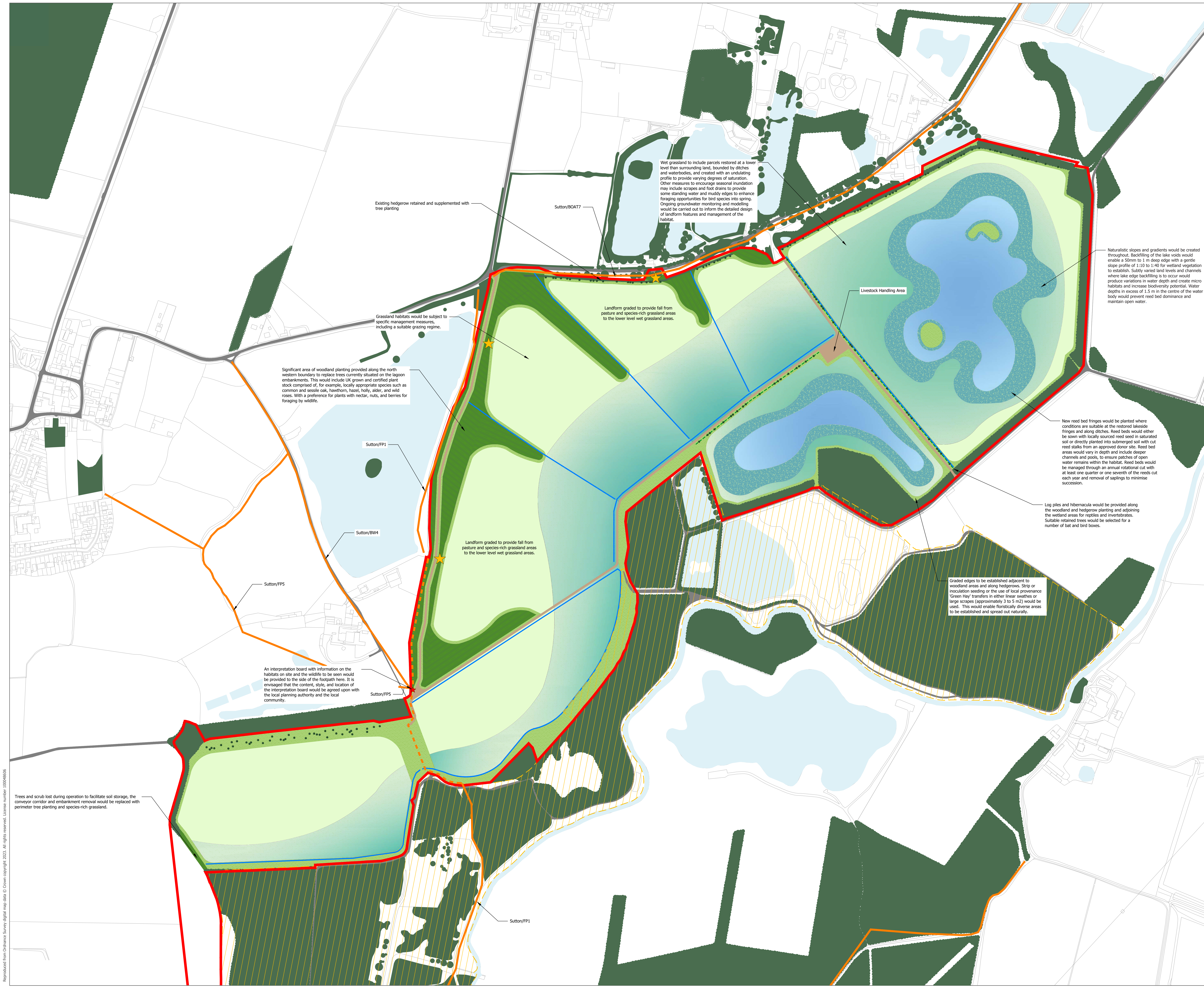


- KEY**
- Planning Application Boundary
 - Existing Track to be Retained
 - Existing Public Rights of Way
 - Existing Vegetation to be Retained
To be thinned and coppiced as appropriate to improve tree health and the range of habitats provided
 - Existing Tree and Vegetation to be Removed
 - Existing Watercourse
 - Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits SSSI
 - Proposed Native Species Tree
Species include: Common Oak, Sessile Oak, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly and Alder
 - Proposed Native Species Hedgerow with Tree
Species include: Field Maple, Hawthorn, Hazel, Spindle, Holly, Honeylocust, Wild Cherry, Dog Rose
To be scattered or group planted within species rich grassland areas.
 - Proposed Native Species Woodland Mix
Species include: Field Maple, Alder, Birch, Hazel, Crab Apple, Wild Cherry, Oak, Goat Willow, Small-leaved Lime, Common Oak, Sessile Oak, Hazel and Hawthorn.
 - Proposed Pasture
Respoke mix of native grasses and red and white clover (98:2)
 - Proposed Species Rich Verges
Strip or inoculation seedings of typical hedgerow verge species. Using local provenance seed or 'Green Hay' transfers in either linear swathes or large scrapes (approximately 3 to 5 m²).
 - Proposed Wet Meadow Mix
Species selection would be confirmed after soil test.
 - Proposed Reed Beds
Reed beds would either be sown with locally sourced reed seed in saturated soil or directly planted into submerged soil with cut reed stalks from an approved donor site.
 - Proposed Track
 - Footpath Section within the Site
 - Proposed Ditch
 - Proposed Waterbody
 - ★ Proposed Interpretation Board Location
 - ★ Indicative Access Point



Wet grassland to include parcels restored at a lower level than surrounding land, bounded by ditches and waterbodies, and created with an undulating profile to provide varying degrees of saturation. Other measures to encourage seasonal inundation may include scrapes and foot drains to provide some standing water and muddy edges to enhance foraging opportunities for bird species into spring. Ongoing groundwater monitoring and modelling would be carried out to inform the detailed design of landform features and management of the habitats.

Existing hedgerow retained and supplemented with tree planting

Sutton/BOAT7

Grassland habitats would be subject to specific management measures, including a suitable grazing regime.

Landform graded to provide fall from pasture and species-rich grassland areas to the lower level wet grassland areas.

Significant area of woodland planting provided along the north western boundary to replace trees currently situated on the lagoon embankments. This would include UK grown and certified plant stock comprised of, for example, locally appropriate species such as common and sessile oak, hawthorn, hazel, holly, alder, and wild roses. With a preference for plants with nectar, nuts, and berries for foraging by wildlife.

