

BOUNDARY LAKES GOLF COURSE
THORNEYDOWN FARM

Landscape Specification and
Landscape Management Plan

Course Extension at The Utilita Bowl
Botley Rd, West End, Southampton SO30 3XH

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Version 5

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	3
2	Landscape Specifications	6
3	Landscape Maintenance & Management	22
4	Aftercare and Monitoring of Proposed and Existing Landscape Features	34

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Drawing J01548-GA-02 Landscape Treatments Plan (Landscape Plan)

Appendix B

Schedule of Typical Operations

Appendix C

Drawing J01548-GA-01 Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This document is associated with the extension of Boundary Lakes Golf Club onto land referred to as the Thorneydown site and should also be read in conjunction with the Biodiversity Mitigation and Management Plan prepared by Johns Associates. The proposals seek to restore semi-natural, species rich and ecologically functional habitats across the Thorneydown site, replacing previously present mature semi-natural grasslands that were grazed/cut periodically.

Whilst the golf playing surfaces are highly managed, and there is also the presence of areas of occasionally used overflow parking (on vegetated surfaces), the proposals seek to frame these areas within more naturally functioning and biodiverse habitats, providing connectivity between areas of woodland, increasing habitat diversity from what was previously present, whilst also encompassing other functions in terms of flood water attenuation, water quality management, visual screening and attractive setting, complementing local landscape character, enhancing the golfing experience and safety and helping to guide users of the site to only use those areas meant for access (eg golf playing surfaces, designated paths and access routes).

The proposals involve the construction of an extension to the existing golf course and provision of a (temporary use) overflow car park for recreational users of the Utilita Bowl which are now largely complete. In addition, habitats including species rich grassland, restored water course, ponds/wetland areas, trees and shrubs will be created. The proposed planting areas are summarised below and are shown on the Landscape Treatments Plan (Appendix A).

• Planting mix area W1	c.4,975m ²
• Planting mix area W2	c.1,300m ²
• Planting mix area W3	c.825m ²
• Planting mix area S1	c.1,030m ²
• Planting mix area S2	c.1,340m ²
• Meadow areas EM7 / EM3	c.16,400m ²
• Meadow areas EM7 / EM3 as Overflow Parking	c.5,250m ²
• Meadow areas EM8 enhanced with plug planting	c.11,950m ²
• Car park zone EL1 mix	c.12,900m ²
• Greens, fairways, semi-rough and tees	c.17,825m ²

This Landscape Specification and Landscape Management Plan (LMP) has been produced to support Planning Condition 26 (Planning Application No. X/21/92054) and will be a live document that may require updating during the life of the project to ensure that it remains suitable and effective.

It has been prepared to provide a framework for the delivery and aftercare of the proposed landscape works associated with the golf course extension.

After years 1,2 and 5, the success of the ongoing landscape maintenance and management at the site will be assessed by a suitably qualified / experienced ecologist and landscape architect and amended as necessary, depending on whether the proposals have met the objectives of the management plan. The management plan shall be reviewed every five years for the next 30 years.

As part of its wider sustainability strategy, Boundary Lakes Golf Club is now registered with the Golf Environment Foundation through its On Course programme. This will involve the assessment of a wide range of aspects including landscape, biodiversity, community, materials use, energy, water and waste, which will help drive greater positive sustainable golf management at the Club. For more information visit <https://sustainable.golf/onclick/>

1.2 Change Control

This document (Version 5) has been prepared in response to comments received from the Landscape Officer at Eastleigh Borough Council (dated 27th February 2025).

It reflects the evolved understanding of the site, its form and condition, and consequently reflects a number of changes which can be summarised as:

- Revised landform in certain locations and how golf is played across the landscape;
- Increased area and diversification of wetland habitat responding to the requirements of flood risk attenuation and SUDS;
- Increased diversity and extent of wildflower rich grassland, also reflecting soil conditions;
- Increased diversity and extent of tree and shrub planting.

1.3 Site Roles/Supervision

Hampshire Cricket Ltd (or their successors) hold the overall responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this LMP.

Maintenance and management for the Site, as specified in this document, will be carried out by a suitably experienced landscape contractor appointed by Hampshire Cricket Ltd and overseen by a suitably qualified consultant landscape architect (SQLA) or ecologist (SQE), as required. These are collectively referred to as the Contract Representative (CR). Appointments are to be agreed.

Where the appointed landscape contractor may have concerns regarding the maintenance of any areas within the Site, these must be discussed and agreed with the CR prior to carrying out any works. Hampshire Cricket Ltd have overall responsibility for all health and safety matters required for ecological and landscape maintenance operations within the Site. Site specific Risk Assessment and Method Statements (RAMS), evidence of suitable training and qualifications, insurance cover and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other required equipment will need to be provided by all organisations / individuals implementing the works set out in this LMP, which will be reviewed and approved by Hampshire Cricket Ltd in advance of any work being undertaken.

It shall be the landscape contractor's responsibility to request all relevant and up to date details regarding any protected species identified on Site, and to ensure that all operatives are fully trained and aware of their obligations regarding legally protected species. Extreme care must therefore be taken to ensure that no maintenance/management work will be carried out on Site that will adversely affect protected species without prior discussions with SQE/CR.

Where the contractor identifies the presence of species thought to be of importance, and previously unidentified on Site, they shall stop work immediately and contact the SQE/CR.

1.4 Deviation from Approved Drawings

Where any deviation from the specification / drawings occurs or is required, consultation will first be made with the LPA. It is the landscape contractor's responsibility to request all relevant details prior to carrying out any maintenance operations in these areas.

2 Landscape Specifications

- 2.1 Car Park Zone – Flowering Lawn Mixture EL1 (slow growing grasses with a selection of wildflowers that responds well to regular short mowing minimum 25cm).

Flowering Lawn Mix EL1

Grasses -

• Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
• Crested dogtail	<i>Cynosaurus cristatus</i>
• Slender-creeping Red-fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
• Smaller Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Flora -	
• Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
• Rough hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
• Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
• Birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
• Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
• Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
• Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
• Wild red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>

The areas of work shall be as defined by the Landscape Plan.

All areas to be re-seeded will be formed on the surface of the new landform and will re-use topsoil previously stored topsoil from the site where possible. If weeds or other grasses have established in the interim, they shall be removed with a non-residual herbicide as appropriate/required. The soil shall be scarified and loosened by discing, harrowing or other suitable means to achieve a medium tilth prior to seeding. Rake proposed areas to produce a medium tilth and roll to produce a firm surface. Seed bed preparation shall be undertaken when conditions are suitably dry.

The top 25mm of the car park zone as defined on the Landscape Plan is to be free from stones exceeding 20mm maximum dimension. The manner of removal shall be determined by the Contractor.

Care should be taken to eliminate all water-holding depressions and pockets from the car park zone. Undulations and variations in grade that will not permit the use of normal mowing equipment shall be eliminated.

Should inclement weather or other natural causes result in the deterioration of the prepared surface prior to seeding then the Contractor will undertake suitable remedial works as required.

Seeding will be carried out by a disc seeder, seed drill or cultipacker seeder in three different directions.

Any unevenness or ridging must be levelled off prior to the rolling.

2.2 Fairways and Semi Roughs

Preparation of Fairways and Semi-Roughs

The areas of work shall include all fairways as defined by the Landscape Plan and all those areas of greens, tees and fairway bunkers that have been topsoiled.

Prior to seeding, areas are to be treated with a non-residual herbicide as appropriate/required. Rake proposed areas to produce a medium tilth and roll to produce a firm surface. Seed bed preparation shall be undertaken when conditions are suitably dry

The top 25mm of the fairways and roughs as defined on the Landscape Plan are to be free from stones exceeding 20mm maximum dimension. The manner of removal shall be determined by the Contractor. Care should be taken to eliminate all water-holding depressions and pockets from the car park zone.

Undulations and variations in grade that will not permit the use of normal mowing equipment shall be eliminated from the fairway areas.

Should inclement weather or other natural causes result in the deterioration of the prepared surface prior to planting then the Contractor will rework the area to regain its original condition.

Applications of a suitable pre-seeding fertiliser may be required based on soil testing.

Seeding will be carried out by a disc seeder, seed drill or cultipacker seeder in three different directions.

Any unevenness or ridging must be levelled off prior to the rolling.

Specialist mix for these areas to be selected by the Golf Club.

Tee Surface Preparation

Proposed tee surfaces shall receive 200mm of consolidated sand rootzone (sand to be the same mix as the green rootzone mix). Sandy topsoil to a minimum of 150mm shall be placed on the tee banks.

The application of an approved pre seed fertiliser and seed shall only be undertaken when the seedbed is in the proper condition, when climatic conditions are favourable and when the seed can be distributed in an even and uniform manner.

Should inclement weather or other natural causes result in the deterioration of the prepared surface prior to seeding then the Contractor will undertake suitable remedial works as required.

Putting Green and Collars

It is important that the collar is constructed to the same specification as the putting green. The width of the collar shall be 750mm.

Specialist mix for these areas to be selected by the Golf Club.

In Play Rough Grasslands (within 5m of Fairways)

In play rough (within 5m of fairway edge as marked on the Landscape Plan) is to be seeded as per the Ecological Rough and Wildflower Meadow areas (see Section 2.3 below) although this area (which is in play) may be managed to 100mm.

2.3 Ecological Rough and Wildflower Meadow Mix (beyond 5m of Fairways)

This extensive area will be allowed to develop fully, flower and set seed prior to cutting in September all arisings to be removed to a suitable compost location.

See the Landscape Plan which shows the seeding mixes. These combine a neutral and more acidic/sand soils-based seed mixes, which are summarised below.

Prior to seeding the areas beyond the fairway marked for this species rich grassland shall be scarified and loosened by discing, harrowing or other suitable means prior to fine seeding.

In the event that weeds or inappropriate grass species establish prior to seeding, applications of a suitable non-residual herbicide may be required. Prior to seeding the appropriate areas shall be scarified and loosened by discing, harrowing or other suitable means prior to fine finish grading.

