associated with the retained trees along the southern and western boundaries. The green corridor to the west of the Site may provide bat foraging opportunities and foraging routes for other mammals such as hedgehogs. Ecology surveys would confirm the presence and importance of such routes. Based on the information available at the present time, the proposed development does not remove or change any of the existing landscape features so the local ecology should not be impacted and the addition of new scrub and grassland planting will enhance the range of foraging opportunities available to local wildlife.

Any site works which may affect boundary trees will need to be undertaken outside the nesting bird season.

Development Proposals

The development consists of the change of use of the existing site from a HGV depot with office and maintenance garage to mixed use (HGV depot, HGV truckstop with office and maintenance garage) including construction of facilities block and associated works.

The site is proposed to be accessed via the existing road entrance off Fan Road.

2.0 LANDSCAPE PROPOSALS

The landscape strategy seeks to provide additional planting of ecological value for local wildlife connected to the existing, retained woodland along the site's boundaries. Habitats on site are diversified by creating wildflower grassland and native scrub, with native hedgerow to the eastern and western boundaries, and insect friendly ornamental planting around the parking areas in the northeastern corner of the site (See DR-7329-01 Landscape Masterplan Rev A).

3.0 PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES TO BE RETAINED

MATURE TREES

Protection to existing trees:

BS 5837; 2012, Trees in relation to Design, Demolition & Construction, shall be complied with at all times when working in proximity to existing trees.

No pruning, lopping, felling or severance of roots is to take place without prior consent of the Local Authority, in particular relating to but not limited to trees under a Tree Protection Order (TPO).

Any work to the existing trees shall be carried out by a qualified tree surgeon.

When undertaking management activities during the bird nesting season, ensure that no nests are disturbed until after the young have fledged and the nest has been vacated.

The position and construction of protective fencing shall be agreed with the Local Authority prior to any site works commencing and shall encompass the entire root protection area of each tree to be retained.

Under no circumstances must any materials be stored under the canopy of the existing trees, and no cement, diesel or oil stored near them.

No vehicles are permitted to be operated within the confines of the existing tree canopy.

Under no circumstance should the levels around existing trees be either raised or reduced.

No fires should be lit in close proximity to existing trees.

No ropes, cables, services or notice boards to be fixed to existing trees.

Scaffolding may only be erected within protected areas if it is done so in accordance with BS 5837.

Any excavation under existing tree canopy spreads shall be done by hand.

4.0 LANDSCAPE FEATURES GENERAL MEASURES

All work undertaken on site by any paid or volunteer personnel must comply with the appropriate H&S and COSHH legislation.

All work shall be carried out in accordance with:

- BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for landscape operations
- BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for tree works
- BS 7370 Part 4 1993 Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape.

Existing trees shall, where possible, be retained and for those trees required to be removed, relevant permissions shall be obtained from the Local Authority in sufficient time to allow removal outside of the nesting season.

All installed landscape features will be covered by a 12-month defects liability period following practical completion of the development.

General Management Requirements

Irrigation

The Contractor shall ensure that sufficient water is applied in sufficient quantities and at sufficient frequencies to maintain healthy plant growth.

Advantages of micro-irrigation: lower water usage for maximum effect; reduced weed growth; uniform water application which enhances plant growth; water is delivered where it is needed most; it is easy to mix organic liquid fertilisers such as seaweed, nettle, or comfrey solutions into the water; and can be operated at night to reduce evaporation.

Pesticides, herbicides, and use of chemicals

Where possible the use of pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals on site shall be avoided due to the potential for ecological harm. Where their use cannot be avoided, low environmental impact options shall be prioritised over standard chemical treatments and in all cases, chemicals shall be stored, used, and disposed of in accordance with industry national safety standards.

Weeding

The contractor shall:

- Remove weeds entirely, including roots.
- Remove the minimum quantity of soil and disturb plants and mulched surfaces as little as possible.
- Upon completion, rake area to a neat, clean condition and remove soil or plant material as a result of weeding activities from adjacent hard surfaces.
- Reinstate mulch to original depth.

Pests and diseases

Where possible wildlife is to be encouraged and not treated as a 'pest'. The fauna a habitat supports is a natural part of the balance of the ecosystem you are maintaining.

