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Title:	Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme

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4. Nomenclature

ASNW	Ancient Semi-natural Woodland
CRoW	Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EN	English Nature
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
HBRC	Hertfordshire Biological Records Centre
HCC	Hertfordshire County Council
NE	Natural England
PPS9	Planning Policy Statement 9 (Biodiversity and Geological Conservation)
RPA	Root Protection Area
RPF	Rabbit Proof Fencing
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SNCO	Statutory Nature Conservation Organisations
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
VGCL	Vicars Grove Closed Landfill
WACA	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

5. Introduction

5.1 Terms of Reference

QSP Ltd was engaged in March 2011 by Welwyn Services Ltd. to undertake preparation of a Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme for Vicars Grove Closed Landfill Site (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), near Hitchin, Hertfordshire. The requirement was raised by Hertfordshire County Council as part of a Planning Application. The Woodland Management Scheme also includes details for the management of the Buffer Zone (zone between woodland and former landfill zone undergoing restoration).

5.2 Objectives

The principal objective was to:

- Provide a tree and shrub planting scheme for the Site
  - Woodlands
  - Hedgerows
  - Buffer Zone

5.3 Background Information

The woodland zone of the site is approximately 3.5 hectares in area. An area of semi-natural deciduous woodland bounds the site to the north, east and west of the site, and is shielded from the former landfill area by bunds and self-set trees. The bund acts as a physical barrier and protects the root systems of the older trees.

The woodland is primarily made up of Oak (*Quercus robur*) and Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), but also comprises Field Maple, Hawthorn, Elder and Ash.

The woodland structure is principally high canopy with sparse shrub layer. Some of the more open areas have thickets of Stinging Nettles (*Urtica diocia*) on the western arm of the woodland. Two significant areas of the woodland show the presence of Common Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta)*.

There are two key areas of hedgerow at the site, located adjacent to Little Almshoe Lane and a south-western length separating Vicars Grove Pit from Vicars Grove Farm.

5.4 Baseline Information

GreenLink Ecology Ltd has carried out two key surveys for the site focussed on Ecology (Reference Document: 10_119_Report_NT_RC), and Trees and Vegetation (Reference Document: 10_451_Report_MF_RC). Both survey reports have been used to provide the Baseline Data for the Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme and are included in the Appendices of this document. The Tree Survey provides a factual record of the existing vegetation, and an expert assessment of the current health and physical condition of the surveyed vegetation.

5.5 Site Location

The site is located north of the Little Almshoe Lane, approximately 1km from the southern extremis of Hitchin, and 1km west of Little Almshoe village (Fig.1). The B656 is located 500m to the east of the site; Stevenage is approximately 2.7km to the east of the site. The site is located within an existing Green Belt, and surrounded by arable and pastoral farmland. The site is approximately 8 hectares in area and is made up of three key areas; semi-natural woodland (Fig.2), spoil heaps and ruderal/scrub (Fig. 3), and the site working area of hard-standing (Fig.4).

