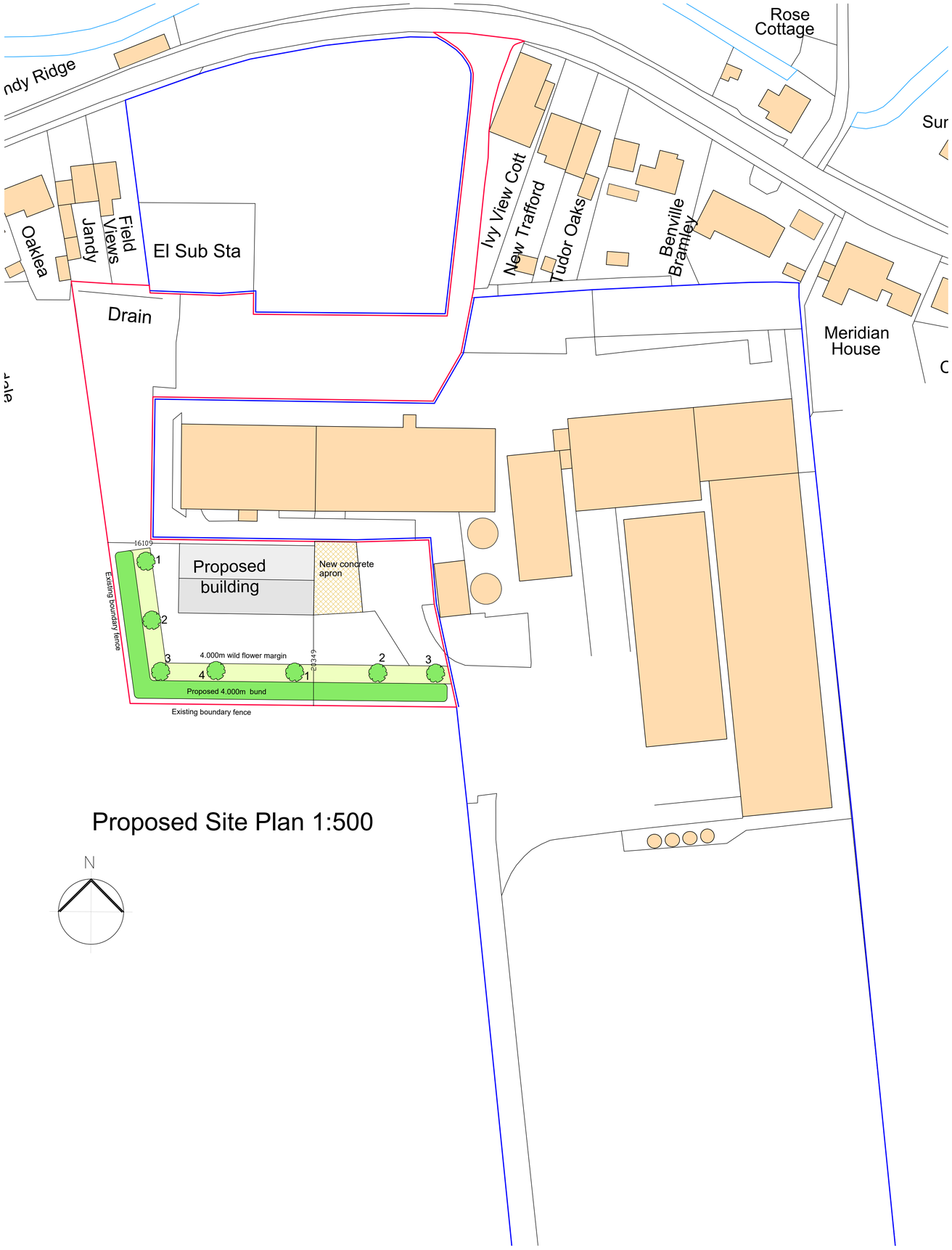
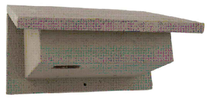


