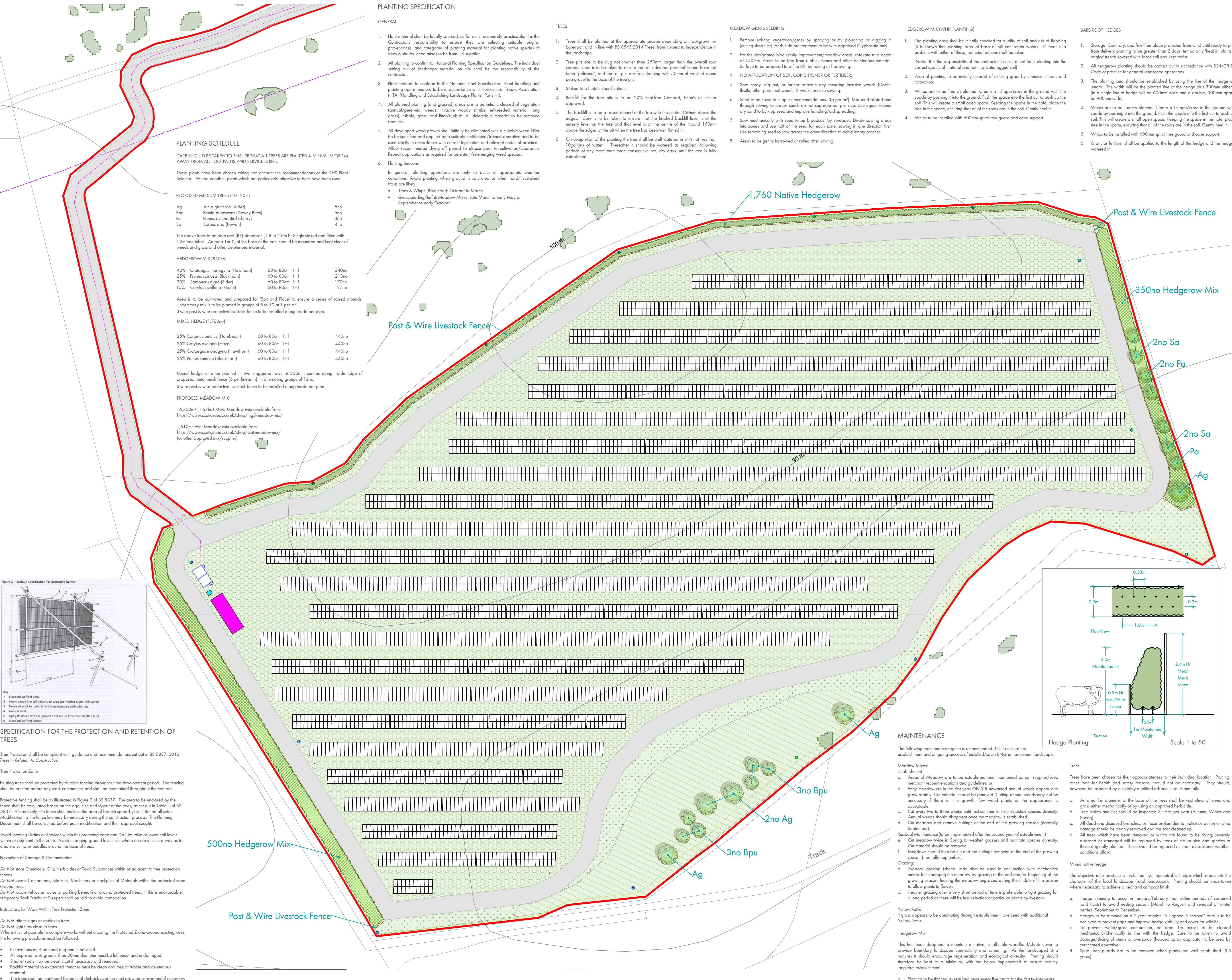


- Meadow area: Proposed MGS Meadow Mix (1.75ha)
- Meadow area: Proposed Wet Meadow Mix (0.16ha)
- Existing Marshy Grassland
- Proposed Native Hedge
- Proposed Tree
- Proposed Hedgerow Mix (small-scale woodland)



PLANTING SCHEDULE

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT ALL TREES ARE PLANTED A MINIMUM OF 1M AWAY FROM ALL FOOTPATHS AND SERVICE STRIPS.

