

Q19727 Landscaping Scheme

PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT NOTES:

1.1 Prior to Planting :

- All containerised plants to be watered in the container prior to planting.
- Slow release fertilizer to be incorporated into plant beds prior to planting.
- Existing hedges/vegetation to be retained to be cut and trimmed to shape as required in accordance with good nursery practice.
- All bare root plants to be lifted from the nursery, stored & transported in accordance with HTA Planting Handling Code.
- No planting to occur when ground is frozen or water logged.
- All planting areas to be bare ground free of grass, weeds & other vegetation.
- Refer to details on new planting areas. All topsoil to comply with BS 3882: 2015).
- If plants are procured outside of the planting season then all bare-root plants will have to be ordered as container grown or rootballed.
- Subsoil to be cleared of all rubble & builders rubbish & cultivated prior to spreading topsoil.
- Tree protection, tree works & areas of no dig construction to be in accordance with tree survey report.
- All landscape works to be carried out to BS 4428, in accordance with good nursery practice

1.2 Planting Guidance :

- New planting to consist of ecologically valuable trees, shrubs, grasses & herbaceous plants that provide cover and are pollen, nectar and seed rich.
- New tree planting in grass areas to be in a 1m diameter, weed free circle
- All whip/shrub planting is to be planted in to a weed free bed a minimum 250mm wider than the planting area, plants to be set 100mm back from any fence or edge.
- Planting pits to be dug to a depth of 1000mm for trees & 300mm for shrub planting. The sides of the pit to be loosened so as to avoid any smoothing of sides.
- All new trees to be double staked staked as per detail
- All planting areas to receive 50-75mm depth of medium grade bark mulch to suppress weeds
- Planting shall not be pruned back or dead headed until late winter to allow birds & other wildlife to feed on any seeds or nuts.

Note:

- 1.4 If plants are procured outside of the planting season then all bare-root plants will have to be ordered as container grown or rootballed.

MANAGEMENT OF NEW PLANTING:

2.1 General Notes:

- Control weed growth. Maintaining a weed free area around each plant during the first few years will allow quick establishment of the plants and reduce the likelihood of dieback.
- Prune dead and broken branches/shoots
- Check stakes and ties. Adjust or replace as necessary

2.2 Aftercare:

- Planting shall be tended for 60 months from the date of completion of all works.

PLANTING SCHEDULE:

- Deciduous trees & shrubs: plant late Novemeber to late March
- Bare rooted stock: mid November to end February
- Container grown stock: anytime of year as providing adequately watered, however autumn planting desirable.
- Bulbs: autumn planting is desirable or 'in the green' spring/summer
- Conifers & evergreens: September/ October or April/ May
- Turfing: all year round providing adequately watered, avoid hot sunny conditions.

GROUND PREPERATION & SOIL SPECIFICATION

- Topsoil to comply with BS 3882:2015 and be suitable for sustaining plant life.
- Avoid stockpiling of soil to minimise the loss of physical quality diffusion or oxygen and biological activity.
- Any stock piling shall not exceed 1.5m & shall be sited to avoid risk of muddy water run off into a watercourse.
- The site of the stockpile will be prepared in advance by grading, removing rubbish & ensuring no fuel or chemicals were previously stored in the area.
- Topsoil shall be lightly consolidated in layers not exceeding 150mm using track laying machinery.
- Soil shall not be handled in inappropriate conditions or weather i.e.
- during or shortly after heavy precipitation
- if soil is in waterlogged condition
- when ground is frozen or covered in snow
- if there are pools of water on the grounds surface
- Topsoil shall be laid to the following minimum depths:
- 150mm below new grass area
- 400mm beneath new shrub area

TREE PLANTING

- Topsoil to include micorrhizal granules incorporated throughout the mix at manufacturer's recommended rate.
- Trees to be pit planted (min pit size: standard tree 1000x1000x750mm)
- Pits to be prepared to base & sides to be further scarified.
- Standard trees to be double staked using 2 stakes (75mm dia.) driven into ground 300mm below bottom of pit.
- Base of pit to be filled with 200mm of 3:1 mix of approved topsoil.
- Trees to be centrally located within pit and stem placed in upright position.
- Backfill pit firmly to 50mm above previous ground level with 3:1 mix of approved top soil.
- Water in same day with 52 litres per tree. In absence of significant rainfall, water at the same rate, on a weekly basis for one month.

