

Parrs Yard

Car Park Planting and Hard Landscape Scheme

Landscape Planting and Management Plan

16th January 2026 V1

Weller Designs Ltd

Compiled by Gareth Weeks BA Dip LA

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This document and accompanying landscape plan (ref Landscape Site Management 0212.02 091224, Landscape Site Management 0212.02 091224 and Landscape Overview Plan 0212.03) have been prepared to provide the following :-

- A description and specification for the planting and management operations for the landscape work.
- A framework for the maintenance aftercare of the proposed planting associated with the proposal.
- The the long-term design objectives, management responsibilities and maintenance schedules for existing and proposed landscape features and other landscape and ecological enhancement measures (eg bat and bird boxes, hibunaculas etc) .

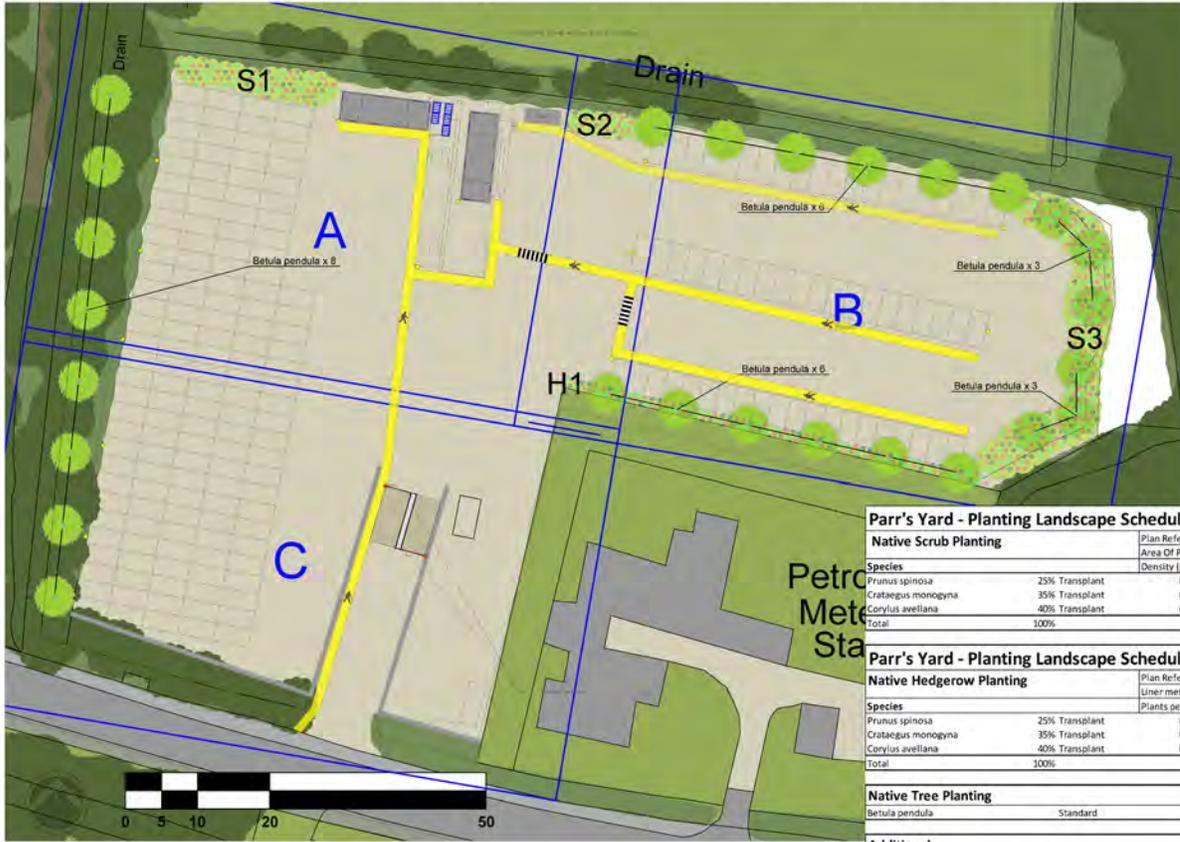
After five years, the success of the management plans will be assessed by a suitably qualified/experienced landscape architect/ecologist and amended as necessary, depending on whether the proposals have met the objectives.

2 DESCRIPTION AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTING

2.1 Description of Planting and Maintenance (see Landscape Plan)

Parr's Yard - Planting Landscape Schedule						
Native Scrub Planting		Plan Reference:	S1	S2	S3	Species Tot
		Area Of Planting (m2)	90	34	290	
Species		Density (plants per m2)	1m centres	1m centres	1m centres	
Prunus spinosa	25% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	23	9	73	104
Crataegus monogyna	35% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	32	12	102	145
Corylus avellana	40% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	36	14	116	166
Total	100%		90	34	290	414
Parr's Yard - Planting Landscape Schedule						
Native Hedgerow Planting		Plan Reference:	H1			Species Tot
		Liner meter of Planting:	60			
Species		Plants per liner meter	7m centres			
Prunus spinosa	25% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	105			105
Crataegus monogyna	35% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	147			147
Corylus avellana	40% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	168			168
Total	100%		420			420
Native Tree Planting						Total
Betula pendula	Standard	1.8m				29
Additional						Total
Rabbit Guards	Hedgerow & Trees					834
Stakes	Trees					29

