





Orchard Planting

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Tree Pit Detail A - Trees to be planted in Open Space

182. 2x tanalised timber tree stake 2m, 75mm Ø and crossbar driven into backfilled pit to provide support to the tree. 3. Clear spiral guard to be fitted to trunk to protect against animal browsing. 4. Use 2x Tree Tie GLB25A with GLPFA spacer sleeve or similar to secure tree to support post

5. 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.

6. 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. 7. Backfill tree pit with subsoil and topsoil excavated from pit if this is regarded as of sufficient guality to promote the healthy establishment of the tree. 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 BS3882 should be used. 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/)

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 witting point percentage where risk if failure is likely. Tree monitoring frequency should be increased accordingly in periods of hot weather.

Tree Maintenance and Management During 5 Year Establishment Period Immediately following planting, the tree should be watered thoroughly. Following this, and with regard to prevailing weather conditions, newly planted trees should be watered regularly during periods of dry weather. If the tree pit has been specified with and irrigation pipe, this

during periods of dry weather, in the teep in tas been specified with and inigiality lipit, in should be used as the primary method of watering. If no rigidation pipe is specified, the square metre of ground around the tree should be soaked to field capacity (refer to BS 8545:2014 for uthref relatil) by surface watering. Watering frequency is more important th quantity to prevent the root ball of the newly planted tree from drying out. is more important th All trees 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 young tree health and development should be carried out annually by A roma assessment of young tee result and verequiring a doub earlied out animal of young a qualified arborist who will be able to advise on solutions should any problems be picked up. During this assessment any stakes and ties should be checked to ensure they are providing support but not damaging the tree and that the reis is still immy sealed in the ground. If the tree has become loose in the ground the soil around the base should be re-firmed and stakes

and ties adjusted accordingly. The mulched area around the base of the tree should be kept clear of competing vegetation and weeds at all times.

Tree stakes and ties should be removed once the tree has established a strong enough root system to support itself, likely to be 1-2 years after planting. Strimmer guards should remain in place until the end of the 5 year establishment, with adjustments or segments added as necessary to facilitate tree growth. Tree guards should only be removed if they are beginning to restrict tree growth or if it is felt the risk of damage has significantly reduced due to strong tree growth and development or changes in the surrounding environment Formative pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 as required throughout the five year establishment period.

For further guidance on tree maintenance during establishment refer to BS 8545:2014

Planting Schedule

Native Hedgerow Planting Detail

2. 2m wide biodegradable weed mat roll pegged down with biodegradable pegs along line of hedgerow to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.

1. Tubex shrub shelter with supporting cane or stake or similar approved.

3. Whip to be notch planted following clearance of any existing vegetatio Immediately after planting, water the whip, saturating the ground around its base to field capacity.

For further general guidance on planting refer to BS8545:2014 Section 10 and BS4428:1989 Section 9. Products suggested in italics above are available from Tubex

(http://www.tubex.com/). 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 BS8545:2014 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 ensure that has be picked to be and the area to be and the solution of the solution o

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 mulch mats can remain in place indefinitely.

Formative pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS3998 as required during the first 5 years to ensure the desired form is achieved. For further guidance on whip and tree maintenance during establishment refer to BS8545:2014 Section 11.



