

SOFT LANDSCAPE AREAS

All Landscape works to be carried out to BS 4425, in accordance with good nursery practice, and shall not be carried out during periods of hard frost, draught, dessicating winds or waterlogged ground conditions.

Subsoil to be cleared of debris, litter and to be cultivated prior to spreading topsoil. Topsoil to be to BS 3882.

Topsoil to lawns to be 150mm thick.

Pits/ trenches for root ball hedge plants to suit packaging but min.450 mm deep.

Tree pits to be 900x900x750mm deep minimum with sides and base broken up/ forked to aid drainage.

Trees and hedges to be planted with 1 part peat free tree compost mixed with 2 parts topsoil on backfilling and staked and tied with peeled bark tanalised stakes.

Slow release fertiliser to be incorporated into topsoil prior to planting.

All root balled stock to be planted between November and March.

All new planting to be well watered in and backfilled pits to be mulched with 75mm composted bark mulch.

All plant material to be in accordance with BS 3936 and BS 5236.

Organic mulch such as bark chippings to be applied to all shrub beds and borders

Mulches are best applied from mid- to late spring, when annual weeds have not yet germinated and herbaceous plants are dormant, and autumn, as plants are dying back.

They can be applied around new plantings or to established beds and specimen plants.

New plants that need to establish can be mulched at any time of the year when they will benefit from weed suppression and moisture retention in the soil.

To be effective, biodegradable mulches need to be between at least 5cm (2in) and ideally 7.5cm (3in) thick

Lay mulches over moist soil, after removing weeds, when the soil is not frozen

When creating new beds, planting through mulch sheets is effective

Single trees and specimen shrubs are best mulched to the radius of the canopy

Mixed hedge pack bundle of 50 plants, suitable for the seaside.

The plants that go into the hedge mix are chosen from a list of the following plants,

30% Hawthorn,

20% Blackthorn,

10% each of 5 plants selected from: Red Dogwood, Elaeagnus, Tamarisk, Alder Buckthorn, Scotch

Rose, Common Hazel, or Purple Barberry.

These plants will handle strong maritime winds and salty air. They won't grow in pure sand dunes right on the shore, but they will thrive in the dry, poor soils that are found in coastal regions. Several of the plants in the mix will have thorns.

Coastal hedge packs are only delivered bareroot, during winter (November - March).

The plants in this pack will be 50-80 cms tall .

HEDGING PLANTS SPACING 3 PLANTS/ METER

			Eventual height (m)	Eventual spread (m)	Foliage	Flowering season	Biodiversity and other benefits
1	Mahonia nitens 'Cabaret' (PBR) mahonia yellow/ orange	2L POT	1.2	0.8	evergreen	July- November	Perfect for bees and other pollinators (RHS Plants for pollinators)
2	Daphne 'Perfume Princess' (PBR) daphne	2L POT	1.5	1	evergreen	January- March	scented flower provide food for early insects which in turn provide food for birds and bats
3	Choisya x dewitteana Greenfingers ('Lissfing') Mexican orange blossom	2L POT	1.2	0.6	evergreen	May - September	scented flower provide food for bees & insects which in turn provide food for birds and bats
4	Hebe Garden Beauty Blue ('Cliv') (PBR) (Garden Beauty Series) shrubby veronica	9cm Pots	0.6	0.75	evergreen	June- July	bright coloured flowers provide food for insects throughout the summer months (RHS Plants for pollinators)
5	Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire' dogwood	2L POT	2	2	deciduous		WINTER COLOUR STEMS
6	Helianthemum 'The Bride' rock rose	9cm Pots	0.5	0.5	evergreen	April- July	Low growing, long flowering season Perfect for foraging bees (RHS Plants for pollinators)
7	Gaultheria procumbens Big Berry ('Gaubl') (PBR) partridge berry or checkerberry	9cm Pots	0.5	1	evergreen	May-July	colourful berries loved by foraging birds
8	Juniperus x pfitzeriana 'Pfitzeriana Aurea' juniper 'Pfitzeriana Aurea'	2L POT	1	2	evergreen		YEAR ROUND COLOUR EVERGREEN
9	Olearia phlogopappa 'Spring Bling' daisy bush	2L POT	1.5	1.5	evergreen	May-June	aromatic foliage, attracts insects throughout the summer months (RHS Plants for pollinators)
10	Escallonia 'Apple Blossom' escallonia	2L POT	2.5	2.5	evergreen	June- September	scented flower provide food for insects throughout the summer months (RHS Plants for pollinators)
11	Osmanthus delavayi osmanthus	2L POT	3	4	evergreen	April- June	scented flower provide food for spring insects which in turn provide food for birds and bats
12	Ceanothus Puget Blue Californian Lilac	2L POT	3	3	evergreen	April- June	Perfect for bees and other pollinators (RHS Plants for pollinators)