Parr's Yard Landscape Design Proposal - Landscape Overview Plan



- + Prunus Spinosa
- + Crataegus Monogyna
- + Corylus Avellana

Parr's Yard - Planting Landscape Schedule

Native Scrub Planting				Plan Reference:			Species list
Area Of Planting (m2)				S1	S2	S3	
Density (plants per m2)				90	34	290	
Species				1m centres	2m centres	3m centres	
Prunus spinosa	25% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	23	9	73		104
Crataegus monogyna	35% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	32	12	102		145
Corylus avellana	40% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	36	14	116		166
Total	100%		90	34	290		414

Parr's Yard - Planting Landscape Schedule

Native Hedgerow Planting				Plan Reference:			Species list
Linear meter of Planting:				H1			
Plants per linear meter				60			
Species							
Prunus spinosa	25% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	105				105
Crataegus monogyna	35% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	147				147
Corylus avellana	40% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	168				168
Total	100%		420				420

Native Tree Planting

Species	Standard	1.8m	Total
Betula pendula			29

Additional

Species	Hedgerow & Trees	Total
Rabbit Guards		834
Stakes		29

Project Name: Parr's Yard	Checked By: BW	KEY		Existing Grass		Existing Trees		Existing Buildings		Proposed Planting		Sheet Reference	
Drawing Name: Landscape Schedule	Scale 1:250 @ A1	Existing Shrubs		Existing River		Existing Paving		Proposed Trees		A		Weller Designs Limited	
Drawing Number: 0212.03	Date: 14/01/2026												
Drawn By: AR													

General

Topsoil Management

Topsoil

Topsoil Existing topsoil shall be stripped before building works begin. Imported topsoil shall be to BS3882.

Specification for Topsoil and Requirements for Use.

Topsoil shall be multi-purpose grade, of medium texture, with a high proportion of fertile loamy material. It shall be free from subsoil, rubbish, rubble, contamination, roots of perennial weeds and other materials injurious to plant growth.

The maximum stone content of the soil shall be 20%, with the maximum size of stone 25mm in any one dimension. All topsoil shall be stacked in heaps, not exceeding 2m high. During storage, topsoil heaps shall be kept free from compaction, contamination and weeds.

Excavation

Excavation shall NOT be undertaken within the root protection area of any existing trees or shrubs to be retained. Unless otherwise indicated areas to be planted / seeded shall be cleared of all surface rubbish and excavated to the dimensions below finished level as follows, when the soil is not waterlogged or frozen. Ensure the location of all services is known before any excavation operations.

Any brought in topsoil for the planting beds shall not stacked in heaps, not exceeding 2m high away from any waterlogged low areas and tree root protection zones. During storage, topsoil heaps shall be kept free from compaction, contamination and weeds.

Plants shall be lifted, packed and handled in accordance with BS 3936, BS 4043 and the Horticultural Trades Association publication, the National Plant Specification, Section

Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants.

During the period subsequent to the receipt of the plants and prior to planting, the Contractor shall comply with the treatment of nursery stock specified below:

(i) Bare-root plants. Prior to despatch or on arrival at Site plants may be stored up to 3 days in bundles with a covering of freely- draining moisture-retentive material such as wet sacking or straw which is moistened periodically. For a storage period of more than three days, bundles shall be opened and the

plants spread out and heeled into trenches in topsoil, minimum depth 300 mm, with the roots fully in contact with the soil.

(ii) Bare-root plants transported in plastic bags. Plants in bags shall be stored no more than one layer deep and be protected from direct sunlight at all times. Where delay of more than one day occurs, the bags shall be stored upright, not stacked, in a cool shady position or shed, or placed in a cold store. If cold store facilities are not available, plants shall be removed from bags and heeled into soil with all roots covered.

(iii) Container or cell grown plants. Containers shall be maintained upright, watered as required, sheltered and protected from frost, and shall not be packaged or stored more than one layer deep. Degradable pots, cells or root-trainers that may disintegrate in transit shall be enclosed in polythene film (250 gauge) and firmly secured.

(iv) Protection from frost. When necessary, additional measures shall be undertaken to protect plants from frost.

(v) The location for temporary storage shall be sheltered from winds and well drained.

(vi) All containers shall remain completely filled with compost. If up to 10% compost has been lost from containers at any stage, then further suitable moistened compost shall be added to completely cover the root systems and fill the containers. Any containers which have lost more than 10% compost shall be replaced. All containerised plants shall be thoroughly soaked prior to planting and all containers removed.

(vii) Any plants damaged by frost, desiccation, or in any other way prior to planting, shall be removed from site and replaced with new plants.

Unless otherwise stated, all labels, canes and ties shall be retained on the plant for 12 months unless they prove restrictive to growth.

All other arisings from the planting including containers, wrappings, paddings, fastenings and bags shall be collected immediately by the Contractor and removed off Site.

Topsoil, Compost, Fertiliser and Anti-dessicants

Unless otherwise stated, topsoil for tree pits shall be General Purpose Grade conforming to BS 3882.

Where directed, compost or fertiliser shall be deposited over planting areas, for incorporation into the soil during ground cultivation, or incorporated into soil during pit preparation and backfilling.

Compost shall be peat-free organic composted material graded less than 25 mm particle size and free from any non biodegradable material, weed material or

plant pathogens. It shall have an organic matter content greater than 35% on a dry matter basis and readily available trace elements. The pH, conductivity and nutrient composition shall be as directed.

The compost shall be supplied with a volume tolerance of less than 5%.

Where required, slow-release fertiliser shall be used.

