



This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all Sylvan Ecology Limited reports and additional information.

Planting native stock:
All additional woody planting (to include shrubs and boundary features and so forth) should follow Forestry Commission good practice guidelines on Local Stock. All planted stock should, as far as is reasonably possible, be locally sourced and of appropriate local provenance (as defined by Forestry Commission Practice Note (1999) using Local Stock for Planting Native Trees and Shrubs). Tree planting should take place when the ground is frost-free and not waterlogged during the dormant season (November to March).

Category B trees

Category C trees

Areas of shrubbery within plots

Boundary features to be planted

Bat and Bird boxes:
Bat and bird boxes will be incorporated into the design of the new buildings. Each property will incorporate a 1FR Schwegler Bat Tube or Vivara Pro Built-in WoodStone Bat Box, or similar; and a Vivara Pro Woodstone House Sparrow Nest Box, or similar; the final positioning of the boxes will be decided upon in consultation with the architect and ecologist. Additional Kentish style bat boxes could also be erected on nearby trees. A total of ten boxes will be added to the Mature trees to the boundaries.

Managed Grassland for pollinators:
This strategy will focus on creating manageable lawned areas within the properties boundaries that allow the lawns to be maintained in a smart, presentable manner while simultaneously maximising the benefit for bees.

- Birds foot trefoil (lotus corniculatus) and white clover (trifolium repens) will be planted throughout the lawned areas. Birds foot trefoil will continue to flower after being mown and offers nectar to honeybees, short tongued bumblebees, long tongued bumblebees and solitary bees.
- White clover will also continue to flower after mowing, it is a good source of pollen for honeybees and supplies nectar to honeybees, short tongued bumblebees, long tongued bumblebees and solitary bees. White clover is widely considered one of the best plants for bees. It produces large amounts of nectar and some pollen over a long time in summer when few other sources are available. The flower tubes are shorter than in red clover (trifolium pratense) which means the nectar can be reached easily by short tongue bees such as honeybees and the short tongued bumblebees. Although the long-tongued bumblebees prefer the longer flowers of red clover, they are frequent visitors to white clover. The flowers are also visited by many solitary bees such as the mining bees (lasiglossum spp) and leaf cutter bees (megachile spp).
- Crocuses produce as abundance of pollen at a time when there are few sources of pollen. They produce pollen early in the season when honeybees need it in order to build up the colony ready for the main flowering season.
- Lesser celadine is a good plant for solitary bees early in the season.

Areas of managed grassland

Drainage Philosophy:
Refer to Grays Consulting Engineers drainage philosophy drawing and associated documentation. Drainage proposals are illustrative of design intent and remain subject to detailed design and SAB approval.

Private rain water gardens within plots

Open space, bio retention rain garden

Areas of private permeable paving

Areas of shared permeable paving