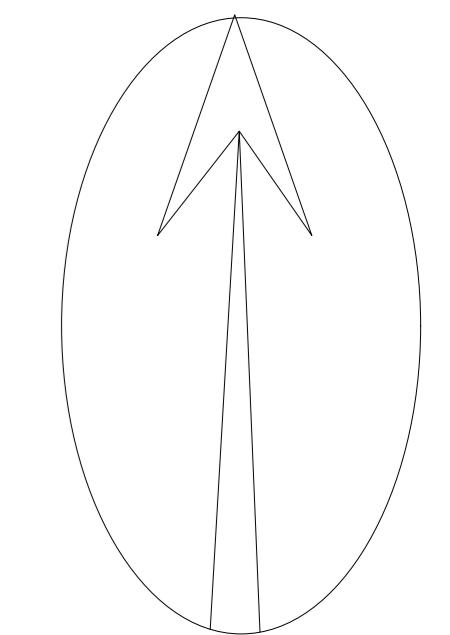


NEW TREE & PLANT SCHEDULE

Quantity	Latin Name	Notes
69	Allium Globemaster	Bulbs
14	Carex Testacea Prairie Fire	2L
13	Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'	2L
24	Hakonechloa macra Aureola	2L
7	Miscanthus Ferner Osten	2L
60	Miscanthus Kleine Silberspinne	2L
44	Miscanthus Starlight	2L
8	Pennisetum Hameln	2L
34	Stipa tenuissima	2L
117	Low Buxus hedge	200/250MMH
44	Heuchera Berry Smoothie	2L
9	Salvia nem. Officinalis	2L
Perennials		
5	Salvia Vida Klose	2L
Shrubs		
4	Euphorbia char. Wulfenii	3L
21	Hydrangea arb. Annabelle	5L
14	Hydrangea Runaway Bride	5L
Shrubs		
31	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	2L
Shrubs		
21	Pittosporum Tom Thumb	7.5L
Shrubs		
8	Spiraea Goldflame	3L
2	Teucrium pyrenaicum Rex	10L
3	Trachycarpus fortunei	15L
Topiary		
41	Ilex crenata ball	50cm diameter
Trees		
16	Ligustrum japonicum	18-20cm girth, STD
Trees		
1	Magnolia grandiflora	18-20cm girth, STD



Soft Landscaping Planting Guidelines

Ground Preparation
Any unwanted waste materials or large stones in the areas to be landscaped is to be removed.
Any weeds or grass should be removed prior to planting, either by spraying with an effective herbicide, or by manual removal.
Where necessary, the ground should be dug over or hand raked prior to planting.
If the soil is poor, then appropriate compost should be incorporated with the soil.
Bare soil plants need to be planted as soon as they have been delivered to site, otherwise they can be 'heated' by the sun and will not survive. This should be done at a 45 degree angle. The roots must not be allowed to dry out.
Bare root plants should be planted when they are dormant between mid November and mid April.
Container grown plants should ideally be planted during the same period, but they can also be planted during the spring and summer providing they are adequately watered.
Plants must be planted to the same depth as they have been growing at the nursery by digging a hole just large enough to take the root ball, and firming up, making sure the plant is at the correct depth.
All newly planted plants must be watered in well.

Tree Planting
Dig a hole (maximum 600mm depth) with a diameter of approx. 150-300mm greater than the diameter of the root system of the tree. Position stakes before planting (see below).
Remove plant from container and pull out roots around edges of the rootball. If the plant is supplied with hessian, remove this and then remove the ties. Do not remove this material. It is there to protect the roots during planting and will not stay in a few months.
Take a few small stones and lay them around the base of the tree (i.e. the mark on the plant which shows previous ground level) at ground level when planting is complete.
Backfill with soil that was extracted, adding bonemeal and tree planting compost well mixed in with the soil.
Water well.

Tree Staking
Staking newly planted trees is necessary to prevent wind rock and movement of the roots. Movement can be caused by strong winds blowing down a newly planted tree. They will take a couple of years to anchor itself firmly in the soil.
Stake the tree as soon as they are planted and replace stakes whenever they fail.
Check stakes and ties every year to avoid tight ties damaging the stems and to replace any ties that have frayed or broken.
Once the tree is well established and un-supported without bending or shifting in the ground, remove the stakes. This usually takes eighteen months to three years, but may be longer for semi-mature trees or ones on weak root systems.
There are a number of different staking methods, depending on the type of tree, tree size and method of planting.
All stakes should penetrate the soil to at least 60cm (2ft) deep. If the stake moves in the ground, it will not anchor the plant.

