

Tree						
Name	Age	Height	Girth	Root	Cntr	Qty
Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'	5x	300-350cm	16-18cm	RB		1
Alnus glutinosa	3x	500-550cm	14-16cm	B		1
Alnus incana 'Aurea'	3x	400-450cm	12-14cm	RB		2
Betula populifolia	3x	400-450cm	12-14cm	RB		3
Crataegus lavallei	3x	500-550cm	14-16cm	RB		2
Crataegus monogyna 'Rosea Flore Plena'	3x	500-550cm	14-16cm	RB		1
Populus nigra 'Betulifolia'	2x	250-300cm	8-10cm	B		1
Prunus avium 'Plena'	3x	450-500cm	18-20cm	RB		2
Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'	3x	500-550cm	14-16cm	RB		1
Quercus robur	4x	450-500cm	20-25cm	RB		2
Salix alba	2x	300-350cm	10-12cm	B		3
Salix fragilis	2x	300-350cm	10-12cm	B		3
Tilia cordata 'Green Spire'	4x	450-500cm	20-25cm	RB		1
						23

Wildflower & Cornfield Seeded Areas

First year management

Most sown meadow wild flower and grass species are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season which may grow up and obscure the meadow seedlings beneath. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by topping or mowing.

Mow newly sown meadows regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will control annual weeds and help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers.

Avoid cutting in the spring and early summer if the mixture has been sown with a nurse cover of cornfield annuals, or is autumn sown and contains Yellow Rattle. These sown annuals should be allowed to flower, then in mid-summer cut back and the cut vegetation removed. It is important to cut back cornfield annuals before they die back, set seed or collapse; this cut will reveal the developing meadow mixture and give it the space it needs to develop.

Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management once established

Hedgerows, woodland edges, rides, glades and other semi-shaded communities usually sit on the boundary between one habitat type (eg open grassland) and another (eg closed tree canopy). The management requirements of established hedgerow mixtures can be tailored to light levels and to fit in with adjacent vegetation types.

Zoned management of boundary margins frequently produces the best diversity of habitat structure: areas closest to the woodland/ditch boundary and those which are more shaded are left uncut in most years. Areas that are further from the margin and more open can be managed as grassland habitat. For example in a 6 metre sown margin the 2-3 metres against the boundary could be left uncut, the next 3-4 metres cut once or twice a year.

Vegetation that is not mown or grazed each year will become rough and "tussocky" in character. It can form useful refuge habitat on corners and margins of a site. To control scrub and bramble development these tussocky areas may need cutting every 2-3 years between October and February. For wildlife this vegetation is best done on a rotational basis so that no more than half the area is cut in any one year leaving part as a undisturbed refuge.

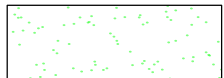
Watering

Apart from initial watering during planting to ensure full depth of top soil is saturated, regular watering during the establishment period shall be carried out to ensure that new planting shall thrive with timings weather dependent. Trees are to receive a minimum of 30L each and hedging to receive 20L per linear meter or until full depth of top soil is moist.

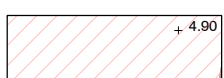
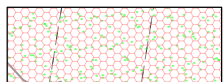
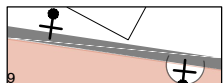
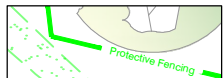
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	no.	revision	date	by	checked							
	status project client	Condition Discharge Rybank Clipping	Landscape Proposals Structural Tree Planting & Seeding Plan									
planning consultant architect	J B Architecture	scale 1:200@A1 drawn by TRF date 17 07 19 checked FLA-RYE-L-001 rev										

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SOFT LANDSCAPE

	Existing Mature Vegetation To be retained and protected during demolition and construction phases of the works.
	Area of lawn works seeded down with Emorsgate EG22c Strong Lawn Grass Mixture with clover. Paths indicated to be marked out on site and mixed with adjacent wildflower and cornfield seed mixes with path cut out and established in first year
	Area of Wildflower Meadow Emorsgate EM 5 Meadow mixture for loam soils.
	Area of Wildflower Meadow to north of the house seeded down with Emorsgate EM3 Meadow mixture.
	Area of ditch banks seeded down with Emorsgate EP1F wildflower species for waters edge.
	Area seeded down with Emorsgate EC1 Cornfield Annuals
	Proposed New Tree Planting See Schedule for Details
	Proposed Planting with focal point plants at specific locations to frame views and add height