Sutton/FP1

Landform graded to provide fall from pasture and species-rich grassland areas to the lower level wet grassland areas.

Sutton/FP5

An interpretation board with information on the habitats on site and the wildlife to be seen would be provided to the side of the footpath here. It is envisaged that the content, style, and location of the interpretation board would be agreed upon with the local planning authority and the local community.

Sutton/FP5

Trees and scrub lost during operation to facilitate soil storage, the conveyor corridor and embankment removal would be replaced with perimeter tree planting and species-rich grassland.

Sutton/FP1

Livestock Handling Area

Naturalistic slopes and gradients would be created throughout. Backfilling of the lake voids would enable a 50mm to 1 m deep edge with a gentle slope profile of 1:10 to 1:40 for wetland vegetation to establish. Subtly varied land levels and channels where lake edge backfilling is to occur would produce variations in water depth and create micro habitats and increase biodiversity potential. Water depths in excess of 1.5 m in the centre of the water body would prevent reed bed dominance and maintain open water.

New reed bed fringes would be planted where conditions are suitable at the restored lakeside fringes and along ditches. Reed beds would either be sown with locally sourced reed seed in saturated soil or directly planted into submerged soil with cut reed stalks from an approved donor site. Reed bed areas would vary in depth and include deeper channels and pools, to ensure patches of open water remains within the habitat. Reed beds would be managed through an annual rotational cut with at least one quarter or one seventh of the reeds cut each year and removal of saplings to minimise succession.

Log piles and hibernacula would be provided along the woodland and hedgerow planting and adjoining the wetland areas for reptiles and invertebrates. Suitable retained trees would be selected for a number of bat and bird boxes.

Graded edges to be established adjacent to woodland areas and along hedgerows. Strip or inoculation seedings or the use of local provenance 'Green Hay' transfers in either linear swathes or large scrapes (approximately 3 to 5 m²) would be used. This would enable floristically diverse areas to be established and spread out naturally.

NOTES:
Existing woodland around perimeter of the site to be thinned as appropriate and suitable species coppiced (on a 7 to 12 year rotational cycle) to provide a range of habitats and open glades.

1:2,500 Scale @ A0
Produced By: WM Ref: 4092-DR-LAN-101
Checked By: JH Date: 16/02/2023

Indicative Landscape Restoration Masterplan
Figure 7.12
Retford Circular Economy Project
Environmental Statement