



SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE

**LANDSCAPING
ON
DEVELOPMENT
SITES**



Ryedale District Council

Forward Planning and Conservation & Development Control



PREFACE

This Guidance note amplifies government policy and statements contained within the Ryedale Local Plan in relation to landscaping on development sites and National Guidance, and has been prepared to advise prospective developers and property owners.

This guidance note should be read in conjunction with SPG 1 - Trees & Development, to ensure that landscaping proposals do not prejudice the retention of trees on the site.

A draft of this document was the subject of public consultation during September and October of 2004. During the consultation period a total of 113 statutory bodies, planning agents and other professional bodies, together with all Parish and Town Councils within Ryedale District were consulted on this document. A total of 9 responses were received within the consultation period.

The District Council made a number of subsequent minor amendments to the SPG, before it was adopted for Development Control purposes at Full Council on 20 January 2005.

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INTRODUCTION

Landscape, natural habitats and trees have the effect of softening a hard urban environment and enhancing rural sites. They add colour and sustain wildlife in our streets, gardens and countryside as well as enhancing open space. Good planting enhances development schemes, making them more attractive to potential purchasers and occupiers.

Proposals for development should consider appropriate landscape aspects at an early stage in the planning process. Consideration of landscape character is of paramount importance if developments are to be tied into their settings. For instance the landscape character of the Wolds differs markedly from that of the Vale of York. The Countryside Agency's website provides clear definitions and character description of the differing landscapes throughout Ryedale. Applicants are advised to liaise with the Councils Tree and Landscape Officer at an early stage in order to obtain a satisfactory design solution.

Development may constitute a variety of changes in land use from the use of a small parcel of agricultural land to form an extension to a private garden, to a large commercial or residential development. Development proposals should be considered in terms of their landscape context and their likely impact on landscape character. In the case of small developments this may only involve an overview of the local landscape setting and should not require the involvement of a landscape professional. For larger scale developments in particular, the Council will expect applicants to seek advice from a landscape professional.

Landscaping schemes in rural areas and on the periphery of the Market Towns should normally use native, locally-occurring species both to preserve and enhance Ryedale's landscape character and because these species tend to be more beneficial for wildlife.

Please remember, Landscape is not a cosmetic to be applied after a scheme has been planned. It should in fact be a major factor from the start of the design process. By giving attention to landscape principals from the commencement of the project through to aftercare, the design quality and value to wildlife can be raised

AIM OF THIS GUIDE

This guide has been produced to inform both the large and small developer of the importance placed upon the living environment associated with new developments by the District Council. Furthermore, it attempts to be prescriptive in a step-by-step approach to help the applicant to provide the required information for appropriate design proposals that will integrate development into prevailing and new landscapes, and in turn reducing the time taken to process a planning application where landscape aspects are an important consideration.

Although the Council may sometimes add 'landscaping conditions' requesting landscaping schemes in accordance with particular approved minor developments, in the case of larger or 'key' developments, it will be expected that appropriate survey, analysis, and new landscaping proposals are submitted prior to determination of the application as the landscape and development aspects of the application cannot normally be determined in isolation if an appropriate design solution is to be reached. This is particularly relevant when outline conditions are being discharged that require the submission of a landscaping scheme.

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I CONSIDERATIONS BEFORE SUBMISSION

What are soft landscaping elements?

This refers to all vegetation that is to be retained or planted within the site including areas of grass, watercourses, ditches, ponds and wetlands, earthworks and ground modeling.

Some areas of existing soft landscape may be of nature conservation interest that will need to be taken into account. As certain plants will be more suited to the physical conditions of the site and to the local landscape character than others, good advice on suitable species for new planting is essential.

Species Choice

The final size and shape of tree and shrub species should be taken into account in the planting design to ensure that there will not be future conflict with buildings and use of space, or a need for expansive pruning or removal and replacement in the short term.

As a general rule, native species are preferable for countryside boundaries and for large scale planting.

New planting schemes are an excellent opportunity to enhance both the diversity and the quantity of wildlife in an area and expand and act as a link or buffer to any existing nature conservation habitats.

New planting should, in rural/semi-rural locations, consist of native species of local provenance, ideally flowering and fruiting trees, and shrubs that provide a source of food over as long a season as possible, and shelter for insects, birds and mammals.

It is also recommended that large tree species that will make a long-term contribution to the rural or urban landscape are included in landscape schemes, where space permits.

NHBC Guidance Section 4 provides information on appropriate species and distances in relation to structures.

Similarly NJUG Guidelines Section 10 deals with the relationship between trees and services.

There are many plant books/publications where this information can be found.

The Joint Council for Landscape Industries (JCLI) publication 'Trees and Shrubs for Landscape Planting (1997)' has lists of plants with useful advice on characteristics and suitability for various locations.

Local Provenance

For schemes where the planting of native trees and shrubs are required, the Council strongly encourages applicants to use plant material of local provenance.

