

Land off James Road, Crowland

Biodiversity Management Plan

2025



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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Mr B. Alcock has obtained outline planning permission (Ref. HO2-0669-19) for the erection of up to 6 self-build eco-homes with access from James Road (re-submission of HO2-0868-17).

1.1.2 Condition 10 of the planning permission states:

“Prior to development commencing on site, details of the improvement of biodiversity through the site by the introduction of new habitats as set out in the Amended Design & Access Statement Rev B - Dated August 2019 shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The improvement measures shall be installed and maintained in accordance with such scheme as is approved by the Local Planning Authority shall be carried out and completed in its entirety during the first planting season following practical completion of the development. All trees, shrubs and bushes shall be maintained by the owner or owners of the land on which they are situated for the period of five years beginning with the date of completion of the scheme and during that period all losses shall be made good as and when necessary.

Reason: To ensure that the development achieves the ecological credentials that sought to justify this development as an exception to the provisions of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2019. This issue is integral to the development and therefore full details need to be finalised prior to the commencement of works.

This Condition is imposed in accordance with Policies 2 and 3 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2019 and the provisions of the NPPF 2019.”

1.1.3 This Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) has been prepared to guide delivery of Condition 10 and elaborates on the text provided in the Amended Design & Access Statement (Rev B - Dated August 2019). Section 3.5 states:

“The application site currently represents a poor habitat for wildlife, being a well maintained grassed area and wooded area with much of the surrounding area being used in association with the adjacent commercial business uses and highly managed agricultural fields. The addition of domestic garden land with kitchen gardens and the creation of significant wildlife habitats by using bird boxes and insect houses within the wooded area has the potential to improve the ecological value of the site significantly.”

1.1.4 Section 6.8 states:

“A key element of the proposals is to improve biodiversity within the site and the scheme includes the provision of bird boxes, and insect hotel, log pile habitats as well as a new wild flower meadow, general planting and new Kitchen gardens.”

- 1.1.5 In compliance with BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity Code of Practice for planning and development this document will provide details of the mitigation measures that will be carried out so that adverse impacts on biodiversity are avoided and biodiversity enhancement measures are embedded into the development. The document is informed by a site visit by Rachel Hacking Ecology staff, which mapped and described the existing habitats on the site.
- 1.1.6 Appendix 1 contains the Habitats Survey Map from the site visit. Appendix 2 includes target notes and photographs of habitats (Target Notes – TNs). This document, where relevant, will use the Target Note numbers when describing habitat.

1.2 Contents

- 1.2.1 The contents of this Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) will include:
- Objectives for management;
 - The rationale for the selection of prescriptions and the relevant management locations;
 - Prescriptions that will cover the construction phase and part of the operational phases of the development;
 - Recording, and reporting procedures from commencement of development, and

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located on a parcel of land off James Road, Crowland, centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference (OSGR) TF 2487 1120 and situated to the north of a former Garden Centre and a former Car Sales Outlet. The layout of the site and surrounding habitats is shown on the Habitat Survey Plan (Appendix 1). Descriptions and photographs of the habitats on and next to the site are contained in Appendix 2 and summarised below.
- 2.1.2 The site is a modified grassland (TN1) that is unmanaged and species-poor with a low ecological distinctiveness. The grassland is enclosed by a dry ditch (TN2) to the east, semi-mature plantation woodland to the north (TN6), a bank of ruderal herbs (TN5) to the south and the grassland TN1 extends further west beyond the site boundary. Access to the site from James Road will cross the roadside grassland verge and a dry ditch (TN10) and then run alongside the ditch TN2. The ditch will be bridged at the centre of the site (see Appendix 3).
- 2.1.3 The six houses will occupy part of grassland TN1 and bund TN6 and abut the woodland to the north and the former garden centre to the south.

3. Management Objectives

Objective 1: Protect retained habitats to maintain and enhance biodiversity.

Objective 2: Create and manage new habitats to enhance biodiversity.

Objective 3: Promote the conservation status of notable species.

Objective 4: Monitor and report on the condition of habitats and features.

Objective 5: Manage administration and abide by all legal and policy instruments.



4. Prescriptions

- 4.1.1 Appendix 1 shows the location of existing habitats (shown as numbered target notes) on the site and the wider area beyond the site. Appendix 3 contains the landscape drawings showing the habitat locations that are described below. General prescription measures are also included with the specifications.

4.2 Objective 1

Objective 1: Manage retained habitats to maintain and enhance biodiversity.

