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HILLBURY CARE HOME
2 HILLBURY ROAD
WREXHAM
LL13 7ET

LANDSCAPE & BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Report by:

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Chartered Arboriculturist

Client	**Pendine Park Care Organisation Ltd**
Planning Authority	**Wrexham County Borough Council**
Grid Reference	**SJ333493**
Dates of Surveys	**29 July 2026**
Reference	**092026/LBEMP/MK**

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1.0 SUMMARY

A comprehensive landscaping scheme is required to be submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

This 10 year Landscape Management Plan will introduce 1 No. Aspen (*Populus tremula*), 1 No. Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris* 'John Downie'), 1 No. Hupeh Rowan (*Sorbus hupehensis*), 1 No. Judas Tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*), 1 No. Katsura (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*), 1 No. Paperbark Maple (*Acer griseum*), 1 No. Prunus Pandora (*Prunus* 'Pandora'), 1 No. Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*), 1 No. Upright Cherry (*Prunus* 'Amanogawa'), 1 No. Upright Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia* 'Autumn Spire'), 1 No. Upright Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* x *grandiflora* 'Robin Hill') and 1 No. Upright Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette').

The new tree planting will help provide screening on the Southeast, South and West of the development site, as well as improving the amenity value, enhancing the wildlife habitat, promoting sustainability and helping to fight climate change. The fruit/berries of the new trees will provide a food source for birds and other wildlife.

Additional biodiversity enhancements in the form of 1 x woodcrete tree-hollow type bat box (Schwegler 2FN bat box) and a range of 4 x woodcrete bird boxes [26mm diam. hole, 32mm diam. hole, Robin/Wren and open-fronted Blackbird nesting boxes] will be installed in suitable existing mature trees on the site.

A hedgehog house will be installed in the wooded area near the South of the site.

If the client is unable to carry out the landscaping work themselves, it is recommended that a suitably qualified and insured arboricultural or horticultural contractor be instructed to carry out the tree planting work, so that the work can be carried out to comply with Industry Best Practice [to conform to B.S.8545 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations' (2014)] and to ensure a consistency in standards of work. A post-planting maintenance programme (watering, weeding, check stakes/tree ties & adjust as necessary, fertilising, formative pruning) must be implemented to ensure the trees successfully establish. If any of the trees fail within the first ten years after planting, replacement trees will be planted to ensure the landscaping plan is fulfilled.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Brief

Stephen Cutmore BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, VETcert Consulting Level was instructed by Mario Kreft, Pendine Park Care Organisation Ltd, to prepare a Landscape Management Plan for the proposed development at Hillbury Care Home. 2 Hillbury Road, Wrexham, LL13 7ET [OS Ref: SJ333493].

The definition of the assignment was to:

1. Prepare a 10 year Landscape Management Plan with SMART targets which are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and within a specified timeframe.

2. Provide specific details on tree planting.

3. Provide specific details on provision of bird nesting opportunities.

4. Provide specific details on other ecological improvement measures.

5. Provide a mechanism to ensure that the Management Plan is implemented and able to be audited.

2.2 Purpose of this Landscape Management Plan

The purpose of this Landscape Management Plan is to describe the specific tasks required, in a timeframe and to provide a mechanism by which the plan is implemented and a means of auditing that the work is carried out.

2.3 Scope of Landscape Management Plan

Dates of consultation.
The initial field examination was made on 29 July 2026. Observations and conclusions are as of that date.

Limit of scope.
This is solely a Landscape and Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan and cannot comment on topics outside this discipline. If additional advice is required, it is strongly recommended that other professionals are consulted e.g. Structural Engineers/Surveyors or Solicitors.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION (continued)

2.4 Relevant background information

A planning application has been submitted to convert the existing chapel to 8 Nos. ensuite bedrooms and erect a link extension at Hillbury Care Home. 2 Hillbury Road, Wrexham, LL13 7ET [OS Ref: SJ333493]. The planners require a Landscape and Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan and a Green Infrastructure Statement to accompany the application.

2.5 Tree identification and location

The site is located at Hillbury Care Home. 2 Hillbury Road, Wrexham, LL13 7ET [OS Ref: SJ333493].

2.6 Qualifications

Stephen Cutmore is a Chartered Arboriculturist (Institute of Chartered Foresters), with over forty years' experience in the arboricultural and forestry industry and within that time over thirty years' experience as an arboricultural consultant. Full details of my qualifications and experience entitling me to give expert opinion evidence are in Appendix 5.