Vicar's Grove
Little Almshoe Lane
Nr. Hitchin
Hertfordshire
NGR: TL 1925NE

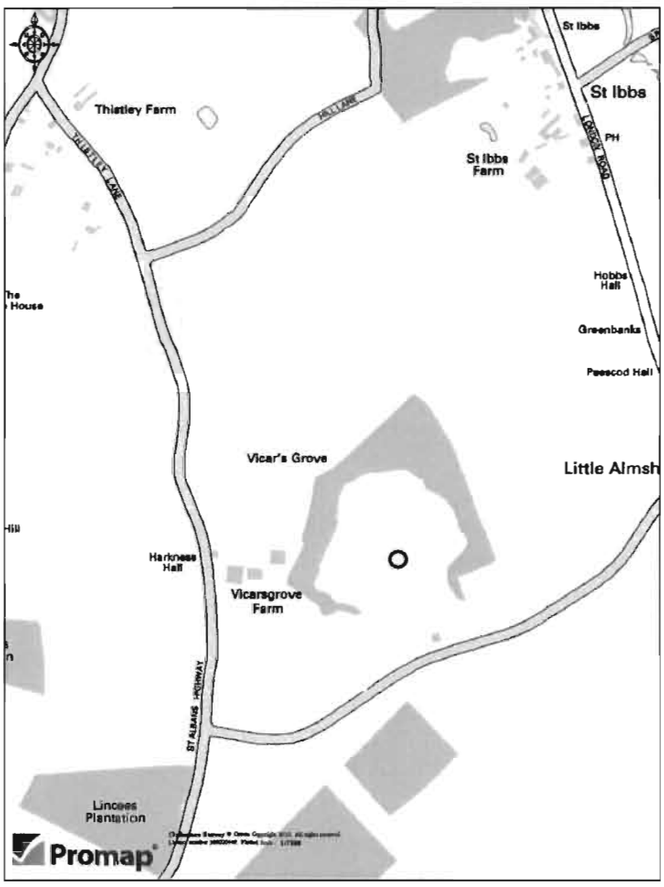

Figure 1: Location Map for Vicars grove Pit



Figure 2: Semi-natural Woodland at Vicars Grove Pit



Figure 3: Ruderal Area and Spoil Heaps

6. Tree and Shrub Planting

6.1 Introduction

The Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme utilises only native species and those species identified as being local to the area. These species are more likely to be suitable for the local conditions and thrive without significant management or interference. They are also more likely to support a diversity of animal species.

6.2 Woodland Planting

The Vicars Grove Woodland Management Scheme (WMS) sets out in detail the schedule of works and activities to be carried out as part of the woodland management. As the WMS clearly sets out the woodland is in relatively good health, but requires selective thinning, rather than widespread planting. It is the aim of the WMS to allow for natural regeneration and succession to take place within the woodlands and Buffer Zones wherever practical.

The WMS is to be reviewed after one full year. Where significant areas of woodland require planting a Supplementary Woodland Planting Scheme could be developed to support regeneration.

6.3 Hedgerow Planting

6.3.1 Introduction

Two areas of hedgerow require attention at the site.

6.3.2 Hedgerow H1

The hedgerow is located adjacent to Little Almshoe Lane. This hedgerow is in relatively good condition (Fig.4), but overgrown in places and lacking vegetation in other areas (Fig.5). The hedgerow here contains a number of species including Elm, Hawthorn, Ash, Oak and Elder, and generally shows good structural condition.

A key management issue here is the removal of the dead Elm (Reference Document: Woodland Management Scheme); the remaining elms on site should be monitored carefully for disease.

It is recommended that as this area will remain separated from the horses brought onto the site after restoration, two Yew trees should also be planted within this section of the hedgerow. Other planting includes; Hawthorn, Dogwood, Bird Cherry and Holly. It is recommended that Holly be planted in pairs.

It is suggested that any areas not already fenced off from the road should have post and rail fencing positioned to help support and protect any planting and regeneration. Remedial work should be carried out on any fencing already *in situ* after the planting phase.



Figure 4: Hedgerow H1



Figure 5: Intermittent Hedging at H1

6.3.3. Hedgerow H2

The hedgerow is located along the south-western edge of Vicars Grove Farm, and though overgrown in places is in relatively good condition. This hedgerow is predominantly made up of Hawthorn and Elder, with other native species. This hedgerow is intermittent and requires some planting to assure a more complete screen. As Hawthorn and Elder already dominate in this zone, it is suggested that selected species of Blackthorn, Dog Rose, Hazel and Crab Apple be planted to fill the less substantial areas of the hedge.

Where appropriate, remedial repairs to the fencing should be completed prior to any planting.



Figure 6: Intermittent Hedgerow H2

6.3.4 Bank Hedgerow B1

This small area of the site has grasses and brambles, and an overgrown hedge, which requires some selective thinning. It is raised adjacent to the site service road.

This area does not require additional planting. However, longer term monitoring of the brambles in this zone may require the removal of less vigorous specimens and replacement with new stock.

