

NEW TREE & PLANT SCHEDULE

	Quantity	Latin Name	Notes
Bulbs	69	Allium Globemaster	Bulbs
Grasses	14	Carex Testacea Prairie Fire	2L
Grasses	13	Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'	2L
Grasses	24	Hakonechloa macro Aureola	2L
Grasses	7	Miscanthus Ferner Osten	2L
Grasses	60	Miscanthus Kleine Silberspinne	2L
Grasses	44	Miscanthus Starlight	2L
Grasses	8	Pennisetum Hamelyn	2L
Grasses	84	Stipa tenuissima	2L
Hedges	117	Low Buxus hedge	200/250MMH
Perennials	44	Heuchera Berry Smoothie	2L
Perennials	9	Salvia nem. Ostfriesland	2L
Perennials	5	Salvia Viola Klose	2L
Shrubs	4	Euphorbia char Wulfenii	3L
Shrubs	21	Hydrangea arb. Annabelle	5L
Shrubs	14	Hydrangea Runaway Bride	5L
Shrubs	31	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	2L
Shrubs	21	Pittosporum Tom Thumb	7.5L
Shrubs	8	Spirae jap Goldflame	3L
Shrubs	2	Tetrapanax papyriferia Rex	10L
Shrubs	3	Trachycarpus fortunei	15L
Topiary	41	lex 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 weeds materials or large stones in the areas to be landscaped to be removed. Any weed growth to be cleaned 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 root plants need to be planted as soon as they have been delivered to site, otherwise they can be heeled in by digging a small, narrow trench and laying them in at a 45-degree angle. The roots must not be allowed to dry out. Bare root & rootballed 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, backfilling 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 shallow pit (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 tease out roots around edges of the rootball. If the plant is supplied with heeled and wire wrapped around the roots do NOT remove this material. It is there to protect the roots during planting and will not stay in a few months. Take care to ensure that the root collar (i.e. the mark on the plant which shows previous ground level) is at ground level when planting a complete. Backfill with soil that was extracted, adding bonemeal and tree planting compost well mixed in with the soil. Water in well.

Tree Staking

Staking newly planted trees is necessary to prevent wind rock and movement of the roots. Movement can tear new roots, slowing down establishment. A newly planted tree will take a couple of years to anchor itself firmly in the soil. Stake trees as soon as they are planted and replace stakes whenever they fail. Check stakes and ties every year to avoid light tree ties damaging the stems and to replace any ties that have frayed or broken. Once the tree can stand unsupported 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 roadsides. 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 sway and thicken. For trees with long or flexible stems, use long, vertical stake, cutting it lower in the second year. There should be a gap of 2.5-3cm (about an 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 container-grown and rootballed trees. Two or three stakes can be inserted opposite each other, or equally spaced around the tree outside the root ball, and secured to the trunk by long ties 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 useful for large trees when transplanted. Secure strong wire to low stakes inserted at a 45 degree angle away from the tree. Prevent rubbing by covering the wire with rubber hosepipe where it is wrapped around the stem or branches of the tree.

Ground anchors

Ground anchors, eg the Platiquis 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 plastic, 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 a figure of eight to hold the tree to the stake, 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. Constriction of the stem by ties happens very quickly, so fast growing trees need frequent checking. After bad weather, check for abrasion 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 can access the necessary water and nutrients for survival. Unless an automatic irrigation system is in place, new plants will need watering by hand until roots are established.

During very hot weather, new plants may need watering daily with a hose directed at the base of the plants, not onto the leaves. This should ideally be carried out early in the morning or in the evening, to reduce evaporation of the water. If the garden is planted in autumn or winter, the plants should be well established by the following summer and need only occasional watering, but a vigilant watch should be kept for any signs of wilting. Even in winter, new planting should be well watered straight away to settle the soil and to bring it into direct contact with the roots. European plants continue to transpire and therefore lose water even in winter, and will welcome watering during mild winter weather. Trees 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 each 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 wood and suckers should be removed at appropriate time to promote healthy growth and attractive appearance. Plants should be pruned/trimmed & shaped to promote healthy growth and an attractive appearance. Any damaged, dying, defective or unwanted plants should be removed, including their roots, as necessary and replaced with equivalent plants at the next suitable planting season to maintain appearance and structure of the landscape. Sufficient water must be applied to maintain healthy growth.

Timeframes

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 3 years after planting, are removed, die or become, in the opinion of the Local Planning Authority, seriously 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.