**Ecological Rough and Wildflower Meadow Mix
(beyond Semi-rough 5m and including carries)**
Emorsgate EM3 Special General Purpose Meadow Mix

Grasses -

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Common bent | <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> |
| • Crested dogstail | <i>Cynosaurus cristatus</i> |
| • Slender creeping red-fescue | <i>Festuca rubra</i> |
| • Smaller cat's-tail | <i>Phleum bertolonii</i> |
| • Smooth-stalked meadow-grass | <i>Poa pratensis</i> |

Flora -

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> |
| • Agrimony | <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> |
| • Betony | <i>Betonica officinalis</i> |
| • Common knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> |
| • Greater knapweed | <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> |
| • Wild carrot | <i>Daucus carota</i> |
| • Hedge bedstraw | <i>Galium album</i> |
| • Lady's bedstraw | <i>Galium verum</i> |
| • Field scabious | <i>Knautia arvensis</i> |
| • Rough hawkbit | <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> |
| • Oxeye daisy | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> |
| • Musk mallow | <i>Malva moschata</i> |
| • Wild majoram | <i>Origanum vulgare</i> |
| • Hoary plantain | <i>Plantago media</i> |
| • Salad burnet | <i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> |
| • Cowslip | <i>Primula veris</i> |
| • Selfheal | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> |
| • Meadow buttercup | <i>Ranunculus acris</i> |
| • Bulbous buttercup | <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> |
| • Yellow rattle | <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> |
| • Common sorrel | <i>Rumex acetosa</i> |
| • Red campion | <i>Silene dioica</i> |
| • Ragged robin | <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> |
| • White campion | <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> |
| • Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> |
| • Common vetch | <i>Vicia sataviva ssp.</i> |
- Segetalis*

General Meadow Mix for Sandy Soils

Emorsgate EM7 Meadow Mixture for Sandy Soils

Grasses -

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Common bent | <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> |
| • Brown Bent | <i>Agrostis vinealis</i> |
| • Sweet vernal grass | <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> |
| • Crested dogstail | <i>Cynosaurus cristatus</i> |
| • Sheep's fescue | <i>Festuca ovina</i> |
| • Slender creeping red-fescue | <i>Festuca rubra</i> |
| • Crested Hair-grass | <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> |
| • Smaller cat's-tail | <i>Phleum bertolonii</i> |

Flora -

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> |
| • Agrimony | <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> |
| • Kidney vetch | <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> |
| • Betony | <i>Betonica officinalis</i> |
| • Ling | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> |
| • Common knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> |
| • Greater knapweed | <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> |
| • Wild carrot | <i>Daucus carota</i> |
| • Lady's bedstraw | <i>Galium verum</i> |
| • Rough hawkbit | <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> |
| • Oxeye daisy | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> |
| • Musk mallow | <i>Malva moschata</i> |
| • Wild majoram | <i>Origanum vulgare</i> |
| • Hoary plantain | <i>Plantago media</i> |
| • Cowslip | <i>Primula veris</i> |
| • Selfheal | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> |
| • Meadow buttercup | <i>Ranunculus acris</i> |
| • Bulbous buttercup | <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> |
| • Common sorrel | <i>Rumex acetosa</i> |
| • Sheep's sorrel | <i>Rumex acetosella</i> |
| • Bladder campion | <i>Silene vulgaris</i> |
| • Wood sage | <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> |
| • Dark mullein | <i>Verbascum nigrum</i> |

These areas shall be machine worked as necessary to eliminate all lumps and soil clods. Tillage shall include the removal of all equipment ruts and tracks, areas of compaction or erosion, and any other undesirable soil conditions, which could prevent the proper formation of the seedbed. Tillage shall be undertaken only when soil conditions are suitable.

Should inclement weather or other natural causes result in the deterioration of the prepared surface prior to seeding then the Contractor will undertake suitable remedial works as required.

Seeding will be carried out by a disc seeder, seed drill or preferably a Cultipacker seeder in three different directions. The soil will then be rolled to provide a smooth and consistent seed bed with excellent seed to soil contact. Any unevenness or ridging must be levelled off prior to the rolling.

2.4 Valley Bottom Wetlands and SuDS Ponds

These areas comprise retained existing grassland and restoration of wet grassland/wetland areas where the ground surface has been modified to create wetland features required for both flood attenuation, SuDS treatment of water and to extend the areas of permanent and ephemeral wetland.

Overseeding with the prescribed species mix may need to be undertaken occasionally in areas of disturbed ground and where monitoring shows the species diversity could be enhanced further.

Plug planting will also be implemented within retained and new areas of wetland habitat as appropriate and as defined by the proposed monitoring as set out in this Plan.

For ponds and ditches, remove any excess aquatic or marginal plants in the winter (November to January inclusive). If marginals become too big in the summer, these can be cut back as required. Any vegetation to be left on the side of the host feature for 48 hours before removal to designated compost area.

Where tall growth is to be cut back/trimmed, the cut should be carried out in 2 phases; phase 1 will be a cut to 100mm then left for 3-7 days, phase 2 will be a cut to 50mm. Consider carrying out an additional cut mid-February if there is excessive winter growth, and upon agreement with CR.

Monitor sediment levels within the ponds, ditches, and attenuation areas. Accumulated sediment should be periodically removed if it is impacting the designed attenuation volume of the attenuation / flood betterment areas.

Monitor ponds and ditches for non-native and invasive species and implement an eradication programme if identified.

Valley Bottom Wetlands and SuDS Ponds

EM8 Retained and Enhanced Wet Grassland

Grasses -

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| • Common bent | <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> |
| • Meadow foxtail | <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> |
| • Sweet vernal grass | <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> |
| • Quaking grass | <i>Briza media</i> |
| • Crested dogtail | <i>Cynosaurus cristatus</i> |
| • Tufted hair grass | <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> |

Flora -

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> |
| • Sneezewort | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> |
| • Betony | <i>Betonica officinalis</i> |
| • Common knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> |
| • Meadowsweet | <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> |
| • Lady's bedstraw | <i>Galium verum</i> |
| • Rough hawkbit | <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> |
| • Oxeye daisy | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> |
| • Birdsfoot trefoil | <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> |
| • Greater birdsfoot trefoil | <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> |
| • Ribwort plantain | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> |
| • Cowslip | <i>Primula vulgaris</i> |

Any drier areas will be enhanced through seeding with Emorsgate EM3

Plugs for retained wetland -

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Floating sweet-grass | <i>Glyceria fluitans</i> |
| • Marsh foxtail | <i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> |
| • Jointed rush | <i>Juncus articulatus</i> |
| • Cuckooflower | <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> |
| • Greater bird's-foot trefoil | <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> |
| • Yellow flag-iris | <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> |
| • Water forget-me-not | <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> |
| • Ragged robin | <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> |
| • Meadowsweet | <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> |

These areas will be monitored annually to confirm species diversity with over seeding being implemented where necessary.

2.5 Feathered Trees and Shrubs Woodland Mix W1, Boundary / Screening / Hedge Mix W2 and Wet Woodland Mix W3, Scrub Mix to Footpath S1 and Heathland Scrub Mix S2

These areas encompass woodland planting, with scrub, heathland and native hedgerow planting mixes to provide good ecological connectivity (for a range of species), and to provide landscape enhancement, screening and improved habitat benefits for the new golf course areas.

This approach would provide additional habitat for dormice and other species as shown on the Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan J01548-GA-01 (Appendix C).

Standard and Feathered Trees and Shrubs Woodland Mix (W1)

Feathered Trees and Shrubs Woodland Mix W1, Boundary / Screening / Hedge Mix W2 and Wet Woodland Mix W3

W1 MIX

• Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
• Large leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
• Small leaved lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
• Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
• Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
• Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
• Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
• Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
• Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
• Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
• Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
• Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
• Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
• Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>

Woodland mix plant stock to comprise 60-80cm bare root 1+1 transplants except Ilex and Ulex which are to be 2L containerised and planted at 1.5m centres in random single species groups of c.7-15no. Ensure even distribution of species with Quercus, Fagus, Tilia, Acer and Betula located more centrally.

Planting mix areas to be protected with shrub/shelter guards as appropriate. These should be regularly checked and reset / replaced as required. The need for the plant protection is to be reviewed at the end of the first five years establishment period and removed if no longer required.

A mix of Feathered Trees (c.1.5-1.75m high) and Standard Trees (12-14cm girth) are to be planted around the new Tees as indicated on the Landscape Treatments Plan to provide some initial impact.

Species to be selected from the proposed W1 native woodland mix:

- Pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*)
- Small leaved lime (*Tilia x europaea*)
- Field maple (*Acer campestre*)
- Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
- Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*)
- Silver birch (*Betula pendula*)

Mulch mats are to be fitted to the Standard Trees eg Green-Tech Biodegradable Weed Mats and bamboo pegs or similar approved at the base of trees. Once these start to degrade, top up with on-site composted shredded leaf litter to maintain weed-free areas for the first five years and until fully established.

Base of feathered trees to be mulched as above.

Native Hedge Planting Mix (W2)

W2 MIX

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| • Field maple | <i>Acer campestre</i> |
| • Gorse | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> |
| • Field rose | <i>Rosa arvensis</i> |
| • Blackthorn | <i>Prunus spinosa</i> |
| • Honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> |
| • Wayfaring tree | <i>Viburnum lantana</i> |
| • Dogwood | <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> |
| • Broom | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> |
| • Holly | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> |

Mix to be planted in double staggered rows at 450mm centre with 3-9 no. plants of same species. Ensure even distribution of *Crataegus* (50% of mix) throughout the hedge line. Plant stock to be 60-80cm bare root 1+1 Transplants except *Cytisus* and *Ulex* which are to be 2L containerised.

Wet Woodland Planting Mix (W3)

W3 MIX

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| • Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> |
| • Blackthorn | <i>Prunus spinosa</i> |
| • Hazel | <i>Corylus avellana</i> |
| • Dogwood | <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> |
| • Crack willow | <i>Salix fragilis</i> |
| • Grey willow | <i>Salix cinerea</i> |
| • Goat willow | <i>Salix caprea</i> |
| • River birch | <i>Betula nigra</i> |

Mix to be planted at 1.5m centres in random single species groups of c.7-15no. Location of plants to be agreed on site. Ensure even distribution of species with *Salix fragilis* and *Betula* located more centrally. Plant stock to be 60-80cm bare root 1+1 Transplants.