2.7 Copyright

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3.0 DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Site visits

The initial field examination was made on 29 July 2026. Observations and conclusions are as of that date.

3.2 Site Description

The site has existing buildings used as a residential care home, set within landscaped gardens.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING

4.1 Increasing species diversity

A typical respond of many ecologists is that new planting must be comprised of entirely native species. The classification list of 'UK native' species trees and shrubs was compiled largely based on pollen counts in soil core samples. Recent research by specialists such as Frans Vera and Prof. Bob Spicer, question some interpretations of this 'list', especially when 50% of so-called native species are not wind pollinated, but are insect pollinated and therefore only produce very small amounts of pollen (so would have only minute quantities of pollen in the records). Large areas of the UK are unsuitable for extracting soil core samples for pollen analysis, yet the 'baseline' data from a specific area are assumed to apply to the entire UK. Recent research looked at insect remains in core samples, rather than pollen grains and discovered remains of insects during the entire period (from circa 9000 years ago to present day), that are specifically associated with certain tree species. This research gives new understanding of which tree species (and invertebrates) have been present in the period since the last Ice Age.

There is a wealth of peer-reviewed scientific evidence regarding Climate Change, published in many scientific journals, and *The Tree Care Manual* (2026) written by Kenton Rogers & Tony Kirkham [former Head of Arboretum, Gardens & Horticultural Services, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew], (published by Arb Ass). The fact is that many so-called 'native' species of tree will not be able to cope with the additional stresses, which the projected climatic change that the UK is expected to experience, will bring in the form of increasing temperatures and reduced rainfall. Many 'native' species trees, if they do manage to survive to maturity, will not thrive in the changing environment and therefore will not provide their full potential of environmental benefits (carbon sequestration, flood alleviation etc.).

'*Tree Species Selection for Green Infrastructure: A Guide for Specifiers*', written by Hirons and Sjomans (2019), (published by Trees and Design Action Group) emphasises selecting species according to functional traits and future site conditions, rather than just origin and that 'effective tree selection requires "foresight, not hindsight".

Specifying 'native' species only in landscape planting plans therefore appears to be very short-sighted, especially when many 'native' trees are insufficiently adapted to future conditions and have already declined in condition during the extreme heatwaves the UK experienced during the past few summers.

The other false thinking is that 'native' UK species trees always provide more benefit to wildlife. An example is Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), classified as a 'native' UK species, which supports fewer invertebrate species than the so-called 'non-native', (but certainly naturalised) Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). The 'native' Common Yew (*Taxus baccata*) only supports 6 species of foliage invertebrates, much less than 'non-native' Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*).

In light of the above information, the tree species to be established will be a compromise of both 'native' and 'non-native' species, to provide species diversity and resilience and benefits for wildlife.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING

4.1 Increasing species diversity

This 10 year Landscape Management Plan will introduce 1 No. Aspen (*Populus tremula*), 1 No. Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris* 'John Downie'), 1 No. Hupeh Rowan (*Sorbus hupehensis*), 1 No. Judas Tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*), 1 No. Katsura (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*), 1 No. Paperbark Maple (*Acer griseum*), 1 No. Prunus Pandora (*Prunus* 'Pandora'), 1 No. Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*), 1 No. Upright Cherry (*Prunus* 'Amanogawa'), 1 No. Upright Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia* 'Autumn Spire'), 1 No. Upright Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* x *grandiflora* 'Robin Hill') and 1 No. Upright Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette').

The new tree planting will help provide screening on the Southeast, South and West of the development site, as well as improving the amenity value, enhancing the wildlife habitat, promoting sustainability and helping to fight climate change. The fruit/berries of the new trees will provide a food source for birds and other wildlife.

If the client is unable to carry out the landscaping work themselves, it is recommended that a suitably qualified and insured arboricultural or horticultural contractor be instructed to carry out the tree planting work, so that the work can be carried out to comply with Industry Best Practice [to conform to B.S.8545 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations' (2014)] and to ensure a consistency in standards of work. A post-planting maintenance programme (watering, weeding, check stakes/tree ties & adjust as necessary, fertilising, formative pruning) must be implemented to ensure the trees successfully establish.

