



Landscape Specification and Method Statement

Planning Application

APP/19/00780

Broad Oak, Copse Lane, Hayling Island, PO11 0BQ

Mr & Mrs B. Levy

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Critchley Architecture And Design Ltd,
The Old Brewery,
15E South Street,
Havant, PO9 1BU

0.0 Reference Drawings

0.1 1413 – 163 B

1.0 Specification

- 1.1 The existing site is a maintained domestic garden, with regular mowing of lawns and shrub maintenance. The plants on site at Broad Oak are common perennials and shrubs for cultivated gardens.
- 1.2 Individual garden landscaping to be at the discretion of the owners.
- 1.3 New hedge planting is proposed to the south boundary to provide screening between the subject site and Copse Lane.
- 1.4 The more diverse in composition a hedgerow is the more species it is likely to support, due to a diversity of flowering and fruiting times. In general, native hedge plants will support many more species than non-native plants.
- 1.5 A mix of salt-tolerant native plants is proposed, as below.
- 1.6 Indigenous Coastal Hedgerow Planting Mix, 60-90cm bare root stock. Recommended planting density 3 plants per metre.

<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (Blackthorn)	25%
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	25%
<i>Rosa canina</i> (Dog Rose)	10%
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)	10%
<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple)	10%
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> (Sea Buckthorn)	10%
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> (Wild Privet)	10%

- 1.7 *Prunus spinosa* is a small thorn, deciduous tree with dark green, ovate leaves, and small white flowers in early spring, followed by ovoid, bloomy black fruits 1.5cm across. It grows to a height of approximately 4m. *P.spinosa* is early flowering and provides a valuable source of nectar and pollen for bees in spring. Its foliage is a food plant for the caterpillars of many moths and some butterflies. The dense, thorny thickets can be used by birds for nesting, while autumn berries provide food.

- 1.8 *Crataegus monogyna* is a small, rounded deciduous tree with glossy, deeply lobed leaves and flat sprays of cream flowers, followed by dark red berries in autumn. It can grow up to 8m in height. *C. monogyna* can support more than 300 insects and is the food plant for caterpillars of many moths. Its flowers are eaten by dormice, and provide nectar and pollen for bees and other pollinating insects. The haws are rich in antioxidants and are eaten by many migrating birds as well as small mammals. The dense thorny foliage makes excellent nesting shelter for birds.
- 1.9 *Rosa canina* is a vigorous arching deciduous shrub with mid-green foliage and pale pink or white flowers 5cm across, either solitary or in small clusters, in early summer, followed by ovoid red fruits. The fruits are eaten in late winter by a variety of birds. It has an ultimate height of 4m.
- 1.10 *Sambucus nigra* is bushy large shrub or small tree to 6m in height, with pinnate leaves turning pale yellow in autumn, flat sprays of fragrant cream flowers in early summer followed by small black berries. The flowers provide nectar for a variety of insects and the berries are eaten by birds and mammals. Small mammals such as dormice and bank voles eat both the berries and the flowers. Many moth caterpillars feed on elder foliage.
- 1.11 *Acer campestre* is a medium-sized deciduous tree with a compact bushy crown. Leaves have five blunt lobes and turn yellow or red in the autumn. Flowers are small and green, forming typical winged maple fruits. It can grow to over 12m. *A. campestre* is attractive to aphids and therefore their predators, including many species of ladybird, hoverfly and bird. The leaves are eaten by the caterpillars of several species of moth. The flowers provide nectar and pollen for bees and birds, and small mammals eat the fruits.
- 1.12 *Hippophae rhamnoides* is a large deciduous shrub with narrow, willow-like, silvery leaves and thorny shoots. Flowers are very small, yellow, followed by small, bright orange berries on female plants. It grows to approximately 8m. Birds may take berries late in the year and the flowers are frequented by bumblebees. *H. rhamnoides* is also a food plant for moth caterpillars.
- 1.13 *Ligustrum vulgare* is a bushy deciduous shrub growing to around 4m with dull green, lance-shaped leaves and terminal panicles of small, white, unpleasantly scented flowers in summer, followed by small black berries. Bees will visit the clusters of flowers and birds feed on the black, while moth caterpillars feed on the foliage.

2.0 Material and Workmanship

- 2.1 Work is to comply with British Standard as per the attached Appendix.