These plants have been chosen taking into account the recommendations of the RHS Plant Selector. Where possible, plants which are particularly attractive to bees have been used.

PROPOSED MEDIUM TREES (10 - 20m)

Ag	Alnus glutinosa (Alder)	5no
Bpu	Betula pubescens (Downy Birch)	6no
Pa	Prunus avium (Bird Cherry)	3no
Sa	Sorbus aria (Rowan)	4no

The above trees to be bare-root (BR) standards (1.8 to 2.0m h) single-staked and fitted with 1.2m tree tubes. An area 1m Ø, at the base of the tree, should be mounded and kept clear of weeds and grass and other deleterious material.

HEDGEROW MIX (850no)

40%	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	60 to 80cm 1+1	340no
25%	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	60 to 80cm 1+1	213no
20%	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	60 to 80cm 1+1	170no
15%	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	60 to 80cm 1+1	127no

Area is to be cultivated and prepared for 'Split and Place' to ensure a series of raised mounds. Understorey mix is to be planted in groups of 5 to 10 at 1 per m². 3-wire post & wire protective livestock fence to be installed along inside per plan.

MIXED HEDGE (1,760no)

25%	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	60 to 80cm 1+1	440no
25%	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	60 to 80cm 1+1	440no
25%	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	60 to 80cm 1+1	440no
25%	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	60 to 80cm 1+1	440no

Mixed hedge is to be planted in two staggered rows at 300mm centres along inside edge of proposed metal mesh fence (6 per linear m), in alternating groups of 12no. 3-wire post & wire protective livestock fence to be installed along inside per plan.

PROPOSED MEADOW MIX

16,700m² (1.67ha) MGS Meadow Mix available from: <https://www.scotseeds.co.uk/shop/mgs-meadow-mix/>

1,610m² Wet Meadow Mix available from: <https://www.scotseeds.co.uk/shop/wet-meadow-mix/> (or other approved mix/supplier)

GENERAL

- Plant material shall be locally sourced, as far as is reasonably practicable. It is the Contractor's responsibility to ensure they are selecting suitable origins, provenances, and categories of planting material for planting native species of trees & shrubs. Seed mixes to be from UK supplier.
- All planting to conform to National Planting Specification Guidelines. The individual setting out of landscape material on site shall be the responsibility of the contractor.
- Plant material to conform to the National Plant Specification. Plant handling and planting operations are to be in accordance with Horticultural Trades Association (HTA) 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants', Parts I-III.
- All planned planting (and grassed) areas are to be initially cleared of vegetation (annual/perennial weeds, invasive woody shrubs, self-seeded material, long grass), rubble, glass, and litter/rubbish. All deleterious material to be removed from site.
- All developed weed growth shall initially be eliminated with a suitable weed killer (to be specified and applied by a suitably certified/trained operative and to be used strictly in accordance with current legislation and relevant codes of practice). Allow recommended drying off period to elapse prior to cultivation/clearance. Repeat applications as required for persistent/re-emerging weed species.
- Planting Seasons
 - Trees & Whips (Bare-Root): October to March
 - Grass seeding/soil & Meadow Mixes: Late March to early May or September to early October

In general, planting operations are only to occur in appropriate weather conditions. Avoid planting when ground is saturated or when hard/ sustained frosts are likely.

TREES

- Trees shall be planted at the appropriate season depending on root-grown or bare-root, and in line with BS 5545:2014. Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape.
- Tree pits are to be dug not smaller than 250mm larger than the overall root spread. Care is to be taken to ensure that all sides are permeable and have not been 'polished', and that all pits are free draining with 50mm of washed round pea gravel to the base of the tree pits.
- Staked to schedule specifications.
- Backfill for the tree pits is to be 20% Peat-free Compost, Fison's or similar approved.
- The backfill is to be a raised mound at the top with the centre 150mm above the spread. Care is to be taken to ensure that the finished backfill level is at the nursery level on the tree and that level is at the centre of the mound 150mm above the edges of the pit when the tree has been well firmed in.
- On completion of the planting the tree shall be well watered in with not less than 10gallons of water. Thereafter it should be watered as required, following periods of any more than three consecutive hot, dry days, until the tree is fully established.