Where directed, anti-transpiration sprays, root dips, anti-desiccant soil additives or other forms of anti-desiccant shall be used. Where such anti-desiccant measures are specified these shall be applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Time of Planting

Planting of bare-rooted, rootballed or cell-grown trees, shrubs shall take place during favourable weather and soil conditions, Bare rooted or root balled conifers or evergreens shall be planted during November or March.

Container-grown plants of the types listed above may be planted at any time during favourable weather and soil conditions.

Plants

All plants to be supplied shall shall comply with BS 3936 : Parts 1 to 10 as relevant, BS 4043, the National Plant Specification, published by the Horticultural Trades Association, and/or as otherwise required in

If plants grown in cells are required, the cells shall be designed for tree or shrub use and the plants shall be grown in open conditions for one growing season.

No grafted stock shall be supplied unless it is stated that grafted plants are permitted.

Weed Control

On hardstandings, gravelled or paved areas and around furniture, contact, translocated and residual herbicides approved for total weed control shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions

For site preparation, on topsoil heaps and in planted beds, a translocated, non-residual herbicide approved for total weed control shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Weed Control by Spot Application of Herbicide

Weed control shall be carried using spot treatment with a translocated herbicide, ie applied with a device that ensures that the herbicide touches weed species only.

Weed Control by Pulling/Hand weeding

Hand weeding shall be carried out at the locations and frequency as directed. Hand weeding shall consist of the removal of the entire weed, including roots, by digging, forking, hoeing or pulling. Weeds shall be removed prior to flowering and the arisings removed.

Pruning

All pruning cuts shall be made in accordance with BS 7370 Part 4.

Pruning shall be undertaken using secateurs and handsaws. Mechanical hedge cutters may only be used on compact small-leafed species which have dense foliage. Pruning shall be undertaken to promote flowering and fruiting in accordance with the species and age of the plant. Stems shall only be removed so as to retain the natural appearance of the individual plant species.

All broken and badly damaged branches shall be pruned from the plants.

Species shall be pruned in accordance with the following categories:

(i) Shrubs which flower on Current Season Wood

- All wood which has borne flowers shall be removed immediately after flowering and all young wood retained to bear flowers in the following year.

(ii) Shrubs which flower on Previous Season Wood

- All the previous season wood shall be cut back to within two or three buds of the old wood.

(iii) Shrubs which flower on Old Wood

- One or two of the oldest stems from each plant shall be removed completely, crowded and weak growth shall be thinned out and the young shoots shall be cut back to fresh growth on the main stems.

(iv) Shrubs which Require Trimming Pruning shall be undertaken back to the

flowering heads, but not into the old wood,

- immediately after flowering.

(v) All growth which extends over footways or parking bays which is dead, dying or hazardous shall be removed. All shrubs that are encroaching upon, or obscuring visibility of adjacent signs, structures, electrical equipment, gates or visibility splays shall be pruned. All suckers shall be removed from rootstocks.

Where pits, beds or trenches are not used, plants shall be notch-planted upright by the following method :-

- into a T-shaped opening of sufficient size for the roots of bare-root plants to be fully spread out or to accommodate a cell-grown plant without breaking the root-plug.

- Rabbit spirals to be attached to each whip using bamboo supports.

Standard Tree Planting

Planting positions for trees shall be marked on site by the Contractor using a peg for each tree.

On completion of the pegging out of tree positions, no planting work shall be commenced until the Engineer is satisfied with the position of the pegs.

Tree pits shall be excavated for all trees. The pits shall be excavated to enable the roots to fully spread. The minimum pit size shall be 600mm.

Break up the base of the pit to a depth of 250mm and re-shape the pit to the size specified. The Contractor shall include for breaking out brick, rubble, concrete and other debris from excavation.

Backfilling shall only take place when the pits have been excavated to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

All pits shall be backfilled with the following backfill mixture:

- 30% Topsoil gained from pit excavation
- 55% Approved imported topsoil
- 15% Grow Crop 'Growtree' Compost of similar approved compost
- 100 grammes of 'Enmag' fertiliser (or similar approved)

The quantity of compost required for the pit size is 30 litres.

The backfill mixture is to be thoroughly mixed and the pit refilled and lightly firmed by treading. Sufficient backfill mixture is to be returned to the pits to allow for settlement.

All feathered trees are to be secured by staking.

Tree stakes are to be round section softwood of 75mm diameter, straight, debarked, pointed and with a minimum life expectancy of 4 years.

All stakes are to be driven into the ground prior to planting works commencing.

Tree stakes for feathered trees shall be 1500mm long with 500mm driven below ground to ensure that the stake remains firm and vertical. Stakes shall have a clear height of 1000mm above ground level unless otherwise directed by the Engineer.

Where necessary, or as directed, the tops of the stakes are to be neatly trimmed off to produce a uniform height of stake on site and to remove timber that is spilt or damaged as a result of driving stakes into the ground.

Stakes shall be placed on the windward side and the tree secured to the stake so that the movement of the tree shall not cause any damage of abrasion to bark.

Trees are to be secured to stakes using 'Rainbow' Jumbo tree ties (or similar) made of black reinforced PVC with riveted eyes and a rubber spacing device. Ties are to be attached to stakes using 40mm long flat-headed galvanised nails, two per tie.

Feathered trees are to be secured with one tie and all other trees with two No. Ties are to be spaced to suit the growth habit of the trees to provide good support.

Hedge Planting

Shrub and hedge pit / trench: 450mm deep 450mm deep

Excavate to finished levels The base of excavated areas shall be forked or otherwise cultivated to a depth of 150mm to facilitate drainage and all bricks, stones and other debris, etc. over 75mm in any one dimension shall be removed. Similarly, areas trafficked by construction vehicles shall be ripped to a depth of 150-300mm to relieve compaction.