Whip Planting Detail

lear spiral guard to be fitted to trunk to protect against animal browsing with supporting e or stake.
iOx50cm biodegradable mulch mat pegged down with supplied biodegradable plastic anchor s around the whip to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.
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Maintenance and Management During 5 Year Establishment Period
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Trees						
Number	Common Name	Species	Girth	Height	Specification	Density
71	Common Maple	Acer campestre	10-12cm	300-350cm	RB; 2x; Selected Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 4 breaks	1/m²
1	Common alder	Alnus glutinosa	12-14cm	350-400cm	RB :Heavy Standard :Clear Stem min. 200	Counted
95	Common alder	Alnus glutinosa	10-12cm	300-350cm	RB; 2x; Feathered; 7 breaks	1/m²
95	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	10-12cm	300-350cm	RB; 2x; Feathered; 7 breaks	1/m²
1	Sweet Chestnut	Castanea sativa	12-14cm	350-425cm	RB :Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :5 brks	Counted
95	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	10-12cm	300-350cm	RB; 2x; Feathered; 7 breaks	1/m²
2	Common Walnut	Juglans regia	14-16cm		BR :Extra Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
3		Malus domestica 'Ashmead's Kernel'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
3		Malus domestica 'Braeburn'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
3	Apple 'Bramley's Seedling'	Malus domestica 'Bramley's Seedling'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
6	Apple 'Cox's Orange Pippin'	Malus domestica 'Cox's Orange Pippin'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
3	Apple 'Discovery'	Malus domestica 'Discovery'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
6		Malus domestica 'Katy'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
71	Scotch pine	Pinus sylvestris		300-350cm	RB; 5x; leader with laterals	1/m²
3		Prunus avium 'Amber Heart'			Maiden :Colt :BR	Counted
6		Prunus avium 'Black Oliver'			Maiden :Colt :BR	Counted
3		Prunus avium 'Hertford'			Maiden :Colt :BR	Counted
1		Prunus domestica 'Blaisdon Red'			Maiden :St. Julien A :BR	Counted
4		Prunus domestica 'Old Green Gage'			Maiden :Colt :BR	Counted
5	Plum 'Victoria'	Prunus domestica 'Victoria'			Maiden :St. Julien A :BR	Counted
1		Pyrus communis 'Black Worcester'			Maiden :Qunice A :BR	Counted
8		Pyrus communis 'Concorde'			Maiden :Qunice A :BR	Counted
48	Common Oak	Quercus robur	10-12cm	300-350cm	RB; 2x; Selected Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 4 breaks	1/m²
6	Wild Service Tree	Sorbus torminalis	12-14cm		RB :Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
5	Littleleaf linden	Tilia cordata	12-14cm	350-425cm	RB :Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
Total :545						

Shrubs

Number	Common Name	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density
92	Common Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	60-80cm		1+2 :3 brks :B	1.5Ctr
119	Common Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	40-60cm	3L	BR	1/m²
6	Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	150-175cm		RB :Bushy :3/5 brks	Counted
92	Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	40-60cm		1+2 :3 brks :B	1.5Ctr
119	Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	40-60cm	3L	С	1/m²
153	Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	60-80cm		1+1 :B	1.5Ctr
44	Common Spindle Tree	Euonymus europaeus	60-80cm		1+1 :B	1.5Ctr
31	Common Holly	llex aquifolium	40-60cm	3L	С	1.5Ctr
61	Common Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	60-80cm	3L	1+1 :3 brks :B	1.5Ctr
44	Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	60-80cm	5-7.5L	1+2 :B	1.5Ctr
19	Dog Rose	Rosa canina	60-80cm	5-7.5L	1+1 :3 brks :B	1.5Ctr
119	Goat willow	Salix caprea	40-60cm	3L	BR	1/m²
31	Common Elder	Sambucus nigra	60-80cm		1+1 :3 brks :B	1.5Ctr
119	Wayfaring tree	Viburnum lantana	40-60cm	3L	BR	1/m ²
49	Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus	60-80cm		1+2 :3 brks :B	1.5Ctr

Total :1098

Hedges					
Number	Common Name	Species	Height	Specification	Density
484	Common Maple	Acer campestre	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
163	Common Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
324	Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
645	Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
163	Common Holly	llex aquifolium	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
645	Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
163	Dog Rose	Rosa canina	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
324	Common Elder	Sambucus nigra	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
324	Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset

Total :3235

Site Boundary



Existing Trees and Tree Groups to be Retained

Proposed Tree Planting Mature Canopy Illustrated

Proposed Hedgerow Planting

Proposed Amenity Grass

Proposed Species-Rich Meadow Grass Product: EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture Supplier: Emorsgate Seeds Sowing rate: 4g/m²

Proposed Woodland Planting

 $\nabla \nabla \nabla \nabla$ Proposed Native Scrub Planting

Proposed Newt Pond

Reinforced Grass Product: Terram Bodpave 40 or similar approved

Grass Protection Product: Terram 13mm Protecta or siilar approved

Concrete Slab Paving

Cycle Stand

Chain Link Fencing and Gates 1.8m high with 130x130mm Hedgehog holes ever 50m along base of fence

Timber Post and Rail Fencing and Gates 1.2m high with matching access gates

Water Trough

Tarmacadam Surfacing

Hibernacular/Log Pile Locations

Indicative Bee Hive Locations Exact number and location to be determined by a professional Beekeeper.