Scrub Mixes (S1 and S2)

Scrub Mix to Footpath S1

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| • Gorse | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> |
| • Common Broom | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> |
| • Field rose | <i>Rosa arvensis</i> |
| • Holly | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> |

• Heathland Scrub Mix S2

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| • Ling | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> |
| • Bell heather | <i>Erica cinerea</i> |
| • Gorse | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> |
| • Common Broom | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> |

Mix to be planted at 1m centres in random single species groups of c.7-15no. Location of plants to be agreed on site. Plant stock to be 2L containerised except for Rosa which is 60-80cm bare root 1+1 Transplants.

2.6 Outlet into the Woodland at the Eastern Boundary

It was agreed with EBC / HCC that the proposed drainage strategy would be permissible if it could be proven that there was limited impact to date and how it would be monitored moving forward.

The routing indicated on the plan broadly aligns with an original south-north route for surface water shown in previous planning permission drawings for this area.

The natural topography of the woodland will allow any overland flows to meet the flow from the main outfall point from the development, in the Northwest Corner and would provide much needed water to the woodland during its journey.

In terms of ongoing management and monitoring, Boundary Lakes Golf Course management team would inspect the outlet once a week as part of normal works. If there is particularly heavy rainfall eg a named storm or yellow / amber event, then daily checks would be undertaken if safe to do so.

The checks would log: no blockages, change in overland flow route, visible ponding of water beneath tree canopies that persists for more than 1 week, no visible evidence of pollution (e.g. rainbow sheen) or fine sediment deposition.

A quarterly inspection by a SQE will be undertaken to check habitat condition.

2.7 Implementation of the Works

2.7.1 General

All works should be implemented in accordance with the details and specifications set out in this report and those contained on drawing J009548-GA-02_Rev 03 Landscape Treatments Plan.

Planting shall be maintained by the landscape contractor for a minimum period of 12 months following Practical Completion, with any defective planting replaced at the end of the first year (or before).

Certain maintenance procedures described within this document may require the use of chemicals, therefore it is important that any safety warnings and all instructions issued by the chemical manufacturers/suppliers should be carefully read and strictly adhered to at all times.

2.7.2 Preparation

The contractor must ascertain the exact location of all underground services (not believed to be present due to the fact that the site is formed from regraded and raised land).

All setting out to be undertaken by the appointed contractor using a setting out engineer and agreed with Client Representative (CR) prior to commencing works.

Excavation shall NOT be undertaken within the root protection areas of any existing trees or shrubs to be retained.

Under existing trees / within tree root protection areas, except where minor regrading is noted, only the top 100mm of existing soil shall be prepared, by hand, to prevent damage to underlying roots.

In new planting areas to be topsoiled, away from existing trees, the underlying subsoil shall be broken up / ripped as required to provide adequate drainage.

Minimum topsoil depths (outside any tree RPA areas) shall normally be:

- Planting areas: 300mm depth,
- Trees: 600mm depth.

Proposed topsoil depths generally (away from tree root protection areas) shall not normally exceed 300mm, with suitable and loosened subsoil providing the remainder of the minimum rooting depth.

Topsoiled areas shall be kept weed-free prior to planting by hand weeding or use of non-residual herbicides.

Imported topsoil, if required, should be compatible in pH with existing soil on site and shall comply with BS3882: 2015 Topsoil Specification. A topsoil analysis certificate is required to indicate compliance with this specification.

New plants, where specified, shall be carefully pit planted.

Additional PAS 100 peat free organic matter shall be incorporated into the soil into pit planting stations only at a ratio of 10% by volume of the backfill mix and thoroughly mixed in prior to planting.

2.7.3 Topsoil Analysis

Prior to planting, it is recommended that the physical and chemical parameters of representative samples of the placed topsoil (to be tested for amenity landscape use) in accordance with BS 3228:2015.

NB: The need for targeted applications of slow-release fertilizer within backfill mix for planting pits to be confirmed depending on soil analysis samples.

2.7.4 Proposed Planting Specification

All plant stock to be in accordance with the relevant sections of BS3936 'Specification of Nursery Stock'. Plants shall be first class examples of their species or variety, free from all pests and diseases, with good fibrous root systems and materially undamaged.

Plants/ Trees - Specification Criteria

- Name, forms, dimensions and other criteria: To the relevant part of BS 3936.
- Quality: It is essential that the plants on site are of the highest quality specimens.
- Condition: Materially undamaged, sturdy, healthy and vigorous.
- Appearance: Of good shape and without elongated shoots.
- Hardiness: Grown in a suitable environment and hardened off.
- Health: Free from pests, diseases, discoloration, weeds and physiological disorders.
- Root system and condition: Balanced with branch system.
- Species: True to name.
- Origin/ Provenance: Contractor to demonstrate local provenance where possible and appropriate. Definition: Origin and Provenance have the meaning given in the National Plant Specification.
- Inspection: Plants to be collected together in the nursery for inspection if requested by the CR prior to delivery to site.

ROOTBALLED TREES

The trees shall have a good well-formed rootball with dimensions according to the species and size of the tree. The diameter of the rootball is usually at least three times the size of the girth, measured at 1 metre above ground level. Rootballed trees shall be adequately supported by wire mesh and hessian, or other suitable material to prevent collapse of the rootball. The rootball shall be of sufficient size to contain the fibrous roots. Trees, which have a collapsed rootball or expose major parts of the root system will be rejected.

FEATHERED TREES

Feathered trees shall be furnished with a single leader and well-developed laterals to ground level with uniform and full leaf coverage appropriate to their age and species/type. Stems shall be straight and uniform and free from abrasions and stem girdling. All plants shall have a strong fibrous well developed

but compact root system with root spread proportional to the size of the tree with a reasonable proportion of fine fibrous rootlets. The roots shall not be torn or lacerated.

BARE ROOT TREES

All bare rooted tree stock shall have a strong fibrous root structure. The root systems shall be well developed but compact with root spread proportional to the size of the tree with a reasonable proportion of fine fibrous rootlets. The roots shall not be torn or lacerated.

WHIPS AND TRANSPLANTS

All plants shall conform generally to BS 3936 Part 4 for Forest Trees and as further described in the plant schedules. They shall show a high degree of growth in their stem, shoots, and leaf cover appropriate to their age and species, and shall have a strong and well-developed fibrous root structure. The requirements given in the plant schedules constitute a guide to the required heights, and number of breaks (where appropriate) in the lower third. Plants shall be appropriately spaced to allow full and uniform leaf coverage to develop to the crown, evenly radiated around its stem.

All plants shall, on delivery, be free from diseases and pests and be materially undamaged.

Bare Root Stock shall be dipped into root dip mixed according to the manufacturer's recommendations as soon as is possible after lifting. The stock shall then be bundled in batches, of species, height or individually and the roots placed in a suitable plastic bag, to prevent drying out during transport and prior to planting.

CONTAINER GROWN PLANTS / TREES

- Growing medium: With adequate nutrients for plants to thrive until permanently planted.
- Plants: Centred in containers, firmed and well-watered.
- Root growth: Substantially filling containers, but not root bound, and in a condition conducive to successful transplanting.
- Hardiness: Grown in the open for at least two months before being supplied.
- Containers: With holes adequate for drainage when placed on any substrate commonly used under irrigation systems.

PLANT HANDLING & OPERATIONS

Plant handling at the nursery, and during transit up to delivery, shall be in accordance with 'Plant Handling', the booklet published by the Committee for Plant Supply and Establishment (CPSE). The contractor shall comply with clauses 3 & 4 of the above booklet (obtained from the Horticulture Trades Association) which refers to the receipt, unloading and temporary storage of plants.

All planting operations to be in general compliance with BS4428:1989 'Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations.'

Planting shall not be carried out during periods of frost, drought, cold drying winds or when the soil is waterlogged or frozen. Carry out all work while soil and weather conditions are suitable.

Do not move, spread or cultivate soil for planting areas in unsuitable weather conditions; when it is wetter than the plastic limit, when the ground is frozen or covered by snow.

Do not plant during periods of frost or strong winds. Plant only during the following periods:

- Deciduous trees and shrubs: Late October to late March
 - Container grown plants: At any time if ground and weather conditions are favourable.
- Ensure that adequate watering and weed control is provided

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, to avoid damage to the root system.

All plants shall be set out evenly over the areas as indicated and 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. Subsoil, stones, debris, wrapping material, canes, ties, temporary labelling, rubbish, prunings and other arisings to be removed from site.

Bare root transplants to be dipped with anti-dessicant and mycorrhizal root dip to manufacturer's instructions prior to planting.

The contractor shall make full allowance for provision of all cranes, lifting tackle, tree collars etc. required for lifting trees into position having confirmed the weight and dimensions of all the trees reserved with the nursery supplier(s). Any use of cranes shall be agreed and coordinated with the client or client's representative, agree haul routes, types of tracks on vehicles etc. prior to commencing tree deliveries. Make good at no extra cost to the contract, any damage incurred to finished kerbs, hardstanding etc. during planting.

Trees shall be planted at the same depth at which they were previously growing. Great care shall be taken to avoid damage to the root systems, stems and crowns when planting and when removing crates and containers.

Any damaged trees shall be taken off site and replaced at no additional cost.

All plants to be firmed, watered-in and any dead, damaged, or lopsided branches shall be removed after planting.

PREPARATION OF AREAS PRIOR TO PLANTING

- Setting out: Ensure all proposed planting areas are set out in accordance with the approved drawings.
- Install boundary fencing (where proposed).
- Preparation: Cut all non-woody vegetation (grass / herbs) within proposed planting areas and remove arisings.
- Weed control: Apply non-residual selective weed control to achieve 600mm dia. weed-free area around each planting station prior to planting. Each planting station to be kept weed-free for at least the first 3 years or until the canopy closes by hand, mechanical means, or selective weed control as required.

PLANTING

Transplants

Transplants and containerised plants shall be pit planted in a planting pit sufficient to accommodate the plant without causing root damage, with a minimum 50mm backfill beyond the root ball extent.