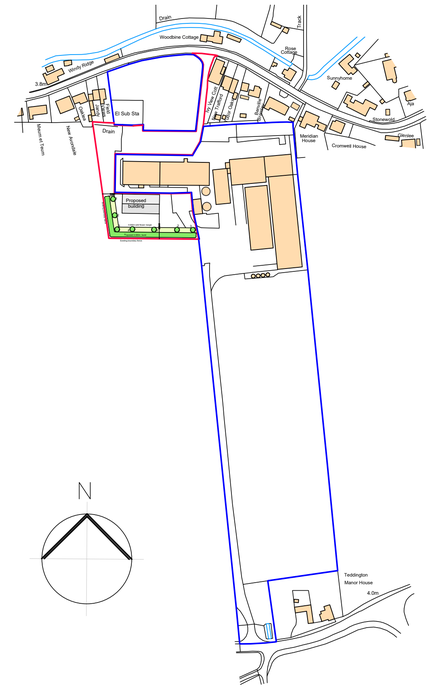
Proposed Site Plan 1:500



1 No.Greenwoods two crevice bat box on South elevation



4 No.CJ Wildlife Woodstone Swift boxes on Eastern elevation



Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2024. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

Location Plan 1:2500

TREE PLANTING SCHEDULE

1. Silver birch (Betula pendula) 6/8 Standard Bareroot

Height: grows to around 15-20 metres, though older, mature trees can grow higher.
Estimated growth rate: 40cm per year.
Soil and conditions: silver birch prefers sandy or acidic soils although can grow in most conditions. Silver birch is a great addition to a garden when grown as a specimen tree.
Why wildlife loves it: small birds, such as long-tailed tits, siskin, greenfinches and redpolls, are attracted by the abundant seeds and insects that it hosts.

2. Bird cherry (Prunus padus) 6/8 Standard Bareroot

Height: 7-25m. Good for smaller gardens.

Estimated growth rate: 20-40cm per year.

Soil and conditions: prefers limestone soils but will grow on poor soils. Needs full sun to flower.

Why wildlife loves it: its bitter red-black cherries are eaten by blackbirds, song thrushes, foraging badgers and mice.

3. Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) 6/8 Standard Bareroot

Height: grow to a maximum height of 8-15 metres. Don't worry if you don't have a large garden - rowan is very slim and makes a perfect specimen tree. You'll often see it planted in streets and parks.

Estimated growth rate: 20-40cm per year.

Soil and conditions: a hardy species and will grow in most soils but prefers light, well-drained and humus-rich soil.

Why wildlife loves it: the flowers are a pollen and nectar source for bees and other pollinating insects, while the berries are eaten by birds, especially blackbird, thrushes, redstart and redwing.

4.Goat willow (Salix caprea) 6/8 Standard Bareroot

Height: grow to a maximum height of 8-15 metres. Don't worry if you don't have a large garden - rowan is very slim and makes a perfect specimen tree. You'll often see it planted in streets and parks.

Estimated growth rate: 20-40cm per year.

Soil and conditions: a hardy species and will grow in most soils but prefers light, well-drained and humus-rich soil.

Why wildlife loves it: the flowers are a pollen and nectar source for bees and other pollinating insects, while the berries are eaten by birds, especially blackbird, thrushes, redstart and redwing.

***Standard trees** are measured by their girth in centimetres 1 metre above ground level: their trunk's waist measurement. Unlike sapling trees and hedge plants, standards aren't measured by their height, which will vary quite a bit both between and within species. So, a 6/8cm standard tree has a trunk with a circumference of 6-8cm and an 8/10 standard has a trunk 8-10cm around. This measurement makes no difference to the tree's final height. On average, standard trees are 2-3.5 metres tall when they arrive*

A -

REVISIONS

PETER HUMPHREY ASSOCIATES

ADDRESS: 2 CHAPEL ROAD, WISBECH, CAMBS, PE13 1RG.

TELEPHONE: 01945 466966
E-MAIL: info@peterhumphrey.co.uk
WEB: www.peterhumphrey.co.uk

CLIENT
K WHILEY

PROJECT
PROPOSED BUILDING

SITE
HOLBEACH BANK
SPALDING
LINCS
PE128BB

DRAWING
PLANNING

JOB NO.	PAPER SIZE	DATE
7090-PL01	A1	NOV 2024

Notes:
This drawing is the permission of Peter Humphrey Associates Ltd. and may not be reissued, loaned or copied in whole or part without written consent.

All dimensions shown on the drawing are in millimeters unless stated otherwise. If the drawing is received electronically (PDF) it is the recipient's responsibility to ensure it is printed to the correct paper size. All dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencing work and any discrepancies to be highlighted immediately.

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015:
Peter Humphrey Associates' form of appointment with the client confirms whether the agent is appointed as 'Designer' or 'Principal Designer' under these regulations. Nevertheless, the design phase has been carried out with due consideration for the safety during construction, occupation and maintenance of the finished project. No extraordinary hazards or risks were identified outside of the routine construction operations that would not already been apparent to a competent contractor.