Backfilling with Subsoil

Where excavated areas are lower than the required depths, excavations shall be backfilled with selected subsoil and lightly consolidated to make up levels. Selected subsoil shall be friable, second quality topsoil or similar and be free of rubbish, roots, stones over 75mm in any one dimension, perennial weeds or other materials injurious to plant growth.

Backfilling with Topsoil

The hedge pit / trench excavations shall be backfilled, in layers, with clean topsoil (as specified above) thoroughly mixed with planting compost e.g. 'Greentree' compost at a rate of 20 litres/m². An approved shrub fertilizer shall be added to topsoil, prior to backfilling trench.

PLANTING

Plant Stock and Timing

Plant material and operations shall conform to BS 3936 Nursery Stock (Parts 1-10), BS 4428: 1989, BS 4043:1989 and BS 5837: 2012. The planting season shall be from the 1st October to the 31st March. Container grown stock may be planted outside this season if accompanied by daily watering, or as necessary to ensure healthy establishment. Planting shall not be carried out during periods of frost, drought, cold drying winds or when the soil is waterlogged or frozen.

Planting

All planting that is within the root protection area of existing trees/shrubs to be retained, shall be undertaken by hand and positions altered should tree roots be encountered, in order to avoid damage to the root system. All plants shall be set out evenly over the areas as indicated, to the density and quantities shown. All plants shall be planted upright at the same depth as the nursery soil level and evenly spaced, leaving room for growth. All restrictive containers shall be removed with roots not twisted. Immediately following planting, all plants shall be watered-in to field capacity. Container grown and root balled plants shall be planted in a planting pit sufficient to accommodate the plant without causing root damage, with a minimum 50mm backfill beyond the root ball extent. Plants to be firmed, watered-in and dead, damaged or lopsided branches shall be removed after planting. Bare-root plants shall be slit planted, incorporating an approved high phosphate, slow-release fertilizer.

Hedge Planting Hedges shall be planted in a double staggered row as per detail. Dead, damaged or straggly branches shall be removed after planting. All transplants in hedge and native mixes shall be fitted with individual protection ie shrub shelters, spiral guards as specified, or alternatively the planting areas shall be protected with rabbit-proof fencing. All shrub shelters / spiral guards shall be black or green, adequately supported and installed to allow for expansion.

Mulching

Mulching Prior to the application of mulch the planting areas shall be completely weed free and watered sufficiently to achieve field capacity. The

surface of the planting areas shall be mulched with a minimum 75mm depth layer of 15-65mm nominal particle size, dark, matured woodchip mulch, ensuring that the low branches of trees and shrubs are NOT smothered. Mulch shall be an approved product and completely weed and weed seed free. The mulch shall be topped-up to maintain, after settlement, a depth of not less than 50mm.

3 LONG-TERM DESIGN OBJECTIVES OVERVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This document and accompanying landscape plan have been prepared to provide the following :-

The overall long-term management objective for the site is not only to protect the existing and proposed landscape features but to enhance them through ecotonal management and therefore create increased biodiversity. This will ultimately benefit both the environment and integrate the car park into the roadside boundary and surrounding land.

3.2 The Proposed Tree and Shrub Copse Plantations

All planting will be with native species and where possible using stock of local provenance/relevance.

The planting design is intended to serve several functions, chiefly landscape improvement for the roadside boundary but also habitat creation, enhanced landscape and connectivity.

The long-term objective is to develop a mix of native trees and shrubs that will form mature linear copse with a wide variety of microclimates and ultimately an uneven mix of age, height and density. Eventually, occasional clearing will be made by coppicing to increase the diversity of form and species.

3.3 Existing Trees On And Around The Perimeter Of The Site

The majority of the existing plants associated with the site are on the boundary edges.

The long-term objective is to maintain their condition through sensitive management.

3.4 New Planting Management Programme (Transplants)

It is intended within a management framework of 30 years to create a series of virtually self-sustaining systems subject only to the routine cutting of coppice. The programme of maintenance has been designed to be both practical and achievable and to create a habitat which is rich in wildlife and visually compatible with the surrounding landscapes.

For this report "coppicing" and "thinning" shall refer to the cutting of a plant to a stump which is allowed to re-grow. "Removal" refers to the cutting of a stump followed by its destruction by chemical or physical means.

Both planting and maintenance are geared towards the rapid development of woodland/scrubland for wildlife and visual amenity. A mix of native trees and shrubs is to be planted and managed to create a copse that has a wide variety of microclimates. Thinning and coppicing are to be carried out to form an uneven mix of age, height and density. Within wider bands of wood, occasional clearing shall be made by coppicing to increase the diversity of form and species.

A suitable mulch will be applied to all newly planted areas with spot weeding where required.

3.5 Initial 5 Year Management Programme (Transplants)

The aim of the specific 5 year management programme set out in the table below is to achieve **90% survival threshold**.

