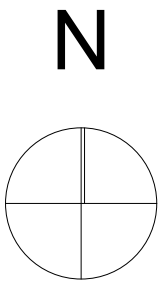
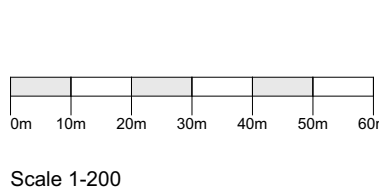


Notes

Do not scale off this drawing except for planning purposes
Check all dimensions on site before any work commences
All goods, materials and workmanship must conform to current building regulations, british standards and codes of practice.
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Drawing to be printed A1



ARBORICULTURAL NOTES
TREES CATEGORIES
Trees have been assigned a category according to Table 1 of BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Development and Construction'. The category is shown by the colour of the canopy edge.
Categories are shown as below:
Category 'A' - Tree of high quality and value - Green
Category 'B' - Tree of moderate quality and value - Blue
Category 'C' - Tree of low quality and value - Grey
Category 'U' - Tree of significantly reduced Potential - Dark Red

- XXXX Tree number, stem location from architectural plan.
- XXXX Tree number, approx stem location.
- Category 'A' Tree
- Category 'B' Tree
- Category 'C' Tree
- Category 'U' Tree
- Tree to be removed
- Tree unaffected by development shown normally from top information
- Road Protection Area
- Tree protection fencing
- RPA location

NOTE:

ALL WORKS OUTSIDE THE RED LINE BOUNDARY ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT BY PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT AND DO NOT FORM OART OF THIS PLANNING APPLICATION

Hedge planting should be 40-60 cm transplants of British provenance (preferably local) and should comply to British Standard 3936.

Species All hedge plants should be native species Approx 5 woody plants per metre of hedgerow.

70% from a choice of hawthorn, blackthorn, beech, oak, hazel and dog rose, .
25% from a choice of guelder rose, field maple, spindle, holly and yew.
5% from a choice of climbers, such as honeysuckle, blackberry, ivy and native clematis.

Planting can be carried out in 2 main ways:

- i) In a cultivated strip, approximately 60 cm (2 ft) wide by 25 cm (10 inches) deep
- ii) Cutting a slit in the ground and holding it open with a spade whilst the roots of the plant are carefully inserted and spread downwards.

The plants should be set in at the same depth as they were in the nursery and the soil must be firmed well in around the roots. A double staggered row of plants produces a dense solid hedge with suitable stems for laying.

This method uses 6 plants per metre (5 plants per yard), in two rows about 40cm (16 inches) apart (see diagram below). Individual trees in each row should be about 25cm apart. Damaged or dead saplings should be removed during planting.

Hedge Guards

Hedge guards are used to protect plants from voles and rabbits and may be used where rabbit netting is impractical. It is important to establish the hedge guards firmly in the ground using a stake or cane as they are otherwise liable to blow over in strong winds. When installing the guards ensure that the stake does not damage the roots when pushed into the ground. Guards will need to be checked periodically to ensure that they have not fallen over. There are a variety of plastic and non-plastic guards on the market these days. It is worth checking if and where the guards can be disposed of, to ensure they can be removed when the hedge is established.

Hedgerow to be managed on an annual rotation whereby half of each each hedgerow is cut in any one year.

Cottage

Vine House

ROCK LODGE

SCAYNES HILL A272

10 No. MATURE HAZEL SROOLS

PLANNING

RevID	Transmitted By	Trans Initial Set Date	Layout Comment

ecotecture

ECOLOGICAL ARCHITECTURE

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Client: John Belliere BSW Building Services

Address: Rock Lodge Vineyard
Scaynes Hill
RH17 7NG

Description: Proposed Site Plan

Scale: 1:200, 1:100 Date: Aug '25
Drawn: RM Checked: JS

Drawing No: 834 /302cPL