6.4 Buffer Zone Planting

After restoration engineering and preparation, each Buffer Zone will be seeded with a meadow mix suitable for the Pedology of the site. Certain individual trees, shrubs and herbs will also be planted in each Buffer Zone (Zone Planting Summary). The Vicars Grove woodland will be encouraged/allowed to invade into the Buffer Zone as a semi-natural succession. This succession will be carefully monitored and managed to ensure a transitional zone between pasturelands and woodlands, thus ensuring maximum diversity.

Each Buffer Zone is sub-divided into an A and B sub-zone. These smaller zones are to allow Rabbit Proof Fencing (RPF) to be utilised if appropriate. Once the smaller sub-zone planting is established, the RPF may be moved to the next sub-zone.

Attention must be given to the planting of specific tree species within the Buffer Zone to ensure that as they grow their crowns do not spread to allow horses to graze from them. Horses and ponies should not be put at risk from the planting scheme in the Buffer Zone. Careful monitoring is required.

6.4.1 BZ1

On completion of the Restoration of Phase (One), the Buffer Zone area BZ1 will be prepared for grass seeding (Reference Document; Restoration Management Plan). EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils (Emorsgate Seeds) will be utilised throughout all the Buffer Zone planting including BZ1 (A and B).

6.4.2 BZ2

EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils (Emorsgate Seeds) will be utilised throughout all the Buffer Zone planting including BZ2 (A and B). Tree planting in this Zone (4/5 Hazel & replanting 4/5 saplings removed from bund) should encourage scalloping of the woodland edge.

6.4.3 BZ3

EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils (Emorsgate Seeds) will be utilised throughout all the Buffer Zone planting including BZ3 (A and B). Tree planting in this Zone (4/5 Elder & 4/5 saplings translocated from elsewhere on site) should encourage gentle scalloping of the woodland edge.

6.4.4 BZ4

EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils (Emorsgate Seeds) will be utilised throughout all the Buffer Zone planting including BZ4 (A and B). Tree planting in this Zone (4/5 Wild Cherry) should encourage gentle scalloping of the woodland edge.

6.4.5 BZ5

EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils (Emorsgate Seeds) will be utilised throughout all the Buffer Zone planting including BZ5 (A and B). Tree planting in this Zone (4/5 Dog Rose) should encourage scalloping of the woodland edge.

6.4.6 Bund Planting

It is recommended that the secondary, self-seeded trees be removed from certain bunded areas, to allow for the seeding of grasses and herbaceous flowering plants. It is considered that removing the young trees from these areas and improving the bunds to grassy/meadow banks will improve wildlife habitats and increase biodiversity.

When removing the young trees from the bunded zones the RPA of the mature trees in the woodland must be considered at all times.

Bunds will be sown with EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils (Emorsgate Wild Seeds).

6.5 Pasture Planting

Much consideration has been given into choosing the best pasture/meadow seed mix for the pasture planting, based on two key elements: biodiversity; and suitability for horse and pony grazing.

Pastures will be set out as restoration phases are completed. Pastures will be set out and delineated by post and rail fencing, with appropriate gating.

6.5.1 Phase 1

On completion of the Restoration of Phase one, including soil setting and compaction, a seed mix suitable for horse husbandry will be applied to this zone. The grass seeding will be for a mixed Long Term Grazing Ley, specifically without a Rye Grass, which is considered too aggressive to allow wild flowers to establish. The Grazing Ley will aim to include species such as: Meadow Fescue, Cocksfoot, Smooth Stalk Meadow Grass, Timothy, Chewing Fescue and mixed herbs (Chicory, Yarrow, Sheep's Burnett, Ribgrass). Bird scaring/deterrents may need to be employed during seeding.

6.5.2 Phase 2

The Phase 2 zone of the restoration will also utilise a Long Term Grazing Ley. It is suggested a varied seed mix be used to provide greater diversity if possible. Bird scaring/deterrents may need to be employed during seeding.

6.5.3 Phase 3

The Phase 3 zone of the restoration will also utilise a Long Term Grazing Ley mixture. It is suggested a varied seed mix be used to provide greater diversity if possible. Bird scaring/deterrents may need to be employed during seeding.