The new planting will be carried out in Year 1 (1st planting season after completion of construction activities). If any of the trees fail within the first ten years after planting, replacement trees will be planted to ensure the landscaping plan is fulfilled.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING (continued)

4.2 Tree planting specifications

Many planted trees fail to successfully establish in the landscape due to several reasons: lack of uncompacted soil of a sufficient volume [with poor structure, poor water holding capacity and little or no soil biology], poor planting technique, vandalism (intentional and unintentional), poor drainage, drought (lack of adequate irrigation), wrong tree species selected for the site and infrastructure remediation damage (roots cut to resolve a trip hazard/displacement of kerbs etc.).

For trees to successfully establish and grow to attain their full potential, thus delivering numerous benefits, the three key issues are preparing the soil in the planting pit/site, planting the tree correctly and providing sufficient aftercare.

4.2.1 Details of soil preparation

The soil where the landscape planting is to be carried out is likely to be compacted, due to the proposed construction works and hard landscaping works to be carried out on the site. The soil in the planting pits/planting strips should be mechanically decompacted by either digging (using a small excavator or by hand digging), or by using an Airspade/Soil Pick [compressed air excavation tool] to break up the compacted soil to a minimum depth of 0.5m. Alternatively, if the topsoil contains a lot of building rubble and other debris, remove the topsoil to 0.5m depth and replace with new clean topsoil [to comply with BS3882: 2015 (as amended) British Standard Topsoil].

The soil in the planting pits/planting strips should then be improved by incorporating Carbon Gold enriched biochar soil improver and tree fertilizer. These products contain a cocktail of beneficial bacteria, ecto & endo mycorrhizae (increases water and soluble nutrient uptake by the tree roots), seaweed extract and beneficial *Trichoderma* fungi strains (protect the tree roots from attack from pathogenic fungi species)].

Plain (non-enriched) biochar does not provide the habitat within its structure to support beneficial bacteria and mycorrhizae fungi and also, due to the small particle size [compared to Carbon Gold products], it will breakdown rapidly, so any benefit will be short-term and frequent re-application will be required. Poorly made biochar can also contain high levels of PAHs, PCBs and heavy metals, which are all carcinogenic compounds.

Carbon Gold enriched biochar soil improver and tree fertilizer products have been proven (through numerous tests and scientific field trials) to support soil biology, improve the water and air holding capacity of the soil, helps to improve soil structure (to benefit aeration and drainage) and improves the cycle of soluble nutrients release into the soil (for the tree roots to absorb). As enriched biochar persists in the soil for years, it will only require one application. The mortality rate of the newly planted trees will be significantly lowered (or eliminated) and the new trees will establish well, with increased overall growth and improved plant health.

Whilst enriched biochar is not cheap, the cost of replacing failed trees is far more expensive than establishing them well the first time, by incorporating the beneficial products.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING (continued)

4.2 Tree planting specifications

Planting specifications for the different types of tree stock are detailed below. All newly planted trees must be checked regularly during their first season, especially after windy conditions.

4.2.2 Timing

- Bare root and rootballed stock - September to April inclusive.
- Container grown stock including "Airpot" material- September to May inclusive.
- Preference for planting is during the autumn/early winter period.
- Planting should never be carried out during periods of hard frost or when snow is on the ground.

4.2.3 Pre-planting care

Check the trees on delivery to ensure that the correct species and numbers have been supplied. Carefully check the condition of trees for damage/pests/disease before accepting delivery. Do not accept sub-standard stock which is highly likely to fail when planted out. It is essential that tree stock is properly transported and stored before planting out. The roots of barerooted stock must be kept moist and covered at all times, to prevent the fine root hairs from drying out. Keep the trees in the plastic bag until the moment you are ready for planting. When transporting/storing bags, stack upright in a single layer and keep away from rodents (voles, mice, rabbits etc.). Cover larger sized stock with a tarpaulin when transporting/storing to prevent water loss via transpiration from leaves due to the wind. Water containerised or container grown stock the day before planting.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING (continued)

4.2 Tree planting specifications

4.2.4 Notch planting

Forest whips/hedging plants are usually supplied as barerooted stock. A 1+1 has been grown in a nursery bed for a year then transplanted and grown for another year. A 1 u 1 has been grown for a year, then undercut and grown for another year**.** The reason for transplanting or undercutting is to promote a fibrous, branching root system, which will sustain the tree when it is planted out.

First clear any vegetation with the spade to create a bare soil planting area. Make a T cut, by pushing the spade into the ground then making a second cut at 90° [see *Figure 1*]. Lever the spade back and twist to one side to open a notch into which the tree can be slid into position and pulled up slightly to spread the roots. Gently firm down the soil with your boot, to close the notch, taking care not to scrape the bark on the stem.