Considerable concern has recently been expressed that many trees planted in the UK are grown from imported seed, which may come from central and eastern Europe and that this seed is often used because it is cheaper than UK sources. Recent research has shown the following advantages of using seed of UK provenance:

Improved growth

For native British species such as birch and Scots pine, trees of British provenance show better growth rates than those where the seed has been imported from Europe. An exception to this is oak, where no clear evidence has been found to show that trees of British provenance grow better than those from the rest of Europe.

Better chances of survival

It has been shown that trees of British provenance are better able to adapt to British climatic conditions. The continent has very warm summers and very cold winters whereas the British climate is more temperate due to the effect of the Gulf Stream. Continental conditions affect the date of bursting of buds in spring and the phases of growth throughout the summer and this can severely affect the chances of a newly planted tree surviving.

Protection of the local environment

There is a well-balanced relationship between native trees and the wildlife they support. The trees of central and Eastern Europe have been separated from British trees for tens of thousands of years and hence the wildlife, which they support, has evolved separately. It is feared that that large-scale introduction of European trees into Britain could lead to tree stocks that cannot support some of Britain's native wildlife and some species could be threatened. The effect could be passed on up the food chain, as many birds feed on insects and caterpillars, which rely on trees for their habitats.

Genetic Pollution:

The adaptations made by native trees over thousands of years have given them many characteristics which could be lost if they are allowed to cross-pollinate with trees of foreign origin. Amongst other things, this could lead to dramatic changes in the rural landscape, in which large native trees such as oaks often provide prominent features.

Plant specification

Trees and shrubs are available in a range of sizes, supplied bare-rooted (bagged to prevent drying out), rootballed (usually for larger trees) or container grown, which is becoming more popular. The National Plant Specification (1997) supplied by the Horticultural Trades Association (HTA) gives detailed information on available plant species together with the JCLI's advice on Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants (1995).

There are a number of British Standards that apply to Landscape Work. BS 3936: 'Specification for Nursery Stock' especially Part 1: Trees and shrubs (1992), and BS 428: 1989 'Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations' are the most generally useful

Design principles

When designing landscaping proposals it is important to consider the intended function that the particular design is to fulfill. For example:

Scale

Specimen planting/formality

Screening

Nature conservation

Enclosure of spaces or views

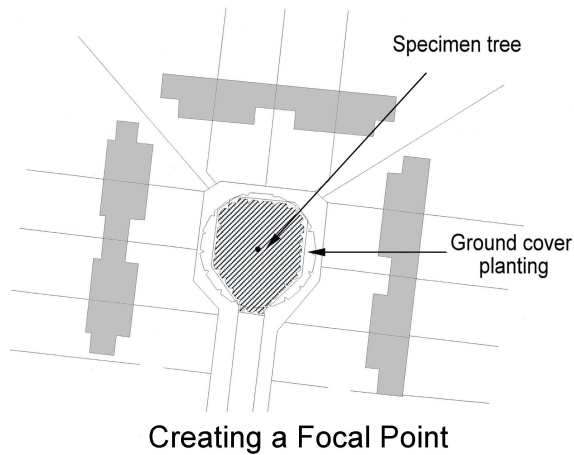
Shelter

Scale

The scale of planting should be appropriate to the space available for it. For instance, whilst forest trees have a place within urban areas they will not be appropriate for inclusion within small spaces that are tightly enclosed by buildings. The selection of smaller ornamental species is therefore more appropriate to such locations. However, where larger spaces are available the planting of taller trees will benefit both the immediate landscape and long distance views over roofscapes.

Specimen planting and formality

Particular elements of a development may benefit from say one major feature. For example a single specimen tree that forms a focal point that can help define a definite space. The arrangement of buildings or special architectural features may suggest that a formal approach is appropriate. Such schemes should emphasise the symmetry and balance of the development, emphasise the entrance to a building, or create a formal avenue in a street.



Nature Conservation

New planting can increase the diversity of wildlife in an area but must not harm the existing nature conservation habitat. Introduced species should therefore be locally native. If in doubt seek advice.

Enclosure of spaces or views

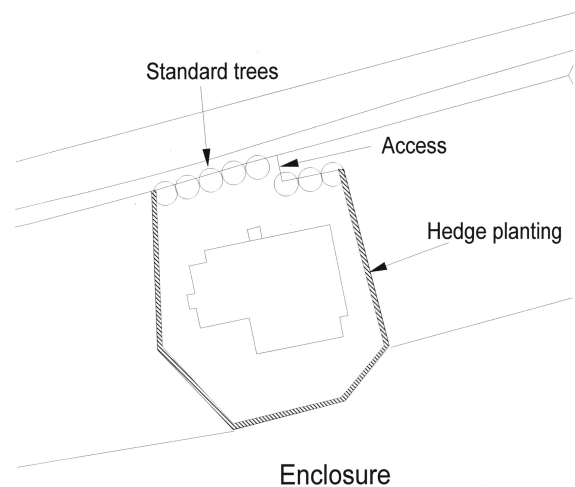
A simple example of enclosure is the planting of a hedge around the front garden of a house. However, planting may also be used on a larger scale to close a view, or complete the enclosure of a space that is already partially enclosed by buildings. Planting should always be in scale with other elements that contribute to the enclosure.