If occasional problems with insect pests arise, for example a particularly bad year for aphids, in the first instance use companion planting methods whereby species which attract pest predators are planted in the area of infestation, for example yarrow, tansy, marigold and achillea attract lacewings and ladybirds which eat aphids. Additionally, plants such as lupins attract aphids and can be used as a sacrificial plant for that purpose, once gathered into one locality the aphid infestation will in turn attract birds which eat aphids, thereby eliminating the need for the application of pesticides and encouraging the landscape to naturally manage its own health.

Usually, the occurrence of diseases is a result of a plant becoming stressed or growing in sub-optimal conditions to be able to maintain its own health. The contractor shall ensure the plant/tree/shrub is getting sufficient water, nutrients, light, and air flow to maintain its own health before resorting to chemical application to treat the infection. Retain chemical application as a last resort and use products which cause minimal damage to the environment.

Pruning

At the appropriate time (usually early spring or late autumn), the contractor shall:

- Prune plants to remove dead, dying or diseased wood and suckers to promote healthy growth and natural shape
- Prune in accordance with good horticultural and arboricultural practice
- Avoid damage or tearing to the stem or bark when removing branches
- Keep wounds as small as possible and cut cleanly back to sound wood
- Make cuts above and sloping away from an outward facing healthy bud, angled so that water will not collect on cut area
- Prune larger branches neither flush nor leaving a stub, but using the branch bark ridge or branch collar as a pruning guide
- Thin, trim and shape each specimen appropriately to species, location, season, and stage of growth, leaving a well-balanced natural appearance
- Use clean sharp secateurs, hand saws or other approved tools. Trim off ragged edges of bark or wood with a sharp knife
- Give notice to Contract Administrator if disease or infection is detected
- Avoid use of growth retardants, fungicide or pruning sealant unless instructed
- (Where excessive overhang is observed) remove any growth annually, as outlined in Maintenance Schedules, encroaching onto grassed areas, paths, roads, signs, sightlines and light fittings

Other

The contractor shall:

- Provide a minimum of 2 days' notice to the Contract Administrator prior to carrying out works at any time from project commencement to practical completion. Thereafter works will be carried out in accordance with a pre-agreed schedule of maintenance approved by the site management company.
- Remove litter from the site at a minimum frequency of once a month
- Where possible, retain leaf litter and compostable pruning's on site for use as chipped mulch

A record of maintenance activities shall be maintained by the contractor and made available to the client.

Review of the management plan shall be approved by the client.

Following a site management visit, all tools and materials used shall be cleaned and safely tidied away or removed from site to avoid harm to wildlife or members of the public. All management operations shall be completed and left in a safe condition or if this is not possible, shall be secured to ensure the safety of site users. All areas of the site accessed for maintenance purposes shall be left safe, clean, and tidy for users.

All contractors shall be suitably trained and qualified to carry out works on site.

No works shall be carried out without the necessary planning or statutory consents secured.

All maintenance shall be carried out from the date of planting and turfing up to handover to the adopting authority/householder to ensure successful establishment.

All dead, diseased, damaged plants shall be replaced by the contractor during the initial 5-year defects/liability period unless the Local Planning Authority states, in writing, any variation to this.

The contractor shall reinstate to original condition any damage or disturbance to soil structure, planting, grass, fencing, hard landscaping, structures, or buildings.

Thereafter, the site shall be managed and maintained by a resident owned management company which shall be set up prior to completion of the site and financed by an annual service charge to the residents.

5.0 ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NEW ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

WILDFLOWER GRASSLANDS

Management aims

To create an attractive feature which can be used by people. This will maximise the number of flowering plants to benefit invertebrates and in turn larger fauna that will prey upon these. The biodiversity value of grasslands can be maximised by having a range of cutting regimes. A gradation from uncut grass, through to annually or twice annually and then on to once a month cutting regimes being best. Amenity cutting which is more frequent than once every month creates the least biodiverse habitats and should be reserved for high activity areas and paths.

Objectives

Ensure low fertility of soil is maintained to prevent competitive species dominating to the detriment of diversity.

Ensure that flowering plants attain, and remain at, no less than 30% of the sward

Ensure that plants can flower and set seed.

Specification

See DR-7329-01 Landscape Masterplan Rev A.

Management

Year 1

Five cuts, collect arisings and remove from site.

Use a weed wipe three times in year 1 to kill off weeds - spear thistle, creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, clustered dock, wood dock, curled dock, nettle, ragwort, and others according to ECoW recommendations. Operative shall be proven competent in identifying these in their early stages to prevent killing off sown wildflowers.

Year 2 - in perpetuity

The second year from sowing is the first in which a sown meadow is left uncut to flower. The first cut is done between late June to end August at a height of 40-75mm.

