HEDGE PLANTING SPECIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Excavate a 450mm deep x 450mm wide trench in a single row and cart away spoil. Turn over the soil at the bottom of the holes to loosen it and make sure the root ball will fit.

Provide and plant at a frequency of 5 plants per metre the hedge plants specified in the design and access statement (Hawthorn, Hazel, Crab apple, Dog rose, Dog wood). Specimens are to be 30-40cm in height and provided in 5 litre pots.

Fill the bottom of each trench with imported topsoil to provide support for the roots and consolidate the soil by pouring water into the hole. Make sure the plants are planted at the same depth that they were grown at the nursery (this is usually determined by discoloration around the stem). Fill any gaps between plants with topsoil making sure it penetrates between the roots, if necessary by pouring more water into the hole, to well over the brim and then carefully tread the soil in. Sprinkle a fine mulch of compost around the base of all plants to retain moisture.

Keep planting area free of weeds for three years and replace any dead/dieing plants on a like for like basis in the following planting season.

Hedge maintenance will be carried out by the owner once the hedge reaches a height of 900mm and a width of 500-600mm, due to the slow growing nature of the species, maintenance requirements are expected to be minimal during the first 2 years of growth. Once the Hedge reaches its desired size yearly cutting back is to be carried out by the maintenance team using handheld trimmers. Signs of disease are to be noted and plants removed/replaced as required

TURF LAYING SPECIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

1 Surface Preparation: Areas to be turfed as shown on the site plan to be stripped of any poor quality soil to a depth of 130mm below finished level of turf. If all topsoil is of poor quality remove and cart away and replace with good quality imported topsoil to a depth of 100mm ensuring the area is raked level. If existing topsoil is of good quality break up soil with a fork to a depth of approximately 150mm ensuring all large chunks are reduced to a fine crumbly soil. Once all soil is broken down rake area level.

2 Consolidation and finished levels: Lightly consolidate with a light “Cambridge” (Ribbed) type roller, or for smaller areas by walking, with the operatives putting their weight onto their heels and walking systematically over the site in two directions. Following rolling any variations in levels should be addressed by adding top soil or spreading the surface layer. Finished layers to meet the falls and levels of the surrounding grassed areas (acceptable variation +5mm to -10mm). Finished levels with existing hard surfaces such as drains, kerbs and paving level to be 25mm above hard surface.

3 DELIVERY: Turf should be delivered to site on the day of laying. Turves must not be stored on site for more than 48 hours. Turves should be stacked to a maximum height of 1.4 m on cleared ground.

4 LAYING: Turf should be laid when the weather is suitable and soil conditions are moist. Turf should not be laid if the area is waterlogged, or when frost is in the ground. Turves from the stack to be wheeled to the laying area over planks butted together. Adequate timber planks should be used to support persons and loaded barrows. The turves should be laid on the prepared soil bed, working from planks set over previously laid turves, and should be firmed into position in consecutive rows with broken joints (as in stretcher bond brickwork) closely butted and to correct levels. Turf edges and margins should be laid with whole turves. Any inequalities in finished levels should be adjusted as work progresses by raking out and/or packing fine soil under the turf. Finished turf levels should be to existing hard surfaces such as

drains, kerbs and paving, to be 25mm above and to existing turf to be 10mm above allowing for final settlement.

5 IRRIGATION: Immediately after laying the turf the work area is to be watered using an appropriate overhead spray irrigation system. There should be sufficient water to soak the newly laid turf and, if necessary, the under lying soil to a depth of 75mm. Irrigation to be applied as necessary to prevent turf drying and shrinkage until rooting into the under lying soil is apparent. The contractor will be responsible for supplying adequate irrigation until establishment or agreed point of handover.

6 ON SITE PROTECTION: A light weight plastic mesh type fencing 1m high, or other suitable product, set on pins at 2m intervals should be erected around the newly laid turf and should be left in place until the turf is established.

7 COMPLETION OF WORKS: Ensure all arisings (Soil, turf, stones or other debris) are removed from site. Leave the works in a clean tidy safe condition

8 INITIAL CUT OF NEW TURF AREAS: The contractor will carry out the first cut when the grass is established to 75 mm high before presenting for hand over. Before cutting, all stones above 25 mm in any dimension to be handpicked and the area crossed with a light weight roller to firm the grass and consolidate the surface. The area will be topped with a rotary mower so as to leave 40 mm of growth. The grass cutting machinery should be sharp and in good condition to avoid pulling out young seedlings. All arisings should be collected and disposed of off-site or within an area agreed. Note for wildflower grassland do not mow.

9 MAINTENANCE AND MOWING: Grass should be cut on a 2 weekly basis and fertilized with pre-approved “weed and feed” on a 6 monthly basis.

TREE PLANTING SPECIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (All trees Selected Standards 100mm-150mm girth 3metres minimum height)

As soon as possible in Autumn after the leaves have fallen or in early spring before the buds burst, dig a large hole, then turn the soil over at the bottom of the hole to loosen it and make sure that the root ball will fit. Remember that the hole must be deeper and wider than the root system when it has been removed from the restriction of its packing. If the roots are packed in hessian sacking, they are likely to spring open quite a bit when loosened.

Once the holes have been made for the tree provide and install 2metre high tree stakes and bands against the South-West side of each tree to support the young trees against the prevailing wind.

Open up the root ball so that they can spread and fill the bottom of the hole to provide support for the roots. Consolidate the earth by pouring buckets of water into the hole. Make sure the tree is planted at the same depth as it was grown at the nursery. This can usually be seen by discoloration around the trunk.

Fill the rest of the hole with topsoil making sure it penetrates between the roots, if necessary by pouring more water into the hole. Fill the hole to well over the brim and carefully tread the soil in.

Attach tree bands loosely around the tree. If the soil sinks in, fill it again with topsoil, but not higher than the surrounding ground. Keep the ground for about a metre around the base of the tree free from hedging plants and weeds that could compete with the roots during the first growing season. Sprinkle a fine mulch of compost, shredding prunings or wood chips around the base to retain moisture.

Once the leaves emerge on the trees in the spring following planting it is important not to let the soil dry out. Regular watering must take place as necessary. Replace any dead/dieing trees on a like for like basis in the following planting season and continue until established.