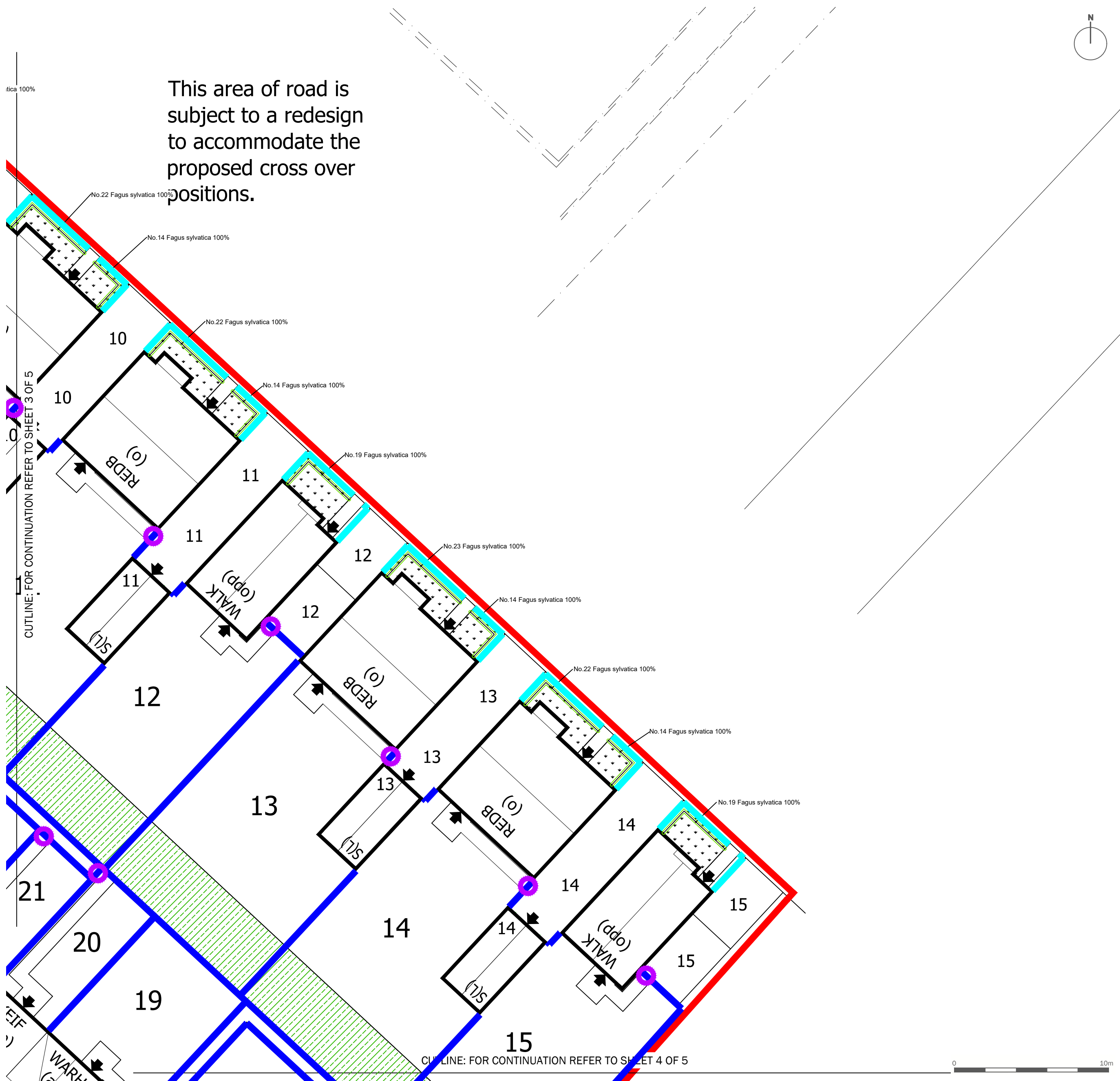




PLANTING SCHEDULE						
Trees						
Number	Common Name	Species	Girth	Height	Specification	Density
2	Common Maple	Acer campestre	12-14cm	350-425cm	Heavy Standard: 5 brks: 3x: RB: Clear Stem min: 200cm	Counted
84	Common Maple	Acer campestre		60-80cm	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: B	1m²
56	Common Alder	Alnus glutinosa		60-80cm	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: B	1m²
2	Downy Birch	Betula pubescens	12-14cm	350-425cm	Heavy Standard: 5 brks: 3x: RB: Clear Stem 175-200cm	Counted
5	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	12-14cm	350-425cm	Heavy Standard: 5 brks: 3x: RB: Clear Stem 175-200cm	Counted
58	Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna		60-80cm	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: B	1m²
16	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	12-14cm	350-425cm	Heavy Standard: 5 brks: 3x: RB: Clear Stem 175-200cm	Counted
20	Common Pear	Pyrus communis	12-14cm	350-425cm	Heavy Standard: 5 brks: 3x: RB: Clear Stem 175-200cm	Counted
5	Wild Service Tree	Sorbus torminalis	12-14cm	350-425cm	Heavy Standard: 5 brks: C: Clear Stem 175-200cm	Counted
Total: 246						
Shrubs						
Number	Common Name	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density
8	a Rock Rose	Cistus x corbantiensis	30-40cm	2L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	3m²
56	Common Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	60-80cm		1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 3 brks: B	1m²
56	Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	40-60cm		1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 2 brks: B	1m²
26	Common Spindle Tree	Euonymus europaeus	60-80cm		1+2: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 5 brks: B	1m²
97	Spindle 'Emerald 'n' Gold'	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald 'n' Gold'	20-25cm	2L	Bushy: 5 brks: C	3m²
76	Spindle 'Emerald Gaiety'	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'	20-30cm	2L	Bushy: 5 brks: C	3m²
4	Shrubby Veronica 'Autumn Glory'	Hebe 'Autumn Glory'	20-30cm	2L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	5m²
114	Shrubby Veronica 'Great Orme'	Hebe 'Great Orme'	20-30cm	2L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	3m²
58	a Shrubby Veronica	Hebe rakatanensis			Bushy: 3 brks: C	5m²
