

PLANTING SCHEDULE

**PROJECT: 11 Tasmania Terrace, Enfield, N18
1AX**



Owner:

Dauti Construction

11 Tasmania Terrace, Enfield, N18 1AX

Architectural Consultants:

TMG Consultancies
9 Hazlewood Close,
Hackney,
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E5 0SW

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1.

Introduction

The existing building at 11 Tasmania Terrace, Enfield, N18 1AX is to be sealed from the new development by a temporary timber site fence. The structure shall have standard foundations with cavity walls. The single development will have a bricked paving with grass and flower patches provided. At current the site has no trees and grass can be found around the site.

Proposal

Our proposal is to lay planting on the edges of the property including shrubs. Hedges are to be placed next to the boundaries of the two properties. This shall be placed adjacent to the fence to form a part barrier between the lands. Our proposal involves no plants/shrubs/hedges that cause harm to natural wildlife.

Please see 202001233-CON 8 for site layout of planting

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2.

Details of plants/hedges/shrubs

SHRUBS (Detail 1)

Euonymus



CARE AND GROWTH :

This plant can grow through shade to full sun, Once established, it very rarely requires watering and will tolerate drought. All varieties make excellent dense hedges, Disease resistance is excellent. Within 2-3 years you will have a mature plant that will last all year round.

PLANTING TIMELINE:

The best time to plant is late winter to spring, making sure to prune away any dead branches.

SOIL CONDITION:

The optimal soil type is one that is moist and slightly acidic. The exact nature and water content of the soil is not a cause for concern, As this plant can grow even If the soil is dry, poor, or has the wrong **PH** level. They are wonderful plants that can adapt even in partial sunlight locations.

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Ceanothus (South facing fence) (Detail 2)



H x S 3m x 4m

CARE AND GROWTH:

As these shrubs are susceptible to root damage in wet winter soils, it is best to plant them in the spring. Plants need a sheltered location, away from frost pockets and strong winds – against a south-facing wall is ideal

PLANTING TIMELINE:

Planting could also be done in the autumn alternatively you can grow in a container during the summer, plant it as soon as possible and water it regularly

SOIL CONDITION:

Grow in a very free-draining soil,
To improve drainage, dig-in some organic matter , like leaf mould or well-rotted manure, before planting for optimal soil condition
For growing.

Neither shrub poses any toxicity to human animal or wildlife.

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FLOWERS

Lavender (Detail 3)



H x S 75 -90 cm

CARE AND GROWTH:

Water regularly through the first summer, once lavender is established needs very little water or nutrient rich soil to grow making it easily maintainable with little effort.

SOIL CONDITION:

Lavender prefers poor, dry or moderately fertile soil, including chalky and alkaline soils. Lavender will not thrive in heavy clay soil or any soil that becomes waterlogged over winter.

PLANTING TIMELINE:

Lavender is best planted in April or May as the soil naturally warms up and when many fresh plants become available in garden centres. Lavender should never be planted in winter when young plants are vulnerable to rotting in cold, wet soils.

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Pansies (Detail 4)



H 15/20cm

GROWTH AND CARE:

Plant your pansy seeds in borders or pots during September and early October – this will give them a better chance to grow sturdy roots and flowers. The lingering warmth in the soil during this pre-winter period helps to support faster growth and will prepare your pansies for producing more flowers over winter.

SOIL CONDITION:

Pansies perform best in cooler weather. They like rich, well-drained **soil** high in organic matter.

PLANTING TIMELINE:

A hardy species, Pansies will flower for the majority of the winter season and into spring even when planted in late October or November, however September to October are the best time to plant them.

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Sweet Pea (Detail 5)



GROWTH AND CARE:

Once planted, germination can take 7 to 15 days, depending on the soil temperature.

As seedlings emerge and grow, gradually fill in the trench.

Keep soil moist the Summer rain may be ample.

If you put your finger into the soil bed to its first joint and the soil is dry water them at the soil level and do so in the morning.

If you use plenty of aged manure and compost when planting, you do not need to fertiliser.

If you do want to add nourishment, use high potash feeds.

These are easy to grow and English gardens staple with their lovely scent.

PLANTING TIMELINE:

Sweet peas thrive in cool temperatures, so it's important **to** get them blooming early, before summer heat **You can plant** them **outdoors** as soon as the soil **can** be worked in spring. Chances are it **will** still be quite cold, but the seeds **will** be fine.

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SOIL CONDITON:

Recommended growing Sweet peas in a garden with full or partial sun and soil that is deep, rich, loamy and moist, but not boggy. loamy soil is characterized as containing high amounts of organic material. Neutral to slightly alkaline **soil** will have a **pH** of 7.0 to 7.5.

HARDY GERRANIUMS (Detail 6)



HxS 3ft max depending on variety.

GROWTH AND CARE:

These easy to grow perennials come in an assortment of colours and are suitable for both dry shade or full sun. Exceptionally hardy, they are ideal garden plants for mixed borders and can make great companions for ferns in shady spots, giving colour where it is much needed.