Rationale: Woodland TN6

- 4.2.1 There is no evidence that woodland TN6 has been managed beyond the immediate aftercare period. The woodland has a uniform structure, continuous canopy and casts a dense shade. Deadwood is also a limited resource.
- 4.2.2 The proposed development provides an opportunity to enhance the ecological interest of woodland TN6 by thinning. Selective felling of up to 30% of the trees will increase structural diversity, promote the growth of field layer vegetation and significantly increase the amount of deadwood. Deadwood is a vital resource for invertebrates and fungi.

Prescription: Woodland TN6

- 4.2.3 Select less well grown and smaller specimens and fell 20% of the trees and shrubs within the woodland. Delimb the felled material and use the brash (<10cm diameter) to create windrows (dead hedging) that is routed diagonally from southwest to northeast or southeast to northwest across the woodland.
- 4.2.4 Trunks and larger branches greater than 10cm diameter will be cut into 2.5m lengths and used to create three log cords (2.5m long x 1.25m long x 1.25m high), staked at six points to retain the cord in place.

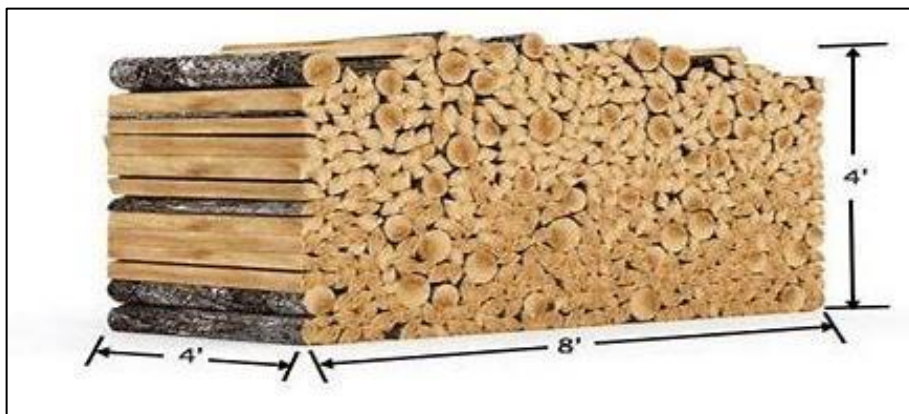


Figure 1. A typical log cord ([https://www.bing.com/images/ log+cords&form=HDRSC3&first=1](https://www.bing.com/images/log+cords&form=HDRSC3&first=1))

- 4.2.5 Any additional cut materials can be stacked in the woodland or removed offsite. The three cords will be located on the southern edge of the woodland, one in each garden (Properties 4, 5 and 6) next to the composting facilities.

Rationale: Ditch TN2

- 4.2.6 Although the ditch TN2 was dry at the time of the site visit, the presence of dense Common reed suggests that the ditch usually contains water. Dense stands of Common reed are important habitats for birds and invertebrates and protection during the construction phase will be needed to ensure that there is no deterioration in habitat quality or disturbance to species.

Prescriptions: Ditch TN2

- 4.2.7 Isolate the ditch during the construction phase by erecting temporary fencing.
- 4.2.8 Do not store construction materials, equipment, machinery, vehicles, fuels or chemicals within 5m of the ditch.

4.3 Objective 2

Objective 2: Create and manage new habitats to enhance biodiversity.

Rationale

- 4.3.1 The proposed development provides an opportunity to create habitats and features that will be of ecological interest. The new habitats are shown on the Layout Plan (Studio 11: f_planningdv_pl_filesH02-0285-23589.SL.01 - Site Layout_A).
- 4.3.2 The layout of the habitats and features include:
- Tree planting.
 - Hedgerow Planting.
 - Gardens (not included in this plan).
 - Wildflower Grassland.
 - Swales.
- 4.3.3 To enhance the landscape and the ecological interest of the site, it is proposed to plant trees and a hedgerow on a garden boundary. The species type and size are specified on the planting schedule (Studio 11: f_planningdv_pl_filesH02-0285-23589.LP.01 and f_planningdv_pl_filesH02-0285-23589.LP.02). The trees are non-natives, selected for their suitability to the urban setting. Their locations are shown on the layout plans.
- 4.3.4 The hedgerow will contain Hornbeam, which is not native in Lincolnshire, but the hedgerow will provide potential habitat for nesting birds and invertebrates.
- 4.3.5 A strip of wildflower grassland will be created between the housing and the ditch. Emorsgate EM3 General Purpose Meadow Mixture (or equivalent) is recommended. The grassland will have a diverse



composition and structure, which will create conditions to suit a wide range of invertebrates, small mammals, and birds.

- 4.3.6 Swales are located on either side of the access road at the front of the properties. It is anticipated that the swales will be engineered to be dry for most of the time but will hold water after periods of rainfall and snow. Emorsgate EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands (or equivalent) provides a diverse range of suitable grassland species that will be of benefit for invertebrates.