Interpretation Board



design. Residual risks following this process are listed below. A copy of the full Design Risk Register is also available on request from EDP.

- 1. Soft landscaping implementation within a construction environment (across the site); 2. Installing trees (across the site); and
- 3. Works adjacent to existing/proposed highways (across the site).

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

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other drawings and specifications within the package. These drawings have been prepared for design development and costing purposes only.

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.

purpose of issue **PLANNING**

All dimensions in millimeters unless otherwise specified.

b	Updated to ecologists comments	31-01-2022	LCH
а	Updated to comments	14-01-2022	LCH
-	Original - Draft for Comment	04-01-2022	LCH
rev	description	date	by

client **Copperfield Land and Planning**

project title

Farmhouse Triangle, Hunts Grove

drawing title **Detailed Landscape Proposals- Pool Lane**

Sheet 1 of 1 **31 JANUARY 2022** drawn by **LCH** date drawing number edp7343_d003b checked DR 1:500 @ A1 QA RB scale

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the environmental dimension partnership

Wildflower Meadow - Seeding and Preparation

There are several methods to create a wildflower meadow. The method will depend on the size of the area to be seeded, the condition and diversity of flora on site and the availability of mechanised assistance. Objectives

Create a wildflower meadow that establishes to create a vibrant sward containing a variety

- Enhance biodiversity locally Provide vital habitat for insects, mammals and birds
- Preparation/ Cultivation
- Area should be free of competing weeds, debris and rubbish Soil should be cultivated or rotavated to removed compaction
- Debris or stones larger than 50mm should ideally be removed from the surface before laying/-sowing Ground should be sufficiently level, with the top, 15cm cultivated to a fine tilth before sowing/-turfing, allowing water to fully permeate the soil

Seeding

 Sowing to be undertaken mid-to-late April but can continue to the end of May Seed should be sown thinly to suppliers recommended sowing rate – therefore mix seed with a bulking agent such as sand Lightly rake seed into the soil If conditions are particularly dry, the seed will need to be watered to stimulate germination

- Operations to Ensure Establishment Seeded area to be fenced off if required to protect germinating seeds from trampling;
- Newly seeded areas to be kept moist during periods of dry weather; First cut should only be undertaken once grass species within mix have established and grown to at least 150mm; First cut to take off 1 third only;
- A spring meadow should be cut in late June to early July to a height of 75-100mm; Summer meadows should be left uncut from June until mid-September or later; regular cutting for the first part of the year will prevent the establishment of course grasses;
- All arisings should be left for between 3-7 days before collection or bailing to allow seed pods to open and disperse seed;
- All arisings should be removed to prevent nutrient build up;
- Annual seed heads can be left standing over winter or can be cut back in late autumn with a brush cutter/strimmer · Perennial meadows should be cut back in the same way, with a cut in winter before spring growth appears Annual meadows will need re-seeding the following spring
- Ongoing Maintenance and Management
- Cut the wildflower medow twice yearly to a height of 75-100mm, with the first cut taking
 place after flowering and seed drop late July to mid-August
- The cut grass should be left to dry for 3-7 days dependent on weather conditions, and then
- collected and removed to a designated composting area on- or off-site The second cut is to take place at the end of the growing season (October/November), prior to winter die back
- All arisings are to be collected and removed, it is important to collect and remove mowings to retain low soil fertility and high floral diversity
- Remove all unwanted invasive, vigorous weeds (such as thistles and nettles, as well as all
 injurious weed species listed in the Weeds Act 1959 and Countryside Act 1981), including
 roots, by hand or by spot treatment with appropriate weed killer. Selective lawn killers should
 not be used.
- Wildflower meadows do not require any additional watering or feeding once established, this
 could alter the natural balance of plants in the area. Many native plants colonise poor land
 and the addition of extra nutrients and water will encourage excessive vigour in grasses,
 which will consequently out-compete the more desirable native plants Areas of grassland with bulbs should be left un-mown in early spring. Make the cut when the bulbs have died down (approximately six weeks after flowering). After this, the management should revert to that of the surrounding grassland

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