6.5.4 Phase 4

The Phase 3 zone of the restoration will also utilise a mixed Long Term Grazing Ley. It is suggested a varied seed mix be used to provide greater diversity if possible. Bird scaring/deterrents may need to be employed during seeding.

6.6 Planting Guidance

The following planting guidelines are recommended:

- Saplings brought in for planting should preferably be approximately 450mm in height
- All saplings should be bare-rooted or root-balled
- Unless very small, all trees will need to be staked and tied
- Plant four/five shrubs of the same species in a staggered row per linear metre
- Plant approximately 30cm apart
- Mulch at the base of the hedge after planting
- Protect from deer, rabbits and Grey Squirrels
- Planting should be undertaken during tree dormancy from November to March
- Newly planted trees need watering for three to five years (see Appendix ; Watering Guidelines)

6.7 Deer, Grey Squirrel and Rabbit Control

All trees, saplings and whips introduced as part of the planting scheme should be protected from deer, Grey Squirrel and rabbit damage. While it may be more difficult to protect against determined squirrels tree guards should protect against deer and rabbits. It is likely that rabbits will cause most serious damage to new planting (particularly grass/meadow seeding) if measures are not put in place.

Rabbit Proof Fencing (1.05m netting, 18 gauge x 31 mm hexagonal mesh*) should be employed to fully contain each new zone of planting within the Buffer Zone. Newly planted trees, saplings and whips should be protected with treeguards (Fig. 7).

It is recommended that Grey Squirrels and rabbits continue to be controlled through shooting throughout the planting and establishment phase. Further measures may need to be employed should suggested controls be insufficient.

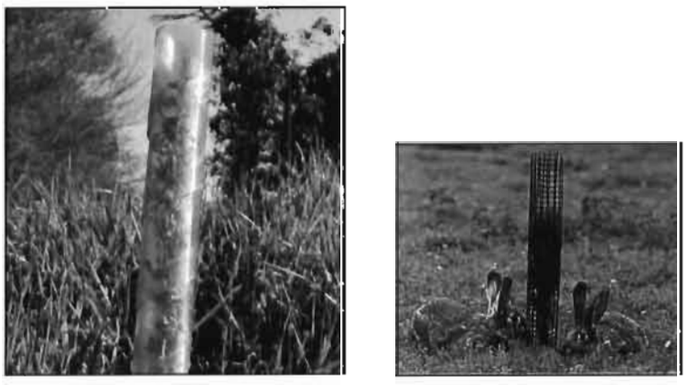

Figure 7: Individual Rabbit Proof Treeguards

The chemical repellent Aaprotect* may be used (against Winter browsing) if other methods of protection are ineffective.

It is unlikely that there will be any impact on planting from other wild mammal species, such as voles, hares, or badgers. There will be no impact from sheep, goats, pigs/boar, cattle or horses.

*The Research Agency of the Forestry Commission

6.8 Drought

In periods of extended drought it is essential to ensure that newly planted trees and saplings receive sufficient watering for survival. It is also suggested that monthly inspections of new planting switch to a fortnightly inspection regime during drought conditions.

6.9 Weed Control

Control of weeds is vital to the success of the planting scheme during planting and establishment. Weed control falls into two categories: chemical control; and cultural control.

Cultural control methods include:

- Autumn planting
- Sufficient ground preparation prior to planting
- Good quality tree/plant stock
- Species native to the environment/locality
- Mulching on planting (1.2m+ diameter)
- Closer spacing of planting
- Physical/mechanical weeding

Chemical controls are to be employed as a last resort and on expert advice.

6.10 Vandalism

The site has a lockable, gated entrance protected by two 24hr CCTV units. The site is always locked when unattended. It is unlikely that the planting should be interfered with or suffer vandalism.

6.11 Tree Care Guide

It is recommended that the Forestry Commission (England) "Tree Care Guide; a simple handbook for nurturing young trees", be referred to throughout planting, monitoring and maintenance.

