



Planting Schedule, Specification and Maintenance Plan for Cherhill Village Hall

Client: Cherhill Village Institute

Debbie Feeney CMLI
Landscape Architect
14 Baker Street, Frome, BA11 3BL
Tel 01373 473182 07773609564
e-mail debbiegrandiflora@gmail.com

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1.0 NEW AND EXISTING HEDGEROWS

1.1 New Mixed Native Hedge (to east and south side of site)

Planting is to be carried out during the planting season – ideally in November, before the ground gets too cold, otherwise up to March except when there is a ground frost or soil is waterlogged.

Hedging plants are to be 60-80 cm high, 1+1, bareroot, healthy and vigorous transplants to be planted in a double staggered row, 450mm apart, with 7 plants per linear metre. Clear a metre wide strip of vegetation from the proposed hedge planting site. All transplants shall be protected with a 400mm high plastic spiral rabbit guard supported by a 750mm stake or cane. To increase weed control spread a geotextile membrane over the planting site and peg at sufficiently regular intervals to keep in place. Top with 75mm layer of mulch. Stock proof fencing should be erected to protect hedging from grazing as required. Refer to 4.2 for topsoil requirements.

1.2 Hedge species (to be planted in species groups of approximately 5)

20% <i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
10% <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
30% <i>Crateagus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
10% <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle
30% <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
10% <i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose

1.3 Maintenance

The hedge is to be maintained for a period of 5 years following planting, ensuring adequate watering and fertilising is carried out to ensure good establishment and that all dead, diseased or damaged plants are replaced annually where required.

In the first spring after planting trim all lateral branches back by 50%. Prune damaged, diseased or dead wood immediately after first leaf break. Follow with a light trim every second or third year, allowing the hedge to increase in size each time. Replace dead, dying or damaged stock with the same species as soon as practicable in the first planting season following. Check regularly that the shrub guards are sound and secure, and replace as necessary. Maintain a metre wide strip in a weed free condition for at least three years, to reduce competition from grass and weeds for moisture and nutrients.

1.4 Existing hedgerow (front of site, west side)

The hedgerow is to be coppiced to rejuvenate growth for future layering. Coppicing should take place during the winter during spells of mild weather. All stems should be clean angles cut to a height of around 7.5cm and angled to shed water. Where plants are too large, they should be felled and trimmed afterwards. Any gaps left after coppicing should be planted up with new plants. Improve soil for new plants to establish by digging in well rotted farm manure. Temporary timber and post fencing is required to protect hedge from damage.

1.5 Long term maintenance of hedgerows

Cutting should be carried out between December and the beginning of March to avoid the breeding season of birds. Hedgerows should not be cut when there is a hard frost or when they are in flower. Cut back to an A shape to provide maximum light and benefit for wildlife.

2.0 GREEN ROOF

To be read with specification provided by Blackdown Green Roofs

2.1 Grass species to cover 20% of roof, by Emorsate – EG6 Meadow grass mixture for chalk and limestone soils.

2.5% Briza media	Quaking Grass
40% Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail
30% Festuca ovina	Sheeps Fescue
16% Festuca rubra	Red Fescue
6% Koeleria macrantha	Crested Hair-grass
5% Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail
.5% Trisetum flavescens	Yellow Oat-grass

Sowing rate 5g/m²

2.2 Wild flower species to cover 80% of roof, by Emorsgate – EM6F Wild flowers for chalk and limestone soils

2.5% Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
5% Betonica officinalis	Betony
15% Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
7.5% Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw
5% Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
2.5% Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot Trefoil
13% Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
1.5% Primula veris	Cowslip
10% Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
15% Ranaculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
7.5% Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle
7.5% Rumax acetosa	Common Sorrel
0.5% Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin
0.5% Trifolium pretense	Wild Red Clover
7% Viccia Cracca	Tufted Vetch

Sowing rate 1.5g/m²

2.3 Maintenance

The planting on the roof will take a year to establish. During the first year cut growth on a regular basis to a height of 40-60 cm to maintain a balance between the fast growing grasses and the slower growing wild flowers. Cutting back to remove the top growth will give the smaller, slower growing plants more light and space.

The second year, leave the meadow uncut up until July/August and then cut back to 40-75 cm. Allow cuttings to dry on site for seven days to assist drying and

dispersing the seeds and then remove. Do not cut May to early June as this may disturb nesting birds.

Additional cutting in autumn (up until November) may be necessary to remove excessive grass growth. Cut to a height of 40-60cm. During periods of drought water the planting mix.

3.0 TREES

3.1 Planting

Trees shall be planted only during the planting season November -March, and only when the soil is in a friable condition. Carry out preparation and planting while soil and weather conditions are suitable. Do not carry out work when the soil is so wet that to work it would result in a loss of structure. Neither should work be undertaken during periods of heavy frost or strong winds.

Trees should be planted in areas previously cleared of all weeds, grass and vegetation.

Tree pits to be excavated to a minimum size of 500mm diameter larger than the rootball with the base broken up to a minimum of 300mm depth below the rootball. Topsoil to be mixed with suitable tree planting compost and replaced carefully around the roots and lightly compacted every 150mm layer. Watering 'dishes' to be created around the base of each tree to hold water directly over the rootball. Bare root trees shall be supported with a treated timber stake and rubber ties.

Heavy standard trees shall be provided with two tree stakes. The overall length of the stakes shall be sufficient to ensure that they are firm when driven into the soil and that the top of the stake extends above ground level to approximately one third of the tree's height. Stakes are to be hammered into the ground before the tree is positioned in the pit. Each stake shall be whole sections of softwood timber of 75 mm top diameter, peeled and pressure treated in accordance with BS 4072. A 100mm x 30mm section cross spar shall be fixed to the posts with galvanised nails. One tree ties shall be a rubber strap overlapped and fixed to the timber cross spar by galvanised clout nails. A rubber collar shall ensure that tree and stake do not touch in any place.