Prescriptions: General

- 4.3.7 Any plants needing to be stored on site will be heeled into a temporary ditch and kept watered before planting.
- 4.3.8 Planting will remain materially undamaged, sturdy, healthy and vigorous, and upright.
- 4.3.9 Trees will be of appropriate form, without elongated shoots and hardened off before delivery to site.
- 4.3.10 All plants will be of UK provenance, healthy and free from pests, weeds, and fungus.
- 4.3.11 All works will be undertaken with due diligence being sure to leave the works in a clean and tidy condition at completion and after any maintenance operations.
- 4.3.12 Areas affected by landscape work will be protected by use of boards/ tarpaulins and excavated or imported material will not be placed directly on grasslands.
- 4.3.13 Bare root deciduous planting will be carried out from late October to late March. Bare root deciduous planting will require suitable ground and weather conditions, avoiding waterlogged or frozen ground.
- 4.3.14 All planting will be watered, dependant on prevailing weather conditions, as required. Watering will be carried out during periods of extreme drought.

Prescriptions: Tree Planting and Management

- 4.3.15 All trees to be planted according to British Standard 8545:2014.
- 4.3.16 Apply 300mm depth of topsoil and 300mm subsoil depth (2m diameter) to locations allocated for tree planting and cultivate to create a fine tilth.
- 4.3.17 Plant trees (of size specified on the planting schedules) into an appropriately sized pit to accommodate the root-ball. Include 80L of tree compost within the back-filled topsoil. Thoroughly irrigate after planting and make provision for further irrigation if dry conditions occur.
- 4.3.18 Protect individual trees with an appropriately sized tree guard and attach trees to a suitable stake by rubber ties (the specification will vary according to the size of the tree).
- 4.3.19 Mulch trees to 75mm depth with 'Bark Nuggets' over the area of tree pit.
- 4.3.20 For a period of five years (aftercare period) after planting all trees will be checked and dead, dying, or diseased specimens will be replaced. If the same species keep dying or getting diseased, new native species will be selected for re-planting that are suitable for the local area.

- 4.3.21 If pernicious weeds establish within any of the planting areas, spot-treatment with a suitable herbicide or hand-weeding will be carried out during the growing season and repeated each year during the aftercare period until the weeds are eradicated.
- 4.3.22 Any defective guards or supports will be replaced and additional mulch will be applied if there is any loss of material.
- 4.3.23 After five years of growth (or less if the trees become self-supporting and fully established) guards and supports will be removed from individual trees and disposed off-site.
- 4.3.24 Further pruning of individual trees will be carried out if trees become diseased or dieback occurs and there are safety concerns.
- 4.3.25 The crowns of all trees will be raised at routine intervals to enable the growth of the underlying field layer vegetation.

Prescriptions: Hornbeam Hedgerow

- 4.3.26 Provide a 1m wide strip of topsoil at a minimum depth of 300mm with a subsoil of 300mm minimum depth and cultivate to create a fine tilth.
- 4.3.27 Slit or notch plant the 60-90cm bare-rooted whips in a single row at five plants per metre and thoroughly irrigate.
- 4.3.28 Apply a 75mm depth with 'Bark Nuggets' to the base of the hedgerow.
- 4.3.29 For a period of five years (aftercare period) after planting all hedgerow plants will be checked and any dead, dying, or diseased specimens will be replaced.
- 4.3.30 If pernicious weeds establish within any of the planting areas, spot-treatment with a suitable herbicide or hand weeding will be carried out during the growing season and repeated each year during the aftercare period until the weeds are eradicated.
- 4.3.31 Any defective guards or supports will be replaced and additional mulch will be applied if there is any loss of material.
- 4.3.32 After five years of growth guards and supports will be removed from individual trees.
- 4.3.33 Following removal of guards the hedgerow will be managed by trimming during winter months to maintain the required height and width.

Prescription: Grassland

- 4.3.34 There will be no topsoil applied to any areas¹ that are to be sown with wildflower seed-mix EM3 (or equivalent). A sub-soil of a minimum of 300mm depth will be cleared of stones and cultivated to create a fine tilth. It is recognised that there will be a need to include small plots of topsoil to specific locations where trees are to be planted. The topsoil (after tree planting) will be covered by a mulch for a period

¹ If required the existing layer of topsoil can be capped with a 300mm layer of subsoil, which can then be cultivated to create the required substrate for sowing.

of at least five years, which will be left to naturally decay and to allow gradual encroachment by grassland vegetation.

