



LORP: The Lower Otter Restoration Project

Mike Williams, FCRM Advisor (Habitat Creation), PSO (East)











Why clear?

Why have you cut down all the trees?

- Salt water will kill most vegetation
- Difficult to remove once flooded
- Dead trees unpopular on other sites
- Trap debris; hard to clear
- Waders need good visibility
- Can attract predatory species



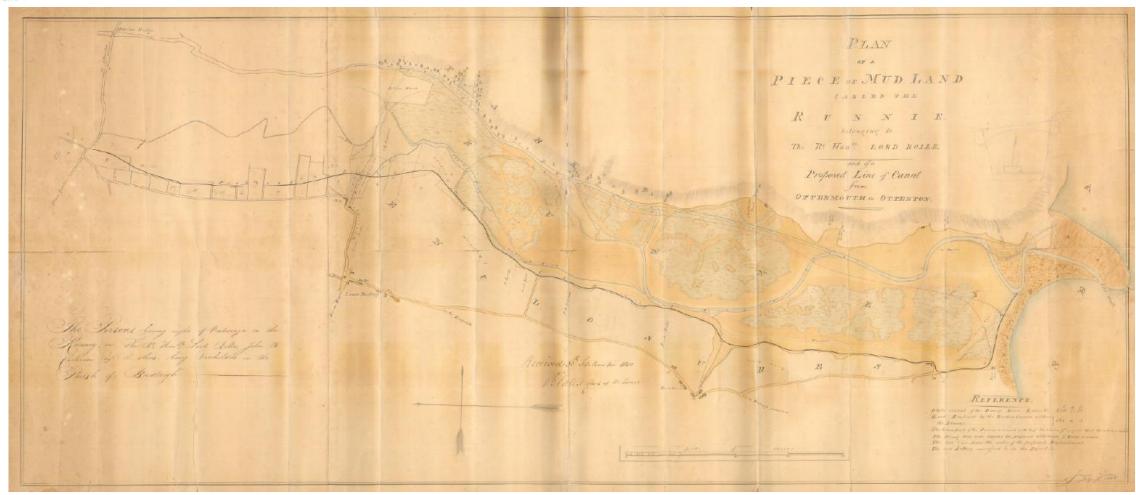








Landscapes change











Landscapes change

1968 Flood event

- No trees on the landfill site
- Site operational until 1978





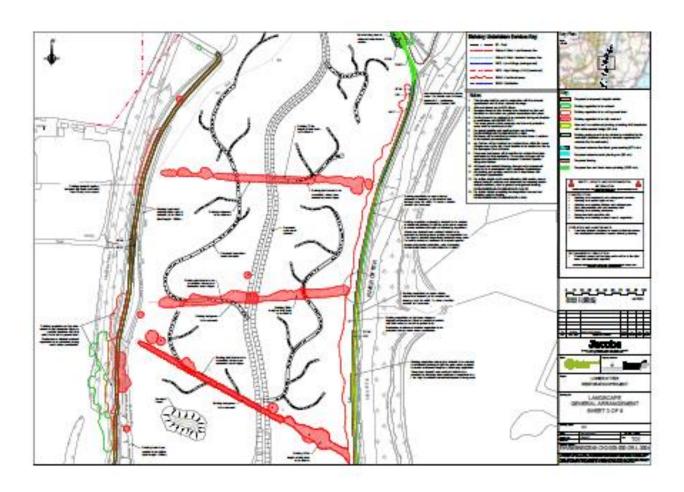






Retain and enhance

- Floodplain mapped
- Remove from valley floor
- Enable regrowth at margins
- Retain where not flooded





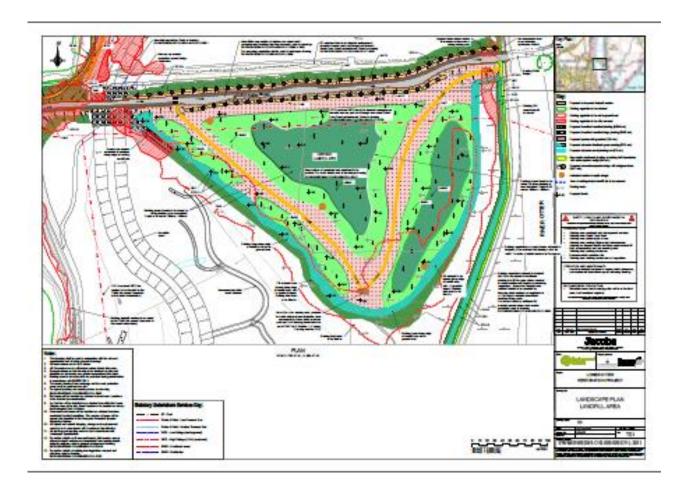




Replacement ... and more

Extensive planting programme

- 2.4ha new woodland on landfill
- More woodland off site
- Hedges alongside road
- Large trees by car park
- Invasive species control
- Rare species translocated











Enhancement

- Over 1 km new hedge planted
- 1.8km gapped up / improved
- Native species

Native-species Hedgerow (NH)

SPECIES	AGE/CONDITION	SIZE (cm)	GROUP SIZE	% of mix	TOTAL
Acer campestre	1+1 bare root fplant	40-60	3 to 7	5.0%	100
Cornus sanguinea	1+1 bare root fplant	40-60	3 to 7	5.0%	100
Corylus avellana	1+1 bare root fplant	40-60	3 to 7	25.0%	520
Crataegus monogyna	1+1 bare root fplant	40-60	3 to 7	30.0%	622
Euonymus europaeaus	1+1 bare root fplant	40-60	3 to 7	5.0%	108
llex aquifolium	3L CG	40-60	3 to 7	5.0%	100
Malus sylvestris	1+1 bare root fplant	40-60	3 to 7	5.0%	100
Prunus spinosa	1+1 bare root fplant	40-60	3 to 7	10.0%	210
Rosa canina	1+0 bare root fplant	40-50	3 to 7	5.0%	108
Viburnum opulus	1+1 bare root fplant	40-60	3 to 7	5.0%	9:
Total transplant number	ers	•			209
Infill planting length of hedge (linear metres).					
Total length of hedgerow	1				412

