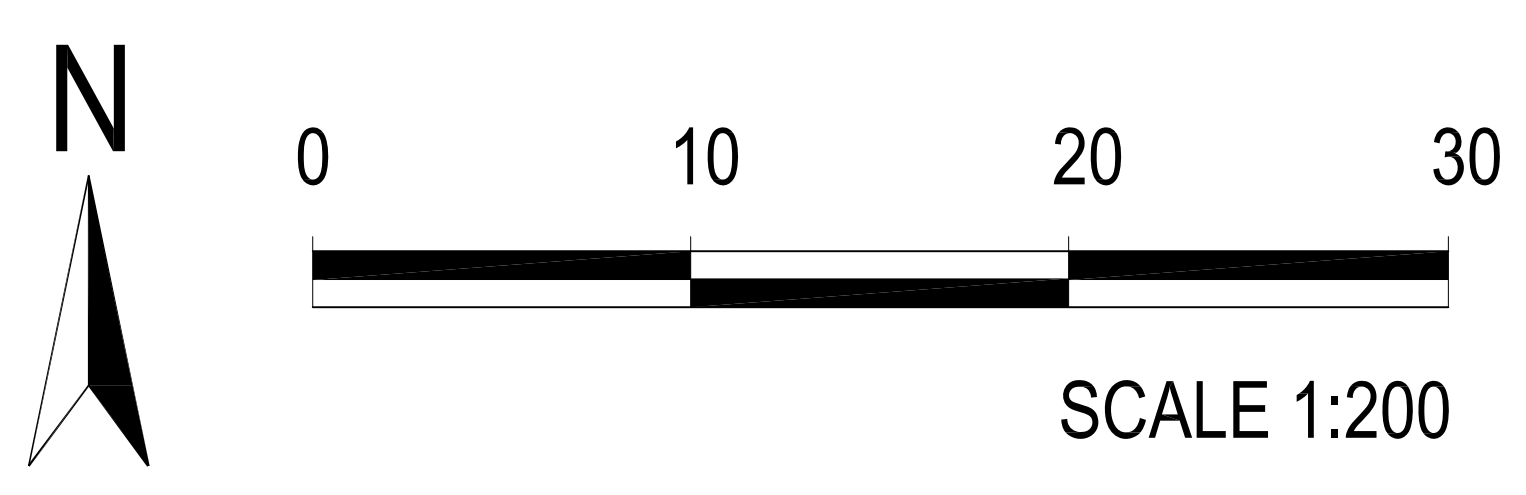




- Short-term aftercare of native planting requires a generous depth of mulch material to keep the base of the new planting free of competitive weed growth until well established. This will help to increase survival rates & promote healthy growth. Once successfully established, the non-invasive native ground flora vegetation can be left to naturally colonise the ground layer so that wild flora can support the hedgerow as linking habitat.
- Any failures to new planting within hedgerows during the initial five years post-dwelling construction, will need to be replaced during the next suitable planting period.
- The maintenance regime should focus on encourage ment of flowering / fruiting to attract insects for benefit to foraging bats & hedgehogs. Vegetation should be trimmed on a three-year rotation to help maintain screening density & prevent shrubs from becoming too tall. The sides should be cut in the first two years with the top cut within the third season. Management should aim to create an 'A-shape' hedgerow to increase levels of light reaching the ground, & to improve structure.
- Pruning operations should take place between November & February to avoid harm to nesting birds & to protect plant health during the spring / summer.
- Cut pruning arisings can be neatly stacked to create small log piles close to the base of the hedgerow to attract beetles & woodlice for benefit to foraging hedgehogs.

1. Prior to soft landscape operations, the ground preparation will need to carefully clear away existing debris / deleterious materials. A soft landscape margin to establish the proposed hedgerow will be installed for native hedgerow establishment. Sufficient excavation is required to accommodate a consistent 1200mm width margin, with a minimum depth of 300mm general purpose grade topsoil that is to be laid over a minimum depth of 300mm inert subsoil (to combined 600mm depth).
2. Lightly cultivate the upper topsoil horizon using hand tools to remove debris & litter. All native transplants will be supplied bareroot & shall be notch planted during the appropriate planting season (from mid-November through to mid-March).
3. The bareroot plants shall be placed into an opened notch, so that the surrounding surface level meets the original soil collar at the base of each stem. Gently firm to close the notch & support the plant roots without overcompacting. Bio-degradable grazing protection guards should be placed around plants to provide protection during establishment from rodents. Softwood stakes with adjustable ties can be installed to secure any taller species - these will require regular adjustment to secure the plant following inclement weather & to prevent bark chafe damage as growth occurs.
4. During initial establishment (at least two growing seasons) the bark mulch margin beneath the hedgerow should be kept free of weeds & grass throughout the growing season to reduce competition for soil nutrients & water.
5. Once the plants are well established (after at least two growing seasons), any guards, stakes & ties should be removed. Cutting of groundflora at the base of the transplants can also cease to allow natural re-establishment to occur.
6. All plants shall be watered initially to promote establishment. Bark mulch (which also helps to retain soil moisture) should be maintained to an even spread at 75mm depth for at least two growing seasons for weed suppressing & moisture conservation benefit.

EXISTING VEGETATION RETAINED (Native Hedgerow & Offsite Trees)
Protect during construction in accordance with BS 5837 (2012) 'Trees in Relation
to Design, Demolition and Construction'

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LANDSCAPE