- 4.3.35 EM3 (or equivalent) seed-mix will be combined with sand or a similar inert substrate and sown by hand in Autumn (preferable) or Spring at a rate of 5gm/m².
- 4.3.36 The grasslands will be inspected in May and July and pernicious weeds will be controlled by spot application of a suitable herbicide or hand weeding if the number of individual weeds are small. Repeat treatments may be necessary to achieve complete control.
- 4.3.37 Grassland EM3 mix contains Hay-rattle so cutting in Year one will start after seed set (mid-July) and a further two to three cuts before October will be carried out. It is recommended that the cutting makes use of a cut and collect mower². Cuttings will be taken to a suitable location at the edge of the woodland for composting.
- 4.3.38 After year one, the wildflower grassland will be cut up to, but no more than two times in a growing season, with the first cut being no earlier than mid-July when Hay-rattle has set seed and the last cut being timed to allow for secondary flowering species to set seed. All cut materials will be collected and disposed in composting location.

Prescriptions: Swales

- 4.3.39 A 300mm layer of subsoil cleared of stones will be applied to the base of the swales (all topsoil to be removed), cultivated to create a fine tilth.
- 4.3.40 EM8 (or equivalent) seed-mix will be combined with sand or a similar inert substrate and sown by hand in Autumn (preferable) or Spring at a rate of 5gm/m².
- 4.3.41 The swales will be inspected in May and July and pernicious weeds will be controlled by spot application of a suitable herbicide or hand weeding if the number of individual weeds are small. Repeat treatments may be necessary to achieve complete control.
- 4.3.42 Grassland EM8 mix contains Hay-rattle so cutting in Year one will start after seed set (mid-July) and a further two to three cuts before October will be carried out. It is recommended that the cutting makes use of a cut and collect mower . Cuttings will be taken to a suitable location at the edge of the woodland for composting.
- 4.3.43 After year one, the wildflower grassland will be cut up to, but no more than two times in a growing season, with the first cut being no earlier than mid-July when Hay-rattle has set seed and the last cut being timed to allow for secondary flowering species to set seed. All cut materials will be collected and disposed in composting location.

² <https://www.ryetec.co.uk/contractor-flail-mower-collector/> (or equivalent)



4.4 Objective 3

Objective 3: Promote the conservation status of notable species.

Rationale:

- 4.4.1 The site has potential to support notable species. Species of relevance to this plan include:
- Nesting Birds;
 - Western European Hedgehog, and
 - Invertebrates.
- 4.4.2 Installing bird nesting boxes into woodland TN6 will attract cavity nesting species that do not have any opportunities at present because the trees do not yet contain cavities.
- 4.4.3 Creating gaps in fences between gardens will enable the movement of Hedgehog throughout the site and provide potential foraging opportunities in gardens.
- 4.4.4 The provision of deadwood in woodland TN6 and creating log cords will provide opportunities for saproxylic invertebrates and fungi.

Prescription: Nesting Birds

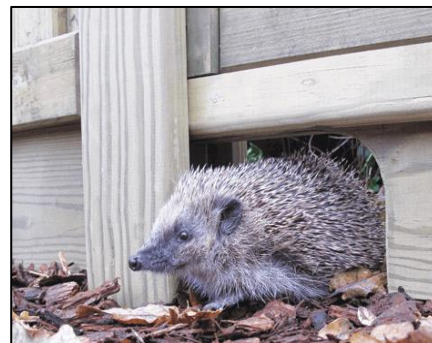
- 4.4.5 An ecologist will select suitable trees and ten nest boxes (<https://www.nhbs.com/1b-schwegler-nest-box> (or equivalent): 5 x 26mm hole and 5 x 32mm hole) will be attached to trees at no less than 4m above ground on sturdy limbs or trunks.

Prescription: Hedgehog Highways

- 4.4.6 All sections of garden fencing will include at least one hole to enable dispersal of hedgehogs across the site. A 15cm x 15cm hole will be placed in the base of garden fences at the furthest point from the property. The type of hole will depend on the fence construction, but examples are provided below.
- 4.4.7 Each householder will be informed why a hole has been created in the base of the fence to avoid accidentally blocking the hole.



Source: Jacksons Fencing



Source: Jacksons Fencing

Invertebrates

- 4.4.8 Log cords located on the woodland edge (see paragraph 4.2.4) will provide suitable habitat for a range of saproxylic invertebrates and the proposed woodland management will also be of significant benefit to invertebrates.
- 4.4.9 If the design of the proposed house is suitable (brick walls), a single bee brick³ inserted into a south facing wall of each house at a height of 1m will provide nesting opportunities for a wide range of solitary bees and wasps⁴.

4.5 Objective 4

Objective 4: Monitor and report on the condition of habitats and features.

Rationale

- 4.5.1 To ensure compliance with biodiversity policy and legislation routine monitoring will be carried out and feedback provided to South Holland District Council at the end of 5 years.