Screening

Planting in the form of hedges or tree and shrubs can often be used to provide screening between one site or one building and another. Such planting can prevent overlooking or reduce the impact of a new development on an existing one.

Alternatively screen planting may be used to break up large areas such as car parks, industrial estates and playing fields. Screen planting can also reduce noise and fumes, soften lines of buildings and screen unsightly views.

The construction of earth bunds or embankments to screen developments will not be supported in predominantly flat landscapes, and will only be approved where it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that they are fitting in an appropriate landscape setting.



What are hard landscaping elements?

This includes all hard surfaces to be retained or formed within the site including paved areas, car park surfaces, steps, walls, fences, roads, paths, seating, lighting and other features. There is a wide variety of natural and manufactured materials available and advice may be needed on which are most appropriate for the purpose intended, that will be in character with the local landscape. The character of landscaping around buildings open space and play areas is often determined by the choice of hard materials as well as tree and shrub planting.

It is important that elements of hard landscaping take into account the following:

- Local vernacular, i.e. styles and materials of existing buildings walls and surfaces
- The needs of the user, eg. disabled access
- Quality detailing and good workmanship
- Co-ordination of the use and function of the materials used, their textures and colours
- Sustainability eg managed timber, recycled materials, drainage management.

Crime prevention

From a surveillance standpoint, landscaping can be critical. Such factors as growth characteristics of plants and their placement in relation to potentially vulnerable areas are extremely important. Visual corridors should be maintained in open, park-like areas as well as in densely planted areas. As a rule, visual surveillance corridors can be maintained by limiting shrubbery to a maximum height of approximately 1 metre and trees to a minimum height of approximately 2 metres at the lowest branches. This approach ensures that visibility between one and two metres from the ground will always be relatively unimpaired. Ensure that taller shrubs and trees do not create climbing aids to gain access to building roofs, upper windows or overhead phone lines etc.

The planting of thorny shrubs can create physical barriers.

Another function of landscaping in crime prevention is aesthetics. Again, an attractive environment generates a sense of pride and ownership. Proper landscaping can also reduce the ability for criminals to hide making properties less vulnerable. Footpaths should be easily seen with no landscaping offering concealment for intruders.

Boundaries

This refers to all physical boundaries to be retained or formed within or at the edge of the site. Existing boundaries that contribute to local rural or urban landscape character such as hedges, railings and brick or stone walls may be required to be retained dependent upon their condition and visual importance. New boundaries should be appropriate for the locality and setting of the site and for their function, whether to provide security, privacy, and noise reduction or to create an attractive feature. Domestic boundary hedges should be set within land ownerships to ensure that the hedge maintenance remains within the control of the land owner.

Planting where space permits should soften security fencing, or fencing should be coloured to reduce visual impact e.g. dark green /grey. Where the new development is next to countryside, a landscape buffer may be necessary to disguise new boundary features.

Car parks

The overall aim of planting within car parking areas should be to help make them more attractive as well as functional, safe open spaces. Its size will determine the scale and type of planting required.

Car parking areas in rural locations will require a planting design that integrates them into the countryside, i.e. screened and fragmented by existing or new native trees and shrubs both externally and internally. In rural locations this can usually be achieved by the planting of whips and feathered native trees at relatively close spacing.

2 SUBMISSION OF LANDSCAPING PROPOSALS

General:

Although on small-scale developments it may be possible, with the guidance of the Tree & Landscape Officer, for individual applicants to submit landscape proposals, in most circumstances it would be expected that applicants would engage the services of appropriate professionals to prepare landscape submissions.

Information required in support of planning applications:

Landscape Statement

Survey and analysis

Site appraisal considerations

Layout plan

Layout plan

- Existing and proposed services
- Site features essential to be retained
- Major landscape constraints

Landscape Statement

Large developments will require the submission of a 'Landscape Statement' describing local landscape character, design principles and management aims, addressing sustainable principles and local distinctiveness together with a schematic plan.

Survey and analysis

Dependant upon the scale of the development proposals, some or all of the following survey information will be required to support a planning application.

- Landform
- Geology, soil type and drainage
- Ecological information
- Existing vegetation, including a detailed survey in connection with existing tree and shrub cover
- Existence of Tree Preservation Orders / trees within a conservation area.
- Open space provision

Site appraisal considerations

Prior to considering new proposals for a particular site it is important to be aware of the features that are already in existence that it may be desirable to retain, or may even be a constraint on development, eg. protected trees, or a protected wildlife feature or species. Certain existing landscape features may provide a guide to how the site may be developed, e.g. existing hedgerows, waterways, or groups of trees. The following list acts as a checklist for carrying out site appraisal.