Single stake
This is the standard method for staking bare-root trees, with the stake inserted before planting. For most trees, the stake should be one-third of the height of the tree. This anchors the roots and allows the stem to move slightly.
For trees with long or flexible stems, use long, vertical stakes, cutting it lower in the second year. There should be a gap of 2-3.5cm (about 1 inch) between the stem and the stake.
Stakes should be inserted on the side of the prevailing wind so that the tree is blown away from the stake.

Double stake
This is the standard method of staking semi-mature and established trees.
Two stakes can be inserted opposite each other and equally spaced around the tree outside the root ball, and secured to the trunk by a tie or a timber crossbar and tie.
This method is also useful on windy sites.

Angled stake
An angled stake is used for trees planted on slopes.
Drive a stake in before or after planting at a 45 degree angle, leaning into the prevailing wind.
Secure with a flexible tree tie.

Guying
Guying is particularly used for large trees or even transplanted seedlings where a low stake inserted at a 45 degree angle away from the tree.
Prevent rubbing by covering the wire with a rubber hosepipe where it is wrapped around the stem or branches of the tree.

Ground anchors
Ground anchors, eg the Platipus anchor, are underground staking systems providing a concealed method of stabilising newly planted trees. They must be installed according to the manufacturers instructions.

Tree ties
Special tree ties are available made of durable, long-lasting elastic, with buckles for fastening and adjustment.
These ties can be loosened as the tree girth expands.
Use spacers to prevent the stem and stake rubbing against each other.
Make sure the tie is not too tight, or it will cut into the stem, with the spacer in between the tree and the stake, and secure the tie to the stake with a nail.

Troubleshooting
Most problems with staking come from ties becoming too tight or from damage after storms.
Check the ties regularly for rubbing and adjust if necessary. Construction of the stem by ties happens very quickly, so fast growing trees need frequent checking.
After a bad weather, check for松动 (check for loose and snapped stakes or ties).

Watering
New planting will require careful attention in the first two seasons, until roots have become established and the plants are able to withstand the weather. Use an automatic irrigation system to place, new plants will need watering by hand until roots are established.
During hot and wet weather, new plants may need watering daily with a hose directed at the base of the plants, not on the leaves. This should ideally be carried out early in the morning or in the evening, to reduce evaporation.
If the garden is planted in autumn or winter, the plants should be well established by the following summer and not rely entirely on winter, but a vigilant watch must be kept for any signs of stress.
Even in winter, new plants should be watered enough to stop them from drying out and to bring it into direct contact with the roots.
Evergreen trees are prone to transpire and therefore lose water even in winter, and will welcome watering during mild winter weather.
Tree roots are particularly susceptible to drought in their first 2-3 years and need special attention along with any container plants that will dry out quickly.

Establishment
For plants to achieve maximum growth and survival rates, weed control is very important. There are a number of methods suited to different situations, including careful use of herbicides, mulching, and hand weeding.

Mulching
An annual mulch of 2 to 3 inches of bark chips or compost at the base of a tree will help to retain moisture.

Maintenance
Plants should be inspected at regular intervals for damage, disease or pest infestation & treated with appropriate pesticides as necessary.
Any dead, dying, diseased and suckering should be removed at appropriate time to promote healthy growth and an attractive appearance.
Plants should be pruned/trimmed & shaped to promote healthy growth and an attractive appearance.
Any new growth should be pruned back to the original shape of the plant, as necessary, and replaced with equivalent plants at the next suitable planting season to maintain appearance.
Sufficient water must be applied to maintain healthy growth.

Timetables
All landscaping work shall be completed by the end of the first planting season following practical completion of the development. Any trees or plants that, within an establishment period of 5 years after planting, do not reach the required size, or are damaged or defective, shall be replaced with the same species, size and number as originally approved at the next suitable planting season, unless the Local Planning Authority gives consent to any variation.



Client Name:	COLIN JENKINS	Drawing No:	1200:L08
Site Name:	SWAKELEYS	Date:	8 JULY 2024
Scale:	1:100 on A0	Date of revision:	
Drawing Name:	LANDSCAPE DESIGN	Drawn by:	Juliet Staddon
Juliet Staddon, Professional Garden Design & Consultancy 1 Derehams Lane, Loudwater, High Wycombe, Bucks HP10 5RH M: 07743 104459			
All measurements must be checked on site and not scaled from this drawing			
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