Prescription

- 4.5.2 During summer habitats including individual trees, hedgerow, grassland, and swales will be inspected by the Landscape Management team at years 1 to 5 to assess their ecological condition.
- 4.5.3 Tree and hedgerow planting will be inspected annually for a period of five years by the Landscape Management team. Replacement planting, replacement of tree supports and guards, and replenishment of mulch will be carried out as required and reported in years 1 to 5. It is expected that the trees will be sufficiently established to remove guards and stakes and any dead, diseased or dying specimens will have been replaced.
- 4.5.4 Grassland and swales will be routinely inspected by the Landscape Management team. If necessary, remediation measures could include targeted weed control, re-seeding with new species or a modified mix, depending on which species failed to germinate or were unable to survive. If environmental conditions change, cutting methods and timing may need to be altered.
- 4.5.5 A suitably qualified ecologist will carry out checks to confirm that log cords, bird nesting boxes, fence gaps and bee bricks have been created or installed as specified upon completion of the construction phase.
- 4.5.6 A suitably qualified ecologist will inspect the habitats after five years.
- 4.5.7 A monitoring report will be completed by an SQE at the end of the construction phase and a second report will be prepared after the five-year aftercare period, submitted to the council no later than December 31st of that year. The report will contain methods, results and, if required remedial actions.

³ <https://reclaimedbrickcompany.co.uk/collections/bee-brick> or equivalent

⁴ Non-stinging insects.



4.6 Objective 5

Objective 5: Manage administration and abide by all legal and policy instruments.