Transplants (60-80cm high) and containerised plants to be pit planted in holes 300 x 300 x 300mm, using 'as dug' topsoil and incorporating c.10% by volume of non-peat planting compost within backfill mix at the time of planting.

Feathered Trees

Feathered trees to be pit planted in 500mm x 500mm x 500mm deep holes using 'as dug' topsoil and subsoil as backfill gently placed in 150mm layers and incorporating c.10% by volume of non-peat planting compost within backfill mix at the time of planting.

Standard Trees

- Pit sizes: 750mm x 750mm square pits x 600mm deep
- Depth of topsoil can be c.350-400mm with the remainder using approved free-draining subsoil (non-clay) free of contaminants.
- Sloping ground: Maintain horizontal bases and vertical sides with no less than minimum depth throughout. Adjoining sloping ground to be smoothly and evenly married in around tree pit.
- Pit bottoms: With slightly raised centre. Break up to a depth of 200 mm.
- Pit sides: Scarify.
- Backfilling material: Tree backfilling material using 'as dug' topsoil and subsoil gently placed in 150mm layers using and incorporating c.10% by volume of non-peat planting compost within backfill mix at the time of planting.
- Accessories:
 - Deer/rabbit protection guards appropriate for the size of tree/shrub (see below)
 - Irrigation tubes
 - Stakes and rubber ties
 - Biodegradable mulch mats eg Green-Tech

NB: Excess material from pit excavation to be loosely spread in adjoining areas.

LABELLING AND INFORMATION

General: Provide each plant/ tree or group of plants/ trees of a single species or cultivar with supplier's labelling for delivery to site, showing:

- Full botanical name.
- Total number.
- Number of bundles.
- Supplier's name.
- Plant specification, in accordance with scheduled National Plant Specification categories.

COMPOST

Sanitised and stabilised compost to PAS 100 or similar approved and sourced locally where possible.

Do not use peat or products containing peat.

Plants to be firmed, watered-in and dead, damaged, or lopsided branches shall be removed after planting.

PROTECTION

Staking Generally

Stakes: Softwood, peeled chestnut, larch or oak, straight, free from projections and large or edge knots and with pointed lower end.

- Preservative treatment: None.
- Nails: To BS 1202-1, galvanized, minimum 25mm long and with 10mm diameter heads.
- Stake size (minimum): 75mm diameter.

Standard tree stock to 12-14cm girth (+) to be double staked.

Feathered tree stock shall be single staked and secured with rubber tree ties.

Transplants and 3L containerised stock shall be fitted with appropriate biodegradable shelter to suit size of plant eg Tubex Nature / Green-Tech or similar.

Shelters need to be well anchored; use a quality square stake, inserted into the ground to at least 1/3 of the stake height. Using the shelters natural strength push it lightly into the ground to remove the gap at the base.

Double Staking (Standard Trees 1-12cm girth +)

Standard trees to be staked using 75mm diameter x 1800mm long untreated softwood pointed stake. Stakes to be driven into ground 1000mm below finished soil level and finish c.800mm above and positioned on windward side. firmly fix tree to windward side of wood crossbar with nylon reinforced rubber tie and extra-large tree pad.

Short Single Staking

For all other Standard and Feathered Tree stock. Position stake close to tree on windward side and drive vertically at least 600mm into bottom of pit before planting. Consolidate material around stake during backfilling. Cut the stake to approximately 600mm above ground level. Secure tree firmly but not rigidly to the stake with:

Belts, Pads and Spacers available from:

J Toms Ltd. 7 Marley Farm, Headcorn Road, Smarden, Ashford, Kent TN27 8PJ Tel: 01233.770066
Fax: 01233.770055

Plant Protection for Native Structure Planting

All native mix planting areas shall be protected from rabbit damage with appropriate tree and shrub guards, depending upon species:

Manufacturer: Tubex Ltd, Aberaman Park, Aberaman, Aberdare, Glamorgan, CF44 6DA, Tel: 01685 888000
Fax: 01685 888001 or equal and approved.

Tubex Shrubshelter & Shrubshelter Plus: Suitable for landscaping projects with mixed planting stock including containerised shrub species such as Ilex.

Tree and shrub shelters to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations including:

- Choice of tree shelter height depends on the wildlife present on site (assuming rabbits).
- Shelters need to be well anchored; use a quality square stake, inserted into the ground to at least 1/3 of the stake height.
- Ensure the stake is below the flared rim at the top of the Shrubshelter.
- Using the shelters natural strength push it lightly into the ground to remove the gap at the base.

Additional Tree Protection (Standard and Feathered Trees)

Clear recycled plastic spiral guards to be located around base of trees where necessary to deter animal browsing eg Tubex Ecowrap by Green Tech or similar approved.

MULCH

Use of biodegradable mulch mats specified for new specimen trees.

Chipped leaf and pruning arisings to be used as a mulch for new planting areas and for topping up annually as required until planting fully established (typically for the first five years).

2.7.5 Timing of Works

All planting shall be undertaken, at the latest, within the first planting season (1st November to 31st March inclusive) following substantial completion of the groundworks. However, planting outside the planting season, using fully containerised planting material would be acceptable. This is on the understanding that increased watering will be required to establish the planting successfully.

All works to be carried out in a way that ensures the safety of the public, especially employees and visitors during operational times. This refers to health and safety requirements while work is being carried out, whilst also making sure that areas are kept safe when works are left, whether complete or incomplete. This may result in work being carried out only at specific times, etc. (to be agreed with CR/Site manager).

3 Landscape Maintenance & Management

3.1 General

3.1.1 Establishment / Defects Period

This section covers the initial implementation of the works and establishment / defects period (typically 12 months from Practical Completion).

The general intent of landscape maintenance of the site is to ensure that the new planting and seeding works achieve successful establishment during this critical phase.

Maintenance and management operations are to be undertaken in such a way as to allow healthy plants to develop, unhindered by weed growth or other inhibiting factors.

All new landscape areas shall be maintained by the appointed landscape contractor for a minimum period of 12 months following installation, with any defective planting / seeding replaced or made good by the end of the first year (or before).

The landscape management work will be carried out in a manner that will avoid potential legal offences and harm to ecological receptors that may be present on site. Potentially harmful maintenance operations are to be performed with awareness of, or take place outside, the most ecologically sensitive periods, while providing the management necessary to maintain and increase the biodiversity value of the site.

The maintenance operators/contractors shall make themselves aware of all ecological constraints, drainage runs and services prior to commencing maintenance operations. They shall maintain access to all ditches, soakaways and other drainage systems.

Notice to CR

Provide 3 days-notice of the following operations, to give CR the opportunity of being present if deemed necessary:

- Application of herbicide (only where approved)
- Watering
- Each site maintenance visit
- Other works
- Contractor to be proactive and advise in advance any issues relating to plant health identified on site

3.2 Landscape Maintenance Schedules

All landscape maintenance work is to be undertaken by an experienced / suitably qualified landscape maintenance contractor.

Maintenance visits will typically be undertaken once monthly between October and March and twice monthly between April and September. A guide minimum number of 12 visits shall be undertaken.

The appointed landscape contractor must provide a schedule of operations based on the scope of the works set out in this specification.

The primary maintenance operations will include:

- Watering trees, plants, grass and wildflower areas as necessary to ensure vigorous and successful establishment during the early years after planting / sowing.
- Maintain c.600mm dia. weed-free planting stations by hand weeding or treatment with a non-residual herbicide as appropriate / required.
- General pruning and trimming to ensure footways, signs etc. are not obscured and to ensure plants develop appropriately according to their species.
- Checking and adjusting all shelter guards / tree stakes and ties at every maintenance visit during the first one to two years after planting. Remove when trees have established and are no longer required.
- Removal of litter.
- Replacing plants that fail where required, with the same species and specification as any failed plant, in the first planting season following failure. All planting should be inspected annually in late Summer. Any dead, dying or diseased plants shall be removed and replanted according to the approved plan in the following planting season (November-March).

3.3 Pesticides, Herbicides & Fertiliser

NB: No pesticides, herbicides, or fertilisers to be used in the ongoing management and maintenance of the non-golf playing surfaces site unless otherwise approved by the CR.

Where the use of pesticide/ herbicide is deemed necessary for the removal of injurious or invasive species they are only to be used with prior agreement of the CR / suitably qualified ecologist. Any pesticides / herbicides to be applied by appropriately certified contractors.

Detailed records of any such applications must be kept in accordance with relevant legislation. These records shall be available for viewing during normal working / office hours by any person wishing to see them.

3.3.1 Weed Control

Weed control is to be restricted to planting stations only unless otherwise agreed. In all other areas, weed control is to be restricted to the control of injurious and invasive species and highly competitive weeds, unless otherwise instructed.

When weeding, ensure that the methods used cause the minimum of damage to adjacent plants / vegetation, including trees and grass, as well as to animal species.

3.3.2 Hand Weeding

Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand using hoes, trowels or forks, taking care to remove not more than a minimum quantity of soil, causing minimum disturbance to neighbouring plants and leaving the area in a neat, raked, clean condition.

3.3.3 Weeding Around Tree and Plant Stems.

Do not allow nylon filament rotary cutters or other mechanical tools closer than 100 mm to the stem of any tree or shrub to be retained. Complete operations close to stems using hand tools.

3.3.4 Herbicide Application

To be carried out only as a last resort. Application rate as per manufacturer's instructions. Remove arisings before applying.

Application of General Systemic Weedkiller (only where required for invasive weed species and following approval of the CR).

Spray or spot-treat individual plants or whole colonies in April/ May. Spot-treat new plants as they appear and re-treat in August/ September as necessary. Application to be carried out as per manufacturers' recommendations. Note: General systemic weed killers will kill/ damage all plant matter that it touches. Care must be taken to cover any adjacent plant material with polythene or similar to protect it from spray drift.

3.3.5 Arisings

Unless otherwise specified, deal with arisings from operations as follows:

Biodegradable arisings:

Remove to designated compost area on site where available, otherwise remove to designated recycling facility.

