

The design of the external environment is aimed at creating an exciting link between the continued biodiversity of the existing landscape and the ever present effects of climate change. Our plant species have been chosen as a direct response to the effects of global warming, with the emphasis on a self-perpetuating habitat for our native flora and fauna. We have aimed at achieving a scheme to complement the educational and functional values of this project.

Our proposal for the North and South boundary is to plant a native hedgerow of

- Acer campestre*
- Prunus spinosa*
- Craieagus monogyna*
- Ligustrum ovalifolium*
- Rosa rugosa*

Inter-planted with a mixture of fruit and specimen trees. This will maintain the characteristic hedgerows of the local environment, whilst at the same time creating a valuable habitat for birds, insects and small mammals.

The chosen species for the earth bunding is *Cotoneaster dammeri*. We have recommended this species due to its habit. The plants produce prostrate growths that lie flat to the ground, rooting as they come into contact with the soil. This growth habit will help prevent bank erosion. The *Cotoneaster* also produces white flowers in the spring, which are particularly attractive to Bees, and red berries in the autumn, which provide a food supply for a variety of bird species. Due to the nature of their growth, they will help prevent people from climbing on the soil mounds.

The areas designed for grassland are to be planted with a native wildflower mix, giving the site a natural and informal appearance from the road. With the introduction of native wildflowers, the grassland will provide a rich food supply for native flora and fauna.

On the South facing planted areas inside the site, we have responded to the research carried out by the Royal Horticultural Society for planting recommendations due to the effects of Global Warming. Their findings essentially conclude that we will be experiencing a climate similar to Bordeaux in France. Therefore the plant species chosen have a Mediterranean influence. Gravel has been suggested as a mulch, as the predictions are not only for warmer temperatures in but also wetter winters, and therefore the gravel will help prevent waterlogging.

In conclusion, a sympathetic landscape setting is vital in relation to this project due to the crucial nature of its responsibility towards environmental and ecological changes due to the effects of global warming.

Mediterranean Garden		Pot size	height
CA	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	5ltr	50-60
PA	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	10ltr	60-90
PT	<i>Phormium purpureum</i>	3ltr	40-60
ST	<i>Sipa tenuissima</i>	2ltr	30-40
LE	<i>Lavandula hidcote</i>	2ltr	30-40
OH	<i>Olea europaea</i>	10ltr	60-90
AD	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	10ltr	
AP	<i>Acer palmatum Atropurpureum</i>	10ltr	60-90
SA	<i>Sipa arundinacea</i>	2ltr	30-40
PV	<i>Phormium variegatum</i>	3ltr	40-60

1.	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	SS
2.	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Raywood	S
3.	<i>Sorbus aria</i> Lutescens	S
4.	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> Sunbust	SS
5.	<i>Acer Crimion King</i>	SS
6.	<i>Malus Red Jade</i>	S
7.	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> Paul's Scarlet	S
8.	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> Paul's Scarlet	S
9.	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> Paul's Scarlet	S
10.	<i>Olea europaea</i>	S
11.	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> Paul's Scarlet	S
12.	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> Paul's Scarlet	S
13.	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> Paul's Scarlet	S
14.	<i>Sorbus commixta</i> Embley	S
15.	<i>Malus Profusion</i>	S
16.	<i>Sorbus Joseph's Rock</i>	S
17.	<i>Malus John Downie</i>	S
18.	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Raywood	S
19.	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> Arden	S
20.	<i>Betula utilis jacquemontii</i>	S
21.	<i>Acer Crimion King</i>	S
22.	<i>Betula utilis jacquemontii</i>	S
23.	<i>Arcus incana</i> Arden	S

Bare root plants. 40-60cm 5 per meter. 1 plant of each variety per meter.

Crataegus monogyna
Prunus spinosa
Ligustrum ovalifolium
Acer campestre
Rosa rugosa

1 fruit tree (F) every 5 meters within hedgerow

Early apple	S
Late apple	S
Plum	S
Pear	S

BM 3.64m



1. All plants shall be obtained from a reputable nursery.
2. All plants shall be free from disease.
3. All plants shall be fully hardy and have strong growth.
4. In all cases where a plant's height is described in the schedules this shall be measured from the root collar or from the surface of the compost in the container to the top of the main canopy.
5. Sizes of all plants shall be as specified on the schedules.
6. Trees should have a strong, upright stem and a single leader (unless specified). Shrubs should be 3 or 4 straight stems and a good bushy form.
7. Container grown plants should be strong, sturdy plants with 3 or 4 main stems and a good bushy form.

The planting work should be carried out between November and March

Prepare ground, supply and plant rootballed or container grown trees. Dig pit 800 x 800 x 600mm deep. Rabbit guards, stakes and ties.

Prepare ground, supply and plant bareroot all stock sizes 40-60cm

Remove all existing weed cover by repeated spray with glyphosate.
Rotovate the soil and rake to produce a medium fine firm tilth.
Sow the chosen mixture at a rate of 4g per square meter
Ensure the mixture is sown at an even rate
Sow on the surface and do not rake or harrow in
Sow the mixture in the autumn, winter or spring

Wildflower Lawn

During the first year the lawn will require regular mowing as any newly cultivated lawn. During the subsequent years the lawn will require cutting following flowering in May and June. The material produced will need to be stored away from the existing lawn or carted off site. Further cuts may be required as per a normal lawn. Following the last cut, the meadow is left untouched until the main mid-summer cut is taken again.

Keep the pyracantha cut back annually in late summer to approximately 3ft in height.