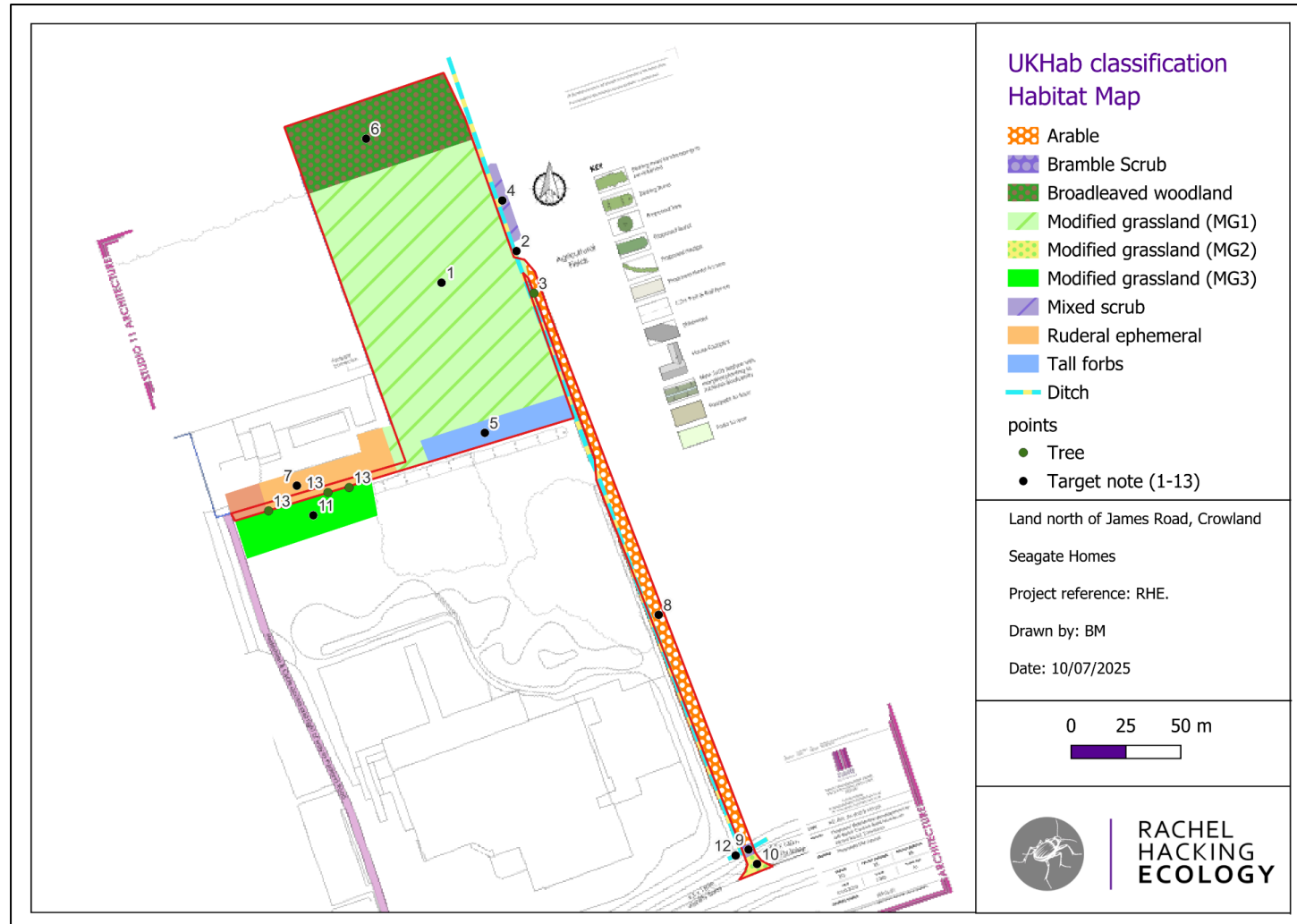
Rationale

- 4.6.1 The need to comply with biodiversity policies requires construction, landscape, ecological and arboricultural works to be carried out in compliance with the appropriate biodiversity legislation and best practice.

Prescription

- 4.6.2 The building contractor will appoint an SQE to carry out the role of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECow) in order to ensure that prescriptions in this document are carried out as specified.
- 4.6.3 The SQE will be the person to provide advice and to ensure delivery of ecological prescriptions as described above.
- 4.6.4 Routine controls during scheduled maintenance and management work will include inspection of greenspaces. Fly-tipped materials and general litter will be collected and disposed off-site.
- 4.6.5 All management activities will abide by relevant legislation and policy, and where relevant documentation will be completed to provide evidence of compliance.
- 4.6.6 Written and photographic records of management activities will be compiled and collated by the Landscape Management team who will be appointed at the start of the management works that are described in this document. The Landscape Management team will provide the SQE with the records of works completed.

Appendix 1. Habitat Survey Map



Appendix 2. Target Notes

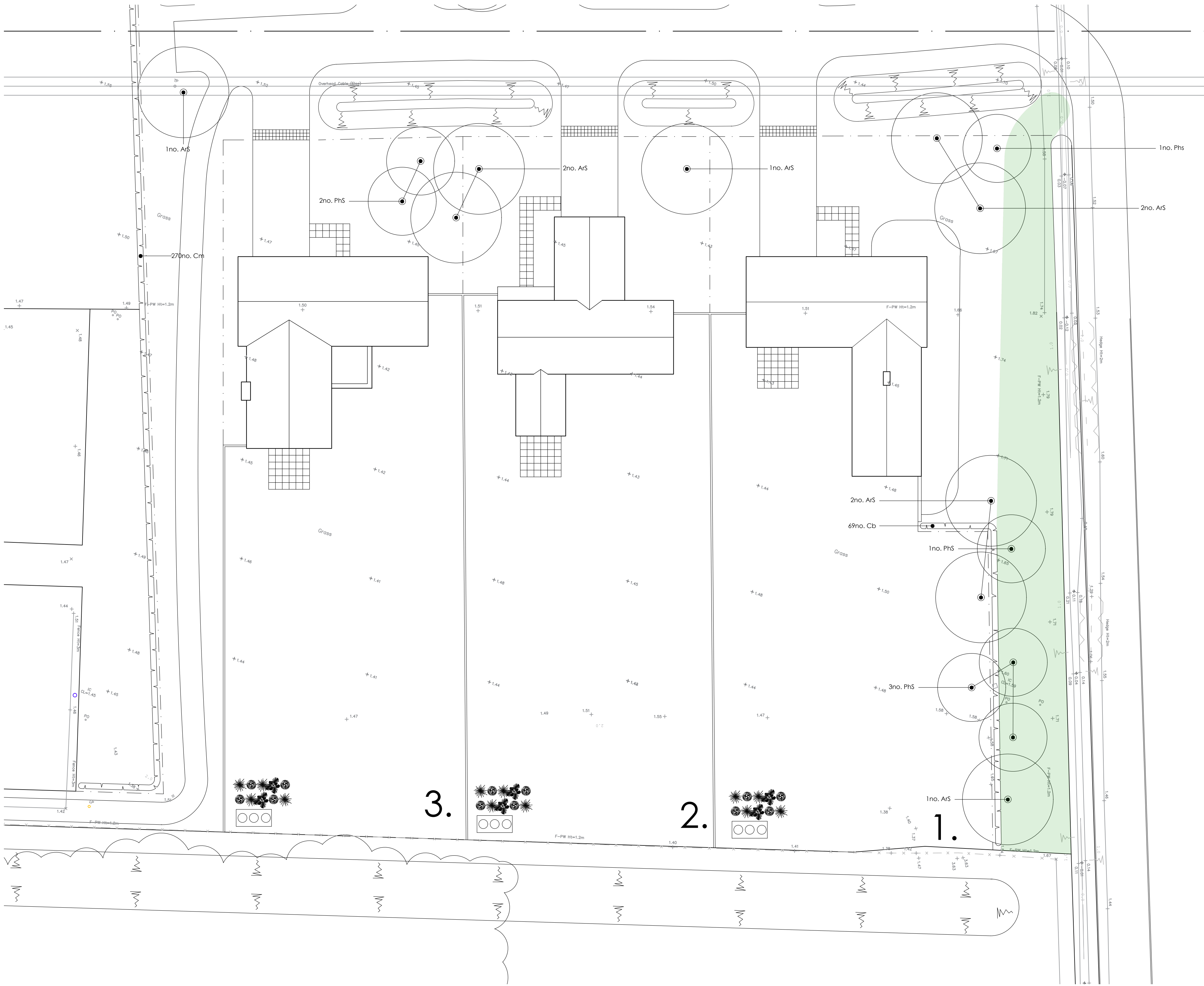
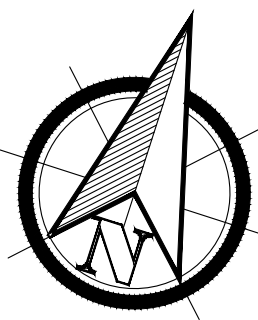
Ref No	Habitat Type	Photograph
1	Modified Grassland Yorkshire fog, Rough meadow-grass, Red fescue, False oat-grass, Perennial rye-grass and Cock's-foot were abundant. Dandelion, Hogweed, Hawkweed, Creeping thistle, Black knapweed and Ribwort plantain were frequent. An old fire pit is present in the northeast corner of the habitat with Butterfly bush locally abundant. In the southwest corner of the habitat is a disused grain wagon and plough with an area of locally abundant Common reed, Teasel, Common nettle, Burdock and Creeping thistle.	
2	Ditch On the east boundary of the grassland (TN1). The ditch was approximately 2m deep and 1m wide, with a sandy substrate. A new bridge/culvert will cross the ditch to access the development from the east. The new access will run parallel to the ditch. The ditch was dry at the time of the survey and heavily vegetated. Common reed was dominant on both banks and bank tops with frequent Common knapweed. Other species include Yellow loosestrife, Common nettle, Hedge bindweed, Hemlock, Hogweed and Cock's-foot. The ditch did not have a range of submerged, emergent or floating plants, did not retain water and over 10% of the ditch was heavily shaded.	
3	Individual Tree (Pedunculate Oak) The tree is semi-mature, approx. 20cm DBH, with no ecological niches.	