Maintenance Operation	Frequency & Timing	Description
Watering	Year 1-2: Weekly during the growing season (April-Sept), more often in drought/hot weather. Year 3-5: As needed during prolonged dry periods.	Crucial for root establishment; water deeply to soak the entire root zone (e.g., 25 litres per m ²) to encourage deep root growth.
Weed Control	Ongoing: At least monthly maintenance visits, or as needed to keep a minimum 1 m diameter area around plants/trees clear.	Remove all competing vegetation (grass/weeds) manually or with a non-residual herbicide to reduce competition for water and nutrients.
Mulching	Annually: Top up organic mulch (composted bark) to a depth of 75-100 mm, ensuring it is kept clear of the plant stem to prevent rot.	Helps suppress weeds, retain soil moisture, and cool the root systems.
Inspections & Replacements	Regularly (monthly April-Oct, bi-monthly Nov-Mar): Inspect for health, damage, or death.	Replace dead, dying, or damaged plants/trees with the same species in the appropriate planting season (Nov-Mar for bare-root; anytime for container-grown if conditions are suitable).
Staking / Support	Every 3 months / after strong winds: Check stakes, ties, and guards for security and fit.	Adjust ties to prevent chafing or strangling the stem. Remove stakes and ties after 3-5 years when the tree is established and self-supporting.
Pruning	Annually: After the second growing season, begin formative pruning.	Remove dead, diseased, or damaged shoots. For trees, establish a clear stem and balanced crown structure, removing any competing leaders or crossing branches.
Pest and Disease Management	Ongoing: Notify management/client of problems; implement appropriate, agreed-upon treatments.	All diseased material should be removed from the site and safely disposed of to prevent spread.
Thinning	End of Year 5	Thin shrub beds where necessary to allow adjacent plants to achieve their full species potential and prevent overcrowding.

3.6 Copse - Longer Term Management Programme (Transplants)

Years 1 & 2

- At planting: The following shrubs are to be pruned within 6" of ground:
Corylus, Prunus, Crataegus monogyna,
- Feb/March: Refirm plants loosened by wind/frost
Late March: Spot weeding to take place where required
Early May: Spot weeding to take place where required
Early June: Spot weeding to take place where required
Early July: Spot weeding to take place where required
Nov/Dec: Replacement of dead/dying plants and pruning of dead shoots.
Refirming of plants made loose by windrock.
Spot weeding to take place where required.
- Throughout the year: Regular inspection to check for noxious diseases/pests. Watering is required to keep soil within the rooting zone moist. Grass clippings are not to be used as mulch as these will contain potential weed seeds.
- General: The timing of operations is dependent on the weather and may vary according to need. All dead plants/twigs are to be removed. Any new plants which die, are removed or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season. (up to a period of five years)

Years 3-5

- Feb/March: Refirm plants disturbed by wind and frost
Late March: spot weeding to take place where required
Early May: Spot weeding to take place where required
Early June: Spot weeding to take place where required
Early July: Spot weeding to take place where required
Nov/Dec: Prune dead shoots and refirm plants made loose by wind rock.
- Throughout the year: As for years 1 & 2. Replace mulch if necessary.
- General: As for years 1 & 2.

Years 6-10

- Feb/Mar: Remove any Prunus which threaten to kill canopy species (e.g. Birch (Betula Pendula). Begin coppicing of Corylus, Crataegus, and Prunus. 20% of each species is to be coppiced each year so that by year 10 all have been coppiced once. Coppicing is to be carried out in blocks of 10-25 plants to create a variety of structures within the woodland.
- May/June: Application of translocated herbicide to be made only to areas of

noxious weed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*, etc) and not in areas in the close vicinity of the pond or other habitats. Other plants considered to be undesirable at this stage - *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Urtica dioica*, *Rubus fruticosus* - should be controlled.

Throughout the year: Regular inspection to check for noxious diseases and pests. All matters arising from such infestation are to be removed and burnt. All other cuttings/thinning are to be left within the plantation in piles to decay. Dead trees are to be allowed to stand and rot.

Years 11-15

Feb/March: Begin thinning *Prunus* so that at Year 15 all but 25% has been cut. The remaining plants are to stay as part of the copse. Regrowth is to be coppiced at 5-year intervals. The intention is to make a light and airy copse so this percentage may be increased should growth have been vigorous.

Continue a 5-year coppicing cycle on *Corylus*, *Crataegus* and *Acer*. Coppicing/thinning shall be carried out in blocks of 10-25 plants to create a small-scale variety of structures within the woodland. *Acer pseudoplatanus* is to be removed if it appears.

May/June: Weeds threatening the survival of trees and shrubs to be cleared, otherwise ground flora left to develop.

Throughout the year: Regular inspection is to be made for noxious diseases and pests.

General: All trunks and branches from thinning, removal and coppicing to be piled within the woodland to decay naturally. Dead shrubs and trees are to be allowed to stand other than those having succumbed to contagious diseases.

Occasional clearings with the copse shall be made. Within these areas, natural seeding of herbaceous and woody plants is to be allowed.

Trees with splits, forks and dead tissues provide many more opportunities for wildlife to become established than those without and should not be "cleared" to a standard type of timber plantation.

Years 15+

Thinning and removal of canopy and other species should continue to create the desired woodland complex of glade and thicket, with a good variety of ages and structures. Beyond Year 30, the coppicing cycle should be increased to 10 years.

The copse should be light and airy and comprise irregularly spaced plants

3.7 Hedgerow General

Hedgerows

Native hedgerows feature as a Priority Habitat for the UK :

- “Encourage the favourable management of hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Halt the net loss of species-rich hedgerows through neglect, removal or inappropriate management.
- Seek to increase the numbers of native, species-rich hedgerows in favourable conditions.

As such, long-term management will focus on enhancing the value of the new hedgerow.