10	Lavender 'Hidcot'	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcot'	15-20cm	2L		1m²
8	Lavender 'Hidcot'	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcot'	15-20cm	2L	Bushy: 5 brks: C	5m²
71	Lavender 'Grosso'	Lavandula x intermedia 'Grosso'	15-20cm	2L	Bushy: 5 brks: C	3m²
4	Common Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	40-60cm	2L	Branched: 3 brks: C	5m²
4	Common Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	40-60cm	2L	Branched: 3 brks: C	3m²
28	Common Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	60-80cm	D2: Cutting	Branched: 3 brks: B	1m²
18	Privet Honey-suckle	Lonicera pileata		2L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	5m²
11	New Zealand Flax 'Sunderme'	Phormium 'Sunderme'	30-40cm	2L	5 leaves: C	5m²
4	Kohuhu 'Tom Thumb'	Philopogon tenuifolium 'Tom Thumb'	10-15cm	2L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	3m²
56	Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	60-80cm		1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 2 brks: B	1m²
84	Dog Rose	Rosa canina	60-80cm		1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 3 brks: B	1m²
7	Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis	20-30cm	2L	Bushy: 3 brks: C	5m²
35	a Sweet Box	Sarcococca confusa	20-30cm	2L	Bushy: 4 brks: C	5m²
15	Japanese Spirea 'Firelight'	Spiraea japonica 'Firelight'	20-30cm	2L	Bushy: 5 brks: C	3m²
27	Syringa microphylla 'Superba'	Syringa microphylla 'Superba'	40-60cm	3L	Branched: 2 brks	Counted
63	David Viburnum	Viburnum davidii	20-30cm	2L	Bushy: 2 brks: C	3m²
56	Quince Rose	Viburnum opulus	60-80cm	1+2: Transplant	seed raised: Branched: 3 brks: B	1m²
40	Lesser Periwinkle	Vinca minor		2L	Several Shoots: 3 brks: C	5m²
Total: 1038						
Herbaceous						
Number	Common Name	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density
9	'Yarrow 'Tanscotia'	Achillea 'Tanscotia'		2L	Full Pot: C	3m²
83	Elephant's Ears 'Robium'	Begonia 'Robium'		2L	Full Pot: C	5m²
52	Mountain Knapweed	Centaurea montana		2L	Full Pot: C	5m²
28	Lantern Rose	Helleborus orientalis		2L	Full Pot: C	3m²
78	Sage 'Ticolor'	Salvia officinalis 'Ticolor'		1L	Full Pot: C	5m²
Total: 248						
Ferns						
Number	Common Name	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density	
13	Male Fern	Dryopteris filix-mas	1.5-2L	Full Pot: C	5m²	
Total: 13						

Tree Pit Detail B - Trees to be planted within 3m of Hard Surfaces and/or Services

