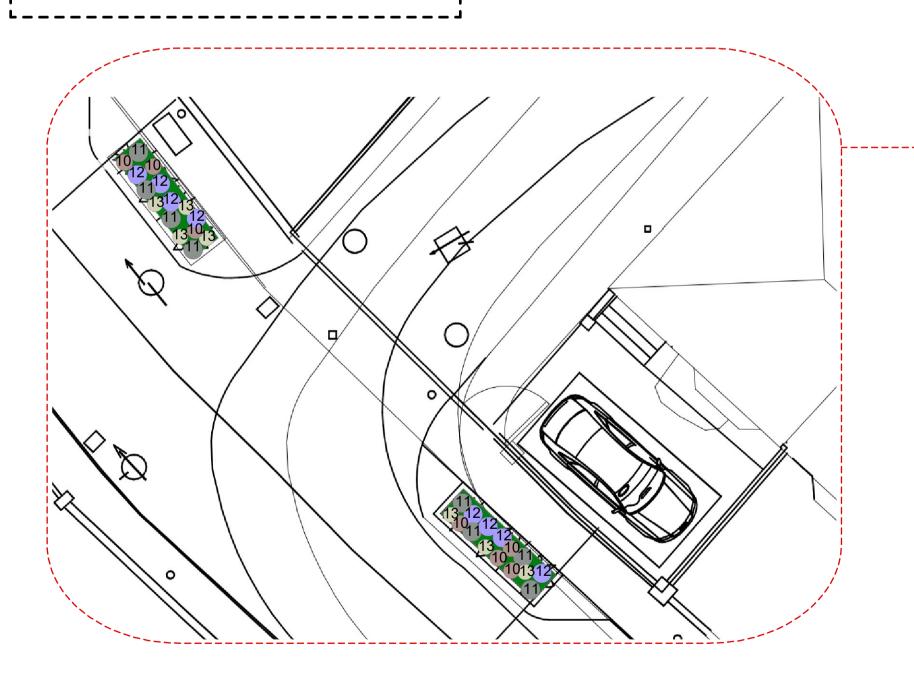
## \_\_\_\_\_\_ Key and notes: New ornamental shrubs/ herbaceous and grasses are chosen to attract birds and The existing planting is a mixture of Cypress and Spruce, Abies/ insects, contribute to biodiversity and create Picea (coniferous) spp. and self sown Sycamore trees. It has been interest and animation to the garden unmanaged and is of poor quality. The trees have become throughout the year. overgrown, woody and mishapen and allow little light into the site. Proposed ornamental planting palette: There is a specimen silver birch, Betula pubescens at the southern Cornus sanguinea spp. Choisya spp. most corner of the site and an holly, llex acquifolium tree next to it. Sarcococca hookeriana, Mahonia spp. It is proposed that these are protected during works. It is proposed Lonicera spp, Chaenomeles speciosa, to remove all other material rather than cut back as coniferous Viburnum Opulus Roseum, Buddleia Empire I material does not re grow from old wood (Please see attached Blue. Weigela spp. Nepeta, Lavandula arborists report.) angustifolia, Stipa gigantea, Calamagrostis brachytricha, Rosmarinus spp. Geum Existing boundary plants and trees to be replaced with alternative coccineum, Eringium alpinum. Inative tree species that offer more to wildlife and provide a lighter density of screening to the neighburing houses. 8 Ornamental plants planted directly into gravel Groupings of deciduous and evergreen trees at the boundaries break up the form of the proposed houses from the neighbouring houses at a ratio of 30% evergreen to 70% deciduous. 9 Evergreen hedging Prunus lusitanica Some of these trees are planted in neighbouring properties and the 'Angustifolia' trimmed annually to maintain repetition of already existing trees helps to ground the houses in narrow form against boundary the site and wider landscape. Tree 1 : Proposed ornamental tree, Amelanchier lamarckii, Planting beds to either side of entrance. Viburnum plicatum 'Kilimanjaro' and Acer palmatum Ground cover planting to not exceed heights of more than 500mm. Tree 2 : Existing birch tree to be retained (10) Erigeron karvinskianus 'Profusion' Tree 3 : Evergreen tree palette: Pinus nigra, Pinus sylvestris, llex Deciduous perennial flowering over a long lacquifolium. Trees should reach heights of 12m in 20+ years period throughout summer and autumn. Tree 4 : Existing holly tree to be retained (11) Salvia rosmarinus Prostratus Group Evergreen subshrub with aromatic leaves Tree 5 : Deciduous tree palette: Crab apple (Malus sylvestris), and flowers in spring. Prostratus group Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Birch (Betula utilis var. branches fall downwards. jacqumontii.) Mountain ash (Sorbus aucuparia spp) Trees are chosen for their high contribution to wildlife providing food for birds (12) Geranium 'Rozanne' and insects. Trees should reach heights of 8M in 20+ years Deciduous perennial flowering over a long period through spring, summer and autumn. Trees to be planted as bare root semi-mature 12/14cm girth trees sourced from local nurseries as feathered or single stem (13) Erica carnea 'Ice Princess' specimens depending on availability. Evergreen dwarf shrub to 150mm high with white flowers in winter and spring Tree 6 : Native hedging deciduous but leaves retained over winter: Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Hedge should grow approx 30cm Planters to contain spring flowering bulbs: per year. Galanthus nivalis Tree 7 : Native hedging deciduous but leaves retained over Narcissus 'Tete-a-Tete' winter: Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus) L\_\_\_\_\_\_ Root ball hedging plants, 2M+ height, planted 3 plants per 2 linear l metres Drawing to be read in



conjunction with DMVF

Entrance planters enlarged extract plan at 1:100

All bare root or rootballed trees/hedging to be planted in the first bare root season (October to March) after building completion. All tree and shrub removal to take place outside of the nesting and breeding season for birds and wildlife from 1 March to 31 August

as per the Wildlife act.