Long-term management for hedgerows dominated by native shrubs will comprise minimal management on rotation to maintain bushy, dense and overgrown hedgerows. This is likely to involve trimming on a three-year rotation to maintain the hedge as tall and dense with thick woody outgrowths. The key aspect of the hedgerow management cycle will be to allow incremental height increase by increasing the cutting height by 10 to 20 cm once every three years, thus sympathetically allowing a hedgerow to progress slowly through its natural growth cycle without putting it under damaging stress.

Introduction; The following details should be read in conjunction with the Landscape Plan.

New Hedgerow Management Programme

The objective for the new hedgerow is to establish and maintain a dense, bushy and well-developed hedge with full foliage cover over the whole of the hedge surface. In this way, the hedge will encourage wildlife and increase biodiversity.

Years 1 & 2

After planting:	The shrubs are to be pruned hard to encourage bushy growth :
Feb/March:	Refirm plants loosened by wind/frost
Late March:	Spot weeding to take place where required
Early May:	Spot weeding to take place where required
Early June:	Spot weeding to take place where required
Early July:	Spot weeding to take place where required
Nov/Dec:	Replacement of dead/dying plants and pruning of dead shoots. Refirming of plants made loose by windrock. Spot weeding to take place where required.

Throughout the year: Regular inspection to check for noxious diseases/pests. Watering is required to keep soil within the rooting zone moist. Grass clippings are not to be used as mulch as these will contain potential weed seeds.

General: The timing of operations is dependent on the weather and may vary according to need. All dead plants/twigs are to be removed. Any new plants which die, are removed or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season. (up to a period of five years).

Years 3-5

The hedgerow shall be pruned to encourage dense, bushy growth. Where the close planting has resulted in excessive overcrowding, plants shall be thinned to allow proper development. A bare earth regime should be maintained around the plant bases until the hedge is fully established at the end of year 5.

Feb/March: Refirm plants disturbed by wind and frost
Late March: Spot weeding to take place where required
Early May: Spot weeding to take place where required
Early June: Spot weeding to take place where required
Early July: Spot weeding to take place where required
Nov/Dec: Prune dead shoots and refirm plants made loose by windrock.

Year 5 – 15

The hedgerow should be fully established after year 5. Thereafter a buffer zone of at least 1m is to be maintained alongside the hedgerow to encourage wildlife.

The hedge shall only be cut every three years to promote flowering and fruiting. An 'A' shape shall be adopted to promote a thickening hedge bottom. Trimming shall take place in January or February.

Deadwood log pile habitats shall be created within appropriate parts of the hedgerow to promote places of shelter and hibernation.

Year 20 +

Depending on the condition, the hedgerow may be prepared for laying over a period of 2 to 5 years. Laying shall be carried out to conform to British Trust For Conservation. Once laid, the hedge shall be left over one or two growing seasons before trimming recommences.

3.8 Dead Wood Management

Management rationale

Deadwood is typically a component of broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, and this habitat supports a diverse range of bryophytes, lichens, fungi, invertebrates, bats and birds. However, the possible implications of dead wood for public safety have led to an enthusiasm for clearance in the past.

Sensitive management of dead wood is essential to maximise the biodiversity value of this habitat. Standing dead wood is a different habitat type from fallen dead wood but is equally important as a range of saproxylic species can be encouraged.

Quality rather than quantity of dead wood is important and therefore the following management measures will be implemented within a Deadwood Strategy for the site:

- Size and shape are important and generally, bigger pieces of fallen dead wood provide better habitat;
- Ideally deadwood should be left where it falls. However, the management strategy should ensure that dead wood is present in a range of conditions (e.g. dappled shade, open conditions, near to water, near to existing decayed dead wood, different stages of decay);
- All standing dead wood should be retained in situ wherever possible unless it presents an unacceptable health and safety hazard. Loss of the dead tree should be avoided wherever possible, and if necessary, consideration should be given to removing the branches and retaining the standing trunk as a 'monolith'. Should it be necessary to fell a tree, the dead wood should be strapped in a vertical position to a nearby mature tree; and
- Creation of additional deadwood habitat through the creation of partially buried and stacked loggeries within woodland within the site.

Objectives

- To retain all fallen and standing deadwood; and
- To create new areas of suitable deadwood habitat for invertebrates by sensitive location of timber and creation of new loggeries.

3.9 Birds - General

Management rationale

The management objectives outlined earlier will result in the creation and/ or restoration of a range of habitats considered to offer suitable breeding, foraging and over-wintering opportunities for several species of birds.

3.10 Reptiles - General

The management objectives outlined earlier will result in the creation and/ or restoration of a range of habitats considered suitable for reptiles.

Monitoring - General

Monitoring will be undertaken on an annual basis to ensure that the new habitats/enhanced existing habitats are in a state of good condition and have been successfully established; and that the habitats/features are attaining the targets as set out earlier.

The results of monitoring will be used to adjust and adapt the management as required

Monitoring will comprise the following:

1. Tree planting is to be checked once a year by landscape contractors during Years 1 to 3 aimed at ensuring successful establishment. These checks are to be undertaken at the same time as weeding control measures and replacement of failures;

2. An annual ecological check/ audit to be undertaken to assess the condition of newly created and managed habitats (including hedgerows and copse). This annual audit will be undertaken in late May/ early June ;

4 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Introduction

For the long-term objectives of the management plan to be achieved the land owner must take on board many responsibilities. These management responsibilities will cover

Establishment And Maintenance

Maintenance of connectivity corridors at all times

The sustainable and responsible use of herbicides, pesticides, fungicides and fertilisers.

Prevention of damage to the landscape features from oil/petrol spillage from maintenance equipment.