- 2x tanalised timber tree stake 2m, 75mm Ø driven into backfilled pit to provide support to the tree.
- RootRain Metro irrigation system or similar. Place around top of root ball and nail to supporting stake ensuring filler cap finishes slightly above mulch level.
- ReRoot root barrier with root deflecting ribs installed between tree root ball and hard surfaces/services where there is a risk of root damage as the tree grows outward. As a general rule root barriers should be installed in locations where hard surfaces and/or services are located within four metres of the tree stem, install closer to the paving/service than the tree, to allow space for the tree roots to grow into the space available, with the ribs facing the tree. Note this may mean not placing the barrier within the tree pit, but further away within its own trench. Root barriers must extend a minimum of 2m lengthways beyond the expected canopy of the mature tree. The top of the root barrier should be set as close to the soil surface as possible without being visible.
- 50mm square galvanized wire mesh bent in circle 320mm Ø and nailed to tree stake to protect tree from damage by people and animals. Bottom of mesh should be 300mm above ground level to allow strimmer guard to be fitted and prevent litter and grass/weeds building up around the base of the tree. Top of mesh should be below the first lateral branch.
- Use 2x Tree Tie GLB254 with GLPFA spacer sleeve or similar to secure tree to support post.
- 50mm deep bark mulch layer to be spread evenly over a circular area 1000mm Ø around the tree to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.
- Excavate tree pit to sufficient size to accommodate tree root ball. Loosen any compaction in base of excavated pit to aid drainage. The tree should be planted at a depth where the root flare is still visible just breaching the soil surface following backfilling.
- Backfill tree pit with subsoil and topsoil excavated from pit if this is regarded as of sufficient quality to promote the healthy establishment of the tree. If either the top soil or sub soil excavated from the pit is off poor quality then soil ameliorants may be used sparingly or imported topsoil compliant with BS 3882 should be used.
- Strimmer guard by Arbortech or similar to be fitted around base of tree to protect from damage by grass maintenance machinery primarily but also to provide an additional layer of defense against animal browsing.

Immediately after planting, water the tree, saturating the tree pit to field capacity.

The notes above are intended as a basic guide only. For further guidance on tree planting refer to BS 8545:2014 Section 10.

Products suggested in italics above are available from Green Blue Urban (<http://greenblueurban.com/>) and Arbortech (www.arbortech.co.uk)

Irrigation of new tree planting

The timing and frequency of irrigation should take into account the prevailing weather conditions, soil moisture release characteristics, and the response of the tree species to water deficits or periods of prolonged soil saturation.

The water holding capacity varies between soils and should be assessed before determining irrigation needs.

The frequency of irrigation is more important than volume of water at any one time. Increased water volumes should not compensate for a lack of frequency.

Additional monitoring is recommended if there are 10 consecutive days during the growing season at >25°C. Water should only be added if soil moisture probe/tensiometer values indicate that it would be appropriate to do so.

Ongoing Maintenance and Management

- All trees are to be regularly inspected by a member of the arboricultural association to ensure that they remain in a safe condition, do not obstruct access routes or visibility and do not cause nuisance. In undertaking the inspection, consideration should be given to safety aspects in balance with visual and ecological benefits provided by the tree.
- Replace dead or dying trees in the next planting season (November to March).
- All tree works are to be carried out in accordance with good arboricultural practice, and under the direction of a member of the arboricultural association BS8545. In undertaking tree works, consideration must be given to safety aspects in balance with visual and ecological benefits provided by the tree.
- Tree works must take place outside of the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive, for most British birds) or under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist. If tree works need to be carried out between March and August seek ecological advice.
- Remove annually any excess growth encroaching onto grassed areas, paths, roads, signs, sightlines and light fittings

Tree Planting Program

Trees to be planted between October and March.

A full young tree management programme with budgetary provision should be in place for all planting schemes. This management programme should be in place for at least 5 years. Between the months of March and October monthly visits should be made to inspect tree specimens, and correct irrigation carried out in line with management information provided. Trees should be watered to recommended field capacity percentage, and not allowed to drop below the permanent wilting point percentage where risk of failure is likely. Tree monitoring frequency should be increased accordingly in periods of hot weather.

Hedgerow Planting Detail

- Tubex shrub shelter with supporting cane or stake.
- Tubex 0.5-1m wide (see setting out details) biodegradable Jute/Hessian Fabric roll pegged down with supplied biodegradable plastic pegs along line of hedgerow to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.
- Whip to be notch planted following clearance of any existing vegetation.

Immediately after planting, water the whip, saturating the ground around its base to field capacity.

The notes above are intended as a basic guide only. For further guidance on whip planting refer to BS 8545:2014 Section 10.