- Existing habitat value
- Existing character and its conservation
- Adjoining landscape patterns
- Site boundaries
- Topography
- Daylight patterns – sun shade
- Existing hard and soft landscape features to be retained
- External/internal views
- Focal points
- Links to existing/new development

The Council will require the submission of a detailed layout plan at a suitable scale, e.g. 1/50, 1/100, or 1/200, or 1/500, together with associated schedules for both internal and external landscape proposals. The submitted proposals should cover some or all of the following aspects as applicable:

- Shelter planting on exposed edges linked to existing features
- Structure planting to link the development with wider landscape
- Buffers between rural and urban edge
- Boundary treatments - materials, heights and position
- Proposals for habitat gain
- Diverse/attractive edge to development
- Framed views to the development
- Details of species, sizes, densities of planting and future management for both internal and external planting.
- Cross-sections
- Existing and proposed levels, including information on surplus materials to be taken off site, or fill material to be imported
- Arboricultural Method statement in accordance with a minimum BS 5837:1991 (and revisions)
- Protected species (dependant upon the scale of the development)

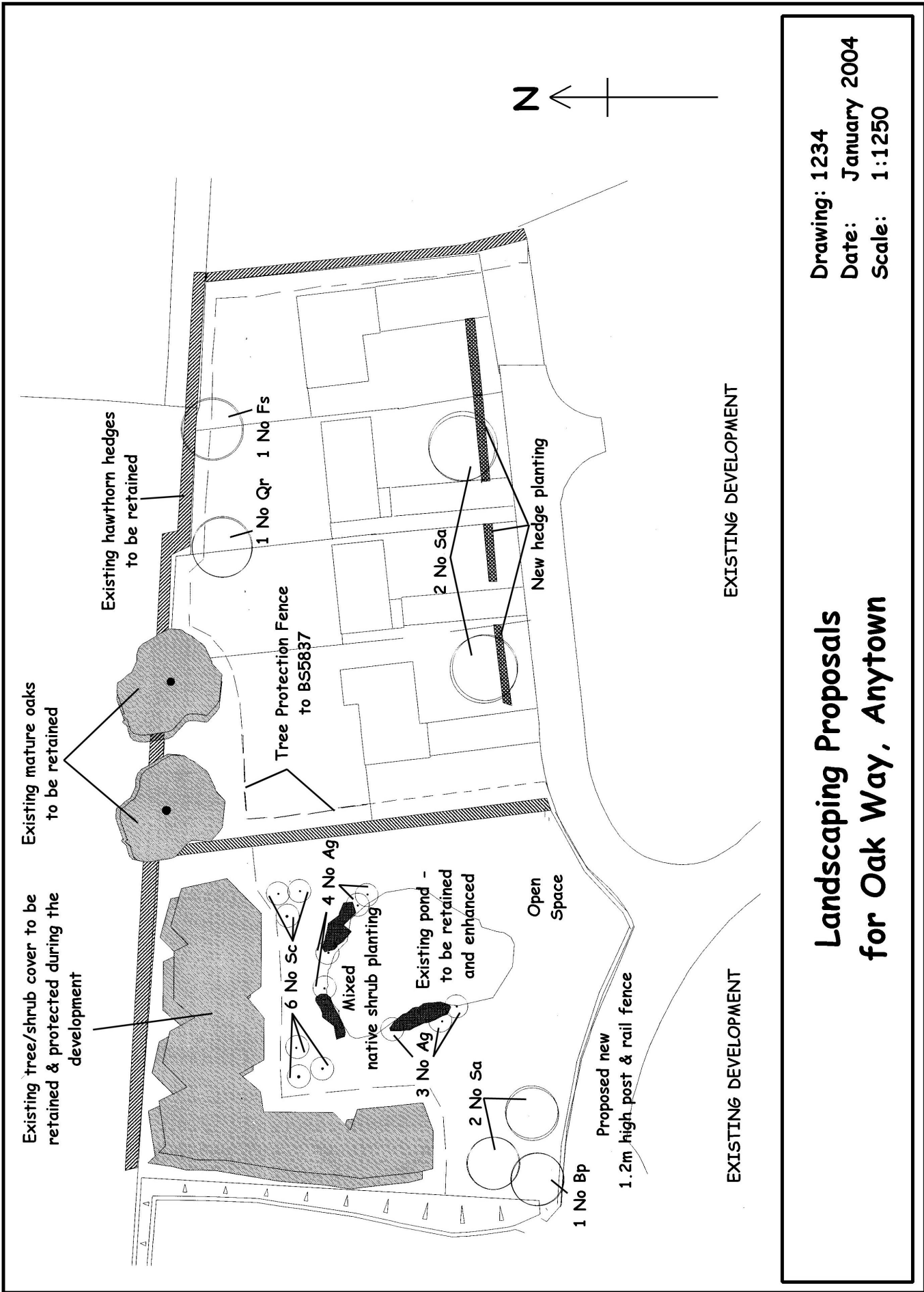
Drawings should be clearly legible whether drawn by hand or Computer Aided Design, and include as much information as possible in the interests of clarity.

