

ADVANTAGES:

1. Native and non-native tree planting around the site. This provides an attractive setting for the development, assists with climate resilience and adds to the wider landscape infrastructure.
2. Rain gardens help with water quality and biodiversity.
3. Native hedge planting. This provides soft boundaries, a food source for birds and enhances site ecology.
4. Species rich grassed areas, e.g. embankments to northern & southern boundaries, to be left uncut [strimmed twice per year] to provide attractive green spaces and important ecological habitats.
5. Wetland planting to SUDS features provides visible amenity benefits and enhances site biodiversity.
6. Shrub planting including pollinating species. This provides attractive external environments and ecological links through the site.
7. Bat / bird boxes and insect refugia in existing trees to further enhance site ecology.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Removal of existing vegetation to accommodate changes in levels / retaining structures at south west corner of site.
2. Removal of dead / dying trees as recommended in the tree survey report.
3. Removal of individual tree [Category B Monterey Cypress] to accommodate site levels / retaining structures.
4. Removal of group of trees to accommodate new retaining wall and realigned site access road. All felled trees should be logged and left on site, in piles, to create ecological habitats.



Landscape features to benefit people and wildlife.