MEADOW GRASS SEEDING

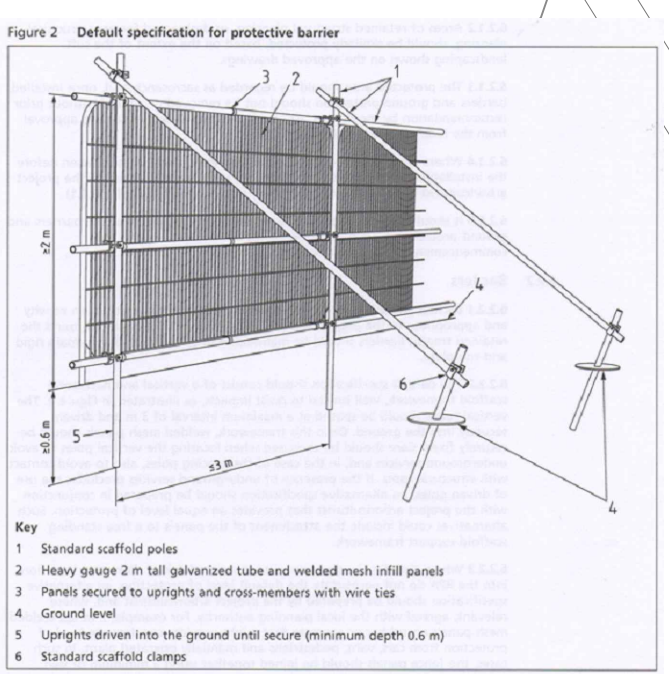
- Remove existing vegetation/grass by spraying or by ploughing or digging in (cutting short first). Herbicide pre-treatment to be with approved Glyphosate only.
- For the designated biodiversity improvement/meadow areas, rotovate to a depth of 150mm. Areas to be free from rubble, stones and other deleterious material. Surface to be prepared to a fine tilth by raking or harrowing.
- NO APPLICATION OF SOIL CONDITIONER OR FERTILISER.
- Spot spray, dig out, or further rotovate any recurring invasive weeds (Docks, Thistles, other perennial weeds) 2 weeks prior to sowing.
- Seed to be sown to supplier recommendations (2g per m²). Mix seed at start and through sowing to ensure seeds do not separate out per size. Use equal volume dry sand to bulk up seed and improve handling/aid spreading.
- Sow mechanically with seed to be broadcast by spreader. Divide sowing areas into zones and use half of the seed for each zone, sowing in one direction first. Use remaining seed to sow across the other direction to avoid empty patches.
- Areas to be gently harrowed or rolled after sowing.

HEDGEROW MIX (WHIP PLANTING)

- The planting area shall be initially checked for quality of soil and risk of flooding (it is known that planting area at base of hill can retain water). If there is a problem with either of these, remedial actions shall be taken. (Note: It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that he is planting into the correct quality of material and not into waterlogged soil)
- Areas of planting to be initially cleared of existing grass by chemical means and rotovated.
- Whips are to be T-notch planted. Create a shape/cross in the ground with the spade by pushing it into the ground. Push the spade into the first cut to push up the soil. This will create a small open space. Keeping the spade in the hole, place the tree in the space, ensuring that all of the roots are in the soil. Gently heel in.
- Whips to be installed with 600mm spiral tree guard and cane support.

