


Notes:

Rev.	Description	Drawn	Date

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planning | architecture | landscape

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Project Title:
Penventon Nursery

Project Address:
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Client:
Warrior Warehouses Ltd

Drawing Title:
PROPOSED PLANTING PLAN
Sheet 1 of 2

Scale:
1:200@A1

Date:
10/23

Drawing No:
23058-PL-00-01

PLANNING

GENERAL PLANTING SPECIFICATION

Bare root stock is to be prevented from drying out after delivery. Plants should be planted as soon as practicable following delivery. Plants should be stored in a cool, frost-free place within breathable bags or plastic bags (ensuring that the plants are damp but not sitting in water). Alternatively, plants can be temporarily heeled in the ground awaiting planting. Bare root stock should not be exposed out of the ground for any longer than necessary when planting, to avoid the roots from drying out, therefore they should be kept in the packaging as planting progresses or heeled in plants lifted as required. Planting should be in excavated pits only, notch planting will not be acceptable for the size of stock specified.

Bare root stock planting between November and March, Cell-grown planting between September and June.

Container-grown plants are to be planted into pits of sufficient size to allow planting at their original planting depth, backfill and firm in stages, to ensure there are no air pockets. Break up the sides and base of pits to ensure good root penetration into the surrounding ground.

Thoroughly water containerised plants by thoroughly soaking the pots before planting and allow to drain.

Individual planting pits will be hand dug to break up the soil, with roots spread out to ensure good root distribution with the collar level with the finished soil level in the Cornish hedge, as grown in the nursery, before backfilling.

Minor pruning of damaged roots is to be undertaken at planting as required and prune dead and damaged shoots following planting and to the approval of the Appointed LA / CA.

Water each plant at planting to ensure thorough soaking of the plant station unless planting is taking place in a period of frequent rainfall and the soil appears to be sufficiently moist to the depth of the planting pit, repeat within 1-3 weeks if no rain within that period. Continue to water throughout the first year if required, i.e., during periods without rain for 2 weeks consecutively.

Any plants which die or become diseased, or fail to make satisfactory extension growth within the first three years after the completion of the development are to be replaced by the contractor. The failing plants will be removed, ground prepared for re-planting and new planting undertaken to the original specification of the plant, hedge or tree, unless it is considered that the species should be substituted for another, if it is assessed that conditions are not conducive to successful establishment of a particular species or there is potential for transference of disease. The Appointed Landscape Architect / CA will advise on this change before any changes are made. Plants which die due to disease will be identified for which disease prior to re-planting, to ensure that there is not a persistent disease affecting 1 or more particular species.

Bare-rooted plants are to be planted between late October and March. Containerised plants may be planted at any time of year.

Do not undertake planting when the soil is either frozen or waterlogged.

Plant shrubs and trees at the original soil level and gently firm in to prevent wind rock.

Protect each plant with a 60cm clear spiral rabbit guard supported with a single bamboo cane.

Protective Fencing

All existing retained trees will be protected by a temporary steel weld mesh 2m high fence, e.g., Heras or similar and erected in advance of commencing works.

To avoid damage to trees, care should be taken during site operations that wide or tall loads, plant with booms, jigs or counterweights and static or mobile cranes, do not come into contact with them.

The following prohibitions will apply within the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) enclosed by the temporary protective fencing during the construction phase of the development:

- No mechanical excavations, digging, trenching or scraping
- No storage of plant, machinery, vehicles, equipment or materials
- No vehicular access
- No fires
- No handling of chemicals or discharge or washings, etc.
- No action likely to cause localised waterlogging
- No changes in soil level
- No impermeable coverings or surfaces
- No activities except those associated with the management of existing hedgerows and trees or the planting of new hedgerows and trees.

The only exception will be access required to undertake the new tree planting.

Native Hedge Mix

Native hedgerow planting: plant spacing 0.33m apart in 2 staggered rows set 0.40m apart.

Name	Container/Bare Root	Size (cms)	Quantity
Cell Grown			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	BR/CG	40-60	52
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (hawthorn)	BR/CG	40-60	260
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	BR/CG	40-60	26
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> (honeysuckle)	BR/CG	40-60	26
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (blackthorn)	BR/CG	40-60	26
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg. (dog rose)	BR/CG	40-60	52
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (elder)	BR/CG	40-60	52
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (rowan)	BR/CG	40-60	26
Total:			520

Scrub Mix 1

Native planting: Plant 1 plant per m2.

Name	Container/Bare Root	Size (cms)	Quantity
Cell Grown			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	BR/CG	40-60	12
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (hawthorn)	BR/CG	40-60	8
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	BR/CG	40-60	12
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> (honeysuckle)	BR/CG	40-60	8
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (blackthorn)	BR/CG	40-60	4
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg. (dog rose)	BR/CG	40-60	8
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (elder)	BR/CG	40-60	12
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (rowan)	BR/CG	40-60	16
Total:			77

Scrub Mix 2

Native planting: Plant 1 plant per m2.

