THIS LAYOUT HAS BEEN PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A FULL UNDERGROUND AND OVERGROUND SERVICES SURVEY AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE IF SERVICES ARE FOUND SUBSEQUENTLY. IF FULL ACCESS TO ALL BOUNDARIES WAS NOT POSSIBLE, FINAL DIMENSIONS TO BOUNDARIES & LEVELS WILL BE SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIRMATION

LANDSCAPING

Pre-Planting

Make sure that the sub-soil is not over compacted after completion of the build. If this is the case the problem should be alleviated with the use of a deep plough or subsoile. This action should go down to a minimum depth of 600mm to allow drainage.

During Planting

Bare Root Plants

The roots of all bare rooted plants should be kept covered at all times during the planting phase. If left unprotected - even for a few minutes the plant may be killed.

Standard Trees

Where standard trees are being planted it is expected that these will not exceed 1.8m in height. These should be planted no deeper than the top level of the container. The tree must also be tied to a 300mm max wooden stake.

Planting Aids

There are various materials that have shown in the past that can assist in the \searrow successful establisment for a great proportion of plants in a landscape scheme. These include; Plastic Tubes to place on small trees to protect and help to grow. Various types of planting mats to reduce competition for nutriants from grass, these can dramatically improve growth rates. Shrub beds should have mulched organic material mixed into the soil bed to a min of 150mm, materials such as peat, shredded bark and wood chippings are ideal.

POST PLANTING

The following operations are essential for the successful establishment of any ary bee hive landscaping. Provision of these methods is essential for at least five seasonsition after the initial planting.

Weed Control

Should be undertaken at least twice yearly for the season after planting. It is $\$ most important on shrub beds to keep unwanted grass and pest vegetation to a minimum. In addition trees or shrubs planted in a grass area should always be kept clear from an area of at least half a metre from the trunk. Using mulch mats greatly reduces the need to carry out weeding and also aids growth speed.

Watering

The most common way in which lack of care causes the death of plants is neglect of watering in the first summer season. At least five waterings a month are needed in the warm dry spell from June-August, exceptions must be made if the summer is wet or too dry.

Replacement of Dead Plants

If the above pre-planting, planting and post planting guides are adhered to, replacing plants in the fisrt two seasons would likely be unneccessary. Normally, 5 to 10% of plants will need replacing during the first two years following planting, although by using container grown plants and increasing watering schedules this can be cut to virtually zero.

HEDGE PLANTING

Mixed species hedge to be planted where indicated or where needed to augment existing boundary hedges.

Preparation

Ground to be thoroughly de-compacted by hand prior to planting.

Stock

see specification table

Density

Double staggered row at 450mm centres.

Support & protection

Protection against rabbits and deer damage - individual Tubex tree shelters of an appropriate size, staked and secured to incorporate rabbit wire at base.

Establishment

Planting to take place next winter (November onwards). For two years after planting, maintain an area of 1sqm weed-free around each new plant, either by hand or application of suitable herbicide. Irrigation in the first year, depending on weather conditions.

Maintenance

Pruning of tips on planting and future pruning, depending upon growth. Any trees that die or become diseased within 10 years of planting to be replaced to the above specification.