The scale of the drawings should be adequate for the purpose e.g. 1:500, 1:200, 1:100 or 1:50 as appropriate, for detailed landscape schemes.

A north point, and a key to any symbols used together with a comprehensive planting schedule should be included on the drawing.

Planting schedules should include details of the species to be planted, the numbers or densities of each, the planting sizes for each species, and the method of weed control, e.g. mulching and future maintenance to ensure that the planting will survive and mature. In some cases topsoil depths and preparations may be requested.

The drawing overleaf is an example of the information required from a proposals plan.



Drawing: 1234
 Date: January 2004
 Scale: 1:1250

Landscaping Proposals for Oak Way, Anytown

New Hedge Planting

| Notation/ description | Species | Planting size | Number of each | Notes |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| New hedge planting | Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) | 20/30 cm transplants | min 5/m | Hedge plants to be planted in a double staggered row at a minimum 5 plants/metre run, and mulched with well composted wood chip mulch 30 cm either side of hedge to a minimum depth of 50 mm |

New Tree Planting (standards)

| Notation/ description | Species | Planting size (ht) | Number of each | Notes |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Bp | Betula pendula (Birch) | 3.0 - 3.6 m | 1 | All new 'standard' tree planting to comprise of container grown trees in 12-14 cm trunk girth in 75 litre containers. All trees to be double staked supported by a single horizontal bar secured to the tree with a single plastic tie with spacer. All trees to be mulched with well-composted wood chip mulch - 1 metre diameter, 50 mm deep. *NB. All planting to be mulched with well composted woodchip 50 mm deep, min 1 metre circle around each tree |
| Fs | Fagus sylvatica (Beech) | 3.0 - 3.6 m | 1 | |
| Qr | Quercus robur (Common oak) | 3.0 - 3.6 m | 1 | |
| Sa | Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan) | 3.0 - 3.6 m | 4 | |
| Ag | Alnus glutinosa | 90/120 cm | 7 | Whips or transplants planted within 75 mm tubex tubes. |
| Sc | Salix caprea Mixed native shrub planting | 30/45 cm | 6 1/m ² | Groups of native shrubs to include wild dogwood, grey willow, hazel, and guilder rose. |

Landscaping Schedule for Oak Way, Anytown

Drawing: 1234S
Date: January 2004

3. POST APPROVAL

The approved landscaping proposals will be linked to conditions attached to the planning approval for the development as a whole. Such conditions will state when the approved landscaping scheme has to be implemented by, and a statement as to future maintenance and replacement planting.

Implementation of approved landscape schemes

The proper and full implementation of approved landscaping schemes is a vital element of the development process. Problems can occur when schemes are not carried out as approved by the Council, or in some instances not carried out at all. The Planning Department must be informed if amendments are necessary.

The developer is advised to retain the services of the landscape designer or employ a competent person to supervise work on site.

Working drawings (not necessarily part of the application) are advisable to demonstrate to the contractor how the scheme is to be achieved.

Developers/applicants are advised to obtain an estimate of costs in advance for the approved scheme, as it is essential that sufficient funds be set aside for implementation. An under funded and poorly implemented landscape scheme can reflect badly on the whole development and may result in the Council taking enforcement action to secure the approved scheme.

Compliance

The Council regards the implementation of approved landscaping schemes as an integral part of the development process. Schemes are therefore monitored to ensure compliance. The following points are considered essential to correct compliance:

1. Where conditions require the submission of an appropriate scheme prior to commencement of the development, developers should ensure compliance otherwise the planning permission becomes effectively invalid.
2. Where schemes are not implemented or maintained in accordance with approvals, or not implemented or maintained at all, the Council may take enforcement action to ensure appropriate compliance in cases where non-compliance is prolonged.

Maintenance of landscape schemes

Planning conditions require that an approved landscape scheme is maintained for a minimum period of 5 years and plants that fail to survive are replaced. It is recommended (in some cases it is a planning condition) that a maintenance plan is prepared covering the following operations:

- Grass mowing, frequency depending on function e.g. amenity grass areas (frequent), wild flora/grass areas (once or twice a year depending on species)
- Removal of perennial and annual weeds using hand or chemical means, bearing in mind that the main period of weed germination and growth is from April to June.