Avoid mowing in May or early June as this could disturb nesting birds.

Cutting in sections at different times within the season allows the greatest floral diversity.

Remove the dried arisings from site to a suitable disposal site to avoid over nutrition of the soil.

Leave areas of species rich grassland uncut to allow a winter refuge for insects.

Following the mid-summer cut, mow the regrowth at least twice in late summer and autumn (end November latest) to a height of 40-75mm and remove arisings.

As the new growing season starts mow the lush spring growth and remove arisings as above.

Review planting plan and update maintenance plan for the next 5 years.

Renew maintenance contract inviting previous contractors to tender.

Cutting regime

A plan showing the proposed cutting regime areas for species rich grassland management is shown overleaf (Figure 1) in accordance with the following categories:

Monthly cut

Grasslands need not be 'green deserts' but should provide nectar and pollen food sources for creatures vital to ecosystem health. Flowers with low growth points and are resistant to regular cutting include Clovers (*Trifolium* spp), Bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and autumn hawkbit (*Leontodon autumnalis*).

Annual cut

Grassland cut once or twice a year can make great habitats for invertebrates and amphibians and in summer make attractive flower filled habitats for people to enjoy. Once cut these areas are good for people to enjoy and walk on so make good multi-use spaces. Managing for wildlife also means there is less need to use chemical fertilisers or pest treatments so make healthy sustainable environments.

No cut

Strips and islands of grassland to be available to act as faunal refuges and habitat for small mammals and invertebrates that depend on coarse vegetation with a thatch layer.

Note this cutting plan is indicative and can be varied under agreement with an ECoW (Ecological Clerk of Works).

Figure 1: Plan showing species rich grassland proposed cutting regime.



6.0 ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NEW LANDSCAPE FEATURES

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING

Management Aims

To create an aesthetically pleasing setting for users of the development while also increasing biodiversity for the benefit of local wildlife.

Objectives

To provide year-round interest with species diversity and a variety of planting structures requiring minimal maintenance.

To provide seasonal foraging and nesting resources for wildlife.

Specification

See DR-7329-01 Landscape Masterplan Rev A.

Management

Year 1

Keep each planting bed clear of weeds to minimise competition during establishment.

In dry spells, water each plant to saturation on a regular basis to prevent the plant showing signs of stress such as wilting, yellowing of the leaves, leaf die back and branch loss. Allow 2L per plant for herbaceous perennials and small shrubs and 5L per plant for large shrubs.

Ensure the plants continue to grow upright and don't lean.

Check plants for pest damage.

Remove any damaged or diseased shoots or branches.

Replace any dead or dying plants in the dormant season.

Prune all shrubs to maintain a neat and tidy appearance in accordance with individual species pruning requirements.

Year 2 - in perpetuity

Keep each planting bed clear of weeds.

Remove any dead, dying, damaged, diseased, or crossing branches in spring.

Replace any dead, diseased, damaged, or dying shrubs between 1 November and 31 March.

Prune perennials in spring to encourage thicker growth and a more compact shape in accordance with good horticultural practice.

In dry periods, water to saturation on a regular basis to prevent plants from showing signs of stress such as wilting, yellowing of the leaves, leaf die back or branch loss.

In mid-spring (often late March to April), use an organic approved spring or summer fertiliser such as chicken manure pellets or similar at the manufacturer's recommended rates and apply when the soil is moist, or when rain is expected.

Check for pest damage or signs of disease.

Top up mulch in autumn to a settled depth of 75mm.

Remove pruning's to dispose of off-site and leave the site in a neat and tidy condition which is also safe for users.

Every five years the maintenance plan will be reviewed and updated as required.

7.0 NATIVE WOODLAND

Management Aims

To soften the built form of the development and provide connectivity through the development to habitat blocks in the wider area for the benefit of wildlife.

Objectives

To ensure the healthy, even, upright growth of newly planted trees from establishment to maturity.

Specification

See DR-7329-01 Landscape Masterplan Rev A.

Management

Year 1

Make sure everyone involved in the management of the new woodland knows where the trees are to avoid mowing them or causing any accidental damage.

Keep a 1m diameter around each tree clear of weeds to minimise competition during establishment.

If there is a particularly prolonged dry spell, water each tree to saturation at a sufficient frequency to ensure the health of the tree.

Check the trees continue to grow upright and don't lean.

Check tree guards and stakes are firmly secured in the ground.

Check trees for pest damage and remove any grass or weeds growing inside the tree guards.