Efficient and Responsible use of water resources

Care, enhancement and protection of trees, shrubs and hedgerows on the site

Replacement of new planting if it dies.

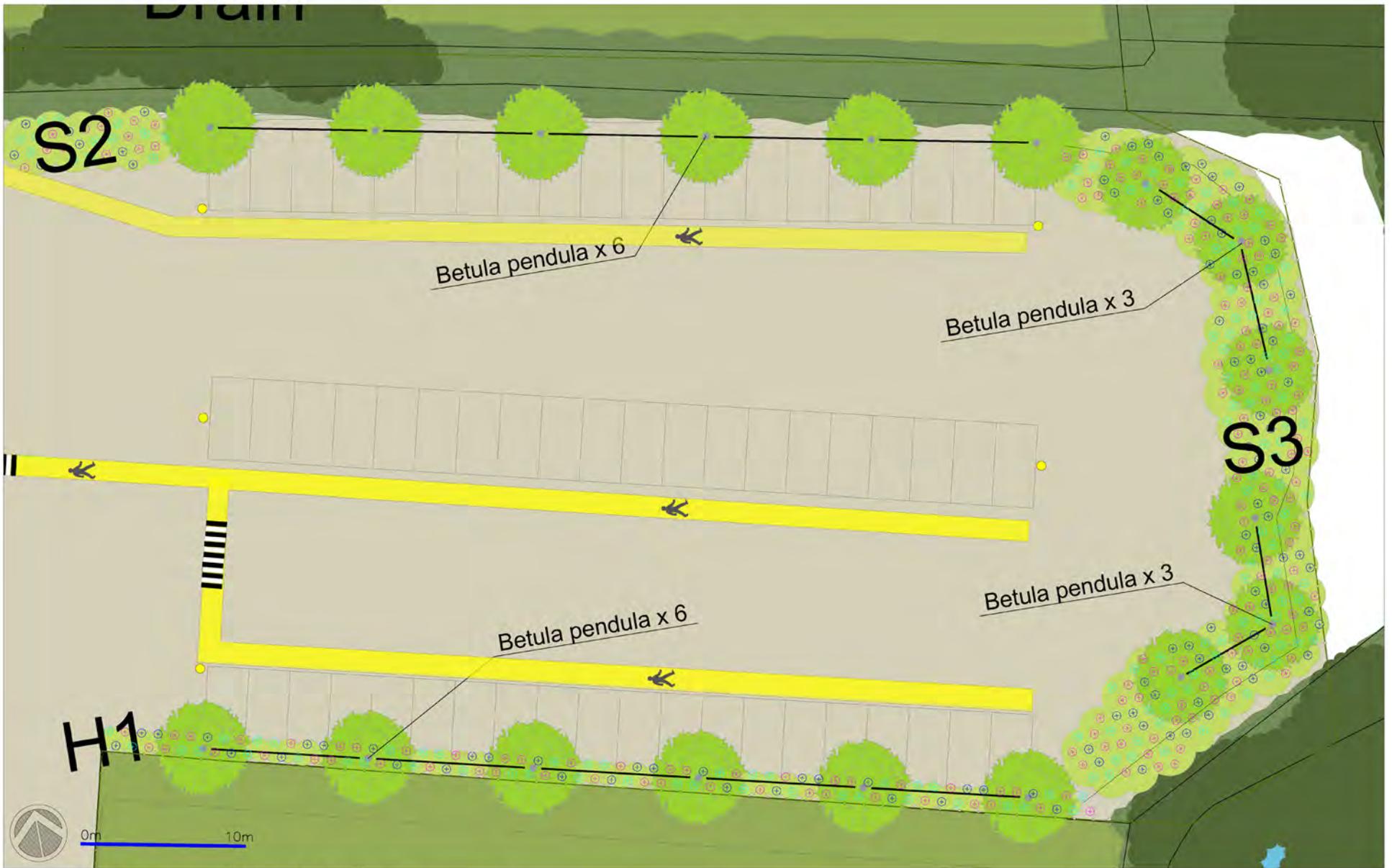
5 APPENDIX PLANS



Project Name: Parr's Yard	Checked By: BW	KEY				
Drawing Name: Landscape Schedule	Scale 1:100 @ A1	 Existing Grass	 Existing Trees	 Existing Buildings	 Proposed Planting	
Drawing Number: 0212.03.C	Date: 14/01/2026	 Existing Shrubs	 Existing River	 Existing Paving	 Proposed Trees	
Drawn By: AR						Weller Designs Limited