HEDGES

Prepare the strip of ground and mark out the line of the hedge . You will need to dig a hole at least twice as wide and deep than the hedging plant's container. Mix the soil you've removed with well-rotted organic matter and leave to one side.

The hedging plants need to be planted at the same depth as they were in the pot. Check the hole is the right depth .

Water container-grown plants thoroughly and allow to drain. Bare-rooted hedging plants should be kept moist at all times.

Position the hedging plants in the centre of the hole at the correct spacing. Regularly check the plants are upright. Once the hole has been filled, gently firm the soil make sure the plant is secure. Water the hedging plants using at least one full watering can per plant.

After planting cover the surface of the soil with a generous layer of mulch, such as chipped bark to help discourage weeds and reduce the amount of water loss from the soil.

Flowering spring bulbs and Native flowering perennials (eg Johnsons Country meadow wildflower seed) as per manufacturer instructions

Lawn (eg RHS Supreme empathy green lawn seed with rootgrow) as per manufacturer instructions

Landscaping bark (eg Eco Bark Chippings) to planting area min 50mm thick

Decorative Gravel with timber edgings on sharp sand base

SOFT LANDSCAPE DRAWING 1

EXISTING MATURE HEDGE

retained/ enhanced and replaced as necessary in accordance with Arboricultural Report. Height maintained at min 2m

Sorbus Aucuparia Rowan (Mountain Ash) pot grown

Standard Tree (8- 10cm girth, 2.5 - 3m high)
Planting depth cca 40cm/ Hole diameter cca 45cm

Start by removing weeds and grass within a metre of your desired planting hole. Dig a square hole as deep as your root mass and approximately 2x as wide. To help the tree establish more effectively, sprinkle root grow in the hole. Remove the pot, gently loosen the roots and place into the planting hole. Mix 50% of the original soil with 50% compost, fill in the hole and firm around gently. It is recommended to plant Mountain Ash trees with a stake and tie kit. If planting in spring or summer, water well for the first few months.

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Obelisk' (PBR)
alder-leaved serviceberry 'Obelisk'
deciduous tree, flowering March- April
with colourful autumn leaves and berries

DWARF HEDGE

Ilex crenata Luxus ('Annys5') (PBR)

Ilex crenata

EVENTUAL HEIGHT: 0.6M

EVENTUAL SPREAD: 0.5M

2 litre pot

Position: full sun or partial shade Soil: moist, well-drained, moderately fertile, humus-rich soil
Flowering period: May
Hardiness: fully hardy

Perfect for creating parterres and low hedges, this compact, bushy evergreen can be clipped into a variety of shapes, so it's also ideal for creating topiary. Easy to grow in a wide range of settings, it has an excellent resistance to diseases, so it makes an ideal alternative to Buxus.

Garden care: Plants grown as free-standing specimens require minimal pruning - remove diseased or misplaced branches in spring. Trim plants grown as formal hedges in late summer. After pruning apply a generous 5-7cm (2-3in) mulch of well-rotted compost or manure around the base of the plant.