7. Monitoring

7.1 Introduction

Monitoring of the Tree and Shrub Scheme is essential to ensure the best chances of its successful implementation. The monitoring of the Scheme should ensure that the aims of the scheme are being achieved, but also highlight possible revisions to the scheme.

7.2 Planting Maintenance

To ensure the establishment and maintenance of the Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme the following checks should be carried out to ensure the successful progression of the:

- Monthly visual inspection
    - Check wind firming
    - Check watering (See Appendix)
    - Check support stake and ties (loosen ties where appropriate)
    - Check for early signs of disease or predation
    - Check for deer, Grey Squirrel and rabbit damage
    - Check tree guards and pest controls
    - Ensure 1m weed free diameter surrounding plants/saplings
- Application of organic fertiliser if appropriate

7.3 Annual Review

It is suggested that a yearly review of the Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme be carried out. Findings of the Annual Review should be documented and, where appropriate, action taken to remedy any shortfalls.

Annual Review should include:

- Full review, zone by zone (using Baseline Data)
- Log all works carried out
- Fixed point photography
- Written account of changes in hedgerow structure
- Written account of levels of regeneration
- Written account of failures or less successful regeneration

The following works should also be carried out:

- Carry out pruning regime (after first frost), fertiliser application and disease remediation
- Removal of any dead, diseased, damaged or dying plants and replace
- Ensure 1m diameter weed-free around new planting

7.4 Five Year Review

It is suggested that a comprehensive review of the Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme be carried out after five years. The five year review should encompass a full evaluation of the success of the planting carried out across the site.

Where appropriate tree stakes, ties and guards could be removed as necessary.

7.5 Replanting and Remediation

Where planting fails, for any reason, a review should be carried out to identify the reasons for the planting failure, such as;

- Disease
- Inappropriate species choice for Pedology and Geology
- Predation
- Damage by deer and Grey Squirrels
- Vandalism
- Accidental Harm

When the failure cause has been established, replanting should take place as soon as appropriate (for season and species) taking into account previous planting failures.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 Introduction

As part of the Planning Conditions of the Decision Notice for HCC Application No: 1/2750-10 a Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme has been developed to improve the visual amenity of the site, to support the natural *flora* on site and to encourage greater biodiversity.

8.2 Recommendations

Regular monitoring of the Tree and Shrub Planting Scheme should be undertaken to ensure the aims are met, as set out in Section 7 of this document.

Planting/sowing times should be species specific, and completed during optimal season.

8.3 Conclusion

With careful management it is considered that the Vicars Grove site can significantly improve the biological diversity of the habitats on site as well as the visual amenity.

9. References

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Tree Care Guide (2011). A Simple Handbook for Nurturing Trees. Forestry Commission. England.

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Weed Control - Best Practice Guidance Note 11 (2006); Forest Research. Farnham, Surrey.

10. Appendix 1: Site Risk Assessment

Off-site/Desk-Top Risk Assessment			
Project name & reference	Vicars Grove 541	Site Location	Little Almshoe Lane, Nr Hitchin
Site description	Closed Inert Landfill sites		
Date	12/07/10		
Client H&S contact	Paul Smith	07973 827 309	
	Email: paulsmith.welwynservices@live.co.uk		
Local Information:			
Nearest A&E hospital location	Hertford A and E		
Environment: Yes/No Details			
Steep slopes	yes	Spoil heaps	
Water features	no		
Uneven or soft ground	yes	Poor capping	
Underground/confined spaces	no		
Liable to fire/flood, etc.	no		
Poor lighting	no		
Noise/vibration	no		
Hot/cold	no		
Urban/urban fringe area	no		
Hazardous Substances Yes/No Details			
Asbestos	no		
Hazardous waste	no		
Chemicals	no		
Dust	poss	On dry and windy days	
Biological agents	no		
Radiation	no		
Electricity	no		
Other (please specify)			
Site Use: Yes/No Details			
Site manned?	yes	During operations	
Public access/use	no		
History of antisocial/criminal use	no		
Construction work	yes	restoration	
Vehicles/Fork-lift present	yes	Lifting vehicles and transport vehicles	
Fixed Plant present	no		
Mobile plant present	yes	Crushers and screeners	
Survey Requirements and Site Access Yes/No Details			
Entry into roofs	no		
Entry into derelict/disused buildings	no		
Entry into underground structures	no		
Entry onto ladders/ scaffold	no		
Accessible parking	no		
Other hazards			
Landfill Gas	no		
Adders	no	None recorded on site or in close vicinity	
This Assessment carried out by:		Russell Carter	