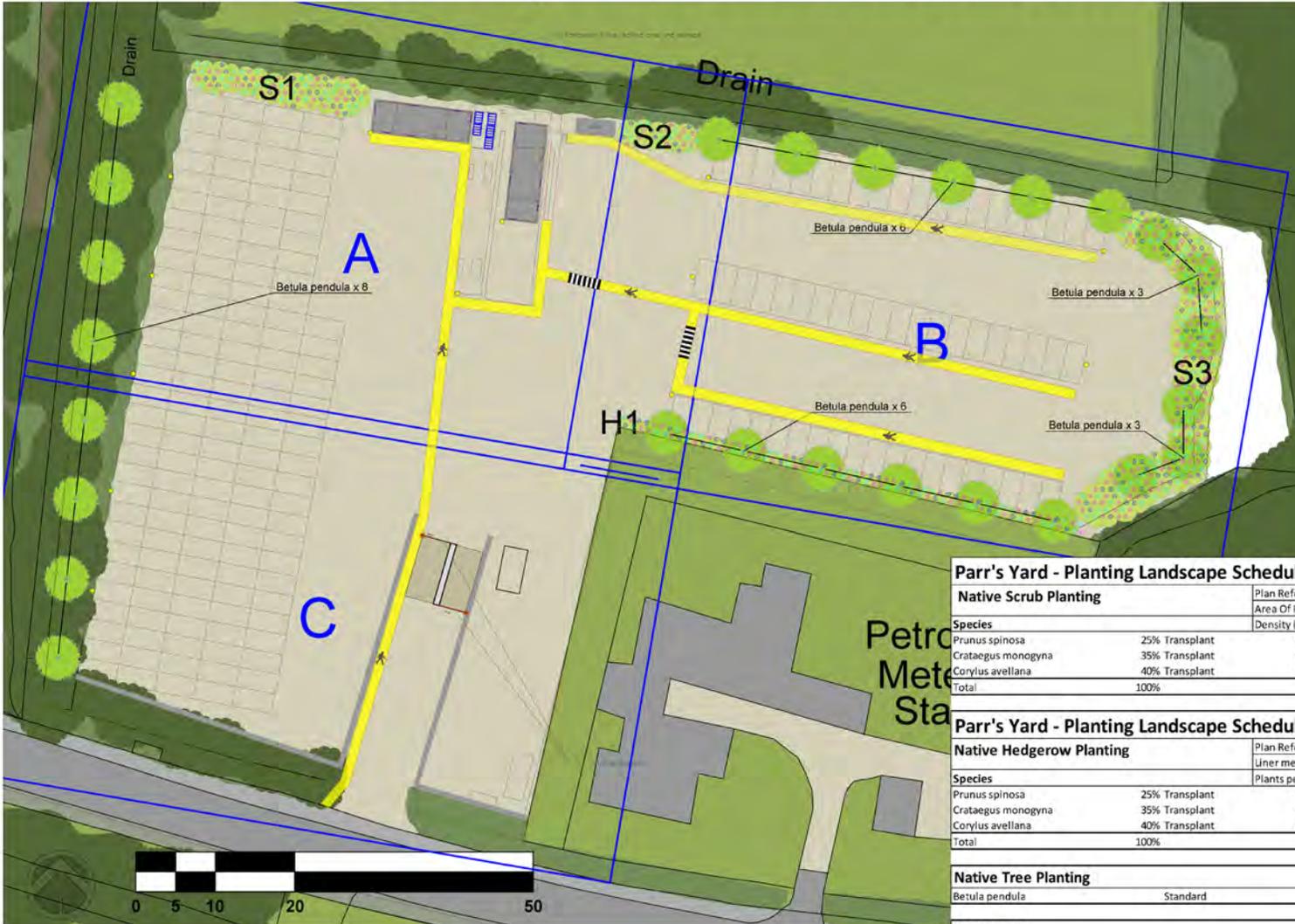


Project Name: Parr's Yard	Checked By: BW	KEY				
Drawing Name: Landscape Schedule	Scale 1:100 @ A1	Existing Grass	Existing Trees	Existing Buildings	Proposed Planting	Prunus Spinosa
Drawing Number: 0212.03.A	Date: 14/01/2026	Existing Shrubs	Existing River	Existing Paving	Proposed Trees	Crataegus Monogyna
Drawn By: AR						Corylus Avellana
						Please refer to: Landscape Overview 0212.03D for landscape schedules across the site. Landscape Site Management 0212.02 for further details on planting & cultivation works
						Weller Designs Limited



Project Name: Parr's Yard	Checked By: BW	KEY			
Drawing Name: Landscape Schedule	Scale 1:100 @ A1	Existing Grass	Existing Trees	Existing Buildings	Proposed Planting
Drawing Number: 0212.03.B	Date: 14/01/2026	Existing Shrubs	Existing River	Existing Paving	Proposed Trees
Drawn By: AR		Weller Designs Limited			

Parr's Yard Landscape Design Proposal - Landscape Overview Plan



- + Prunus Spinosa
- + Crataegus Monogyna
- + Corylus Avellana

Parr's Yard - Planting Landscape Schedule

Native Scrub Planting		Plan Reference:	S1	S2	S3	Species Tot
		Area Of Planting (m2)	90	34	290	
		Density (plants per m2)	3m centres	3m centres	3m centres	
Species						
Prunus spinosa	25% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	23	9	73	104
Crataegus monogyna	35% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	32	12	102	145
Corylus avellana	40% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	36	14	116	166
Total	100%		90	34	290	414

Parr's Yard - Planting Landscape Schedule

Native Hedgerow Planting		Plan Reference:	H1	Species Tot
		Liner meter of Planting:	60	
		Plants per liner meter	7m centres	
Species				
Prunus spinosa	25% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	105	105
Crataegus monogyna	35% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	147	147
Corylus avellana	40% Transplant	0.45-0.6m	168	168
Total	100%		420	420

Native Tree Planting

Species	Standard	1.8m	Total
Betula pendula			29

Additional

Item	Category	Total
Rabbit Guards	Hedgerow & Trees	834
Stakes	Trees	29

Project Name: Parr's Yard	Checked By: BW	KEY				Sheet Reference
Drawing Name: Landscape Schedule	Scale 1:250 @ A1	 Existing Grass	 Existing Trees	 Existing Buildings	 Proposed Planting	
Drawing Number: 0212.03	Date: 14/01/2026	 Existing Shrubs	 Existing River	 Existing Paving	 Proposed Trees	
Drawn By: AR						Weller Designs Limited