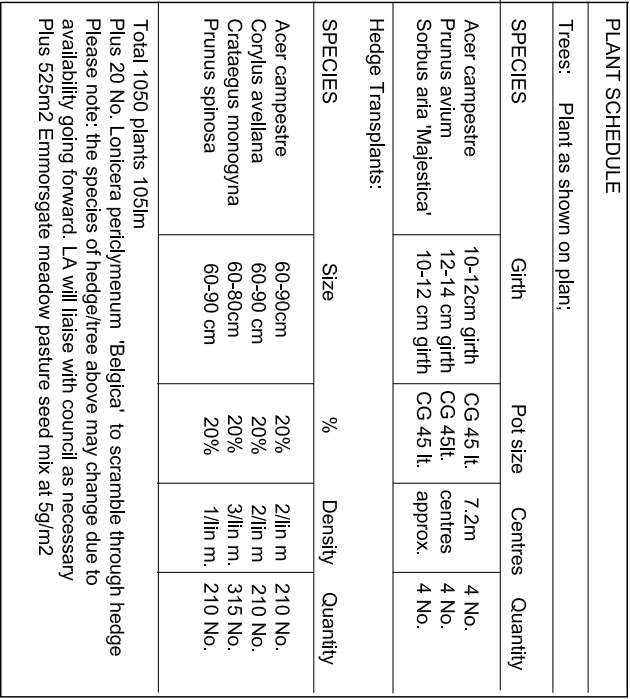
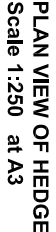




Mound 1.5m maximum height, 1:3 banking to front, softening at ends to 1:5, and gently grading back to ground level.

To be formed of fill to be agreed with cover of 300mm subsoil and 150mm topsoil for planting. Topsoil extended into tree pits.

Tree and Hedge planting

Set out lines of hedge at 500mm offsets (4 No.) in wave layout as shown to soften mound (some on side of mound, some on top).

Rotovate soil in hedge bed to loosen structure

Using stick guided, plant hedge transplants at 500mm centres in 4 No. staggered rows 500mm apart (2000mm overall see detail opposite), by inserting spade to a split depth, and inserting transplant with collar above level of soil. Firm soil around plant. Cut back stem to half its height to encourage bushy growth at the base of the plant. Place spirals around hedge transplants to protect from rabbit damage. Ensure a 1m clear radius around the trees.

Water to field capacity.

Set out trees for planting as shown or plan. Dig treepit big enough to accommodate rootball (min. 650mm wide and deep). Scarify edges of pit to aid root penetration. Place 2 tree stakes into pit facing prevailing wind, and secure with 2 tree ties. Ensure that stakes sit deep of roots. Place handful of Growmore or other fertiliser into pit. Gradually backfill tree pit with excavated soil in layers, jiggling rootball to aid settlement of soil around roots. Ensure collar of tree is not covered with soil. Place spiral around lower tree trunk to protect from rabbit/deer damage. Firm around tree. Water to field capacity.

Once hedge transplants and tree are planted, place mulch over the planting bed to a depth of 75mm (Earth Cycle Compost Mulch from Woodhorn Group). The mulch will help to prevent weed growth around the plants and help with water retention.

Length of hedge 105m x 2m depth

Meadow seeding

Suitable non-residual herbicide to be applied to soil in proposed meadow areas and left for manufacturer's recommended time. Scarify soil and sow at cross angles 5g/m² Emmorsgate wildflower seeds for flower rich pasture.

Maintenance:

The client must ensure that the plants are never allowed to dry out. Using the compost mulch will help to retain moisture but cannot be relied upon to stop the plants suffering from drought stress.

Following planning and during the spring and summer and dry periods, ensure that watering is carried out to field capacity once a week, with a midweek watering of 10 litres per square metre, spraying over leaves of Hollies. Alternatively a 'leaky pipe' watering system with timer could be employed to ensure plants do not dry out.

Check planting at regular intervals (whilst watering) to ensure spirals are intact and protecting the plants from rabbit damage. Ensure that tree ties are loosened as trees grow. Check tree stakes for vandalism.

Wildflower areas to be cut autumn, leave stems to drop seeds and remove after 2-3 weeks.

