

TREE SCHEDULE		
Name	Size	Qty
Acer campestre	R/B STD 30-35CMG	8
	R/B STD 10-12CMG	20
	R/B MULTI STEM 2.5 - 3M	5
	R/B MULTI STEM 2 - 2.5M	10
Acer pseudoplatanus	R/B STD 30-35CMG	4
	R/B STD 16-18CMG	20
Juglans regia	R/B STD 30-35CMG	7
	R/B STD 20-25CMG	3
Tilia cordata	R/B STD 30-35CMG	4
	R/B STD 10-12CMG	3
Tilia platyphyllos	R/B STD 30-35CMG	6
Coryllus avellana	R/B MULTI STEM 2.5 - 3M	12
Crataegus monogyna	R/B STD 16-18CMG	4
	R/B STD 14-16CMG	11

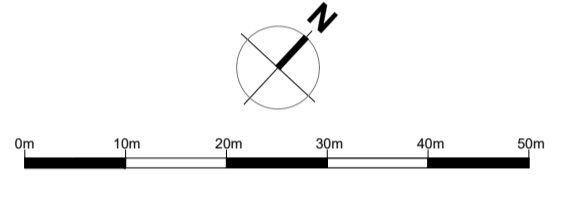
**Wildflower Meadow**  
EM6 mix composed of 20% native wild flowers and 80% slow growing grasses (by weight) or similar  
<https://wildseed.co.uk>

**Wildflower 20%**

- 0.6 Achillea millefolium – Yarrow
- 0.5 Anthyllus vulneraria – Kidney Vetch
- 2.0 Centaurea nigra – Common Knapweed
- 0.5 Centaurea scabiosa – Greater Knapweed
- 0.1 Daucus carota – Wild Carrot
- 0.4 Galium album – (Galium mollugo) – Hedge Bedstraw
- 0.7 Galium verum – Lady’s Bedstraw
- 0.3 Geranium pratense – Meadow Crane’s-bill
- 0.2 Hippocrepis comosa – Horseshoe Vetch
- 0.1 Knautia arvensis – Field Scabious
- 0.1 Leontodon hispidus – Rough Hawkbit
- 2.0 Leucanthemum vulgare – Oxeye Daisy – (Moon Daisy)
- 0.1 Linum catharticum – Fairy Flax
- 0.2 Lotus corniculatus – Birdfoot Trefol
- 2.0 Malva moschata – Musk Mallow
- 0.3 Medicago lupulina – Black Medick
- 2.0 Plantago lanceolata – Ribwort Plantain
- 3.0 Poterium sanguisorba – (Sanguisorba minor) – Salad Burnet
- 0.2 Primula veris – Cowslip
- 0.5 Ranunculus acris – Meadow Buttercup
- 0.1 Scabiosa columbaria – Small Scabious
- 0.8 Silene vulgaris – Bladder Campion

**Grasses 80%**

- 2.4 Briza media – Quaking Grass (w)
- 2.4 Bromopsis erecta – Upright Brome (w)
- 0.24 Carex flacca – Glaucous Sedge
- 40.0 Cynosurus cristatus – Crested Dogstail
- 16.0 Festuca ovina – Sheep’s Fescue
- 15.0 Festuca rubra – Red Fescue
- 2.0 Koeleria macrantha – Crested Hair-grass
- 1.76 Trisetum flavescens – Yellow Oat-grass (w)



**Tymure House Additional Landscape Management and Maintenance Requirements**

**1. Description and Evaluation of Features to be Managed.**  
This drawing describes the landscape proposals and layout of the proposed tree planting for the Owl Barn Mound. This text should be consulted in conjunction with the works which details the management and maintenance aims, requirements and schedule for a 10yr period. This proposal has the end goal of achieving an attractive and natural screen of mixed broadleaf native trees over time. This will contribute to the high-end quality landscape in this location.

**2. Aims and Objectives of Management**  
The purpose of this text (which acts in conjunction with the Landscape Management Plan and phased drawings issued in 2021) is to detail the works and required standards to manage and maintain the landscape features, and also to ensure the ongoing success of the landscaping at Tymure House (Cuckoo Pen Farm) over the short term establishment period, and then longer 10yr period. For the purpose of this text, the focus is on the establishment and maintenance of healthy groups of well-formed, attractive and safe trees.