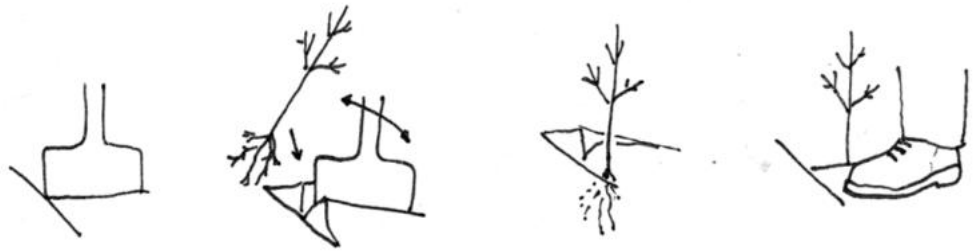


Figure 1: Notch planting technique for forest whips.

4.2.5 Cell-grown plugs

Cell-grown trees are one-year old seedlings grown in special tall, narrow pots (plugs) which promote good downward growth without spiralling. Once roots start to grow spirally inside a pot they tend to continue growing spirally even when planted out.

An ordinary planting spade can be used, but utilising a specialist 'spear' is easier and it makes a correct sized hole for the plug. Clear any vegetation to prepare a bare soil planting area. Insert the spear vertically then push it back and forth slightly, before twisting through 180° and remove [see *Figure 2*]. Carefully position the plug in the hole, making sure the top of the plug is 12mm (1/2") below the soil surface. Insert the spear 5cm (2") from the plant and pull the handle towards you, to the spear firms the soil at the base of the plug. Then push the handle away from you to firm the soil at the top of the plug. It is important that there is good contact between the sides of the plug and the soil so the plug does not dry out. Cover the top of the plug with a handful of soil before gently firming the soil with your boot, taking care not to damage the plant.

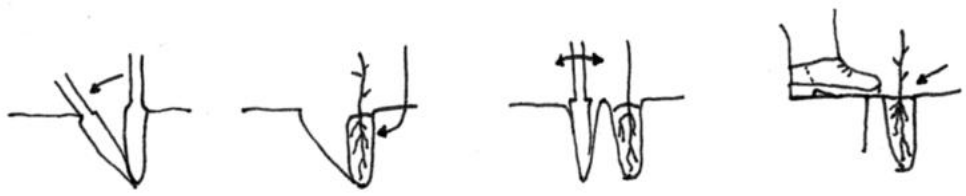


Figure 2: Cell-grown plug planting technique.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING (continued)

4.2 Tree planting specifications

4.2.6 Tree pits

For larger tree stock (rootballed, containerised or container grown), a tree pit should be prepared.

If planting into grass, a circle of turf will be removed, 1.5m diameter, minimum: increase diameter for larger trees. The turf can be placed inverted into the bottom of the tree pit once it is dug. A square hole will be dug within the circle, to a depth of the rootball or a minimum of 300mm, i.e. a spit depth. Research has shown that wide rather than deep planting holes result in better tree establishment, therefore dig the hole twice as wide as the rootball [see *Figures 3 and 4*]. It is also thought that root penetration outside the tree pit is quicker and easier through the corners of a square hole rather than a round hole. For semi-mature trees, the tree circle will be a minimum of 3m diameter and the depth of the rootball. Soil removed from the tree pit will be put back and no new soils will replace the backfill removed.



Figure 3: Tree pit for barerooted stock.



Figure 4: Tree pit for containerised or container-grown tree stock.

The tree should be placed upright in the centre of the tree pit and the roots spread out around the hole in order to encourage them to grow out to the corners of the square pit. Where plants have been grown in containers, the container should be removed and the roots should be teased out and encouraged to grow outwards.

For rootballed stock the wire netting should be removed and the hessian removed from the top and partway down the sides of the rootball. Planting depth is critical; planting too deep is the cause for a high percentage of tree planting failures. The root collar/hypocotyl should be level with the surrounding ground. By using the shallow planting method, it is unnecessary to allow for settlement. A mycorrhizal inoculant can be added to the area around the roots prior to back filling; the application rates will depend on the product in use at the time and the size of the tree to be planted.