- Topping up of any mulch (normally a 50-75 mm deep layer of shredded bark/woodchips or compost spread beneath shrubs and trees to suppress weeds and retain moisture until the plants have grown together).
- Watering during periods of drought, the most critical period being immediately after planting.
- Cutting back of certain shrubs in accordance with good horticultural practice to promote flowering, production of coloured stems etc. and removal of damaged, diseased, crowded, weak or dead shoots, removal of suckers.
- Management of woodland, or work to individual trees as recommended by an arboriculturalist or forester eg long-term selective thinning.
- Replacement of failed plants in accordance with approved schemes.
- Removal of litter and plant debris from hard and soft landscape areas, checking tree ties and stakes, tidying of edges, topping up of gravel, checking and repair/repainting/replacement if needed of fencing and walls, railings and street furniture.
- Removal of tree stakes and ties, rabbit guards and protective fencing when no longer needed.

Planting times

The normal planting season for bare-rooted stock is between November and March but container-grown plants can be put in at other times of the year provided that ground conditions are favourable and they are kept well watered in dry conditions.

Many specialist tree nurseries are now growing container-grown trees that can be obtained as very large specimens. These can be planted at virtually any time of year provided that an irrigation programme is set up for dry periods.

Grass seeding can be carried out between April and October, avoiding the hottest part of the summer.

Turfing can be carried out throughout the year avoiding periods of frost and excessively dry conditions. Also avoid laying turf during periods of cold or drying winds.

Planting conditions normally require the planting to be carried out in the first planting season after completion of the building works unless otherwise agreed by the Council.

Ponds

The Ponds Conservation Trust, English Nature & Environment Agency make the following recommendations in relation to ponds:

“Further loss of, and damage to ponds should be avoided except in exceptional circumstances. Any pond that is unavoidably damaged should be replaced by the creation or restoration of a similar water feature nearby. For every one pond that is lost it is recommended that the creation of two be sought with attention to ecological quality. Opportunities should be taken wherever possible to create new ponds on appropriate land. This may include development sites; farmland schools grounds, and even restored waste and mineral workings and derelict and reclamation schemes. Care should be taken that this is not to the detriment to any other feature of interest. Incorporate ponds into development schemes as appropriate either as a landscape feature or as part of a Sustainable Urban Drainage Scheme (SUDS)”

With the exception of ponds for irrigation purposes, the creation of a pond outside the curtilage of a residential property will normally require planning permission. Whilst the Council may often encourage the formation of ponds, they may not be appropriate in some locations. Points to consider when siting a pond:

- Investigate where ponds in your area are naturally found and select a location that respects this pattern, e.g. at the bottom of a slope rather than half way up.
- New ponds should not be proposed where their construction would conflict with other important landscape features, e.g. visually prominent or Ancient Trees, marshland of local nature conservation interest, important hedgerows, or species rich grassland.
- The type of prevailing soil and geology to determine how the pond will hold water, e.g. groundwater, puddle, or lined
- How will the excavated material be disposed of? Bunds around ponds are not normally encouraged, as they look artificial and alien to the local environment, especially in predominantly flat landscapes. Only low mounding in appropriate circumstances will normally be acceptable where it can be matched to local gradients.

Associated planting should be designed to blend with the prevailing landscape, for example weeping willows and introduced elements such as boulders will look ornamental in a rural context.

A fishing pond, as well as providing habitat for optimum safe fishing, can also make a valuable contribution and addition to local wildlife habitats. They should therefore be designed with both elements in mind.

The Council will actively encourage the introduction of new wildlife ponds in appropriate rural and semi-rural settings in the District, and will provide advice on their construction.

Design of ponds

Recently there has been an increase in awareness of the dependence of pond wildlife on its immediate surroundings. The best ponds are surrounded by rough pasture with adjacent shrubby cover, providing essential terrestrial habitat for amphibians and a semi-natural zone providing a measure of insulation from outside activities. The meeting of two or more habitats tends to increase the utility of the pond to different species thereby increasing its biodiversity value beyond that of a similar but isolated pond. Ponds may serve several functions such as:

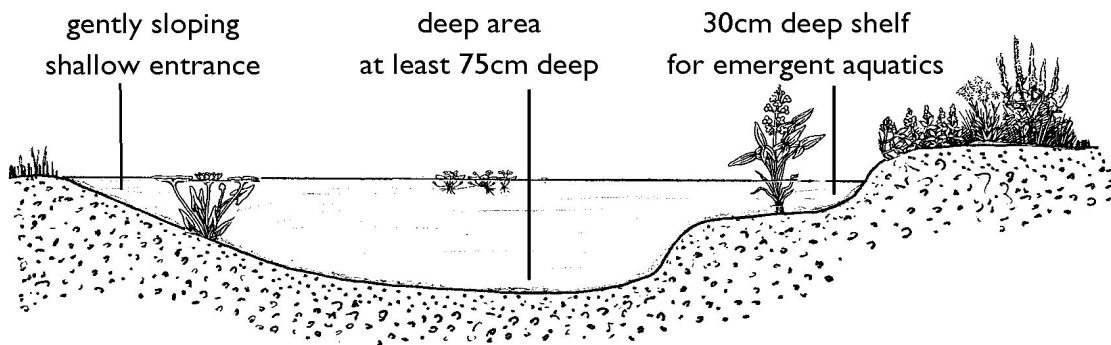
- To encourage wildlife
- For the watering of stock
- Fishing

Wildlife ponds increase wildlife diversity and are important for birds and insects. They should be designed with irregular margins both relatively deep and shallow areas to support different aspects of wildlife. This can be achieved by forming shelves and gentle slopes down to the deeper areas. This is illustrated in the sketch below.