Grass cuttings and brash:

Where grass cuttings are to be boxed, remove them to designated compost area on site where available otherwise remove to designated recycling facility. Where agreed, create piles from grass cuttings to create reptile habitat.

3.3.6 Tree roots and stumps

Where necessary and as agreed with CR, install any removed tree roots and stumps in grassland at perimeter of site as deadwood habitat for invertebrates/ shelter for other fauna, or where this is not appropriate, removed from site to designated recycling/ chipping facility.

3.3.7 Leaf fall, branches and prunings

Following 2 years composting on site, chipped leaf and pruning arising to be used as a mulch, and/ or removed to designated recycling area. Where appropriate create piles from leaf litter/ small prunings in perimeter grassland areas.

3.3.8 Litter and non-biodegradable arisings

Remove from site to designated recycling/ refuse facilities.

3.4 Proposed & Existing Woodland Planting

3.4.1 Management Objectives:

- To ensure that all trees are maintained in a healthy condition; and
- To manage for landscape amenity and biodiversity value.

3.4.2 Management Prescriptions:

General:

Trees on site are to be maintained in a healthy and weed-free condition. Where required, any dead or dying trees shall be replaced during the winter planting season (November to March).

Plants loosened by frost heave or wind rock shall be re-firmed and all shelter guards / stakes are to be checked and reset / secured as required.

Establishment of new / replacement tree planting – where applicable:

All new planting areas to be regularly inspected at least once a month during the first 12 months.

Replace defective planting at the earliest opportunity, with any defective planting replaced at the end of the first year (or at the next species appropriate planting season), with the same species and specification as any failed plant.

During the initial establishment of newly planted trees, carry out maintenance of the planted areas as follows:

Watering:

During the first twelve months, ensure trees are well watered with the use of a bowser to field capacity and throughout the year. Firm in if subject to heave, wind rock, or vandalism. Ensure watering is sufficient to new planting particularly during the growing season of April to September. During this period if little / no rain occurs within 1 week, tree planting shall be watered once a week within the first three years.

Watering quantities required:

- Standard Trees: minimum 20 litres per tree per visit
- Hedge, Feathered woodland trees and scrub whip planting: 5-10 litres per plant per visit

Weed control:

Maintain a 600mm weed-free area around the base of each plant by hand weeding and light hoeing.

Remove weeds from within tree guards / shelters by hand. Fork over as necessary to keep soil loose, with gentle cambers and no hollows, taking care not to reduce depth or effect of mulch.

Removal of aggressive weed species – unwanted climbers that have invaded and are suppressing intended species.

Mulch Mats – Use Green-Tech Bio Weed Mats and bamboo pegs or other similar approved at the base of standard trees. Once these start to degrade, top up with on-site composted shredded leaf litter etc.

Additional work:

If defective, diseased, unsafe, or weak parts of trees are discovered other than those scheduled for attention, inform the CR and await instructions.

Winter snow / leaf removal:

Where necessary, remove snow build-up on boughs, when instructed by CR. Where required, collect excess accumulations of drifted leaves from beneath trees. Removal of leaves to be by the most efficient means.

Care to be taken around tree trunks.

Arisings:

To be distributed evenly as a mulch following prior discussions with CR. Care to be taken to check for hedgehogs/ reptiles/ amphibians etc. before leaf removal.

Use onsite shredded composted leaf litter and chipped branches / small prunings as a mulch (circa.600mm diameter) at least 75mm deep around base of standard and feathered trees. Top up mulch matting each winter as required. Where imported mulch is required, this should be PAS 100 medium bark mulch free from pests and diseases.

Tree stakes and ties (where present):

Inspect monthly or as scheduled, and carry out the following:

- Check trees with stakes for looseness, breaks and decay and replace as necessary to original specification. If a tree with a defective stake has grown sufficiently to become self-supporting, inform CR and, if instructed, remove stake(s) and fill the hole(s) with lightly compacted soil.
- Adjust, re-fix or replace loose or defective ties as necessary, allowing for growth and to prevent chafing. Where chafing has occurred, reposition, or replace ties to prevent further chafing.
- Where stakes are longer than half the height of the clear stem of the tree, cut the stake to this height in spring and re-tie to tree firmly but not tightly with a single tie.
- Remove redundant tapes, tags, ties, labels and other encumbrances.
- Remove stakes and ties during spring where trees have become self- supporting.

Tree shelters:

Adjust, re-fix or replace loose or defective shelters to original specification and to prevent chafing. Remove shelters when tree stems touch the shelters.

Re-firming:

Ensure that trees remain firmly bedded after strong winds, frost heave and other disturbances. Re-firm by treading around the base. 'Collars' at the base of tree stems created by tree movement to be broken up by fork, avoiding damage to roots, backfilled with topsoil as necessary, and re-firmed.

3.5 New Hedgerow Planting Management Programme

New Native Informal Hedgerow Planting (Mix W2)

The hedgerow should be fully established by year 5.

Management Objectives

These areas are to be allowed to develop into a dense and informal hedgerow with a good structure.

New hedgerows are to be managed to allow them to develop informally to a height of c.3-4m in the interests of visual mitigation, landscape amenity and ecological enhancement.

General

- Inspect and adjust guards as needed and replace/re-set as required.
- Remove guards once plants have become established.
- Replace dead, dying or damaged hedging as agreed with the Suitably Qualified Landscape Architect / Suitably Qualified Ecologist / Client Representative (SQLA/SQE/CR) for the first 5 years.
- Replacement plants will be of the same species and specification as any failed plants.

Establishment of new/replacement planting – where applicable:

- Replace defective planting at the earliest opportunity, with any defective planting replaced at the end of the first year (or during the first species appropriate planting season).
- Fertiliser applications (if required) to planting pits to be approved by SQLA/CR prior to application.
- Planting time and fertiliser application to be approved by SQLA/CR.
- Carry out planting as per the Soft Landscape Works Plans & Specification (details to be confirmed subject to Conditions).

Weed Control

Hedge lines to be kept weed-free for at least the first 3 years or until the canopy closes. Selective weed control to be undertaken beyond this period as required.

The development of an herbaceous layer other than pernicious weeds and/or weed species such ragwort, dock and thistles will be encouraged in the interests of biodiversity.

Cutting

The hedgerow shall only be cut every three years. Trimming shall take place in January or February.

The informal hedgerow planting areas will be allowed to naturally develop to a height of between 3-4m high.

Intervention during the first 5 years will be limited to targeted thinning/formative pruning. No box cutting to front edges. This will allow the shape and habit of the hedge species to develop.

However, some localised lateral cutting may be required to prevent encroachment onto adjoining footpaths or other areas in the interim.

Any thinning/pruning works will take place outside the bird nesting season (March – Early September) and are

best planned during the winter months.

The need for any mechanical cutting will be removed at the end of the 5-year period and undertaken in a phased manner and applied to the shrub species components only.

Tree standards within the hedgerow will not be cut.

Pruning

An annual assessment of the need for selective/formative pruning to remove any dead branches will be made at the end of each growing season with work carried out in the following winter or spring depending on species and undertaken to promote healthy new growth. Inspections and assessment are to be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist.

Pruning/trimming is to be carried out to the highest horticultural standards using secateurs, approved mechanical hedge cutters and handsaws. Pruning/trimming will be undertaken to achieve a natural habit.

Dead foliage and branches are to be removed by cutting back to an outward facing bud.

Suckers are to be removed by cutting back to their source on the affected plant.

Thinning Works (to BS 3998 – 2010)

The need for selectively thinning the informal hedgerow mix planting areas in addition to the above items will be reviewed at the end of Year 3 and at the end of year 5.

Any selected trees and shrubs identified for removal will be cut down to c.300mm from the ground & bark/cambium scarred over 50% of surface with chain saw. Stumps to be treated with an appropriate brushwood killer by a suitably qualified operative.

Thinning, trimming, and shaping will be conducted according to species, variety, season, state of growth and visual effect.

Arisings

To be chipped and composted for 2 years prior to being used as onsite mulch following prior discussions with SQA/CR. Care to be taken to check for hedgehogs/ reptiles etc before leaf removal.

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

Risk Management

Inspections and assessment are to be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist appointed by CR. All work is to be undertaken by suitably qualified operatives who are appropriately trained and hold the relevant certificates of competence for the operations they carry out.

Remedial works

The CR will prioritise works arising from the tree inspection and recommendations of the tree survey. Specialist tree work will be carried out by an approved tree surgeon/contractor.

3.6 Wildflower And Grassland Management Programme

The maintenance regime will encourage the growth of wildflowers and fine native grasses (eg. *Agrostis* spp. *Festuca* spp.) No fertiliser to be applied to these areas.

First Year Maintenance

The germinated seed is to be cut regularly in the first year, at least every two months, depending on the germination success.

- Cuttings will be removed
- No organic or inorganic fertilisers will be applied to the wildflower areas
- No blanket spraying with pesticides will take place. Problem weeds such as docks nettles and thistles will be hand painted with chemicals

Second and Subsequent Years Maintenance

In the second and subsequent years, traditional meadow management is to be employed based around a main summer hay cut, in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing, subject to the recommendations of the Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE).

The meadow grassland is not to be cut from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July / August a 'Hay' cut is to be taken with a tractor mower or equivalent to approx. 50mm. The 'hay' is to be left to dry and shed seed for 1 to 7 days then removed from site or stacked in an appropriate location for insects, mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

No more than 35% of the Meadow is to be cut at anyone time to ensure that the meadow is not fragmented and connectivity is lost across the site.

No artificial fertilisers or herbicides are to be used in the meadows.

3.7 Car Park Grassland Zone

The grassland proposed on the parking zones can be left to flower but closer to any major match days it shall be cut back to 100mm in height (apart from where it overlaps onto the 11th fairway).

There will be no requirement to fertilise, water or carry out pest (weed or insect) on this area at all (apart from where this grassland occupies the 11th fairway).

3.8 Dead Wood Management

Management Rationale

Dead wood 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.