BAREROOT HEDGES

- Storage: Cool, dry, and frost-free place protected from wind until ready to plant. If from delivery planting to be greater than 2 days, temporarily 'heel in' plants in an angled trench covered with loose soil and kept moist.
- All hedgerow planting should be carried out in accordance with BS4428:1989, Code of practice for general landscape operations.
- The planting bed should be established by using the line of the hedge as the length. The width will be the planted line of the hedge plus 300mm either side (ie a single line of hedge will be 600mm wide and a double, 300mm apart, will be 900mm wide).
- Whips are to be T-notch planted. Create a shape/cross in the ground with the spade by pushing it into the ground. Push the spade into the first cut to push up the soil. This will create a small open space. Keeping the spade in the hole, place the tree in the space, ensuring that all of the roots are in the soil. Gently heel in.
- Whips to be installed with 600mm spiral tree guard and cane support.
- Granular fertiliser shall be applied to the length of the hedge and the hedge well watered in.



SPECIFICATION FOR THE PROTECTION AND RETENTION OF TREES

Tree Protection shall be compliant with guidance and recommendations set out in BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in Relation to Construction*.

Tree Protection Zone

Existing trees shall be protected by durable fencing throughout the development period. The fencing shall be erected before any work commences and shall be maintained throughout the contract.

Protective fencing shall be as illustrated in Figure 2 of BS 5837. The area to be enclosed by the fence shall be calculated based on the age, size and vigour of the trees, as set out in Table 1 of BS 5837. Alternatively, the fence shall enclose the area of branch spread, plus 1.0m on all sides. Modification to the fence line may be necessary during the construction process. The Planning Department shall be consulted before each modification and their approval sought.

Avoid locating Drains or Services within this protected zone and Do Not raise or lower soil levels within or adjacent to the zone. Avoid changing ground levels elsewhere on site in such a way as to create a slump or puddles around the base of trees.

Prevention of Damage & Contamination

- Do Not store Chemicals, Oils, Herbicides or Toxic Substances within or adjacent to tree protection fences.
- Do Not locate Compounds, Site Huts, Machinery or stockpiles of Materials within the protected zone around trees.
- Do Not locate vehicular routes or parking beneath or around protected trees. If this is unavoidable, temporary Tank Tracks or Sleepers shall be laid to avoid compaction.

Instructions for Work Within Tree Protection Zone

- Do Not attach signs or cables to trees.
- Do Not light fires close to trees.
- Where it is not possible to complete works without crossing the Protected Zone around existing trees, the following procedures must be followed:

- Excavations must be hand dug and supervised.
- All exposed roots greater than 30mm diameter must be left uncut and undamaged.
- Smaller roots may be cleanly cut if necessary and removed.
- Backfill material to excavated trenches must be clean and free of rubble and deleterious material.
- The trees shall be monitored for signs of dieback over the next growing season and if necessary expert arboricultural advice sought.

MAINTENANCE

The following maintenance regime is recommended. This to ensure the establishment and ongoing success of installed/sown BNG enhancement landscape:

Meadow Mixes:

Establishment

- Areas of Meadow are to be established and maintained as per supplier/seed merchant recommendations and guidelines, or:
- Early meadow cut in the first year ONLY if unwanted annual weeds appear and grow rapidly. Cut material should be removed. Cutting annual weeds may not be necessary if there is little growth, few weed plants or the appearance is acceptable.
- Cut every two to three weeks until mid-summer to help establish species diversity. Annual weeds should disappear once the meadow is established.
- Cut meadow and remove cuttings at the end of the growing season (normally September).

Residual Maintenance (to be implemented after the second year of establishment)

- Cut meadow twice in Spring to weaken grasses and maintain species diversity. Cut material should be removed.
- Meadows should then be cut and the cuttings removed at the end of the growing season (normally September).

Grazing:

- Livestock grazing (sheep) may also be used in conjunction with mechanical means for managing the meadow by grazing at the end and/or beginning of the growing season, leaving the meadow ungrazed during the middle of the season to allow plants to flower.
- Heavier grazing over a very short period of time is preferable to light grazing for a long period as there will be less selection of particular plants by livestock.