11. Appendix 2: Zone Planting Summary

H1	Hedgerow Infilling	H2	Hedgerow Infilling
	2 Yew 2 Holly 2 Dogwood 2 Bird Cherry Remedial fencing works		4/5 Blackthorn 4/5 Dog Rose 4/5 Hazel 4/5 Crab Apple 4/5 Wild Cherry Remedial fencing works
B1	Bank		
	No Planting. Monitoring of Brambles.		

BZ1	Buffer Zone Succession	BZ2	Buffer Zone Succession
	EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils No tree planting in this zone Allow natural invasion from woodland		EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils (for Buffer and Bund Zones) 4/5 Hazel & replant 4/5 saplings removed from bund (block) Allow natural invasion from woodland
BZ3	Buffer Zone Succession	BZ4	Buffer Zone Succession
	EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils 4/5 Elder & replant 4/5 saplings removed from elsewhere on site (block) Allow natural invasion from woodland		EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils 4/5 Wild Cherry (block) Allow natural invasion from woodland
BZ5	Buffer Zone Succession		
	EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils 4/5 Dog Rose (block) Allow natural invasion from woodland		

P1	Pasture Development	P2	Pasture Development
	Long Term Grazing Ley		Long Term Grazing Ley
P3	Pasture Development	P4	Pasture Development
	Long Term Grazing Ley		Long Term Grazing Ley

13. Appendix 3: Planting Schedule

1. Tree Planting: Late Winter* – early Spring (for all species listed in this planting scheme; greater flexibility with the Yew trees).

2. Grass Seeding: Optimal months: March-April and/or August/September (but there is some flexibility around these timings). Control of predation from birds, rabbits and deer will be essential.

    i. Prepare zone, cultivate and allow to fallow if possible
    ii. Prepare topsoil
    iii. Cultivate to 10cm
    iv. Create a surface tilth
    v. Sow
    vi. Monitor and maintain

*The ground must not be frozen

14. Appendix 4: Species List

Tree/Shrub	Latin Name
Bird Cherry	*Prunus padus*
Blackthorn[1]	*Prunus spinosa*
Bramble[1]	*Rubus fruticosus*
Crab Apple[1]	*Malus sylvestris*
Dog Rose*[1]	*Rosa canina*
Dogwood[1]	*Cornus sanguinea*
Elder*[1]	*Sambucus nigra*
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*
Hawthorn*[1]	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hazel*[1]	*Corylus avellana*
Holly[1]	*Ilex aquifolium*
Wild Cherry[1]	*Prunus avium*
Yew	*Taxus baccata*
Hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus*
Grass Mix	
Emorsgate Seeds EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils www.wildseeds.co.uk	
*Bat-friendly plants [1] Dormouse-friendly plants	

Suggested Species List for Long Term Grazing Ley

Species	Variety
Meadow fescue	Rossa
Smooth stalk meadow grass	Sobra
Timothy	Promesse
Cocksfoot	Prarial
Creeping red fescue	Coral
Sheep's Fesuce	
Rough Stalk meadow Grass	
Chewings fescue	Wilma
Mixed herbs	
	Chicory
	Sheep's burnet
	Sheep's Parsley
	Ribgrass
	Yarrow