Sensitive management of dead wood is essential to maximise the biodiversity value of this habitat. Standing dead wood is a different habitat type to 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 Dead Wood Strategy for the site:

- Size and shape is important and generally, bigger pieces of fallen dead wood provide better habitat;
- Ideally dead wood 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 Golf - Grass Maintenance Programme

Greens/Collars

Overview: Maintenance will be to a high standard in order to produce a firm, uniform surface of adequate quality, turf density and colour. The following is a guide and will need to be reviewed / adjusted where necessary to meet the Golf Club's requirements.

Mowing: Daily in season with occasional grooming and verticutting.

Irrigation: Water applied most evenings during periods without rain at an approximate rate of 500 gals per night. The aim is to keep the rootzone slightly moist, but still maintaining a firm surface in order to supply the turf grass with its needs rather than the wishes of the golfer.

Fertiliser: This will be applied sparingly, but in frequent low application rates, in order to minimise waste and leaching. Products used will be largely organic based composed mainly of Nitrogen and Potassium. Phosphate levels in fine turf need to be very low in order to encourage the more desirable grasses. Liquid

organic conditioners and amendments will also be used in season, whereby uptake is generally more through the leaf. Anticipated requirements are approximately in the region of 250-400-180Kg per ha of NPK respectively.

Chemicals: Pesticide usage will be limited to disease control only, which is usually confined to late autumn and early winter. Non-ionic wetting agents may also be used in order to combat dry patch.

Cultural: Regular aerifying, particularly from September to April, and top dressing at monthly intervals during the season, are the two main practices. Aerifying will be in the form of slitting, spiking or hollow-coring and top dressing will consist of an 80:20 sand/soil mix applied at around 450Kg per green.

Tees

Overview: Maintenance levels will be lower than that of the greens but with the aim of producing a firm level teeing area of adequate turf density.

Mowing: Probably by ride-on triple mower, 2 to 3 times per week and with clippings removed. Mowing height will be higher than the greens, probably about 15mm.

Irrigation: Every 2 or 3 days at a lower rate than the greens, depending upon requirement and achieving similar objectives.

Divotting: Twice weekly with a seed/soil mix, along with daily changing of markers.

Fertiliser: More use of controlled release products which give greater longevity. Application rates per annum will be between 50% to 65% of greens rate.

Chemicals: Pesticide usage is unlikely unless disease or weed control is required. This rarely happens with sound, modern tee construction.

Cultural: As with greens but probably limited to 2 or 3 top dressings and occasional aerifying throughout autumn to spring.

Fairways

Overview: Maintenance levels will be geared to produce a defined, closely mown area of curved perimeter lines consisting of a uniform surface of adequate turf density.

Mowing: Achieved by use of a self-driven, mid-weight mower, mowing 2 or 3 times per week. No clipping removal is planned.

Irrigation: None

Fertiliser: Applied twice per year if required using a controlled release fertiliser. The need for fertiliser applications should be determined by regular soil analysis.

Chemicals: As per tees but limited to either weed or earthworm control.

Cultural: Possible verti-draining, regular autumn and winter slitting and possible light scarifying are the main cultural practices required. Some degree of over-seeding and top dressing may be necessary if the need

arises.

Divotting: Planned to be once per month with the usual seed/soil mixture. Semi-

Roughs and Green Surrounds

Overview: Generally all maintained at much the same height of between 35 and 65mm in order to produce a consistent surface free from wear and weeds.

Mowing: Carried out weekly using a variety of triple or rotary mowers.

Irrigation: None

Fertilisers: Unlikely, except around greens and tees, which will be applied as per fairways.

Chemicals: Only weed control is likely, although worm control may be necessary around greens and tees.

Cultural: None as such, other than aerifying high wear areas around greens and tees.

Out of Play Roughs

Overview: Described earlier as areas left largely untouched unless the need arises for occasional mowing or manual intervention (to prevent scrubbing over) and/or grass removal.

Bunkers

Overview: Maintenance will be on a daily or alternate day basis with the main objective of presenting a smooth, tidy surface which is free of weeds and debris, and being clearly defined.

General: Raking either by hand or by machine is by far the main task followed by regular trimming of edges and banks.

Other

General: Various other areas such as ditches, tree/shrub plantations and paths, will be maintained as in normal situations as the need arises and "in keeping" with the overall management plan.

Similar to most forward-thinking golf clubs, an IPM (Integrated Pest Management) programme will be in use whereby cultural or other methods are used wherever possible to limit the use of pesticides.

Fertilisers and Pesticides Overview

Fertiliser and Pesticide products are regularly changed or upgraded but in general one supplier will be used to give some degree of consistency. A mix of organic and inorganic, granular and powdered fertilisers are used, along with several liquid feeds, conditioners, soil amendments etc. All products used are a mix of both normal and slow release, with the emphasis being mainly on Nitrogen and Potassium, whereas Phosphate amounts are very low compared with agricultural use.

Companies such as Rigby Taylor Ltd have made a significant contribution to producing several pesticides considered to be the safest for use on amenity turf.

General concern over chemical use within the environment obviously means that greenkeepers are very

conscious of their responsibility. Chemical control of weed and pests is only a short-term measure. Their appearance is usually a sign of incorrect cultural methods.

This means that "natural" methods of turf culture usually eradicate the problems eg. reviewing watering, fertilising, aeration, etc. negating the need for chemical use.

A fungicide may be applied to greens occasionally. However, these are quickly biodegradable and do not move far in the soil.

Leaching of Fertiliser

As previously mentioned, what is added to the soil is purely what the turf requires, so there should be an insignificant amount of excess. Golf courses are a permanent crop, thus requiring far less fertiliser per acre than a normal farming operation.

Problems only occur when there is not a strong sward or even bare soil. This can result in the soil itself being eroded and only then will fertiliser "travel".

4 Aftercare and Monitoring of Proposed and Existing Landscape Features

4.1 Introduction

There are a number of existing landscape features within the site that will come under the proposed management regime. These features include the existing specimen trees, perimeter hedgerows and wetland areas

Please refer to the Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan (BMEP) prepared by Johns Associates (2019) for full details: extracts from this are reproduced below.

4.2 Birds - General

Management rationale

The management objectives outlined earlier will result in creation and/ or restoration of a range of habitats considered to offer suitable breeding, foraging and over-wintering opportunities for a number of species of birds. The creation and maintenance of new areas of flower-rich grassland will result in an increased diversity and abundance of invertebrates thus providing prey for many species of birds. The restoration and appropriate maintenance of woodland scrub edges will benefit a number of woodland bird species, including Priority species such as dunnock (*Prunella modularis*). Installed bird boxes will be inspected and maintained on an annual basis to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

Management – Bird Hazard (Southampton Airport)

Noting the requirements of the Bird Hazard Management Plan in relation to Southampton Airport. The main management point of note being that new berry/fruit bearing planting (trees and shrubs) dispersed throughout the scheme will be subject to a maximum of 20% of the total planting or managed in such a way that berries/fruits are prevented from forming in more than 20% of the scheme.

4.3 Dormouse Habitat Enhancement

No removal of habitat suitable for dormouse will occur within areas known to support this species, supported by surveys carried out in 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

All woodland/shrub conservation work will be undertaken in accordance with a sensitive and phased approach over the Plan period, and under precautionary method statement for dormouse to ensure no legal offence occurs and no Natural England licence is necessary. Best practice guidance including advice found on www.gov.uk, Forestry Commission (A protocol for undertaking woodland management in England where dormice are present, 2019) and Peoples Trust for Endangered Species (Managing Small Woodlands for Dormouse: A Guide for Owners and Managers) will be followed.

4.4 Bats

No potential tree roosts are to be removed. Existing potential tree roosts associated with boundary habitats to be retained in situ.

Annually check and maintain bat boxes (or equivalent) and converted bat building roost to ensure in appropriate condition.

4.5 Monitoring - General

Monitoring (botanical e.g. UKHAB) 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 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 and will be incorporated into subsequent versions of the BMEP and Landscape Management Plan.

Monitoring will comprise the following:

1. After a one, two and then five-year period, the success of the landscape proposals will be assessed by a suitably qualified / experienced ecologist and landscape architect, with reporting back to Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC) and amended as necessary, depending on whether the proposals have met the objectives of the Plan.
2. The Plan shall be reviewed every five years for the next 30 years.
3. Landscape and Ecological monitoring and reporting to be undertaken as per the requirements of the BMEP, this Landscape & Ecological Management Plan and Bird Hazard Management Plan.

APPENDIX A

Drawing J01548-GA-02 Landscape Treatments Plan (Landscape Plan)

Car Park Zone - Flowering Lawn Mixture EL1 (slow growing grasses with a selection of wild flowers that responds well to regular short mowing minimum 25cm)

- Common bent
- Crested dogtail
- Slender-creeping Red-fescue
- Smaller Cat's-tail

- Lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*
- Rough hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus*
- Oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*
- Birdsfoot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*
- Cowslip *Primula veris*
- Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*
- Meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*
- Wild red clover *Trifolium pratense*

- Common bent
- Crested dogstail
- Slender creeping red-fescue
- Smaller cat's-tail
- Smooth-stalked meadow-grass

Flora -	
• Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
• Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>
• Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>
• Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
• Greater knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>
• Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
• Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium album</i>
• Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
• Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
• Rough hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
• Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>

- Musk mallow *Malva moschata*
- Wild majoram *Origanum vulgare*
- Hoary plantain *Plantago media*
- Salad burnet *Poterium sanguisorba*
- Cowslip *Primula veris*
- Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*
- Meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*
- Bulbous buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus*
- Yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor*
- Common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*
- Red campion *Silene dioica*
- Ragged robin *Silene flos-cuculi*
- White campion *Silene flos-cuculi*
- Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*
- Common vetch *Vicia sativa ssp. Vegetalis*

Grasses -	
• Common bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
• Brown Bent	<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>
• Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
• Crested dogstail	<i>Cynosaurus cristatus</i>
• Sheep's fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
• Slender creeping red-fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
• Crested Hair-grass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>
• Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>

- Flora -
- Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*
- Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*
- Kidney vetch *Anthrillys vulneraria*
- Betony *Betonica officinalis*
- Ling *Calluna vulgaris*
- Common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*
- Greater knapweed *Centaurea scabiosa*
- Wild carrot *Daucus carota*
- Lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*
- Rough hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus*

- Oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*
- Musk mallow *Malva moschata*
- Wild majoram *Origanum vulgare*
- Hoary plantain *Plantago media*
- Cowslip *Primula veris*
- Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*
- Meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*
- Bulbous buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus*
- Common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*
- Sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*
- Bladder campion *Silene vulgaris*
- Wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia*
- Dark mullein *Verbascum nigrum*

Grasses -

0 10 25 50 75

METRES

Grasses -

- Common bent *Agrostis capillaris*
- Meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*
- Sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*
- Quaking grass *Briza media*
- Crested dogtail *Cynosaura cristatus*
- Tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*

- Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*
- Sneezewort *Achillea millefolium*
- Betony *Betonica officinalis*
- Common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*
- Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*

- Lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*
- Rough hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus*
- Oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*
- Birdsfoot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*
- Greater birdsfoot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*
- Ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*
- Cowslip *Primula vulgaris*

Any drier areas will be enhanced through seeding with Emorsgate EM3

- Floating sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans*
- Marsh foxtail *Alopecurus geniculatus*
- Jointed rush *Juncus articulatus*
- Cuckooflower *Cardamine pratensis*
- Greater bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*
- Yellow flag-iris *Iris pseudacorus*
- Water forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides*
- Ragged robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*
- Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*

W1 MIX	
• Peduncul oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
• Large leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
• Small leaved lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
• Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
• Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
• Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
• Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
• Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
• Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
• Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
• Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
• Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
• Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
• Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>

- Field maple *Acer campestre*
- Gorse *Ulex europaeus*
- Field rose *Rosa arvensis*
- Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*
- Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*
- Wayfaring tree *Viburnum lantana*
- Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*
- Broom *Cytisus scoparius*
- Holly *Ilex aquifolium*

- Hawthorn *Crateagus monogyna*
- Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*
- Hazel *Corylus avellana*
- Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*
- Crack willow *Salix fragilis*
- Grey willow *Salix cinerea*
- Goat willow *Salix caprea*
- River birch *Betula nigra*

- Gorse *Ulex europaeus*
- Common Broom *Cytisus scoparius*
- Field rose *Rosa arvensis*
- Holly *Ilex aquifolium*

- Ling *Calluna vulgaris*
- Bell heather *Erica cinerea*
- Gorse *Ulex europaeus*
- Common Broom *Cytisus scoparius*

	W1 / W3 Proposed native woodland planting
	W2 Proposed native hedge planting along boundary
	S1 Scrub mix to footpath
	S2 Heathland scrub mix
	Proposed individual tree planting to tees comprising standard / feathered stock. Species selected from W1 native woodland mix
	Car Park Zone - Flowering Lawn Mixture eg Emorsgate EL1 (slow growing grasses with a selection of wild flowers that responds well to regular short mowing minimum 25cm).
	Fairways, semi-rough, greens and tees (with occasional overflow parking on fairway)
	Areas to comprise a combination of two mixes: - General Meadow Mixture eg Emorsgate EM7 Meadow Mixture for Sandy Soils - Ecological Rough and Wildflower Meadow Mix eg Emorsgate EM3 (beyond semi-rough) areas
	Occasional Overflow Car Parking Area: Meadow Mixture as above comprising EM7 and EM3 Mixes with areas cut to 20cm sequentially from centre throughout June and July if required
	Valley Bottom wetlands and SUDS ponds retained habitat. Areas to be enhanced with plug planting and overseeding EM6 Grassland Mix
	Proposed wet woodland / stream channel enhancement
	Existing watercourse
	Safeguarded valley bottom
	Surface water flow paths
	Pre-planted coir pallets / rolls to channel using native marginal species

Restore wet woodland and upstream stream corridor, including provision of planted coir blankets

Restore wet woodland and upstream stream corridor

Pre-planted coir pallets rolls to channel using native marginal species

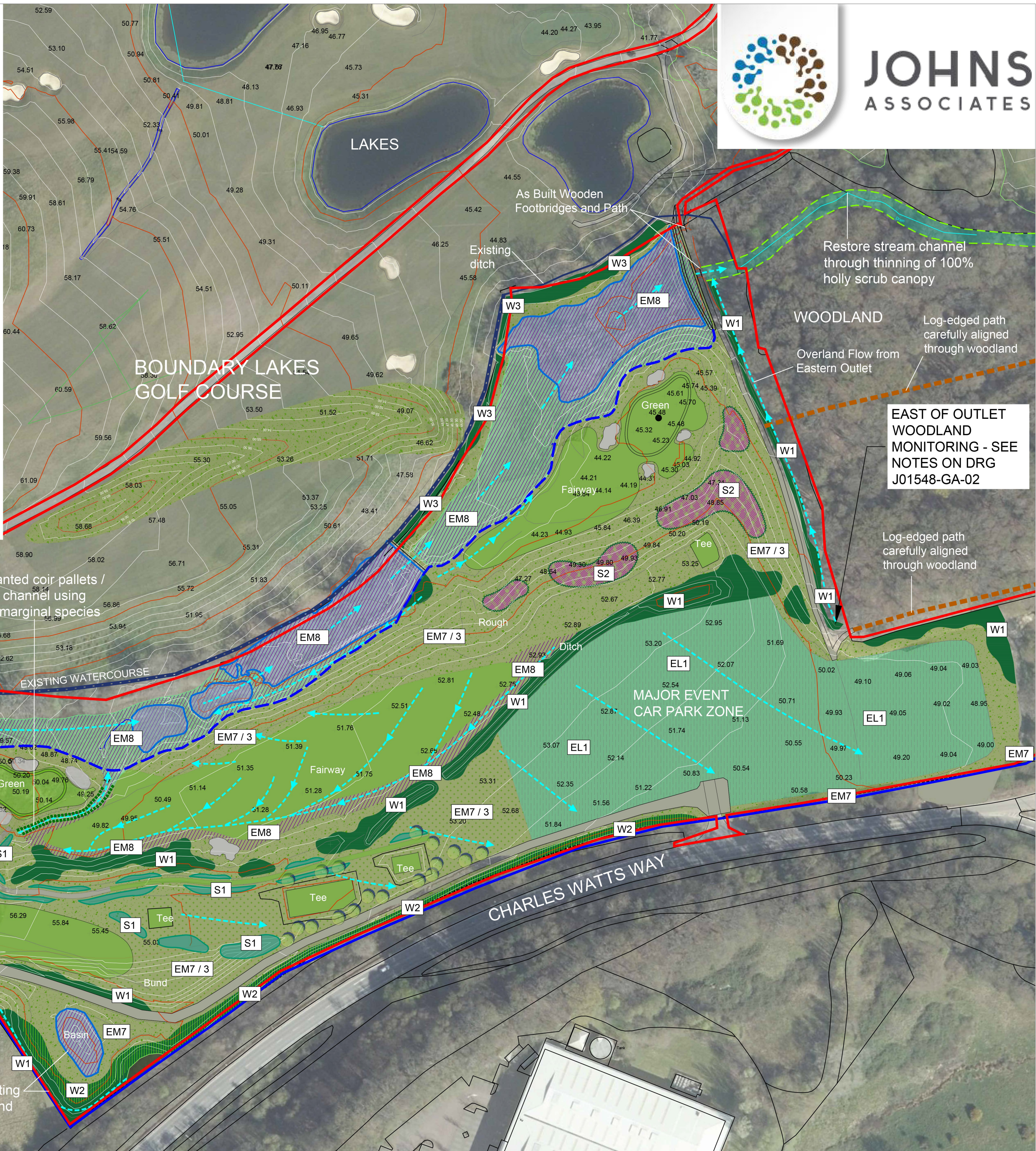
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67.49
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65.8
57.7
58.14
57.19
56.13

Shrub mix along the access road to restore a north-south habitat connection.

PROPOSED AREAS SUMMARY

- Planting mix area W1
- Planting mix area W2
- Planting mix area W3
- Planting mix area S1
- Planting mix area S2
- Meadow areas EM7 / EM3
- Meadow areas EM7 / EM3 as Overflow Parking
- Meadow areas EM8 enhanced with plug planting
- Car park zone EL1 mix
- Greens, fairways, semi-rough and tees

c. 4,975m²
c. 1,300m²
c. 825m²
c. 1,030m²
c. 1,340m²
c. 16,400m²
c. 5,250m²
c. 11,950m²
c. 12,900m²
c. 17,825m²



OUTLET INTO THE WOODLAND AT THE EASTERN BOUNDARY

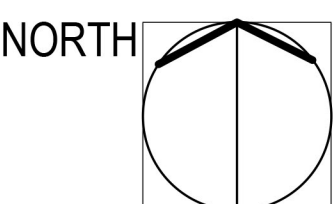
It was agreed with EBC / HCC at a meeting on the 17th Sept 2024 that the proposed drainage strategy would be permissible if it could be proven that there was limited impact to date and how it would be monitored moving forward.

The routing indicated on the plan broadly aligns with an original south-north route for surface water shown in previous planning permission drawings for this area. The natural topography of the woodland will allow any overland flows to meet the flow from the main outfall point from the development, in the Northwest Corner and would provide much needed water to the woodland during its journey.

In terms of ongoing management and monitoring, Boundary Lakes Golf Course management team would inspect the outlet once a week as part of normal works. If there is particularly heavy rainfall eg a named storm or yellow / amber event, then daily checks would be undertaken if safe to do so.

The checks would log: no blockages, change in overland flow route, visible ponding of water beneath tree canopies that persists for more than 1 week, no visible evidence of pollution (e.g. rainbow sheen) or fine sediment deposition.

A quarterly inspection by an ecologist would be undertaken to check habitat condition.