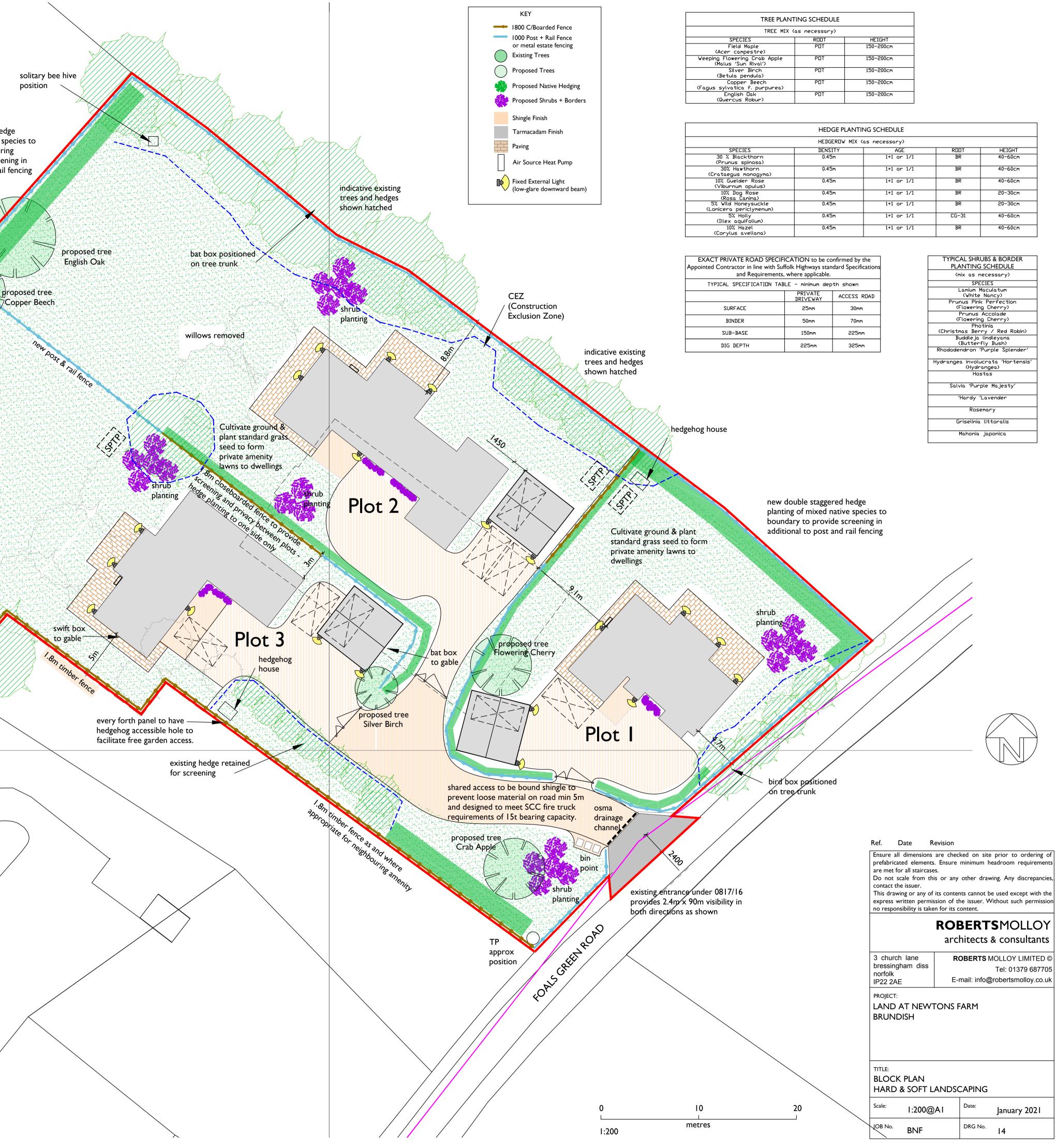
Levels

Rear gardens to be leveled to average heights. Minor adjustments for construction tolerances to be finalised on site, e.g. up to 300mm either way position

new double staggered hedge planting of mixed native species to boundary with neighbouring dwelling to provide screening in additional to post and rail fencing

rees from within site relocated to boundary if possible, otherwise new mature tree specimens such as field maple

or english oak



TREE PLAN	TING SCHEDULE	
TREE MIX	(as necessary)	
SPECIES	ROOT	HEIGHT
Field Maple (Acer campestre)	PDT	150-200cm
Weeping Flowering Crab Apple (Malus 'Sun Rival')	РПТ	150-200cm
Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	PDT	150-200cm
Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea)	PDT	150-200cm
English Dak (Quercus Robur)	PDT	150-200cm

	HEDGE PLANTI	NG SCHEDULE			
HEDGEROW MIX (as necessary)					
SPECIES	DENSITY	AGE	ROOT	HEIGHT	
30 % Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	0.45m	1+1 or 1/1	BR	40-60cm	
30% Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyma)	0.45m	1+1 or 1/1	BR	40-60cm	
10% Guelder Rose (Viburnum opulus)	0.45m	1+1 or 1/1	BR	40-60cm	
10% Dog Rose (Rosa Canina)	0.45m	1+1 or 1/1	BR	20-30cm	
5% Wild Honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum)	0.45m	1+1 or 1/1	BR	20-30cm	
5% Holly (Illex aquifolium)	0.45m	1+1 or 1/1	CG-31	40-60cm	
10% Hazel (Corylus avellana)	0.45m	1+1 or 1/1	BR	40-60cm	

SURFACE	25mm	30mm
BINDER	50mm	70mm
SUB-BASE	150mm	225mm
DIG DEPTH	225mm	325mm

TYPICAL SHRUBS & BORDER		
PLANTING SCHEDULE		
(mix as necessary)		
SPECIES		
Lamium Maculatum (White Nancy)		
Prunus Pink Perfection (Flowering Cherry)		
Prunus Accolade (Flowering Cherry)		
Photinia (Christmas Berry / Red Robin)		
Buddleja lindleyana (Butterfly Bush)		
Rhododendron 'Purple Splender'		
Hydrangea involucrata 'Hortensis' (Hydrangea)		
Hostas		
Salvia 'Purple Majesty'		
'Hardy 'Lavender		
Rosemary		
Griselinia littoralis		
Mahonia japonica		