

Improved Woodland Structure

Gradual positive management in accordance with the woodland management plan. This should include:

- Stand management and selective felling of sapling and mature trees and to create an uneven more diverse woodland structure. This will reduce canopy crowding to prevent weak growth, excessive understory shading and poor soil stabilising;
- Halo thinning around emerging veteran trees to begin to develop Semi Natural Ancient Woodland features;
- Low risk dead / dieing trees should also be left as habitat;
- Moderate / high risk dead / dieing tree to be felled.
- Felled timber to remain within woodland floor and retain partial monolith/ standing deadwood where appropriate.
- Seek opportunities to use timber to be removed from woodland as firewood for the development.

Improved Woodland Edge

Increased length and scalloped woodland edge to improve woodland diversity and understory exposure to sunlight. The new woodland edge should feature:

- Dense coppice managed edge. Species to include Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*), Grey Willow (*Salix cinerea*) and Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*);
- Woodland edge plug planted with woodland edge species including Greated Bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and Common Dog Violet (*Viola riviniana*);
- Timber post and rail fence to northern development area (to engineers approval);
- Proposed retaining wall planted with a mix of native and non-native wildlife friendly climbers and trailing plants including: Honeysuckle, Ivy, Climbing Hydrangea, Dog rose (*Rosa canina*), Field rose (*Rosa arvensis*), Pyracantha and Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*). Retaining wall design by engineer to ensure soil moisture retention.

Wildlife Habitat Creation:

Improved opportunities for woodland fauna, including:

- Fallen deadwood should be left or move into a habitat pile in shady part of the site;
- Do not tidy up leaf litter and leave in situ;
- Provide 2No 2FSchwegler Bat Box (General Purpose) and 1No 1FF Schwegler Bat Box to woodland edge trees and integrate of 2No. 1F Schwegler Bat tubes into gable end of proposed dwellings (if possible). This will support local populations of Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Common noctule (*Nyctalus noctule*) and Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*);
- Provide 4No 1B Schwegler Nest Box to woodland edge trees to support local populations of Pied Flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*), Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) and Garden Warbler (*Sylvia borin*).

Planting within Woodland

Sensitive planting within the established secondary woodland to include:

- Tree planting, if required, to be predominantly English Oak (*Quercus robur*), with occasional Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). Light standard (6-8cm).
- Planting local provenance English Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), Pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) in discreet patched in the mid to upper part of the site in bare ground, should increased light levels from pruning not reveal dormant seeds. Cell grown at 6-9/m2.

Removal within Woodland

Woodland 'first aid' by removal the following species:

- Any onsite invasive species, such as Japanese Knotweed (inducing stands in north-east of the site), Rhododendron (adjacent), Cotoneaster and Himalayan Balsam;
- Cherry Laurel, including along the eastern boundary;
- Remove Spanish bluebells (*Hyacinthoides hispanica*) ('Bluebells for Britain' Plantlife, 2003);
- Ivy and bramble ground cover to be brush cut to under 20% of woodland ground cover. Although good habitat and a normal part of native woodland vegetation community in the northern part of the site coverage is over dominant and shades out more delicate woodland plants;
- Ivy removal from trees vulnerable to wind rocking;
- Removal of litter and fly-tipping.

Improved Roadside Landscape

Sympathetic to the character of the woodland:

- Manage the existing roadside Hawthorne/Beech hedge to 1.5-2m height. Infill gaps with 80-100mm transplants in 0.5m center double staggered row;
- Retain and/or rebuild the existing stone wall except for ingrees;
- Limit pedestrian access by installing 1.5m green weld mesh fence behind hedge to reduce soil compaction, fly tipping and vandalism to trees;
- Setback Option - Retain select frontage trees and introduce 5no. Fastigate English Oak (*Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'*) to create double staggered row. Extra Heavy Standard (18-20cm). Interplant with native shrub transplants; or
- Roadside Option - Introduce line of 8no. Fastigate English Oak (*Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'*) to front of dwellings. Extra Heavy Standard (18-20cm)

New Residential Landscape:

Sensitive landscape design to include:

- Shrub and tree planting which includes a diverse mix of native and non-native species in accordance with recognised good practice. Planting to offer foraging and nesting opportunities for birds;
- No external lighting to the rear of dwellings and frontage lighting to be angled downward and night-time light levels to remain relatively low;
- Close board fencing between plots to include holes suitable for hedgehogs.



KEY:

- Existing trees to be retained as per drawing 005/6 Tree Protection Plan
- Existing trees to be removed as per drawing 005/6 Tree Protection Plan
- Existing Hawthorne and Beech hedge to be retained along Bank End Road
- Proposed dense woodland coppice edge
- Proposed roadside landscape including Extra Heavy Standard tree planting
- Vegetation to be removed / reduced

Plan shows approximate roadside development option layout. Layout modified as per text for internal development layout option.

Weddle Landscape Design

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Job **BANK END ROAD BARNSELEY**

Title **LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN**

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