There are varieties that will grow in full sun, partial shade and even quite dense shade. As a general rule, they tend to do best in early morning and afternoon sun, although some, such as *Geranium sanguineum* and *Geranium pratense* and their varieties thrive in full sun, providing there is adequate moisture in the soil.

SOIL CONDITIONS:

Chalky, Clay, Loamy, Sandy Grows in very versatile types of soil, PH neutral. Moist but well drained soil.

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PLANTING TIMELINE:

Anytime of the year.

Time to ultimate height 2 years.

Grass



Ground Preparation

Proper ground preparation is essential for the establishment and future well-being of your new lawn. Inadequately prepared ground will never produce the best results, so it is worth putting in a bit of time and effort at this stage.

- Remove existing turf by slicing beneath the turf with a spade. For larger areas, consider hiring a purpose-designed turf cutter from a local tool hire.
- The soil then needs to be turned over thoroughly to a depth of 15cm using a spade or a powered cultivator.
- Clear the area of stones, weeds, old turf and other debris.

Raking

Before laying turf the ground needs to be level and the surface should be firm but not compacted.

- Rake the area to produce a smooth, level surface.
- Lightly tread over the surface by foot to reveal any soft patches which can then be raked level. This process should continue until the whole area is firm and level.

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Ordering

Your area should now be all prepared and ready for the turf.

Firstly measure the proposed lawn area accurately in square metres. Most turf suppliers, cut each roll to 1 meter squared, so ensure you measure up in metres or convert your value to metres prior to ordering.

- Choose a type of turf that suits your garden needs.
- Turf needs to be laid as soon as possible after it has been delivered, ideally within 24 hours. Therefore order your turf for delivery on the same day, or one day prior to when you plan to lay the turf.
- If you can't lay the turf immediately, keep the delivered turf in the shade (particularly in hot weather) and remove any film wrapping from the pallet.

Laying the Turf

Now that the hard work has been done to prepare the ground, you are ready to lay your new turf. Use turfing boards or planks to work from and walk on, to avoid walking directly on the new lawn.

- Some turf suppliers may provide you with a pre-turfing fertiliser to help the turf get off to the best start. Sprinkle this onto the prepared ground, following the advice on the pack.
- Start by unrolling one strip of turf around the perimeter of the lawn. Avoid using small pieces at the edges as these can dry out and perish. Ensure that the underside of the new turf is in full contact with the soil below.
- Lay the next strip along the longest straight run and continue to work across the lawn, strip by strip producing a pattern similar to brickwork.
- Butt adjoining edges and ends against each other, but avoid stretching the turf.
- Overlapping pieces and ends of rows should be cut off neatly using a sharp knife or a half-moon lawn edger.

Watering

Newly laid turf needs watering well to root in and get off to a good start. The amount of watering will be dependent on the time of year that you lay the turf, with much more water needed during the summer months.

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- Water your new lawn well immediately after laying using a hose pipe or sprinkler. Continue until the water has soaked through to the soil beneath the turf layer.
- For the following week to two weeks, water your lawn well every evening (unless the rain does it for you!) The hotter, drier and windier the weather, the more water will be needed.
- Water immediately and profusely on any sign of the turf drying out for example gaps, lifting, browning or curling.

Feeding

A healthy lawn is a well-fed lawn!

- As a rule of thumb, a balanced fertiliser containing similar levels of Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P) and Potassium (K) should be applied every four to six weeks during the growing season.
- Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations with regard to the quantity, timing and method of application. A policy of 'little but often' will help maintain your lawn in peak condition.
- For more information on feeding your lawn throughout the year, please see lawn supplier recommendations accordingly.

Mowing

Depending on the time of year that you lay your lawn the time of the first mow can vary, but the turf should be ready for its first mow around two weeks following laying.

- Resist the temptation to make the initial cut until your new lawn has rooted. This can be easily checked by lifting a corner to see if the roots are attached to the soil layer below.
- For the first mow, set the lawn mower to its highest setting to avoid stressing the grass.
- Mow regularly, each time removing no more than one-third of the grass height.
- When the lawn is fully established, the height of cut can be reduced gradually to an optimum height of between 15mm and 35mm. Do this gradually to avoid scalping.

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3.

Important Remarks

- Existing trees to be retained on site – if applicable
- land to be levelled and new Grass patches to be laid on site
- Planting schedule to be followed and adhered to.
- Site layout plan provided
- New layer of top soil to be provided were new planting is proposed.
- Care shall be taken when planting near main services if applicable.

i.e :

- A) Electricity;
- B) Water;
- C) Gas;
- D) Telecommunication;
- E) Drainage;

- Planting shall commence at the first available time after construction and site works are completed.

4.

Safety Measures

- No toxic chemicals are to be used on site
- Before planting is to commence there shall be a visual check on any present wildlife. if wildlife is found to be nesting then necessary authorities shall be informed so the correct procedures can be taken not to harm any wildlife.
- Tree Trimming if applicable shall be carried out by a tree surgeon.

5.

Waste

Any waste arising from the planting works on site shall be disposed off in accordance with regulations.

While disposing of waste measures shall to be taken to keep the walkways and driveway clean of any debris.