As the pit is backfilled with soil, gently shake barerooted stock, to ensure the soil settles around the roots. The pit should be backfilled in shallow layers and should be firmed evenly around the roots of the tree. Care should be taken not to compact directly on or around the roots. Brittle-rooted plants such as magnolias can be damaged by heavy firming and are best settled by light kneading or watering in. If the site is thought to have poor, dry soil conditions, a water retentive material/agricultural polymer can be incorporated into the backfill at a rate of 160 grammes per planting hole. It is important that any water retentive material is thoroughly mixed before back filling, to avoid swelling and subsequent heave of the plant. Note: If the tree requires supporting with stakes and tree ties, don't completely backfill the hole. Drive the stake into the bottom of the pit on the windward side of the tree, using a fencing mallet or a post-knocker, as close as possible to the rootball without damaging it. The stake should finish at a height no more than one third of the height of the tree.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING (continued)

4.3 Tree support

A stake will only be used where deemed necessary, dependent on nursery stock size. Larger heavy standard rootballed stock will be supported by underground anchors. Where the root size of a newly planted tree and cane does not provide adequate anchorage or support, the use of a short stake and a single tie will be used wherever possible. The stake will be round and extend to one third of the overall tree height, (see *Figure 5*). Fit the tree tie loosely around the tree (no more than 30mm from the top of the stake) to form a figure of eight, or have a spacer between the tree and stake to prevent chafing. Most tree ties will need nailing to the stake to stop them slipping. Leave approximately 5mm of the nail protruding to allow for easy adjustment during the growing season. Buckle ends should be against the stake, not the tree. Check the stake and tie frequently, adjusting as required. Once the tree is securely anchored by its roots, (typically by the beginning of the second growing season), the tree tie should be removed to avoid constricting the expanding stem.

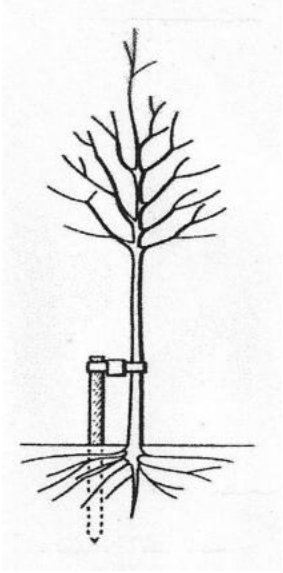


Figure 5: Low short staking technique.

Where it is not possible to use a single stake, i.e. a rootballed tree or bent trunks, oblique stakes or crossbar staking can be used (see *Figure 6*).

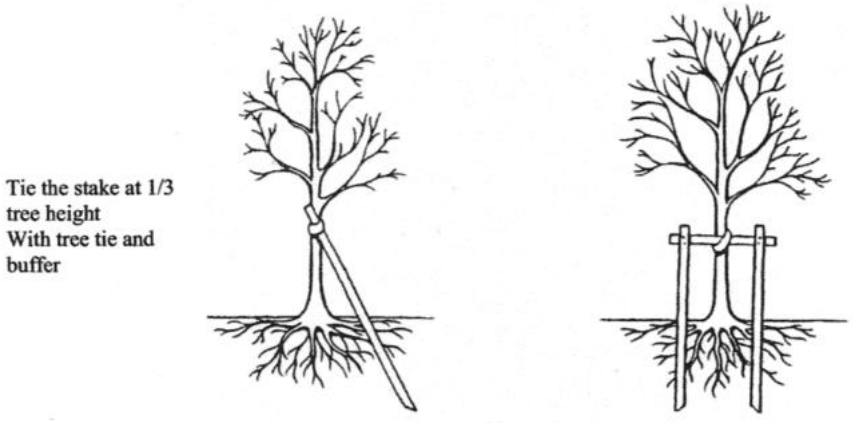


Figure 6: Oblique and crossbar staking techniques.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING (continued)

4.4 Pest Protection

Trees can be fitted with a spiral guard or tree shelter for protection from voles, rabbits, hares and squirrels (see *Figure 7*). When fitting protection, the base can be gently pushed into the soil, (taking care not to damage the tree) to prevent voles etc. from gaining access to the tree. The tree protection must be checked for expansion regularly and removed or adjusted appropriately.



Figure 7: Tree shelter installed on a forest whip.



Figure 8: Spiral guards and bamboo canes installed on forest whips planted as a hedge.

Hedging plants can be fitted with a spiral guard for protection from voles, rabbits, hares and squirrels (see *Figure 8*). Alternatively hedge plants can be protected with quill guards. When fitting protection, the base can be gently pushed into the soil, (taking care not to damage the tree) to prevent voles etc. from gaining access to the tree. The tree protection must be checked for expansion regularly and removed or adjusted appropriately.