HARD LANDSCAPE

	Existing Access Area to be regulated and made good with addition concrete surfacing
	Patio Laid in stretcher bond pattern using recycled bricks and paviors. Laid on weak sharp sand cement bed with joints filled with horticultural grit. Base and sub base made up from 200mm reinforced crushed concrete and regularised with dry-mix C10 concrete to suit. Joints to be seeded with <i>Thymus serpyllifolius</i> and <i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> around areas not regularly used
	Area of new Courtyard Drive Parking Area Surface to be crushed locally sourced sandstone laid over 250mm of consolidated crushed concrete or type 1 aggregate to engineers specification.
	External Parking Bays Reinforced Grass Bopdave or similar approved system providing grass covered parking bays for visitors and occasional use
	Courtyard Walling with climbing plants planted either side of wall to aid screening and screening walling. Planting within hard surfacing adjacent to the walls a 500mm diam semi-circle x 800mm deep top soil pits to detail to receive plants
	Temporary Protective Fencing in accordance with detail Fig 1 below to be installed and maintained during demolition and construction phase of the works to protect retained vegetation

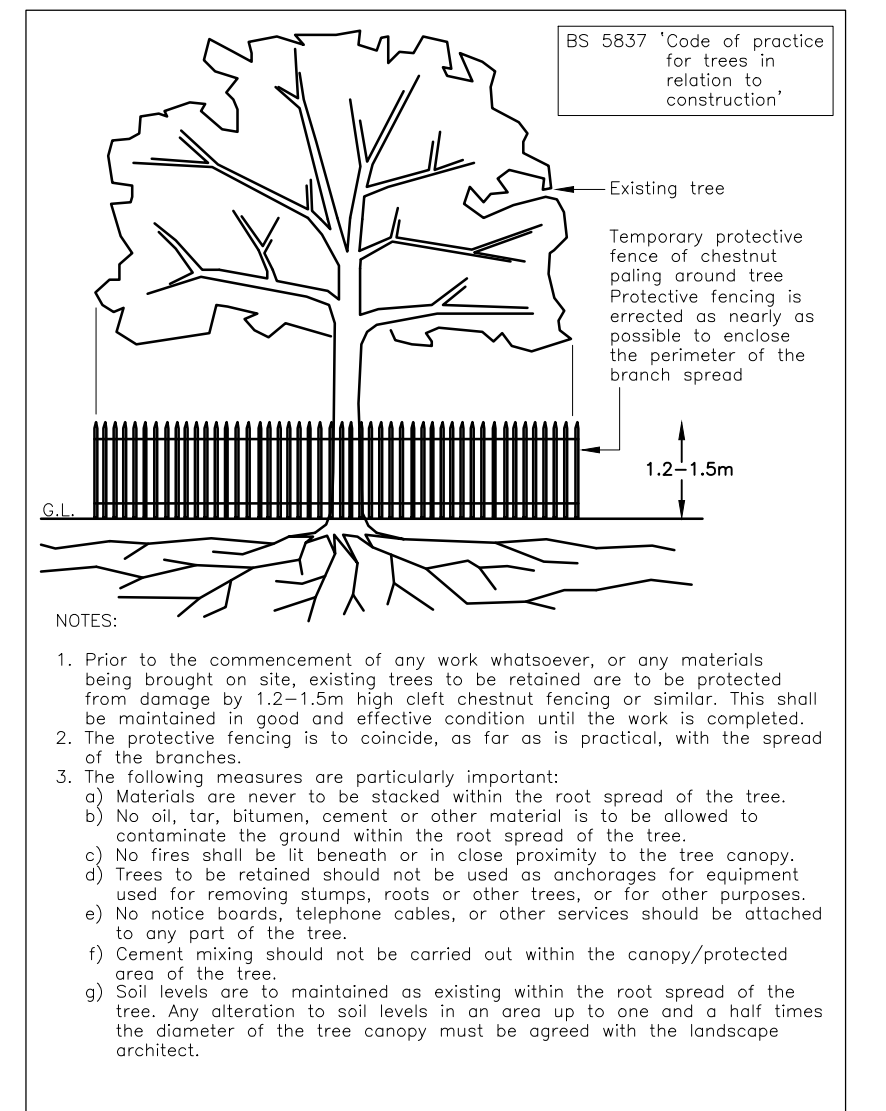


FIG1 Tree & Vegetation Protection Measures