02	Additional planting added to provide lining corridor	24.10.08	01	Issued As Built for Planning	24.06.16
03	Additional planting (S1) adjusted to link with existing woodland and notes added re surface water outlet to east of site and Charles Watts Way embankment as per LPA comments 2024-12-04.	28.01.25	-	Hard Landscape removed and issued As Built	24.08.15
			REF	NOTES	DATE
			CLIENT	HAMPSHIRE CRICKET LTD	
PROJECT			THORNEYDOWN FARM CAR PARK AND LANDSCAPE PROPOSALS		
TITLE			CONDITION 21 PROPOSED LANDSCAPE TREATMENTS		
			SCALE @ A1	CREATED BY	CHECKED BY
			1:1,000@A1	J.H	MJ
			REFERENCE	REVISION	DATE ISSUED
			J01548-GA-02	03	2024-08-15
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APPENDIX B

Schedule of Operations

Landscape and Habitat Management Plan - Schedule of Typical Operations

Thorneydown Farm, Boundary Lakes Golf Course, West End, Southampton Johns Associates: Job Number 1548			Ch = Check and if necessary, carry out CR = Client Representative SQE= Suitably Qualified Ecologist Certain operations may be affected by weather and/or seasonal conditions. Contractors are to advise the Client Representative (CR) of any such factors. Ca = Carry out CR = Client Representative SQE= Suitably Qualified Ecologist											
REF.	OPERATION	Frequency	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1.0	Introduction													
	<i>Principal ecological seasonal constraints:</i>													
	Bat roosting habitat													
	Bird nesting season													
2.0	General													
	Management Review	Annual check / Review LEMP every 5 years.									Ca			
	Control of mammalian pests	As instructed												
	Weed Control	As required		Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch		
	Vegetation clearance	As required				Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch			
	Watering	As required to ensure field capacity until new planting fully established				Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch			
	Litter collection	Monthly	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch
3.0	Management Prescriptions - Habitat Types													
3.1	Wildflower Meadow													
	Hand-pull undesired species	Monthly	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch
	Cutting	First year cut regularly at least every 2 months. Cutting to be removed. Second and subsequent years use traditional meadow management with cut summer, autumn and possibly spring. No more than 35% meadow to be cut at any one time. No fertilisers to be used.			Ca				Ca			Ca		
	Reinstatement	As required			Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch		
	Spot weedkilling	Only with CR's approval		Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch		
3.2	Woodland, Trees and Hedgerows													
	Existing mature trees	Inspect as required	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch
	New and existing hedgerows - check and review the need for gapping up annually to maintain dense and continuous hedge line during the operational phase	As required. Remove dead branches at the end of each growing season	Ch	Ch	Ch								Ch	Ch
	New planting - replacement planting as required	As required. Replace defective planting at earliest opportunity at the end of the first year (or before) Replace any dead, dying or damage trees as agreed with the SQLA/CR for the first 5 years. Replace with plants that match the original approved species planted in the first planting season following failure	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch				Ch	Ch	Ch	Ch

Landscape and Habitat Management Plan - Schedule of Typical Operations

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Landscape and Habitat Management Plan - Schedule of Typical Operations

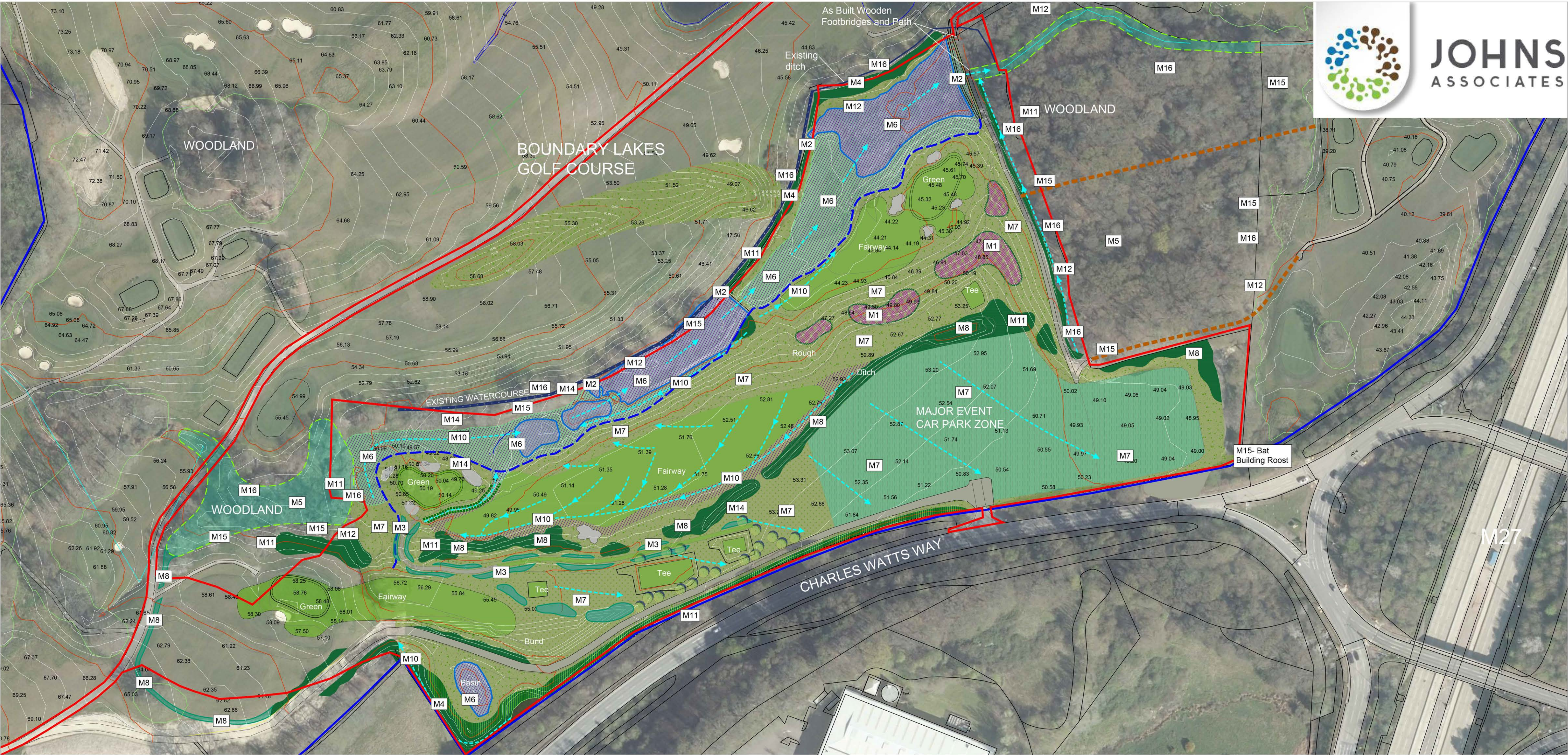
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Landscape and Habitat Management Plan - Schedule of Typical Operations

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APPENDIX C

Drawing J01548-GA-01 Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan



KEY

- W1 / W3 Proposed native woodland planting

W2 Proposed native hedge planting along boundary

S1 Scrub mix to footpath

S2 Heathland scrub mix

Proposed individual tree planting to tees comprising standard / feathered stock. Species selected from W1 native woodland mix

Car Park Zone - Flowering Lawn Mixture eg Emorsgate EL1 (slow growing grasses with a selection of wild flowers that responds well to regular short mowing minimum 25cm).

Fairways, semi-rough, greens and tees (with occasional overflow parking on fairway)

Areas to comprise a combination of two mixes:
- General Meadow Mixture eg Emorsgate EM7 Meadow Mixture for Sandy Soils.
- Ecological Rough and Wildflower Meadow Mix eg Emorsgate EM3 (beyond semi-rough) areas

Occasional Overflow Car Parking Area:
Meadow Mixture as above comprising EM7 and EM3 Mixes with areas cut to 20cm sequentially from centre throughout June and July if required

Valley Bottom wetlands and SUDS ponds retained habitat. Areas to be enhanced with plug planting and overseeding EM8 Grassland Mix
- Proposed wet woodland / stream channel enhancement

Existing watercourse

Safeguarded valley bottom

Surface water flow paths

Pre-planted coir pallets / rolls to channel using native marginal species

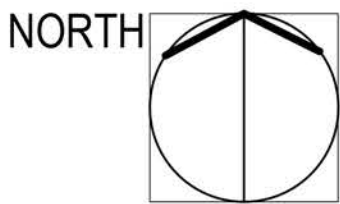
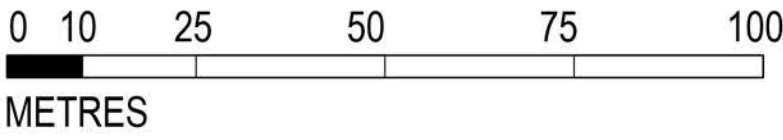
PROPOSED BIODIVERSITY MEASURES KEY

- M1 - Heathland / scrub mix planting
- M2 - Retained and restored headwater tributary watercourse
- M3 - Scrub mix to footpaths
- M4 - Existing vegetation retained / restored with proposed scattered trees and hedgerow species
- M5 - Existing retained and restored woodlands
- M6 - Retained, restored and created marshy grassland/wet grassland
- M7 - Semi-improved wildflower rich grassland
- M8 - New golf course tree and shrub corridors
- M10 - Ephemeral Swales
- M11 - Dormouse habitat enhancement
- M12 - Dormouse nest boxes (x 50) installed along woodland and mature boundary habitat features
- M14 - Common reptiles - habitat restoration and enhancement including provision of 6 x log pile refugia and 6 x hibernacula
- M15 - Bat nest boxes, building roost and restored habitat
- M16 - Schwegler Open Fronted and Schwegler Traditional Bird Boxes installed in pairs on perimeter trees

Please refer to the Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan (Johns Associates 2022) for full details and specification.

Locations shown are indicative of general areas they apply to.

Based on IRUK Ltd As-Built Survey information 2022-08-24.



02	Additional planting (M8) adjusted to link with existing woodland.	28.01.25
01	Additional planting (M8) adjusted to link with existing woodland as per LPA comments 2024-12-04.	25.01.24

REF	NOTES	DATE
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CLIENT HAMPSHIRE CRICKET LTD

PROJECT THORNEYDOWN FARM CAR PARK AND LANDSCAPE PROPOSALS

TITLE CONDITION 20 BIODIVERSITY MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT PLAN

SCALE @ A1 1:1,000@A1	CREATED BY JH	CHECKED BY MJ
REFERENCE J01548-GA-01	REVISION 02	DATE ISSUED 2024-10-08

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