**3. Detailed Management/Maintenance Requirements**  
A work schedule/Annual Work Plan (Table 1) capable of being rolled forward over a 10yr period follows on the next page.

(Note: Table 1 lists the key routine operations required during both the defects and 10yr/long term maintenance periods together with an indication of when they should be undertaken throughout the year. It should be noted that the table should be used as a guide to times only. It does not include every operation listed in the specification, but all checking and intermittent maintenance actions should occur during the routine visits. The contractor is responsible for the appearance and condition of the landscape areas and should be prepared to undertake specific maintenance tasks outside the above periods throughout the year to satisfy management or safety objectives.)

Site and soil preparation and clearance at the time of planting are specified further on the Landscape Management Plan. Details regarding tree species, size, tree guying/staking and ties are also covered in detail on the Landscape Management Plan and Phased drawings

**Responsible Contractor**  
Hortus Loca will be responsible for supplying and planting. Trees will be covered by a 2 month guarantee after planting and it will be the responsibility of Hortus Loca to replace plant and tree failures as necessary.

Beyond this time, it will be the responsibility of the client company in-house gardeners to undertake regular ongoing maintenance and ensure the ongoing success of the Landscape.

- 4. Trees Generally**
- All trees to be in accordance with BS 3936 / 4043. BS 4043:1989 (Transplanting rootballed trees), BS 4043:1989 (Transplanting root balled trees) & BS8545:2014 (Trees, From Nursery To Independence)
  - Trees are to be healthy and vigorous and either containerised, rootballed or bare rooted depending on the planting season.
  - All trees to be inspected annually for a period of ten years.**
  - All dead, diseased or damaged trees are to be removed and replaced annually as per specification.
  - In the interest of bio-security trees should not be imported directly from European suppliers and planted straight into the field, but spend a full growing season in a British nursery to ensure plant health and non infection by foreign pests or disease. This is the appropriate measure to address the introduction of diseases such as Oak Processionary Moth and Chalara of Ash. All trees to be planted must have been held in quarantine.

- 5. Tree Planting**
- For tree pits in open field/uncompacted ground conditions, dimension of the tree pit to be at least 75mm greater than the rootball. The depth of the pit shall be no deeper than the existing rootball and container depth in accordance with BS 8545.
  - Topsoils and subsoils to be excavated and stored separately for reuse.
  - Tree pit to be backfilled with stored subsoil and topsoil at depths to replicate the existing soil horizons.
  - Topsoil to be mixed enriched with 40L of peat free tree planting compost.
  - Root balls to be encircled by Root Rain Metro or similar irrigation pipe. Well water after planting.
  - Temporary leaky pipe system may also be installed until establishment
  - Trees to be staked in accordance with BS 4428.
  - The base of trees to be planted in grass areas are to be covered with 75mm mulch or similar approved to 1.0m diameter and kept weed free.
  - Strim guards to be installed as required

- 6. Key maintenance requirements for the successful establishment of tree planting includes:**
- Epical growth removal - remove all epicormic buds, suckers from trees in grassland ensuing from tree. In order to maintain single clear stemmed trees (unless the tree was originally planted as multi-stem).
  - Pruning out of damaged and diseased branches, timed so as not to affect nesting birds. Final wounds should be smooth and free of snags in order to ensure disease prevention.
  - All brushwood from tree removal/pruning should be chipped and piled on site for use as mulch.
  - Pruning to remove any reverted branches as necessary.
  - Maintaining tree guying/anchors from trees over 25cm girth
  - Checking stakes and ties are ensuring a good upright growth pattern for the tree. Replacing stakes and ties as necessary. Checking stakes and ties regularly to prevent abrasion and damage to trees. Tree stakes and ties should be removed after 5/6 years of planting.
  - Cutting back growth of undesirable climbing plants/brambles/weeds/rough cutting with as required around bases of trees by means which do not damage the tree and bark. Hand methods may be necessary in order to avoid this.
  - Pest and disease control/spraying as necessary.
  - Once trees have become established, dead wood may be left to encourage insect life (so long as safety have not been deemed to be an issue i.e falling branches onto pedestrians). In particular, trees within the outer confines of the landscape should be encouraged to develop a habit appropriate with the surrounding open landscape setting, rather than an ornamental habit.
  - Note that removal of live wood from any species should not be undertaken during period of frost.