A pond primarily for the watering of stock should be designed to allow livestock direct access to the waters edge to drink or to provide a reservoir to supply water to drinking troughs

Further advice on the creation of ponds can be gained from the Environment Agency's Biodiversity Department and the leaflet 'THE IMPORTANCE OF PONDS' jointly prepared by The Ponds Conservation Trust, The Environment Agency & English Nature.

This leaflet can be viewed at www.brookes.ac.uk/other/pondaction/pondsforplanners.pdf



Typical cross-section for a wildlife pond

Industrial estates

Within the Ryedale District there are industrial estates at the following locations:

- York Road, Malton
- Showfield Lane Malton
- Norton Grove, Norton
- Thornton Road, Pickering
- Kirkby Mills, Kirkbymoorside
- Sawmill Lane, Helmsley
- York Road, Sheriff Hutton

Development Guidelines, including landscaping, have previously been prepared by the Council for the most recently extended site at Thornton Road, Pickering.

With reference to the other industrial sites referred to, the following criteria should be applied:

All of these sites are set within rural or semi-rural locations and consequently proposals for planting should reflect this. Where sites abut open countryside existing native boundaries should be retained and enhanced as necessary to form a substantial natural buffer to open countryside.

On single plots, containing small units, within industrial estates where site boundaries are shared with neighbouring plots, planting for open boundaries only will be requested. Such planting should normally take the form of native hedges and trees planted on the outside of any security fencing that may be proposed.

On larger industrial commercial plots that require a substantial amount of car parking for staff and visitors the points raised in Section 2 – 'Car Parking' must be satisfied.

APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES OF TREE & SHRUB SPECIES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS

The lists below are included for guidance only. The lists are by no means exhaustive (especially in the ornamental sections) as many other species of trees and shrubs may be appropriate to particular locations and circumstances.

Species suitable for ornamental hedges

| Tall evergreen | Tall deciduous | Medium evergreen | Medium deciduous |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Laurocerasus Prunus | Carpinus betulus | Berberis darwinii | Berberis thunbergii |
| Taxus baccata | Corylus avellana | Berberis x stenophylla | Fagus sylvatica |
| Thuja plicata | Cotinus coggygria 'Purpurea' | Ligustrum ovalifolium | Symphoricarpos species |
| Viburnum tinus | Fagus sylvatica | Ligustrum ovalifolium 'Aureum' | Cotoneaster simonsii |
| Ilex aequifolium | Rosa rugosa | Ligustrum vulgare | |
| | Viburnum opulus | Lonicera nitida | |
| | | Prunus lusitanica | |
| | | Pyracantha species | |

Rural hedge species for field boundaries, village edge, and rural dwellings

| Species | Common name |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Crataegus monogyna | Hawthorn |
| Prunus spinosa | Blackthorn |
| Corylus avellana | Hazel |
| Ilex aquifolium | Holly |
| Rosa canina | Dog rose |
| Viburnum opulus | Guelder rose |
| Acer campestre | Field maple |
| Euonymus europaeus | Spindle |
| Cornus sanguinea | Common dogwood |
| Rosa arvensis | Field rose |
| Quercus robur | Common oak |
| Malus sylvestris | Crab apple |
| Lonicera periclymenum | Honeysuckle |

Countryside hedges of local native species provide useful habitat for wildlife and re-enforce local distinctiveness. Prior to specifying or planting rural hedges you are advised to inspect local long established hedges to match both the species content and the percentages of each species in order to respect the subtle colours of the landscape rather than introducing an un-naturally large percentage of colourful natives such as dogwood or spindle.

Generally speaking, a large percentage of rural hedges in Ryedale are made up of a larger percentage of hawthorn or blackthorn with a sprinkling of other species listed in the table on the left.

The inclusion of locally native trees randomly planted along the new hedge, either as whips or seedling trees in tubes, will also help to complement many local landscapes whilst at the same time increase wildlife diversity and provide additional screening if considered necessary.

N.B. The planting of elderberry in new native hedges is discouraged as this species generally grows faster than other species, and, in turn, tends to shade out adjacent shrubs in the hedge. Elder will normally seed itself into the hedge without introduction.