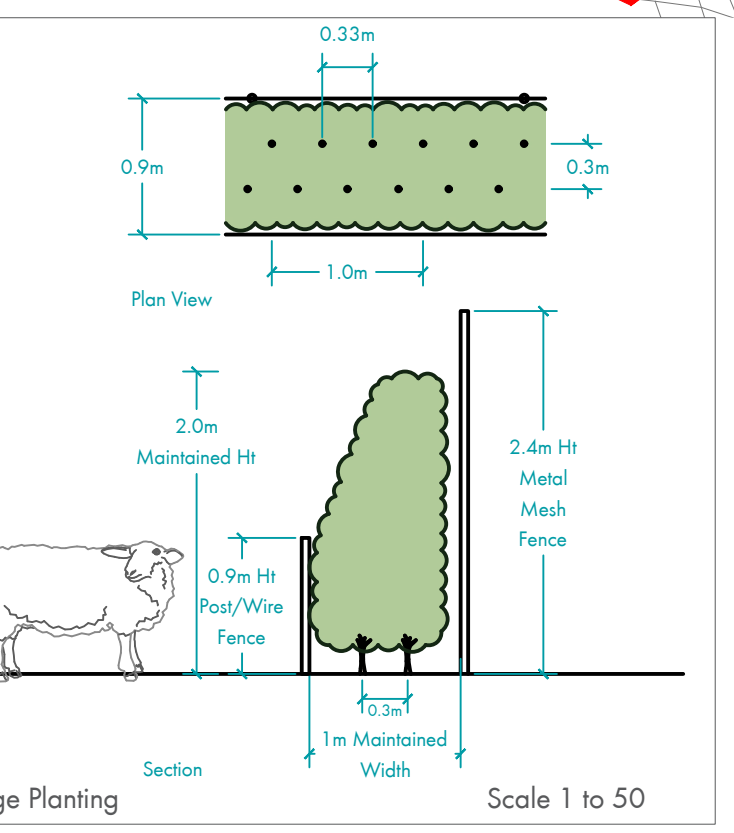
Yellow Rattle

If grass appears to be dominating through establishment, overseed with additional Yellow Rattle.

Hedgerow Mix:

This has been designed to maintain a native, small-scale woodland/shrub cover to provide boundary landscape connectivity and screening. As the landscaped strip matures it should encourage regeneration and ecological diversity. Pruning should therefore be kept to a minimum, with the below implemented to ensure healthy long-term establishment.

- Planting to be thinned as required once every five years for the first twenty years.
- The ground at the base of the hedgerow mix shall be kept clear of invasive weeds, either mechanically or by use of an approved herbicide.

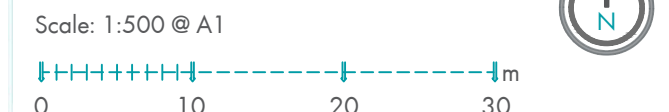


Trees:

- Trees have been chosen for their appropriateness to their individual location. Pruning, other than for health and safety reasons, should not be necessary. They should, however, be inspected by a suitably qualified arboriculturalist annually.
- An area 1m diameter at the base of the trees shall be kept clear of weed and grass either mechanically or by using an approved herbicide.
 - Tree stakes and ties should be inspected 3 times per year (Autumn, Winter and Spring).
 - All dead and diseased branches, or those broken due to malicious action or wind damage should be cleanly removed and the scar cleaned up.
 - All trees which have been removed or which are found to be dying, severely diseased or damaged will be replaced by trees of similar size and species to those originally planted. These should be replaced as soon as seasonal weather conditions allow.

Mixed native hedge:

- The objective is to produce a thick, healthy, impenetrable hedge which represents the character of the local landscape (rural landscape). Pruning should be undertaken where necessary to achieve a neat and compact finish.
- Hedge trimming to occur in January/February (not within periods of sustained hard frosts) to avoid nesting season (March to August) and removal of winter frosts (September to December).
 - Hedges to be trimmed on a 2-year rotation. A 'topped A shaped' form is to be achieved to prevent gaps and improve hedge viability and cover for wildlife.
 - To prevent weed/grass competition, an area 1m across to be cleared mechanically/chemically in line with the hedge. Care to be taken to avoid damage/cutting of stems or overspray (hooded spray applicator to be used by certificated operative).
 - Spiral tree guards are to be removed when plants are well established (3-5 years).



Client Name: Bluestone Energy Ltd
 Project Name: SLG Bridge of Weir
 Drawing Reference: COG363/APP/021/a
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