4.5 Mulching

Weed competition can seriously affect the health of newly planted trees. To suppress weeds, a 75mm thick layer of organic mulch (e.g. composted woodchip), should be applied to the soil surface. The mulch layer will also benefit the tree by helping to retain soil moisture during periods of hot, dry weather and protecting roots during periods of frost. The organic mulch also encourages soil micro-organisms (e.g. earthworms), which will incorporate the organic matter down into the topsoil, aiding soil structure, drainage and release of essential nutrients.

If planting is carried out during a dry period, ensure that the newly planted tree is well irrigated prior to applying the mulch. [Note: Small forest whips can have plastic or natural mulch mats installed at planting]. For larger sized stock, the tree circle should be mulched with a 75mm (3") layer of woodchip mulch, taking care not place it too close to the root collar, or 'volcanoing' around the base as this will cause the bark to rot and invasion by disease. Ensure that a space of a minimum of 100mm is left free of mulch around the root collar to avoid contact of the mulch with the trunk.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING (continued)

4.6 Aftercare

Where tree support was required (stakes/ties), once root anchorage has developed, the stake and tie should be removed. Provided the soil conditions are suitable for root growth, this period should be no more than 18 months, (usually remove at the start of the second growing season after planting). It is important to check tree ties regularly, especially after windy periods and adjust as necessary.

Any new trees that fail should be replaced with a tree of the same species and size. Any replacement trees should be protected and mulched in the same way as the initial tree planting.

Adequate irrigation is essential in order for newly planted trees to successfully establish. It is recommended that hydration bags are used (slow release watering over a 3-5 day period, then refill the bag with water), (see *Figure 9*), or that an irrigation system is installed around the rootball during planting, where water is poured into a coiled perforated drainage pipe, fitted with a lockable cap (see *Figure 10*).



Figure 9: Hydration bag.



Figure 10: RootRain Urban irrigation system.

For agricultural polymers to be of benefit to the survival and growth of newly planted trees, a regular input of water is required in order to 'recharge' the product, therefore regular irrigation must be carried out during periods of drought. Young trees will only be fed (if needed) from their second growing season in-situ every year until their fifth year. Organic fertilizer is used at approx. 40 grammes per tree.

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4.0 TREE PLANTING (continued)

4.6 Aftercare

The tree circle will be kept clear of weeds at all times, as competition for moisture and nutrients reduces survival and growth of newly planted trees. Effective weed control must therefore be regularly carried out to free the tree roots from this competition. Woodchip mulches are quite effective, but usually need to be complimented by hand weeding, or spraying with an Approved Label herbicide, by a suitably qualified operator.

From the second growing season after planting, larger tree stock (feathered/half-standard/standard/heavy standard) can begin to be formative pruned [in accordance with BS3998 'Recommendations for Tree Work', 2010] to remove dead/diseased/damaged branches and selective pruning to develop a strong framework of branches for future growth.

5.0 PROVISION OF BIRD NESTING OPPORTUNITIES

5.1 Bird nesting boxes

To provide an immediate improvement, a range of 4 Nos. woodcrete bird boxes [26mm diam. hole, 32mm diam. hole, Robin/Wren and open-fronted Blackbird nesting boxes] will be installed in suitable existing mature trees on the site. The bird boxes will be installed at 2m+ height, to avoid predators. The bird boxes will be orientated to face between North and East, to avoid the predominant South-westerly wind blowing into the entrance holes.

6.0 ECOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS

6.1 Bat boxes

Provision of bat roost habitat will be made through installing 1 No. woodcrete tree-hollow type bat box (Schwegler 2FN bat box) in a suitable existing mature tree on the site. The bat box will be installed at 3m+ height to avoid predators. The bat box will be orientated to face between South and West, to obtain maximum solar radiation.

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6.0 ECOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS (continued)

6.2 Other ecological benefits

By planting a range of new tree species, which will increase the diversity of the tree population mix, new food sources can be provided for birds and other wildlife in the form of berries and fruits. The new trees will also provide habitat for foraging bats.

A hedgehog house will be installed in the wooded area near the South of the site.

7.0 MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTING PLAN

7.1 Responsibility for implementing plan

Pendine Park Care Organisation Ltd will be responsible for implementing the landscape plan and implementing a post-planting maintenance schedule (watering, weeding, check stakes/tree ties & adjust as necessary, fertilising, formative pruning), in order to successfully establish the new trees/hedges in the landscape.