Light foliage trees for residential locations

| Species | Common Name | Height (possible mature height in open ground in metres) | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Acer saccharinum | Silver maple | 20 | *In Britain, the inclusion of Sycamore as a native species has been the source of much debate. There is however evidence that sycamore existed in Britain in the 15 th Century and may even have been prevalent in Roman times, pieces of wood thought to be sycamore being found locally at Langton Villa. It should however be remembered that sycamore can be very invasive at the expense of other desirable species in plantations. It should therefore be planted sparingly. Sycamore does however; make a splendid landscape tree when planted individually or in small groups in the appropriate rural setting. |
| Betula pendula | Silver Birch | 26 | |
| Betula pubescens | Downy Birch | 23 | |
| Betula utilis var. jacquemontii | Himalayan Birch | 20 | |
| Fraxinus Americana | White ash | 26 | |
| Fraxinus angustifolia | Narrow-leaved ash | 20 | |
| Fraxinus ornus | Manna ash | 23 | |
| Robinia pseudoacacia | False acacia | 18 | |
| Sorbus aucuparia | Rowan | 18 | |
| Tilia cordata 'Greenspire' | Small-leaved lime | 38 | |
| Prunus species | Ornamental cherries | 4 - 8 | |
| Malus species | Crabs | 4 - 8 | |

Locally native tree species

| Species | Common Name | Height in metres |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Acer pseudoplatanus* | Sycamore* | 25 |
| Acer campestre | Field maple | 10 |
| Aesculus hippocastanum (parkland situation) | Horse chestnut | 25 |
| Alnus glutinosa | Common alder | 12 -15 |
| Populus tremula | Aspen | 30 |
| Betula pendula | Silver Birch | 26 |
| Fraxinus excelsior | Common ash | 26 |
| Fagus sylvatica | Common beech | 30 |
| Malus sylvestris | Crab apple | 7 |
| Prunus avium | Wild cherry | 25 |
| Prunus padus | Bird cherry | 12 |
| Pyrus pyraeaster | Common pear | 20 |
| Tilia cordata | Small-leaved lime | 38 |
| Tilia platyphyllos | Large-leaved lime | 38 |
| Tilia europaea | European lime | 38 |
| Salix species (wetland areas) | Willows | Up to 16 |
| Sorbus aria | Whitebeam | 10 |
| Sorbus aucuparia | Rowan or Mountain ash | 10 |
| Quercus robur | English oak | 25 |
| Quercus petraea | Sessile oak | 25 |

FURTHER ADVICE

Organisations able to advise on development & vegetation

The Landscape Institute

33 Great Portland Street, London, W1W 8QG

Phone: 020 7299 4500

Fax: 020 7299 4501

The Landscape Institute is the Chartered Institute in the UK for Landscape Architects, incorporating designers, managers and scientists.

English Nature – North & East Yorkshire Team

Genesis 1, University Road, Heslington, York YO10 5ZQ

English Nature is a government funded body whose purpose is to promote the conservation of England's wildlife and natural features

Arboricultural Association (AA)

The purpose of the AA is to conserve, enhance and protect Britain's heritage of amenity trees for the enjoyment and benefit of this and future generations.

International Society of Arboriculture

148 Hydes Road

Wednesbury

West Midlands

WS10 0DR

Tel. / Fax 0121 556 8302

Institute of Chartered Foresters

7A St Colme Street, Edinburgh, EH3 6AA

Telephone: 0131 225 2705

Facsimile: 0131 220 6128

British Association of Landscape Industries

Landscape House

Stoneleigh Park

National Agricultural Centre

Warwickshire

National House Building Council

Buildmark House, Chiltern Avenue, Amersham, Bucks HP6 5AP

Publications:

Ponds: (Publications to help with the management and creation of ponds)

The Pond Book - Pond Conservation Trust, BMS, Oxford Brookes University, Gipsy Lane, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP.

Ponds, Pools and Lochans Sustainable drainage systems – an introduction – Environment Agency

British Standards that apply to vegetation management and development proposals

| | |
|---------|--|
| BS 5837 | Guide to trees in relation to construction |
| BS 1192 | Construction Drawing practise Part 4 Recommendations for Landscape Drawings |
| BS 1722 | Fences – Part4 Specification for cleft chestnut pale fences |
| BS 3936 | Nursery stock – Part I Specification for trees & shrubs Part 4 Specification for forest trees |
| BS 3998 | Recommendations for tree work |
| BS 4428 | Code of practise for general landscape operations |
| BS 5930 | Code of practise for site investigations |
| BS 8004 | Code of practise for foundations |

Legal statutes and government advice, which provided the framework, which the Council operates

Town & Country Planning Act 1990
Planning & Compensation Act 1990
Department of the Environment Circular 36/78 – Tree & Forestry
Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs)
DETR Circular 11/95 Planning Conditions
DETR Circular 10/97 Enforcing Planning Control