Ref No	Habitat Type	Photograph
4	Mixed Scrub Patches of mixed scrub were present alongside the ditch (TN2). Hawthorn was dominant with occasional Dog rose and Elder. The parcel has over 75% Hawthorn, does not have a variety of age classes and there are no clearings or glades present.	
5	Tall Forbs Tall forbs were present on the bund to the south of the site. Common nettle was dominant with occasional Bramble and Hoary willowherb. Three individual Hawthorn were also present. The vegetation structure uniform and there was low botanical diversity.	
6	Other woodland; broadleaved Dominated by Pedunculate oak with frequent Ash, occasional Wild cherry and an individual Goat willow. No understorey layer or scrub layer in the woodland but a belt of Hawthorn (two rows) ran along the south side of the woodland. Field layer dominated by Common nettle and Cow parsley. Herb Robert, Garlic mustard, Cock's-foot and Ground ivy were frequent. A bund extends along the north boundary with a ditch to the north. There is only one age class present, no variation in tree class and no coppice regrowth, no recognisable NVC community, only one storey present, no veteran trees, less than 25% with standing dead wood and more than 20% of the woodland has damaged ground and nutrient enrichment.	
7	Ruderal/Ephemeral This habitat is present in the southwest corner of the site. Vegetation is growing over a gravel substrate. Species include Spear thistle, Yorkshire fog, Common Cat's-ear, Scentless mayweed, Teasel, Bristly ox-tongue, Common ragwort, Sterile brome, Prickly sow-thistle, Perennial rye-grass, White clover, Ox-eye daisy and Soft brome.	
8	Arable	See TN3

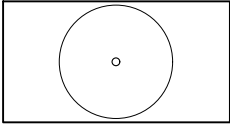
Ref No	Habitat Type	Photograph
	Arable land is present to the east of the site. The field contained a crop of Maize.	
9	Bramble Scrub An area of dense bramble scrub lies to the south of ditch TN12.	No picture
10	Modified Grassland Roadside verge where the new access will be built. Perennial Rye-grass, Cock's-foot and Ribwort plantain were dominant. Ragwort, Yarrow, Yorkshire fog and bare ground were frequent. Bramble was encroaching into the north of the habitat along the edge of the ditch. Curled dock was locally abundant. There were fewer than six species per square metre, no variation in sward height and there was more than 10% cover of bare ground.	
11	Modified Grassland Red fescue, Perennial rye-grass, Yorkshire fog, Cock's-foot and False oat grass were abundant with occasional Teasel, Broadleaved dock and Creeping buttercup. There are fewer than six species per square metre and the sward height was uniform.	
12	Ditch Roadside, dry ditch	See TN10
13	Individual Trees Three Sycamore trees are located on the boundary between the ruderal/ ephemeral habitat TN7 and modified grassland TN11. The trees are semi-mature and healthy with no ecological niches.	