7.2 Contractor

If the client is unable to carry out the landscaping work themselves, it is recommended that a suitably qualified and insured arboricultural or horticultural contractor be instructed to carry out the tree planting work, so that the work can be carried out to comply with Industry Best Practice [to conform to B.S.8545 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations' (2014)] and to ensure a consistency in standards of work. A post-planting maintenance programme (watering, weeding, check stakes/tree ties & adjust as necessary, fertilising, formative pruning) must be implemented to ensure the trees successfully establish. If any of the trees fail within the first ten years after planting, replacement trees will be planted to ensure the landscaping plan is fulfilled.

7.3 Appraisal of the tree population and preparation of a new Landscape Management Plan

In Year 10 of this management plan, the trees on the site should be assessed and the previous works appraised. A new management plan should be developed, to ensure the continued retention of tree cover on the site. The plan should detail strategies to achieve the objective of nurturing a diverse, species-rich, uneven age structure tree population, which benefits both the local community and the wildlife that live there.

Written and compiled by

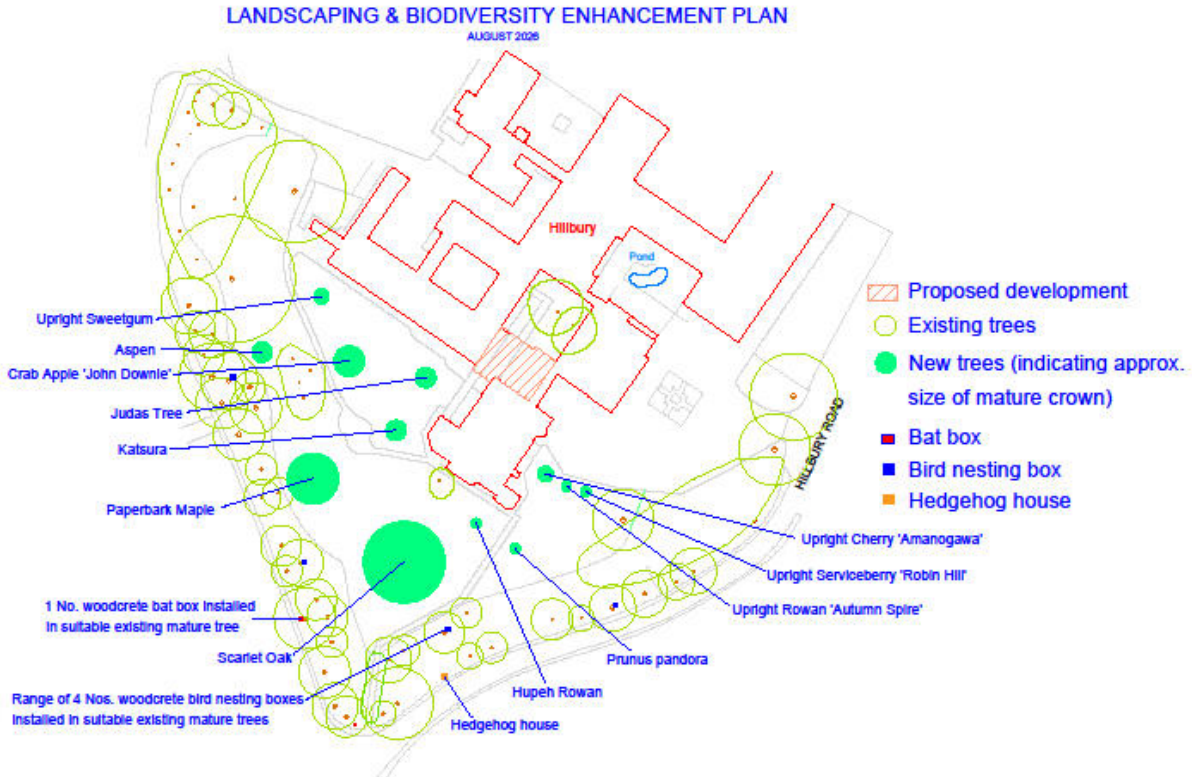
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Stephen Cutmore BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, VETcert Consulting Level
Chartered Arboriculturist
Licenced Bat Worker (S094836/1), Licenced Amphibian Worker (S095320/1)

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APPENDIX 1 – Site plan (to scale)

Please also see larger pdf version of site plan provided with report, so you can zoom in to see the detail more clearly.



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APPENDIX 2 – Landscape management plan (Initial tree planting work)

The new tree planting work shall be carried out in the first planting season (Oct-March) following the completion of the construction works. Any tree failures within the 10-year period are to be replaced with a tree of the same size and species.

and 1 No. Upright Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette').