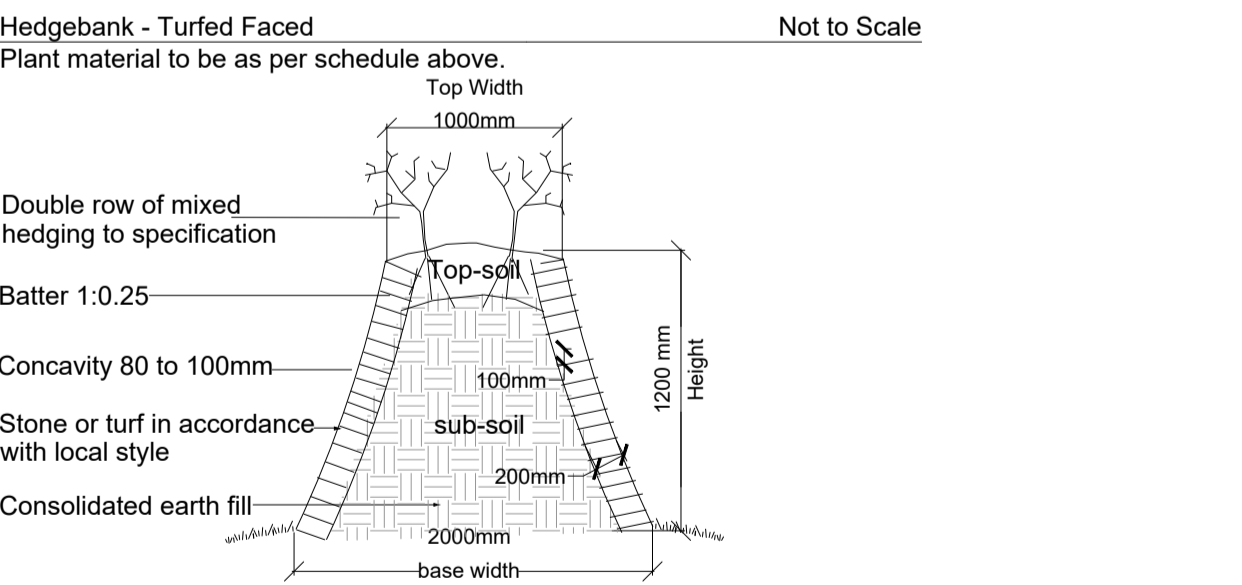
Name	Container/Bare Root	Size (cms)	Quantity
Cell Grown			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (hazel)	BR/CG	40-60	27
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (hawthorn)	BR/CG	40-60	18
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (holly)	BR/CG	40-60	27
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> (honeysuckle)	BR/CG	40-60	18
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (blackthorn)	BR/CG	40-60	9
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg. (dog rose)	BR/CG	40-60	18
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (elder)	BR/CG	40-60	27
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (rowan)	BR/CG	40-60	36
Total:			180

Native Bulb Mix

Native bulb mix: plant 20 plant per m2.

Name	% mix:	Quantity
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> (snowdrop)	50	900
<i>Hyacinthoides pseudonarcissus</i> (bluebell)	50	900
Total:	100	1800

N.B. Any areas within the site boundary where Cornish hedges are structurally impacted are to be retained or reconstructed in accordance with the details shown in the below cross-section.