All arboricultural work shall be carried out in accordance with BS3998 (Tree Work Recommendations). In addition tree pruning should be undertaken in accordance with the Arboricultural Research Note 48/83 PATH issued by the Arboricultural Advisory and information Service.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
New Tree Planting												
Check condition and treat (as required)												
Pruning for good habit and safety												
Check, adjust, repair tree stakes, ties, guys												
Apply fertilizer to new trees												
Removal & replacement of any dead/dying trees												
Apply mulch												
Remove/loosen tree stakes & ties with 5/6years												

**Meadow Management - Tymure House (Cuckoo Pen Farm)**

**Aims and Objectives**

This text describes the works required to successfully manage and maintain the meadow grassland over a 10 year period after sowing.

- Chief objectives are:
- To create an attractive meadow with good structure, balance, and diversity.
  - To provide valuable habitats for reptiles, insects, bees, and butterflies

Overall Management and Maintenance Requirements for the Meadow

The early few years of meadow establishment are characterized by establishment of early pioneer perennials (eg oxeye daisy and sorrel which have vigorous growth). In following years, the meadow is likely to become more diverse as slower establishing species (eg cowslip). The character and composition of the meadow will change with time and eventually a stable community will develop.

- Management by mowing or grazing is essential for the maintenance of structure, balance and diversity in grassland.
- Remove any litter, debris, stones and earth clods larger than 25mm in any dimension prior to mowing.
- No fertiliser or nutrients to be added.
- Top dress if required with additional appropriate native origin seed if slow to establish. This might include oversowing with further yellow rattle and an oversowing wild flower mix in autumn.

**Year One**

- Mow regularly through first year of establishment in order to maintain balance of faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers. Cutting should take place around every 2 months or when sward reaches 15cm. Cut to a height between 40-75mm

- Typically a first cut might occur in March/April
- Second cut around end July/August
- Final cut September/October

- The requirements in the first year are to control weeds and reduce competition from grasses. Where persistent weeds are a problem, dig-out.
- Remove all cuttings/araisings. This would improve soil fertility, which is not helpful in the establishment of a successful meadow.
- Allow cut grass to dry and disperse seed before removing araisings
- The requirements in future years is to maintain a species diverse sward of value to wildlife

**Future Years (Year 2-10)**

- One main 'hay cut' each summer (typically around end July/August) with a scythe or heavy duty strimmer. Cut back to 40-75mm
- Araisings from the hay cut should ideally be left drying on-site and turned regularly in order to disperse new seeds back into the meadow.
- Remove all cuttings/araisings from meadow 7 days post-cut for composting.
- After the main hay cut, further cuts should be undertaken (via strimmer, scythe or grazing) in September/October to contain any meadow regrowth with the aim of keeping the grass short through the winter period. This is especially likely in an extended growing season. Keep to a height of 40-75mm
- Further sowings of yellow rattle in autumn (required to suppress grasses within the meadow mix, and thereby encourage wildflowers) and oversowing wild flower mix may be required for the continued success of a colourful and diverse meadow on an as-required basis.
- Further to this a spring cut in April/May is required (to a height of 50mm) to maintain lush spring growth.
- Where persistent weeds are a problem, dig-out as required

Further guidance on creation and maintenance of wildflower grassland:

- Buglife, B-Lines Fact Sheet 3: Wildflower-rich Grassland Creation. Available from <https://www.buglife.org.uk/our-work/b-lines/b-lines-guidance/habitat-management/>
- Buglife, B-Lines Fact Sheet 4: Management of Wildflower-rich Grassland habitats for pollinators and other insects. Available from <https://www.buglife.org.uk/our-work/b-lines/b-lines-guidance/habitat-management/>
- Cooke, A. (2017) How to Create a Wildflower Meadow. Natural England. Available from <https://naturalengland.blog.gov.uk/2017/08/15/how-to-create-a-wildflower-meadow/>

Notes:

Rev	Date	Note

Status: FOR PLANNING SUBMISSION  
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION  
Do not dimension from this drawing

Client: Tymure House  
Project: Tymure House  
Title: Owl Barn Mound Plan View  
Dwg No: THY\_23002\_BAN\_01\_CW  
Scale (@A1): 1:750  
Date: 02.02.23

BANNERMAN  
Ashington Manor  
Somerset BA22 8ED  
isabel@bannermandesign.com