Thoroughly water in all trees immediately after planting but prior to mulching.

3.2 Tree Species

Nursery stock trees shall conform to BS 5236.

DWG SYMBOL	SPECIES	SIZE	ROOT FORM/STAKING
Ac	Acer campestre Field Maple	Standard Height 3m Girth 12-14 cm	In grassland area Bare root, single staked
Al	Amelanchier lamarckii Snowy Mespill	Multi stem Height 150cm	Container grown
Ca	Corylus avellana Hazel	Height 1.8m Pot size 30 litres	To be grown as multi-stem & coppiced
Cm	Crataegus monogyna Hawthorn	Standard Height 3m Girth 12-14 cm	Bare root, single staked
FsD	Fagus sylvatica Dawyck Gold Golden Upright Beech	Heavy Standard Height 4.5cm Feathered	Rootballed, double staked with crossbar
Fs	Fagus sylvatica Common Beech	Heavy Standard Height 4.0 m Girth 14-16cm	Rootballed, double staked with crossbar
Ms	Malus sylvestris Crab apple	Height 3m Girth 12-14 cm	Bare root, single staked
Ps	Prunus x subhirtell Autumnalis Winter Flowering Cherry	Heavy Standard Height 4.5m Girth 16-18 cm	Container grown, single staked
Sa	Sorbus aria Whitebeam	Standard Height 3m Girth 12-14 cm	Bare root, single staked

3.3 Maintenance

Inspect at approximately monthly intervals and carry out the following: Check stakes and supports for looseness, breaks and decay and replace as necessary to original specification. Adjust, refix or replace loose or defective ties as necessary, allowing for growth since planting and to prevent chafing. Where chafing has occurred, reposition or replace ties to prevent further chafing. Replace missing or damaged components.

4.0 SHRUBS

4.1 Planting to BS3936

Where topsoil is sparse, supply additional topsoil to be to BS3882. To be free from pernicious weeds and roots, clay, lumps, non soil materials or other foreign matter. Topsoil should be spread evenly over areas to be planted in 150mm stages and firmed before spreading next layer.

Where existing topsoil is of adequate depth and reasonable add organic matter such as mushroom compost 25mm depth over area. and organic slow release fertilizer to manufacturer's instructions. Minimum depth of topsoil to be 450mm.

Planting hole sizes to be 150 mm wider than roots when fully spread and 300 mm deep. Plants shall be planted upright or well balanced with best side to the front. Topsoil shall be carefully returned to the planting pit, packing around evenly spread roots or root-ball and heeled firmly but gently in. The finished level shall be at the original soil mark on shrubs and 30mm above surrounding levels to allow for settlement. Backfill with slow release fertiliser to be applied to manufacturers instructions. Apply 75mm depth of mulch over planting areas. To be free of pests, disease, fungus and weeds.

4.2 Species

DWG SYMBOL	SPECIES	SIZE	PLANTING DENSITY
Bs	Buxus sempervirens Box	25-30 cm 3 litre pot	6/m ² planted in rows
Cd	Choisya x dewitteana 'Aztec Pearl' Mexican orange	25-30 cm 3 litre pot	5/m ² planted randomly
Cs	Cytisus scoparius ' Firefly' Broom	30-40 cm 3 litre pot	5/m ² planted randomly
Ha & Np	Helleborus angustifolia Holly leaved hellebore and Narcissus pseudonarcissus Wild daffodil	30-40 m 3 litre pot Bulbs	4/m ² planted randomly Planted in randomly in clusters of 8
Vo	Viburnum opulus 'Compactum' Compact Guelder Rose	30-40 cm 3 litre pot	5/m ²

4.3 Maintenance

All soft landscape areas to be maintained to BS7370-4:1993. Following planting sufficient watering of planting and hedging beds shall be regularly undertaken to establish and maintain plant growth.

Within four months of planting all beds to be inspected for settlement, soils and mulch topped up and all plants firmed in. The stems of large or tall plants to be checked for vertical growth and reset as necessary. Plants found to be susceptible to wind damage to have small stakes or canes added to provide sturdiness. Waterlogged beds not considered attributable to over watering to be reported to the CA immediately to agree suitable remedial drainage solutions.

All planting should be maintained in a disease and pest free state. In all cases natural methods of control shall be used prior to any chemical applications of proprietary pesticide / herbicide applied to manufacturer's recommendations by qualified operatives.

All planting beds shall be kept weed free with litter and vegetative debris removed regularly to prevent disease and contamination.

Weed control shall be by hand except where significant or persistent weed growth occurs when the use of a suitable herbicide is permitted and used according to manufacturer's recommendations by qualified operatives.

Plants that have failed to thrive shall be replaced with the same species and cultivar except where multiple failures of the same cultivar have occurred at which time a suitable equivalent may be used in agreement with the CA. Replacement plants shall be planted at the earliest available planting season to ensure continued coverage of growth.

The bark mulch layer to all beds to be topped up at the end of the year with the same material to 75mm.

5.0 WILD FLOWER MEADOW IN EXISTING GRASSLAND

5.1 Planting

Remove all perennial weeds such as thistles and docks. Cut the existing grass as low as possible. Scarify the grass to create at least 75% bare soil. While soil is still damp distribute wild flower seed by Emorsgate EM6F – Wild flowers for chalk and limestone soils. In the first year after sowing mow frequently down to 10cm to control grass and weeds. Do not leave material on ground.

5.2 Maintain in future years in the same way as described for the green roof; by cutting in summer and repeating in autumn if grass grows high.