Chemicals:

- 2.2 Chemicals which are not listed in the Ministry of Agriculture's "Agricultural Chemicals Approved Scheme" current list of approved products are not to be used. Strict adherence to Manufacturers' Instructions is absolutely necessary.

Cultivation of Planting Areas:

- 2.3 The ground to be planted, as indicated on the Contract Drawings, is to be cultivated to a minimum depth of 150mm and clear of all weeds, stones, scrub roots and any other unsuitable material.

Watering:

- 2.4 During the growing season all trees shall be watered as necessary or directed to ensure healthy growth. Drought or unavailability of water shall not release the person carrying out landscaping works from their obligations to replace all plant losses.

3.0 General Planting Operations

- 3.1 All plant material shall be supplied exactly true to name as shown in the schedule. No variations from the schedule of plants will be acceptable, except on written instructions from the Architect. Grafted material shall not be acceptable.
- 3.2 All plant shall be guaranteed for a period of 1 year from the date of Practical Completion against death, deformation, or disease. The person carrying out landscaping works shall not be responsible for malicious damage.
- 3.3 Protection shall be given to plants during delivery to site to prevent drying out of roots. All bare-rooted trees shall have a damp Hessian and straw wrapping to the root system. Plant material which cannot be planted immediately shall be heeled into the ground until it is planted.
- 3.4 All planting material shall be planted between November and March inclusive, unless the Architect direct otherwise. Planting shall not take place in frosty, snowy, or waterlogged conditions. Damaged roots shall be pruned off cleanly prior to planting.

- 3.5 At the end of the growing season, whilst still in leaf, plants shall be inspected by the person carrying out landscaping works. Any plants which have died or are not in thriving condition shall be replaced by the person carrying out landscaping works at the earliest opportunity in the following planting season. All replacements shall be agreed in writing.
- 3.6 To prevent initial surface soil erosion caused by weathering and water run off a 400 g/m² high quality coir mesh is proposed as a temporary soil retention measure. This will be fixed with 300mm beech pegs (3/m²) and will provide initial structural stability until the root matrix of the proposed planting is established. Coir is considered superior to synthetic mesh as it can be produced sustainably and is naturally biodegradable.

4.0 Planting of Shrubs

- 4.1 All plants shall comply with paragraph 2.1 British Standards and shall be in accordance with the height set out on the schedule of plants.
- 4.2 Immediately prior to planting, cultivate shrubs beds to a depth of 300mm and remove all weeds, rubbish, and stones exceeding 50mm diameter arising, and remove from the site.
- 4.3 Shrubs shall be planted exactly as shown on the approved drawings, and at the centres shown on the drawings, so as to achieve a natural appearance. Planting holes shall be 150mm wider than the root spread, and care shall be taken to avoid breaking, bending or cramping of the roots. Top soil shall be firmed in layers around the roots ensuring no voids. Set plants upright and at the same depth as grown in the nursery. All root wrappings and containers shall be carefully removed prior to planting.
- 4.4 The person carrying out landscaping works shall for 12 months carry out the following maintenance:
- (i) All shrub beds shall be hoed or forked regularly, removing all weeds and rubbish and leaving the soil open and the surface cultivated.

- (ii) Prune out any broken, dead, or diseased branches.
- (iii) Firm in any frost heaved plants.
- (iv) Water all shrubs and climbers as necessary or as directed in accordance 1.4 above.
- (v) All losses shall be made good in accordance with 2.2 above.

5.0 Protection Measures

- 5.1 Planting to be completed after the construction works have taken place, to negate the need for protective measures.

Appendix A

British Standards Applicable to Landscaping Works

BS ISO 257: 2004	Pesticides and other agrochemicals.
	Principles for the selection of common names.
BS 3882: 2007	Specification for topsoil and requirements for use.
BS 3936-1: 1992	Nursery stock. Specification for trees and shrubs.
BS 3936-7: 1989	Nursery stock. Specification for bedding plants.
BS 3936-9: 1998	Nursery stock. Specification for bulbs, corms and tubers.
BS 3936-10: 1990	Nursery stock. Specification for ground cover plants.
BS 4428: 1989	Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).
BS 5551:	Various Fertilisers.
BS 5930: 1981	Code of practice for site investigations.
BS 6031:2009	Code of practice for earthworks.
BS EN ISO 11091: 1999	Construction drawings. Landscape drawing practice.
BS EN 13556: 2003	Round and sawn timber. Nomenclature of timbers used in Europe.