All checks to be carried out monthly.

Year 2 - in perpetuity

Monitor tree and plant health, manage instances of disease, pest attack, etc to minimise loss of habitat.

Monitor species occurrence over time. A diverse woodland ecosystem is a healthy one. Selectively introduce new species to encourage greater diversity.

Ensure sufficient light is penetrating the canopy to enable healthy growth of trees and sub-canopy layers.

Coppice woodland edge in sections on 5 year rotation.

Monitor species occurrence of birds and mammals.

Monitor occurrence of insect species.

Retain dead wood on site to provide refuges and foraging opportunities.

Encourage the occurrence of incidental open tracks through the woodland to increase light levels to the herb layer.

Review planting plan and update maintenance plan for the next 5 years.

9.0 NATIVE SCRUB

Management Aims

To soften the built form of the development, provide a variety of nesting and foraging opportunities and provide connectivity to the woodland along the boundaries of the site.

Objectives

To ensure no one species comprises more than 75% of the cover.

To maintain a good age range including seedlings, young shrubs, and mature shrubs.

To provide a range of micro-habitats including grassland clearings, emerging scrub, and established scrub to maximise wildlife benefits.

Specification

See DR-7329-01 Landscape Masterplan Rev A.

Management

Year 1

Make sure everyone involved in the management of the new scrub knows where the new trees and shrubs are to avoid mowing them or causing any accidental damage.

When undertaking management activities during the bird nesting season, ensure that no nests are disturbed until after the young have fledged and the nest has been vacated.

Keep an area around each tree/shrub clear of weeds to minimise competition during establishment.

If there is a particularly prolonged dry spell, water each tree/shrub to saturation at a sufficient frequency to ensure the health of the plant.

Ensure the trees/shrubs continue to grow upright and don't lean, re-firm the ground around the base of the plant if it shows signs of lifting.

Check plants for pest damage and general health.

Replace any trees/shrubs which fail for any reason, become unsalvageable due to pest damage or disease, and become unsalvageable due to other damage, between 1 November and 31 March.

Year 2–in perpetuity

Remove any dead, dying, damaged, or diseased plants in spring. Replace with new, healthy trees/shrubs of the same variety.

Ensure sufficient light is penetrating the canopy.

In periods of prolonged drought, water to saturation as often as the tree/shrub needs to prevent it from showing signs of stress such as wilting, yellowing of the leaves, leaf die back or branch loss.

Top up mulch in autumn to a settled depth of 75mm.

Coppice the canopy in rotating sections on a three-year rotation.

Retain dead wood on site to provide foraging and refuge opportunities for wildlife.

Every five years the maintenance plan will be reviewed and updated as required.

10.0 NATIVE HEDGEROWS

Management Aims

To provide dense, even, neatly maintained native hedgerows with species diversity and a variety of foraging and nesting opportunities for wildlife while also performing the practical function of providing screening and boundary definition.

Objectives

To ensure the healthy, even growth of newly planted hedge features.

Specification

See DR-7329-01 Landscape Masterplan Rev A.

Management

Year 1-3

Remove emerging weeds and top up to 75mm chipped bark mulch annually.

Replace any dead, damaged or dying plants between November and March.

Lightly trim in spring to encourage plants to bush out.

Water in dry weather, allow 2L per plant per day.

Year 4 onwards

Remove spiral guards.

Cut no more than 90% of hedge in February, spread chippings under the hedge.

Leave remaining sections to grow for 1 further year.

Vary the location of sections which are left for two years each year.

APPENDIX 1: LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Task	ECoW to direct	ECoW to carry out	Management Company to carry out	Prior to practical completion	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	6+
Bat and Bird boxes										
ECoW verification faunal boxes	Yes		Yes	As built	As built	As built				
ECoW Monitoring of faunal boxes		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Replacement planting during defects period										
Replace dead, dying, damaged or diseased turf, hedging and ornamental planting			Contractor		February-April or October-February					
General maintenance										
Mulching - top up to minimum levels			Yes		Annually in autumn	Annually in autumn	Annually in autumn	Annually in autumn	Annually in autumn	Annually in autumn
Watering			Yes	April-October frequency as required	April-October frequency as required	April-October frequency as required	April-October frequency as required	April-October frequency as required	April-October frequency as required	April-October frequency as required
Weeding and litter picking			Yes	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October
Check for pest damage			Yes		Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October
Check for disease			Yes		Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October