	Year 1
Task	
Plant 12 Nos. new Standard sized stock trees (1 No. Aspen, 1 No. Crab Apple 'John Downie', 1 No. Hupeh Rowan, 1 No. Judas Tree, 1 No. Katsura, 1 No. Paperbark Maple, 1 No. Prunus 'Pandora', 1 No. Scarlet Oak, 1 No. Upright Cherry 'Amanogawa', 1 No. Upright Rowan 'Autumn Spire', 1 No. Upright Serviceberry 'Robin Hill', 1 No. Upright Sweetgum 'Slender Silhouette'), on the site. Select barerooted or rootballed stock (as available). If Standard sized stock unavailable select feathered sized stock. Provide support and protection for new trees.	•
Carry out routine tree maintenance aftercare (weeding, 'beating up', check stakes/ties & adjust as necessary, watering, fertilising, formative pruning).	•
Install 4 x woodcrete bird boxes (1 x 26mm diam. hole, 1 x 32mm diam. hole, 1 x Robin/Wren and 1 x open-fronted nesting boxes) in suitable mature trees on the site.	•
Install 1 x woodcrete Schwegler 2FN bat box in a suitable mature tree on the site.	•
All new trees/hedges/shrubs to have 75mm layer of organic mulch applied to soil surface.	•

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APPENDIX 2 – Landscape management plan (maintenance work)

Year 2 after one year of completion of construction works.
Any tree failures within the 10-year period are to be replaced with a tree of the same size and species.

Task	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Carry out routine tree maintenance aftercare (weeding, 'beating up', check stakes/ties & adjust as necessary, watering, fertilising, formative pruning).	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Licenced bat worker to check bat box.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Qualified Arboriculturalist to carry out tree safety survey and provide report with management recommendations.				•					•
Carry out recommended works in tree safety report	•			•			•		
Re-assess trees on site and prepare new management plan.									•

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APPENDIX 3 – Bird nesting boxes



Figure 11: Seville woodstone nesting box 32mm hole.



Figure 12: NT woodstone nesting box 26mm hole.



Figure 13: NT Robin & Wren nest box.



Figure 14: Alicante open nesting box.

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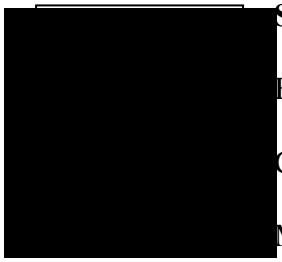
APPENDIX 4 – Bat boxes



Figure 15: Schwegler woodcrete 2FN bat box.

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APPENDIX 5 – Consultant Profile



Stephen Cutmore

BSc (Hons) Arboriculture & Urban Forestry

Chartered Arboriculturist

Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (Professional 772508)

Institute of Chartered Foresters Registered Consultant

Member of the Arboricultural Association (Professional 3755)

Stephen Cutmore has over forty years' experience in the arboricultural and forestry industry and during that time over thirty years' experience as an arboricultural consultant.

He has specialist knowledge in advanced inspections of hazard trees, utilising hi-tech specialist equipment (Picus Sonic Tomograph, Picus Treetronic, IML Resistograph PD400 microdrill, IML Fractometer, Picus Wind Motion Sensors, Fakopp DynaTree/DynaRoot).

Stephen has attended three Masterclasses for the Picus, one Masterclass for the Treetronic and one Masterclass for the Resistograph, run by the UK distributors, Sorbus International.

Stephen is Professional Tree Inspection [PTI] qualified (Lantra).

He is also Tree Risk Assessment Qualified [TRAQ] (International Society of Arboriculture).

Stephen has attended the AA 'Getting to Grips With Subsidence' and follow-up 'Subsidence Investigation workshop' training courses.

Stephen has attended the MTOA 'CAVAT "Full method" workshop' training course.

Stephen is a Certified Veteran Tree Specialist (VETcert Consulting Level).

Stephen also has over fifteen years' experience as an ecological consultant. Stephen has held a Bat Licence since 2007 and a GCN Licence since 2011 [current bat licence with NRW (S094836/1) and GCN licence with NRW (S095320/1). He is a member of Clwyd Bat Group and a member of the Bat Conservation Trust (102994).

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Arboricultural Association
Professional Member
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VETCERT
CERTIFIED VETERAN TREE SPECIALIST
Veteran tree specialist
– Consulting level

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