EM5 Seed/Species Mix

%	Wild Flowers	Latin Name
0.5	Yarrow*[2]	*Achillea millefolium*
2	Common Knapweed*[2]	*Centaurea nigra*
2	Lady's Bedstraw*[2]	*Galium verum*
0.5	Meadow Cranesbill*[2]	*Geranium pratense*
1	Field Scabious*[2]	*Knautia arvensis*
0.5	Meadow Vetchling*[2]	*Lathyrus pratensis*
0.5	Rough Hawkbit*[2]	*Leontodon hispidus*
1.2	Oxeye Daisy*[2]	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
2	Birdsfoot Trefoil*[2]	*Lotus corniculatus*
0.5	Musk Mallow*[2]	*Malva moschata*
0.5	Ribwort Plantain*[2]	*Plantago lanceolata*
1.3	Cowslip*[2]	*Primula veris*
2	Selfheal*[2]	*Prunella vulgaris*
2.5	Meadow Buttercup*[2]	*Ranunculus acris*
1.5	Yellow Rattle*[2]	*Rhinanthus minor*
0.5	Common Sorrel*[2]	*Rumex acetosa*
1	Bladder Campion*[2]	*Silene vulgaris*
20		

%	Grasses	Latin name
10	Common Bent	*Agrostis capillaris*
2	Sweet Vernal-grass (w)	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*
32	Crested Dogstail	*Cynosurus cristatus*
10	Sheep's Fescue (w)	*Festuca ovina*
18	Slender-creeping Red-fescue	*Festuca rubra*
6	Smaller Cat's-tail	*Phleum bertolonii*
2	Yellow Oat-grass (w)	*Trisetum flavescens*
80		

*Bat-friendly plants
[2] Bumblebee-friendly plants

www.wildseed.co.uk

15. Appendix 5: Watering Guidelines

1. Watering should take place in the morning or evening to avoid evaporation.
2. In Spring and Summer water new plants as often as possible.
3. Within reason, it is difficult to 'over water' newly planted trees (greater care required for saplings and whips).
4. Adjust watering regime to compensate for the weather conditions; drought – increase watering; wet weather conditions – decrease watering.
5. Watering Guidelines per week:

Height	1.3-2.4m	2.4-3m	2.7-3.2m	3.2-3.6m
Girth	6cm	6-8cm	8-10cm	10-12cm
Litres	30	35	45	55
	These figures are for guidance only[1]			

[1] Based on Forestry Commission (England) guidance

16. Appendix 6: Detailed Tree and Shrub Plan

BZ1. Buffer Zone 1 (A and B)

EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils

No tree planting in this zone

Allow natural invasion from woodland

BZ2. Buffer Zone 2 (A and B)

EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils (for Buffer and Bund Zones)

4/5 Hazel & replant 4/5 saplings removed from bund (block)

Allow natural invasion from woodland

BZ3. Buffer Zone 3 (A and B)

EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils

4/5 Elder & replant 4/5 saplings removed from elsewhere on site (block)

Allow natural invasion from woodland

BZ4. Buffer Zone 4 (A and B)

EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils

4/5 Wild Cherry (block)

Allow natural invasion from woodland

BZ5. Buffer Zone 5 (A and B)

EM5 Meadow Mix for Loamy Soils

4/5 Dog Rose (block)

Allow natural invasion from woodland

B1. Bank

No Planting.

Monitoring of Brambles.