Appendix 3. Landscape Plans

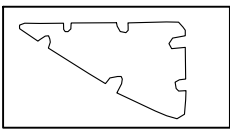




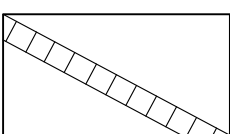
KEY



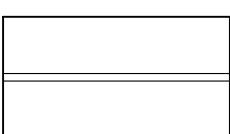
Proposed Tree



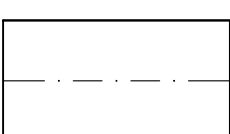
Proposed shrub planting



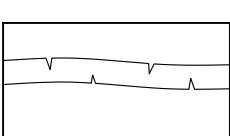
600mm x 600mm buff
riven paving slabs to rear



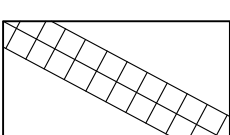
1.8m close board fence



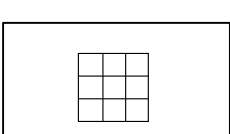
1.2m estate & rail fence



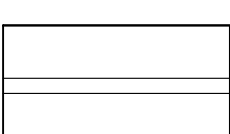
Proposed hedge



2 x 600mm x 600mm buff
riven paving slabs to front



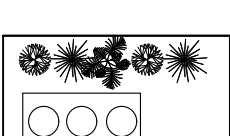
Refuse Collection Points



1.8m garden wall



Wildflower mix grass margin



Kitchen Garden &
Composting Facilities

Specification Notes:

- General Notes**
 - All planting and seeding to be carried out to BS 3936.
- Tree Planting**
 - Excavate tree pits to the following sizes:
 - Semi mature trees - 2100 x 2100 x 900mm depth
 - Extra heavy standard trees - 1500 x 1500 x 900mm depth
 - Heavy standard trees - 1500 x 1500 x 900mm depth
 - Standard trees - 900 x 900 x 900mm depth
 - Retain topsoil for re-use and remove subsoil from site to designated subsoil heaps.
 - Backfill trees with 80 litres of tree planting compost incorporated into topsoil.
 - Tree support - Semi-mature, Extra heavy standard and Heavy standard trees to be supported by means of underground guying. Rootballed standard trees to be double staked and bareroot standard trees to be single staked. All trees to be secured to tree stakes with appropriate tree ties and spacers.
 - Mulch trees to 75mm depth with 'Bark Nuggets' over area of free pit.
 - Check stakes, ties and spacers regularly to prevent damage to tree trunks and remove when trees are judged to be well established and self supporting.
- Hedge Planting**
 - Cultivate 500mm wide strip 300mm deep and plant in a single row
- Groundcover and Shrub Planting**
 - Cultivate all shrub planting areas to a depth of 300mm and plant shrubs in positions shown.
 - Mulch shrub beds with 75mm 'Bark Nuggets'.
 - Maintain all planting areas in a weed free condition by appropriate herbicide treatment as necessary until ground is covered by new planting. Hand weed tall weeds as necessary and maintain a tidy appearance.
- Grass Seeded Areas**
 - Cultivate to a depth of 150mm and prepare ground in accordance with specification. Sow seed mix Johnsons's 'J4' grass seed mix at a rate of 25g/sq.m.

TREES

	Species	Girth	Overall Height	Root Condition	No.
ArS	Acer Rubrum 'Scanlon'	12-14	4-5m	Bare Root x2	9
PhS	Prunus hillieri 'Spire'	12-14	4-5m	Bare Root x2	7

HEDGE PLANTING

	Species	No. Breaks	Type	Overall Height	Root Condition	No.
Cb	Carpinus betulus	5 - 7	1+1	60-90	Bareroot	69
Cm	Crataegus monogyna	5 - 7	1+1	60-90	Bareroot	270

REVISION DATE DRAWN DESCRIPTION



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PROJECT Proposed Residential development of
Self-Build/ Custom Build Homes off
James Road, Crowland

DRAWING Landscaping 2 of 2

DRAWN	PROJECT DESIGNER	PROJECT DIRECTOR
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Kitchen Garden & Composting Facilities