STAKING

- Stake all standard trees with double short stake, feathered trees with low single stake.
- position stakes close to tree on winward side and drive vertically at least 400mm into bottom of pit before planting
- When backfilling consolidate material around stake.
- Saw stakes to leave 600mm above soil level
- Fix adjustable tree tied to each stake, to include rubber spacer
- Secure tree firmly but not rigidly to stakes with at least 2 ties within 25mm of top stake.
- Photodegradable spiral rabbit guards to be fitted to all trees.

Key:			
	Phase 2		Carpinus Betulus
	GRASS?		Betula Pendula
	Green Burial		Acer Campestre
	Ashes		Tilia Cordata
	Modified Grassland		Quercus Robur
	Wildflower Meadow		Prunus Avium
	Resin Coated Asphalt		
	Relocated Gate		
	Burial Plots		
	Parking		
	Ornamental Native Hedgerow		
	Existing Hedge		
	Proposed Native Hedge		

EM1 - Meadow Mixture: Complete mix composed of 10% native wild flowers and 90% slow growing grasses. Also apply to ashes area.

Wild Flowers:

%	Latin Name	Common Name
2	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
1	Daucus carota	Wild Carrot
0.3	Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw
1.5	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
1	Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba	Salad Burnet
0.5	Primula veris	Cowslip
1.5	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
1.5	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
0.2	Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle
0.5	Silene dioica	Red Campion

Grasses:

%	Latin Name	Common Name
9	Agrostis Capillaris	Common Bent
31.5	Cynosurus Cristatus	Crested Dogstail
27	Festuca Rubra	Slender-Creeping Red-Fescue
4.5	Phleum Bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail
18	Poa Pratensis	Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass

Sowing Rates:	kg/ha	kg/acre	g/m
	20	18	4

- First Year Maintenance:** Most of the sown meadow species are perennial & are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for bugs, & they will die before the year is out.
- Resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, especially as the mix contains Yellow Rattle.
- Early August cut, remove & compost to reveal the young meadow.
- Keep short by grazing or mowing through to the end of March of the following year.
- Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management Once Established:

- In the second & subsequent years EM1 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland:
- The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn & possibe spring mowing or grazing.
- Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower.
- After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm.
- Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.

HR1: New Boundary Native Hedgerow

%	Latin Name	Common Name
35	Crataegus	Hawthorn
25	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
10	Acer campestre	Field Maple
10	Corylus avellana	Hazel
10	Cornus	Dogwood
5	Rosa canina	Dog rose
5	Viburnum opulus	Gelder rose

100

Establishment Period (Years 1–2)

- Keep a 0.5–1 m weed-free strip around planting.
- Water during prolonged dry periods.
- Maintain mulch where specified.
- Replace failures during the next planting season.
- Undertake light formative pruning in winter to encourage dense basal growth.
- Do not apply fertiliser.

Once Established:

- Trim hedgerows every 1–3 years during late winter (January–February).
- Maintain a broad base and tapered profile.
- Avoid cutting during bird nesting season (March–August).
- Remove unwanted suckering growth where necessary.
- Retain flowering and fruiting growth where possible to support biodiversity.
- Maintain a naturalistic form appropriate to native hedgerow character.

Hedge Laying:

- Hedge laying may be undertaken on mature hedgerows typically after 10–15 years.
- Carry out works during late autumn or winter.
- Maintain living structure & encourage dense basal regrowth.

