

Planting Schedules (Also See Dwg M694- BPL- LAND - 05)

Climbing Planting Schedule

Plant name	Height	Root Condition	Size	Habit	Breaks	Cane	Total Number of Plants
<i>Clematis montana var rubens</i>	60-80	C	2L	Sev shoots	Sev. Shoots	Ca	2
<i>Lonicera henryi</i>	30-40	C	2L	Bushy	Sev. Shoots	Ca	2
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	60-80	C	2L	Sev shoots	Sev. Shoots	Ca	2
Total							6

Bulb Planting Schedule

Plant Name	Form		Grade	Density/m2	% of Area	Area	Number of Bulbs
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Bulb		5./6	15	60	25	225
Narcissus 'Tete a Tete'	Bulb		10./12	15	40	25	150

Wildflower and Grasses Seed Mix:

Wildflowers 10%

0.30% Achillea millefolium – Yarrow

1.50% Centaurea nigra – Common Knapweed

1.50% Leucanthemum vulgare – Oxeye Daisy

0.5% Lotus pedunculatus – Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil

1.50% Malva moschata – Musk Mallow

3.00% Plantago lanceolata – Ribwort Plantain

0.70% Ranunculus acris – Meadow Buttercup

1.0% Succisa pratensis – Devil's-bit Scabious

Grasses 90%

9.00% Agrostis capillaris – Common Bent

31.50% Cynosurus cristatus – Crested Dogstail

27.00% Festuca rubra – Red Fescue

4.50% Phleum bertolonii – Smaller Cat's-tail

18.00% Poa pratensis – Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass

Planting Specification

Trees and shrubs planted shall comply with BS.3936 (Specification of Nursery Stock) and shall be planted in accordance with BS.4428 (General Landscape Operations) and BS8545:2014 ' Trees from nursery to dependence in the Landscape'. Engineer to refer to soft landscape proposals when undertaking foundation design. Contractor to familiarize themselves with location of underground services using routing plans, CAT scans and onsite survey prior to planting and excavations.

Bare root and root-balled stock to be planted in the dormant season.

All planting stock to be clearly labelled on delivery with the full botanical name. Plant stock to be approved prior to delivery to site and planting and trees be set out by Landscape Architect. All topsoil to be of good quality AS-DUG in accordance with BS 3882.2015. Depths of topsoil (Turf -150mm), (Shrubs- 300mm), Hedgerows (350mm) over free draining subsoil. Minimal topsoil coverage to be used on areas to be seeded and managed for wildflowers and wild-grasses. Use thin layer of topsoil only to provide initial seed bed if required.

Organic soil improvement compost to be dug into all planting areas and used at 1cubic m per 10m2. All planting beds to be mulched in 75mm depth medium grade bark mulch immediately after planting.

If very wet or very dry conditions are found in proposed planting areas the landscape architect shall review planting locations and/or species.

Wild Flower and Grasses

Ground Preparation: Select ground that is not highly fertile, and does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Remove any existing vegetation by repeated cultivation or turf stripping. Then plough, surface cultivate or dig to bring up clean soil, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll or tread to produce a firm surface. Aim to produce a firm, weed free, medium tilth, seed-bed.

Sowing Rate: Sow at 4g/m2 in a landscaping or garden setting. A reduced rate of around 2g/m2 may be used in an agricultural setting or on large areas.

Sowing: Sow in the autumn or the spring, or at any other time of the year if the ground conditions are good. Divide the quantity of seed and sow half in one direction over the entire area and the remainder across the whole area in the other direction. The seed must be sown on the surface and can be applied by seed drill, seed fiddle, or broadcast by hand. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good seed/soil contact.

Aftercare: Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for bugs, and they will die before the year is out. So resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer. Then cut, remove and compost. Early August is a good time. This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by grazing or mowing through to the end of March of the following year.

In the second growing season, and each year thereafter, leave the meadow uncut and un-grazed from the end of March to mid-summer, allowing the sown species to flower in June and July. After flowering, cut and remove the vegetation. This may be taken off as hay, or cut and stacked nearby to rot. The meadow may then be kept mown or grazed through to the end of March in the following year. Moderate winter poaching is beneficial. Flowering in the second growing season will be very good, and as the years go by, and with good management, species diversity will increase.

Cutting date can be varied from year to year, bringing it forward to early July if the meadow becomes rank, or taking a later cut in early August if the structure is good. Perennial weeds can be controlled by selective scything or topping. Cut perennial weeds at flowering and before seed set.

Tree pits to be dug 400mm larger than rootball in any direction. Side and base of pit to be forked over to aid drainage help root establishment. Tree pit to be back-filled with a mix of:

- 1 part 'Melcourt topgrow' (or similar) tree planting compost;
- Mycorrhizal Fungi; and
- 3 parts good quality, as dug sub and top soils to similar profiles as existing (Preferably use the excavated soil if of suitable quality and free draining) .

Minimum 1m2 area surrounding tree to be level (cut into bank on sloping ground). Medium grade bark mulch to be placed at the base of each trees to a depth of 75mm. Mulch to be maintained at size and depth for at least two growing seasons.

Tree Stakes

3no. stakes and 3no. hessian/ rubber ties system to be used on each tree.

Stakes to be 75mm diameter tanalised softwood, pointed at one end. Top of stake to be 600mm above ground level . Stakes to be driven firmly into ground, position stakes at time of planting.

Monitor trees in growing season and provide water to ensure healthy establishment. Tree irrigation system to be provided to all trees. Consider use of Treegator® Watering Bag by Green Tech to provide slow release of water to new planted trees. Bag to be used throughout growing season for two consecutive years. Check bag regularly to ensure tree is not being damaged by bag. Remove bag and report to LA if issues are found.

Any queries in relation to planting schedules, layout or planting stock to be raised with Landscape Architect.

Suitable tree root barriers to be used on boundaries with hard-standing, walling, services, proposed and existing buildings.

FOR PLANNING

Rev A- Amendment to wildflower schedule 2023.09.14

Borrowdale Park, Langley, Rochdale		
Planting Schedules and Outline Planting Specification		
SCALE: $\frac{1}{500}$ @ A3	DATE: June 23	
DRAWING: M694/BPL/LAND/06A		