Task	ECoW to direct	ECoW to carry out	Management Company to carry out	Prior to practical completion	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	6+
Species rich grassland										
Manage species rich grassland - cutting			Yes		5 cuts, remove arisings	In accordance with cutting regime avoiding May or early June, remove arisings				
Ornamental planting										
Manage ornamental planting - pruning			Yes		Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring
Manage ornamental planting - fertiliser application			Yes		Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring
Replace dead, dying, damaged or diseased ornamental planting			Yes			February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February
Woodland										
Replace dead, dying, damaged or diseased trees			Yes			February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February
Manage trees - keep 1m diameter around each tree clear of weeds			Yes		Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October
Ensure trees growing upright and secured			Yes		Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Check for die back or failure in tree health			Yes		Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October	Monthly March-October

Task	ECoW to direct	ECoW to carry out	Management Company to carry out	Prior to practical completion	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	6+
Remove tree stakes			Yes						End of year 5	
Native scrub										
Native scrub management - weed and litter pick			Yes		Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Replace dead, dying, damaged or diseased scrub planting			Yes			February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February
Native scrub management - pruning			Yes		1x annually March to October	1x annually March to October	1x annually March to October	1x annually March to October	1x annually March to October	1x annually March to October
Hedgerows										
Manage hedgerows - prune to maintain optimum establishment of a healthy hedge			Yes		Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring	Annually in spring
Replace dead, dying, damaged or diseased hedging			Yes			February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February	February-April or October-February

APPENDIX 2: DR-7329-01 LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN REV A

PLANTING SPECIFICATION

Species rich grassland table with columns: Grass Areas, Seed Mix Name, Seed Mix Supplier, Density.

Ground preparation: Break up subsoil to a depth of 300mm and remove any rubbish or material greater than 50mm in any dimension.

Sowing: Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture.

Aftercare: First year management: Most sown meadow wildflower and grass species are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season.

Management once established: In the second and subsequent years EM2 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland.

Native woodland table with columns: Number, Species, Height, Specification, Density, Percentage Contribution.

Planting: Branched, min 3 breaks. Where planting into existing grassland - notch planted randomly within scrub area, ensure roots are completely covered with soil and plants are firmed in to an upright position.

Management: Year 1-2: Make sure everyone involved in the management of the new woodland knows where the trees are to avoid mowing them or causing any accidental damage.

Year 3-30: Monitor and replace dying trees. Ensure presence of standing or fallen dead wood >20cm diameter as soon as possible.

Native hedgerow table with columns: Number, Species, Height, Pot Size, Specification, Density, Percentage Contribution.

Preparation and planting: Foli or trim the planting area prior to planting. Notch plant (pit plant for Ilex and Lonicera) in a double staggered row at 400mm centres with 400mm between rows between November and March.

Maintenance requirements: Year 1-3: Remove emerging weeds and top up to 75mm chipped bark mulch annually. Replace any dead, damaged or dying plants between November and March.

Year 4 onwards: Remove spiral guards. Cut no more than 90% of hedge in February, spread chippings under the hedge. Leave remaining sections to grow for 1 further year.

Native scrub

Native scrub table with columns: Number, Species, Height, Pot Size, Specification, Density, Percentage Contribution.

Preparation and planting: 1m to 3m centres naturalistic. Branched, min 3 breaks. Where planting into existing grassland - notch planted randomly within scrub area, ensure roots are completely covered with soil and plants are firmed in to an upright position.

Maintenance requirements: Year 1-3: Standard native scrub establishment in accordance with supplier guidelines.

Year 4 onwards: Thin 30% of the area to open the canopy. Leave remaining sections to grow for 1 further year. Vary the location of sections which are thinned and sections which are left for two years.

Ornamental planting

Ornamental planting table with columns: SE 4, Number, Species, Height, Pot Size, Specification, Density, Percentage Contribution.

Preparation and planting: Remove any general rubbish, stones, large roots and existing weed vegetation greater than 50mm in any one dimension from the planting site.

Maintenance requirements: During the first growing season, water regularly until new roots have established. Thereafter water regularly in hot weather.



Project Name: Richard Lester Transport
Drawing Name: Landscape Masterplan
Drawing No: DR-7329-01

Drawn: TH
Checked: MB
Date: March 2024
Scale: 1:250 at A0

FOR PLANNING table with columns: Rev, Drawn, Date.

NB: All areas are indicative, scaled from plan, and must be checked on site.

NB: See architects drawings for details of boundary treatments. Proposals shown on this drawing for illustration purposes only.