Whip planting only to take place between November and March

Products suggested in italics above are available from Green Blue Urban (<http://www.tubex.com/>)

Hedgerow/Whip Maintenance and Management During 5 Year Establishment Period

Immediately following planting, the whip should be watered thoroughly. Following this, and with regard to prevailing weather conditions, newly planted whips should be watered regularly during periods of dry weather. When watering the square meter of ground around the whip should be soaked to field capacity (refer to BS 8545:2014 for further detail) by surface watering. Watering frequency is more important than quantity to prevent the roots of the newly planted whip from drying out.

All whips are fitted with protective guards to prevent animal damage. These should be checked regularly to ensure they remain in place and are providing adequate protection against the animals in the area. If damage to trees from browsing by animals still occurs additional measures may be required.

A formal assessment of areas of whip planting should be carried out annually by a qualified arborist who will be able to advise on solutions should any problems be picked up. During this assessment any guards and canes/stakes should be checked to ensure they are providing protection but not damaging the developing whip and that its roots are still firmly seated in the ground. If the whip has become loose in the ground the soil around the base should be re-firmed and guards adjusted accordingly.

The space above the mulch mat around the whip should be kept clear of competing vegetation and weeds at all times.

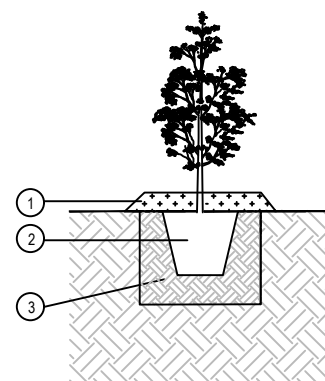
The shrub shelter/guard should be removed once the whip has established a strong enough root system to support itself and has begun to grow strongly clear of the top of the shelter/guard, likely to be 1-2 years after planting. Biodegradable fabric can remain in place indefinitely.

Formative pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 as required during the first five years to ensure the desired form is achieved.

For further guidance on whip and tree maintenance during establishment refer to BS 8545:2014 Section 11.

Ongoing Maintenance and Management

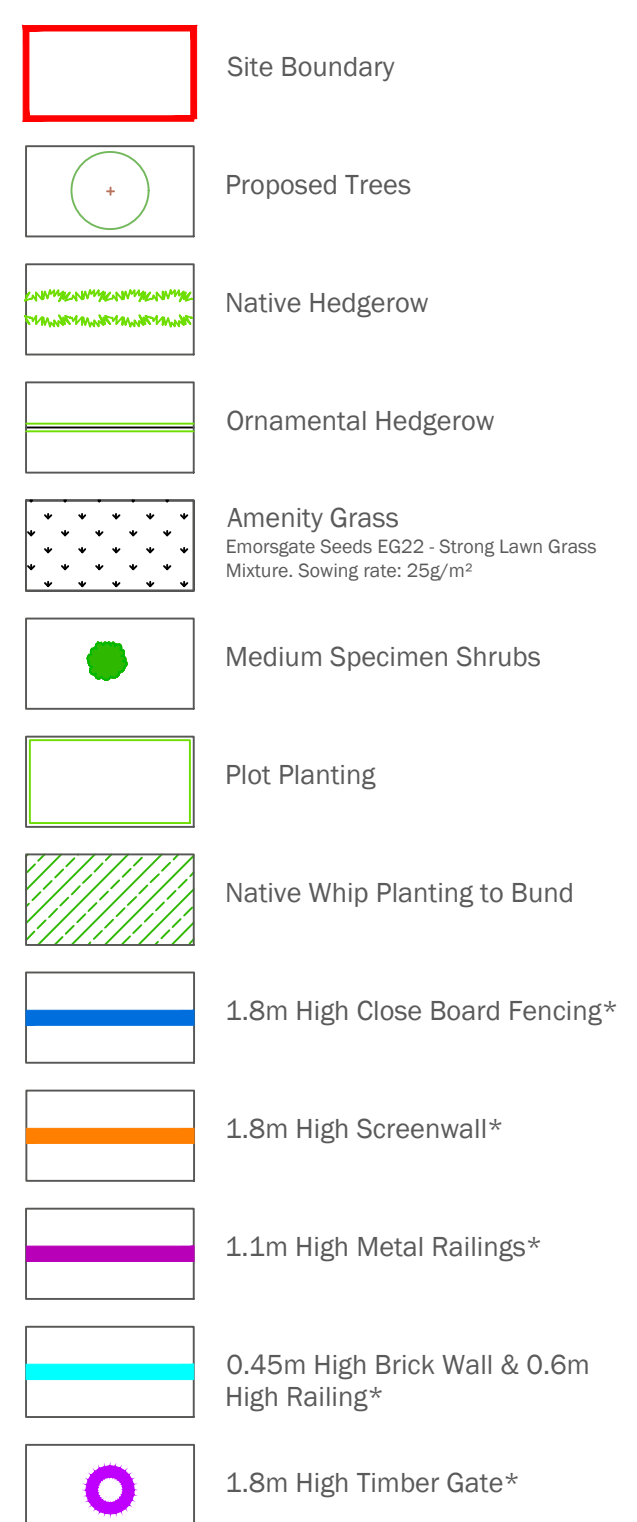
- Allow whips to reach desired height before trimming
- Maintain weed-free area around trees and whips, minimum diameter from stem, using mulch mats
- Any dead or dying plants to be replaced during the winter season (November to March)
- Re-firm any plants loosened by frost heave, wind rock or vandalism by treading around the base
- Watering to be undertaken regularly during the summer months and as required in the first five years following planting, to achieve successful plant establishment
- Ameliorant to be added as necessary to amenity hedgerows and in accordance with the on-going maintenance above
- Shrub shelters/guards to be removed after two years to facilitate further growth and management
- Ideally hedgerows should be cut to form an 'A' shape, allowing light to reach the lower branches, which leads to a healthier and stronger hedgerow, whilst also offering a better habitat for wildlife and shelter for livestock
- Ornamental hedges to be generally cut to a height and width of 1m, as required.