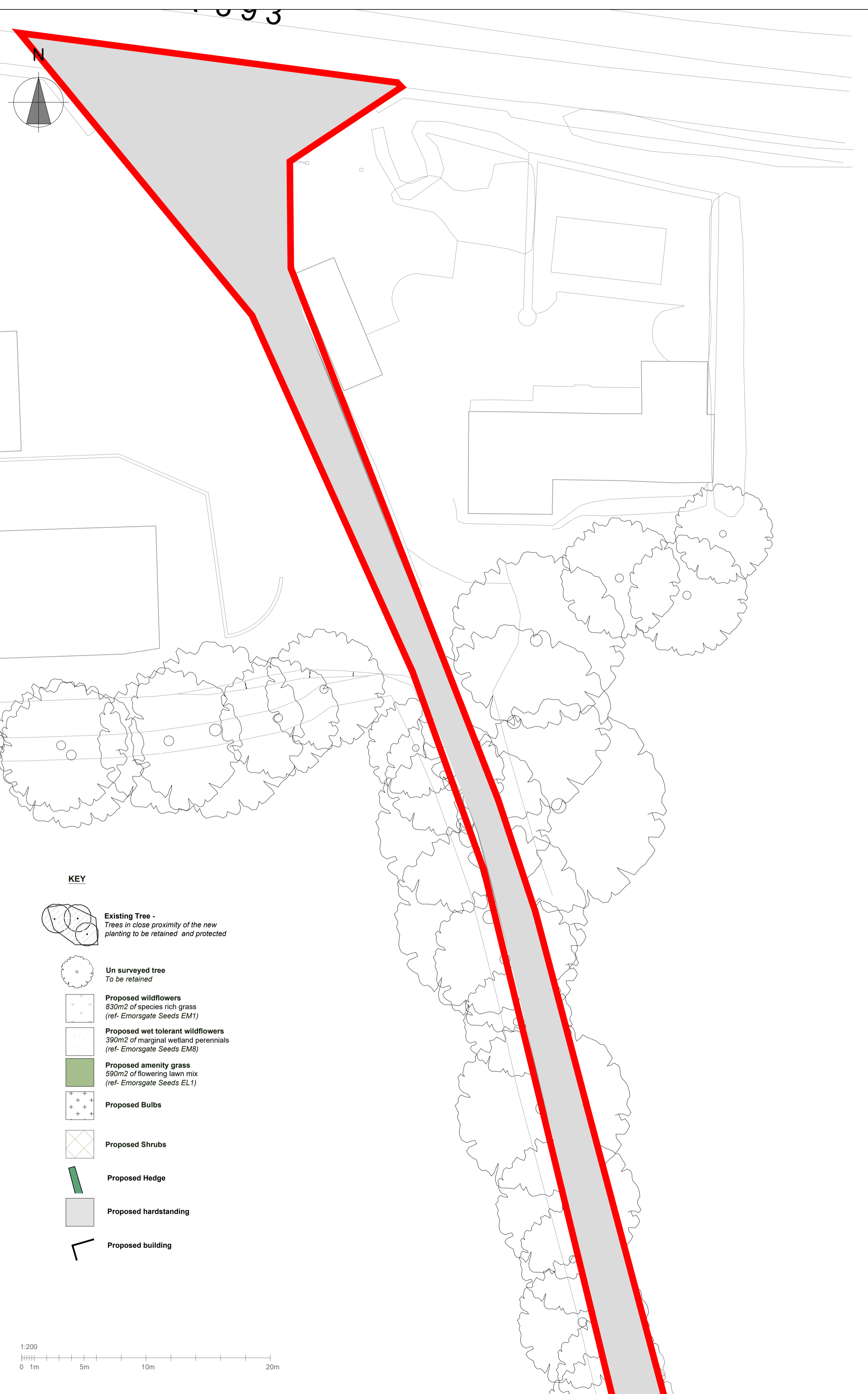


Turves should be cut using a shovel rather than a mechanical turf cutter which may produce turves that are too thin. Importantly, the angle at which the base of each turf is cut will determine the way it sits on the hedge, so sloping rather than straight bases are preferable. Turves should preferably be 300mm in length to ensure adequate course overlap. Turves should be placed with the grass facing outwards in level courses following a bricklaying stretcher bond pattern, ensuring that the joints are staggered.

Each layer of turves should be set back marginally compared to the previous layer (by approximately 10 mm), and at the same time a slightly concave batter created. This is desirable for the stability of the bank structure, helping to prevent bulging through allowing some outward movement when the turves are tamped down. It will also allow rainwater to run into the root area of each layer of turf. Ideally, there should be less batter on the drier north to east faces.

Upon completion of each course of turves, the core of the hedge should be backfilled with subsoil, which preferably has a good clay content to aid compaction of the bank and adhesion of the turves. Ideally, subsoil should contain few stones, and those of a small size, otherwise there is risk of hedge faces slumping inwards overtime as fill soil migrates downwards in between stone crevices.

Materials should ideally be excavated on site to eliminate the cost of importing material and to improve overall waste management on the site. The fill should be thoroughly compacted, ideally being tamped manually. Essentially, the soil on the back of the turves must adhere with the fill to create a strong bond. When tamping, pressure should be applied in both an inwards and a downwards direction. This will help to ensure that turves are consolidated and prevented from being pushed outwards by the pressure of the fill. The bank should be finished with loose soil to just above the level of turf, so that shrubs/trees can be planted along the top of the completed hedge. Mulch or upside down turves can be added over the topsoil to help control weed growth.



KEY

- Existing Tree - Trees in close proximity of the new planting to be retained and protected
- Un surveyed tree - To be retained
- Proposed wildflowers - 830m2 of species rich grass (ref: Emorsgate Seeds EM1)
- Proposed wet tolerant wildflowers - 390m2 of marginal wetland perennials (ref: Emorsgate Seeds EM8)
- Proposed amenity grass - 590m2 of flowering lawn mix (ref: Emorsgate Seeds EL1)
- Proposed Bulbs
- Proposed Shrubs
- Proposed Hedge
- Proposed hardstanding
- Proposed building

