

MAINTENANCE NOTES

HEDGEROW GUIDANCE

The six native hedgerow species selected for the site are:

Acer Campestre	5%
Corylus avellana	10%
Crataegus monogyna	40%
Ilex Aquifolium	3%
Prunus Spinosa	40%
Rosa canina	2%

Preparation
The optimal season for planting is between October and March, although after mid-November is ideal. Ensure that ground is not frozen or flooded. Create a weed-free strip in planting area.

Planting
Plants should be supplied in accordance with the Horticultural Trade Association's National Plant specification and be sourced from a nursery that is a Member of the Horticultural Trades Association Nursery Certification Scheme.
Plant in trenches large enough to take the full spread of roots (20cm depth x 40cm width). Back fill with a previously prepared mixture of topsoil excavated from the pit, together with suitable compost and additional topsoil as required.
Plant in a double staggered row, approximately 30cm apart, 6 plants per metre.
The base of the hedge should be mulched with a 50-75mm layer of composted bark to stop weed growth and retain moisture in the soil.
Where necessary, protect plants from damage and grazing by using protective tubes or spiral guards.

Maintenance
Water the hedge for the first summer or any dry period in the first 12 months.
Maintain weed control for at least two seasons.
Replace any stock that dies within the first year.
To encourage wildlife, trim the hedgerow no more than every second year. This allows the shrubs and trees to produce more flowers, nuts and berries.
Never trim the hedgerow between the beginning of March and the end of August when it would be harmful to invertebrates and nesting birds. The ideal time to trim the hedgerow is between January and February.

DIVERSE MEADOW MIXTURE GUIDANCE

Wildflower (Emorsgate EM34) seeding has been proposed for biodiversity enhancement. This is to provide a food source and habitat for local wildlife, in addition to visual amenity for residents. In particular the Dingy Skipper Butterfly (Erynnis tages) is a species of note in the area and the wildflower mixture has been selected to provide for and support its success. The composition of the meadow mix includes Birdsfoot Trefoil (Lotus corniculatus) which is the Dingy Skipper caterpillar's preferred food source.
352 m2 of wildflower (Emorsgate EM34) seed has been specified, to be sowed at a rate of 4 g/m2 (40 kg/ha). The meadow mixture is shown in the area labelled S1 on the adjacent plan, and will cover the entire landscape area including amongst the proposed hedgerow whips.

Objectives
To create species-rich meadow habitats, contribute to biodiversity by using native species grasses and wildflowers.
To provide habitat to support insects and other invertebrates and feeding opportunities for over wintering birds.

Meadow Sowing Guide
Follow manufacturer's specifications. Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring. It can also be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture.

Site Preparation
Prepare the site by selecting ground that is not overly fertile and free from persistent weeds. Remove existing vegetation, cultivate the soil to create a firm, weed-free seedbed with a medium tilth, and finish by raking and rolling the surface before sowing.

Sowing the Seed
The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll or by treading to give good soil/seed contact.

First-Year Management
Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and slow to establish. Soon after sowing, there will be a flush of annual weeds arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for bugs, and will die before the year is out. Resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, especially if the mixture contains Yellow Rattle or has been sown with a nurse of cornfield annuals. Then cut, remove, and compost the weeds. Early August is a good time to do this.
This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by grazing or mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as dock.
Litter picking to be carried out by the landscape contractor, to be carried out by hand and disposed of off-site.

Management for years two through twenty
Spring cut where grass is crowding out wildflowers, cut to a height of 7.5cm no later than end of April. Sowing yellow rattle in August is an additional way to help manage grass-dominant meadows.
Main summer cut aka hay cut' removes bulk to be composted or baled. Leave cut material in place for a few days to allow seeds to drop to ground. Then rake up and remove, to reduce soil fertility.
Autumn cut useful on fertile ground, to use up nutrients. 1-2 cuts between end of August and late November to remove surplus growth and keep grasses at bay, letting wildflowers thrive.

Signage
Install signage identifying the wildflower area stating “This wildflower meadow area is managed for nature and as such may look untidy at times. Please avoid accessing this area to help the wildflowers establish and limit disturbance to wildlife.”
Check during every visit and repair/replace where necessary

Bee Tower
The bee tower should be left undisturbed unless it is dislodged or damaged, in which case it should be repaired or replaced under the advice of a licensed ecologist.

PLANT SCHEDULE

S1 Diverse Meadow Mix

Plant Name	Specification	% mix	Area/m²	G's/ p m2	Total Grams
Emorsgate EM34	Seed mix	-	352	4	1408
Total					**1408 g**

H1 Proposed Species Rich Native Hedgerow To be planted in double staggered row (for 1m hedge) and triple staggered row (for 2m hedge)

Plant Name	Specification	% mix	Linear m	Density p l/m	Total Plants
Acer Campestre	*1+1 bare root, 40-60cm whip*	5	3	6	16
Corylus avellana	*1+1 bare root, 40-60cm whip*	10	5	6	32
Crataegus monogyna	*1+1 bare root, 40-60cm whip*	40	22	6	130
Ilex Aquifolium	*1+1 bare root, 40-60cm whip*	3	2	6	10
Prunus Spinosa	*1+1 bare root, 40-60cm whip*	40	22	6	130
Rosa canina	*1+1 bare root, 40-60cm whip*	2	1	6	6
Total linear m	**54**	100	54		**324**

KEY

- *Site Boundary*
- *H1 - Proposed Native Hedge*
- *S1 - Meadow Mix*
- *Bee Tower (1no.)*

BEE TOWER



Green & Blue Bee Post
wildcare.co.uk/gb-beepost.html

NOTES:
1. Do not scale from this drawing.
2. Always work to noted dimensions.
3. All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise stated.
4. All setting out, levels and dimensions to be agreed on site.
5. The dimensions of all materials must be checked on site before being laid out.
6. This drawing must be read with the relevant specification clauses and detail drawings.
7. Order of construction and setting out to be agreed on site.

Revision	Date	Description	Drawn	Apprvd.
P01	14.10.26	First Draft	CF	LS

Client: Ipsen Biopharm
Project: Ipsen West Unit 10
Drg Title: Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

Created on	Created by	Approved by
14.10.26	CF	LS

Scale	Size	Workstage
1:200	A2	Stage 3

Drg No.	Suitability	Revision
591-LST-XX-XX-DR-L-0301	S4	P01

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