H1. Hedgerow Infilling

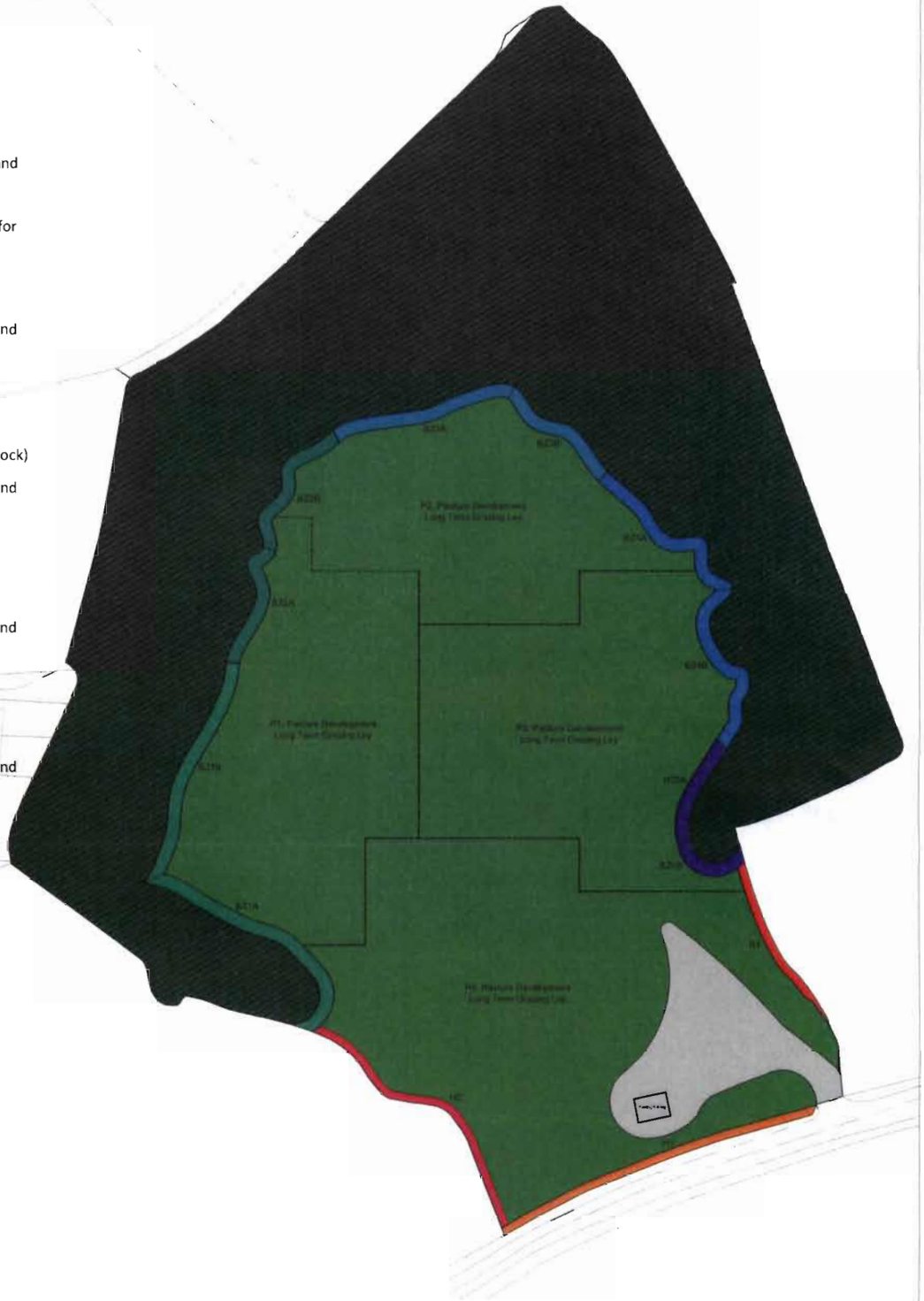
2 Yew
2 Holly
2 Dogwood
2 Bird Cherry

Remedial fencing works

H2. Hedgerow Infilling

4/5 Blackthorn
4/5 Dog Rose
4/5 Hazel
4/5 Crab Apple
4/5 Wild Cherry

Remedial fencing works



KEY:

- Buffer Zone 1 - BZ1 (A and B)
- Buffer Zone 2 - BZ2 (A and B)
- Buffer Zone 3 - BZ3 (A and B)
- Buffer Zone 4 - BZ4 (A and B)
- Buffer Zone 5 - BZ5 (A and B)
- Bank 1 - B1
- Hedgerow 1 - H1
- Hedgerow 2 - H2
- Hardstanding
- Pasture Land
- Semi Natural Ancient Woodland

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VICARS GROVE INERT LANDFILL SITE

TREE & SHRUB PLANTING

Scale:	Drawn by:	Date:
NTS	BLM	June '11

Drawing No: 541/PAPP/TSP1