Additional Requirements for Ornamental Areas:

- Ornamental hedges shall receive more regular selective trimming, typically every 1–2 years.
- Maintain cleaner lines and more defined edges adjacent to paths, seating & formal spaces.
- Undertake selective pruning to retain ornamental species character, flowering, berries, & winter stem interest.
- Control blackthorn suckering & excessive spread of dog rose where required.
- Avoid excessively hard mechanical cutting; hand or selective pruning methods preferred where practicable.
- Retain an informal naturalistic appearance rather than rigid formal clipping.

EG22 - Modified Grassland:

%	Latin Name	Common Name
5	Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent
50	Festuca ruba	Red Fescue
25	Lolium Perenne	Perennial Ryegrass
20	Poa Pratensis	Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass

100

Establishment Period (Years 1–2):

- Maintain grassland free from injurious & invasive weeds including docks, thistles, nettles, & ragwort.
 - Water during prolonged dry periods where necessary to aid establishment.
 - Avoid excessive trafficking and soil compaction during wet conditions.
 - Carry out regular mowing during the growing season to maintain sward height between approximately 75–150mm.
 - Remove excessive arisings where they may smother developing grass.
 - Reinstate bare or damaged areas as necessary.
 - Avoid application of fertilisers unless specifically required for establishment.
- Once Established:**
- Maintain through periodic mowing during the growing season to retain an informal managed appearance.
 - Maintain sward height between approximately 75–150mm
 - Adjust mowing frequency seasonally according to growth rates & site use.
 - Remove litter and debris during maintenance operations.
 - Avoid excessive nutrient enrichment and unnecessary fertiliser application.
 - Prevent encroachment of scrub and woody vegetation.
 - Allow occasional flowering of less vigorous species where compatible with landscape objectives.

Sowing Rates:	kg/ha	kg/acre	g/m
	20	18	4

HARDSCAPING

Resin Coated Asphalt:

SURFACE BUILD UP

Prepared Subgrade:

- Existing topsoil and unsuitable material to be removed
 - Formation level to be trimmed, graded and compacted
 - Soft spots to be excavated & replaced with suitable compacted fill
- Geotetile Membrane:**
- Geotextile separation membrane where required (to prevent contamination between subgrade and sub-base layers)
- Sub-Base:**
- 150–300 mm MOT Type 1 sub-base (installed & compacted in layers in accordance with anticipated loading requirements)
- Binder Course:**
- 50–80mm dense bitumen macadam (DBM) binder course suitable for vehicular use
- Surface Course:**
- 25–40 mm asphalt wearing course

Resin Coated Aggregate Finish:

- UV stable resin coated natural aggregate finish applied to asphalt surface
- Aggregate colour to comprise warm buff, golden gravel or muted natural tones
- Aggregate to be evenly distributed to provide a durable & visually cohesive finish

SURFACE FINISH

Appearance:

- Surface finish to provide a subtle & naturalistic appearance appropriate to cemetery & memorial landscape settings
 - Finished surface to be firm, level, durable & suitable for hearses, maintenance & visitor vehicles
 - Bright or highly reflective finishes shall be avoided
 - Surface colour to complement surrounding landscape character & planting scheme
- EDGE RESTRAINTS**
- Provide suitable edge restraints including:
- granite sett edging
 - flush concrete edging
 - steel edging restraint where appropriate
 - edge restraints to be securely fixed & haunched

FALLS & DRAINAGE:

- Minimum surface fall: 1:60
- Surface water runoff to be directed towards adjacent planted margins, swales infiltration areas
- No uncontrolled discharge onto adjacent land or memorial areas



ProHort
HORTICULTURE & ECOLOGY MANAGED

Company:

ProHort Ltd
Waterbridge Farm
Yarnfield Lane
Yarnfield
Stone
Staffordshire
ST15 0NE

Customer:

Becky Brothwell
Crowland Parish Council
Cemetery
Land off James Road
Crowland

Dimensions should not be scaled from this drawing, as scaling of this drawing cannot be assured.

Contractors are responsible for taking and checking relevant dimensions



N

Date: 26/05/26
Version: 1

Scale:
1:200 @ A3