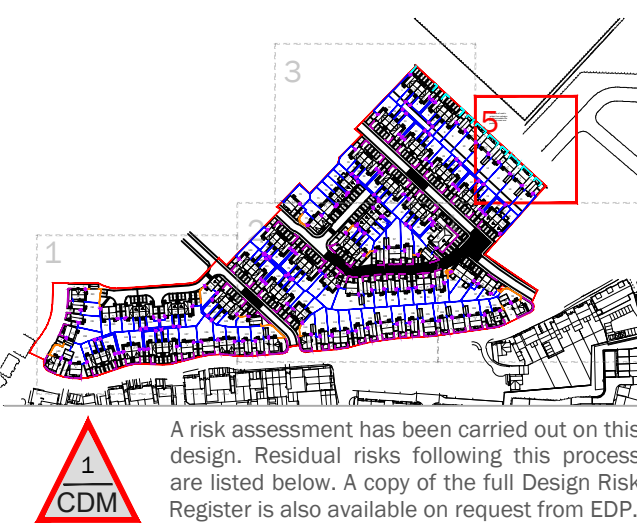
Shrub Planting Detail

- 50mm deep bark mulch layer to be spread evenly over a circular area 1000mm Ø around the shrub to prevent weed growth and retain moisture. Alternatively a suitable mulch mat can be used covering the same area. Where shrubs are planted within front of plot context bark mulch will be replaced with decorative aggregate, as indicated on drawings.
- Excavate pit to sufficient size to accommodate shrub pot. Loosen any compaction in base of excavated pit to aid drainage. The shrub should be planted at a depth where the top of the pot is flush with surrounding soil
- Backfill area around roots with subsoil and topsoil excavated from pit if this is regarded as of sufficient quality to promote the healthy establishment of the shrub. If either the top soil or sub soil excavated from the pit is of poor quality then soil ameliorants may be used sparingly or imported topsoil compliant with BS 3882 should be used.

Immediately after planting, water the shrub, saturating the tree pit to field capacity.



*For detailed hard boundary treatments refer to architect's plan.



For further guidance, refer to HSE Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

notes

revisions			
c	AH	08/01/20	planting amended
b	AH	06/01/20	amendments to boundary treatments
a	EW	27/11/19	Amendments To Boundary Treatments & Mix Planting
rev	by	date	detail

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all others.
Drawing and specification within the package.
These drawings have been prepared for design development and costing purposes only.
All dimensions in millimeters. Do not scale off this drawing, written dimensions to be taken only.
All base plans used are provided by the client and architect, except where otherwise expressly agreed in writing. EDP shall have no responsibility or liability for any loss direct or consequential.
This drawing must not be copied in whole or part without prior written consent from EDP.

6039-EDP-Z0-ZZ-DR-L-d001
purpose of issue FOR INFORMATION

client
Lovell Partnerships Ltd

project title
Coed Darcy

drawing title
Detailed Soft Landscape Plan

date 08 JANUARY 2020 drawn by EW
drawing number edp6039_d001c checked EB
scale VARIES @ A1 QA CR

edp the environmental dimension partnership

Registered office: 01285 740427 - www.edp-uk.co.uk - info@edp-uk.co.uk