

**PLANTING SPECIFICATION**

Amenity grass seeding			
Grass Areas	Seed Mix Name	Seed Mix Supplier	Density
	E222 Strong Lawn Grass Mixture	Emorsgate Seeds	25g/m <sup>2</sup>

**Ground preparation:**  
Treat weed growth with a suitable herbicide and leave for 2-3 weeks prior to removing. Remove weeds using repeated cultivation. Plough or dig to break up the ground and remove any stones, rubble, large roots or other debris over 50mm in size and dispose off site, then cultivate the soil with a rotavator, narrow or rake to produce a medium tilth (apply 150mm multipurpose topsoil to comply with BS 3882 if importing topsoil). Leave the ground to settle for several days or weeks. Lightly re-cultivate the surface, pick off any large stones or bricks, then rake and roll (or tread) the soil surface repeatedly in different directions, moving soil if needed to smooth out minor lumps and depressions until you have a firm even surface. The final raking and rolling should produce a seed bed with a medium-fine tilth ready for seeding.

**Sowing:**  
Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

**Aftercare:**  
First year management:  
The wildflower and grass species in this mix 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. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by repeated mowing. Mow newly sown flowering lawns regularly (five cuts over the course of the year), collect and remove arisings from Site. Cut to a height of 40-60mm. This will gradually develop a good sward structure, help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wildflowers, and control annual weeds. Use a weed wipe three times in year 1 to kill off weeds such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, clustered dock, wood dock, curled dock, nettle, ragwort, and others according to ECoW recommendations. Operatives must be proven competent in identifying.  
Management once established:  
Mow once a month or once every two weeks during the growing season as a lawn but not too short (25-40mm). Leave for 5 weeks in June. Cut again when the sward gets untidy (after 4-8 weeks). Mowing may be suspended earlier in the year to allow cowslips to flower. Collect and remove arisings from site.

Species rich grassland			
Grass Areas	Seed Mix Name	Seed Mix Supplier	Density
	EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture	Emorsgate Seeds	49g/m <sup>2</sup>

**Ground preparation:**  
Break up subsoil to a depth of 300mm and remove any rubbish or material greater than 50mm in any dimension. Remove perennial weeds using repeated cultivation. Apply 50mm topsoil to comply with BS3882 : Low fertility.

**Sowing:**  
Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

**Aftercare:**  
First year management:  
Most sown meadow wildflower 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. Mow newly sown meadows five times throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, collecting and removing arisings. This will control annual weeds and help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wildflowers. Use a weed wipe three times in year 1 to kill off weeds—spear thistle, creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, clustered dock, wood dock, curled dock, nettle, ragwort, and others according to ECoW recommendations. Operatives must be proven competent in identifying.  
Management once established:  
In the second and subsequent years EM2 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland.  
EM2—Meadow Mixture for Wetlands (monthly cuts)  
A single cut to c 50mm once a month, with no cuts in May and June. Collect and remove arisings. Continue to spot-treat competitive weed species each year until under control according to ECoW.  
EM2—General Purpose Meadow (annual cuts)  
A single cut to c 50mm will be made in late summer (late August/ early September) with all arisings collected and removed. Depending on the results of monitoring, a second follow on cut may be beneficial in spring (late March-early April) to reduce the vigor of grasses. This may be required in the first few years, with the need likely to diminish over time, as nutrient levels drop and then stabilize.  
Continue to spot-treat competitive weed species each year until under control according to ECoW.

**Laying the turf:**  
Turf to be certified to TGA Turf Quality Standards. Turf shall comply with BS 4428 Section 6. Turfing.  
Lay the turf, using a straight edge, butting closely end to end.  
On subsequent rows stagger the joints in brickwork fashion.  
Lightly firm down the turves with the head of a rake or piece of wood to ensure good contact between the underside of the turf and the soil.  
Any remaining cracks must be filled with a light soil and tamped down.  
Trim the ends of the turf with a long knife, hand saw or cutting spade to shape around any trees, paths and beds.  
Where the outer edges of the new turf are exposed, cover with a light soil to prevent them drying out. This can be removed after a few weeks, once the turf is more established.  
Planks must be placed on your newly laid turf for walking along and working from to ensure the prepared soil remains level.  
Never use a roller on freshly laid turf as this can cause compaction if used incorrectly.  
Always push turf into a joint; never stretch the turves by pulling them.  
Turf must not be allowed to dry out. In hot weather try to start watering areas laid first prior to completing the whole area, then continue to water regularly.  
Mow at the highest setting (40-50mm+) as soon as the new turf has started to root and cannot be dislodged, which could even be within a week after laying, to encourage establishment.

Bulb planting						
Bulb mix	Number	Species	Bulb Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
	226	Crocus tommasinianus	5	Grade 4/5	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	226	Gallanthus nivalis	5/6	Grade 5/6	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	226	Narcissus cyclamineus	12/14	Grade 12/14	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	226	Narcissus pseudonarcissus 'Lobularis'	5	Grade 4/5	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	226	Tulipa sylvestris	6/7	Grade 6/+	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	Total :1130					

**Preparation and planting:**  
Dig a hole 30-50mm wider than the width of the bulb and two to three times its depth. For example, for a bulb measuring 5cm (2in) high, dig a hole 10-15cm (4-6in) deep and sit the bulb in the bottom of the hole with its shoot facing upwards. Space bulbs at least twice the bulb's own width apart.  
Replace the soil and gently firm back in. Avoid treading on the soil as this can damage the bulbs.  
If the ground is already moist or the bulbs are planted in the autumn, watering is not critical. For spring planting or planting into dry ground water the bulbs straight after planting.  
**Maintenance requirements:**  
Make sure any maintenance company knows the location of the bulbs to avoid mowing during the growing and flowering season.  
If clumps of bulb planting are to be divided and moved, do this 'in the green' after flowering.  
Bulbs can fall so replacement over time may be required to encourage naturalisation and the ensure an ongoing display year after year.

Flowering lawn			
Grass Areas	Seed Mix Name	Seed Mix Supplier	Density
	E1.1 Flowering Lawn Mixture	Emorsgate Seeds	49g/m <sup>2</sup>

**Ground preparation:**  
Break up subsoil to a depth of 300mm and remove any rubbish or material greater than 50mm in any dimension. Remove perennial weeds using repeated cultivation. Apply 50mm topsoil to comply with BS3882 : Low fertility.

**Sowing:**  
Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

**Aftercare:**  
First year management:  
The wildflower and grass species in this mix 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. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by repeated mowing. Mow newly sown flowering lawns regularly (five cuts over the course of the year), collect and remove arisings from Site. Cut to a height of 40-60mm. This will gradually develop a good sward structure, help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wildflowers, and control annual weeds. Use a weed wipe three times in year 1 to kill off weeds such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, clustered dock, wood dock, curled dock, nettle, ragwort, and others according to ECoW recommendations. Operatives must be proven competent in identifying.  
Management once established:  
Mow once a month or once every two weeks during the growing season as a lawn but not too short (25-40mm). Leave for 5 weeks in June. Cut again when the sward gets untidy (after 4-8 weeks). Mowing may be suspended earlier in the year to allow cowslips to flower. Collect and remove arisings from site.

Water tolerant species rich grassland			
Grass Areas	Seed Mix Name	Seed Mix Supplier	Density
	EM8 Meadow Mixture for Wetlands	Emorsgate Seeds	49g/m <sup>2</sup>

**Ground preparation:**  
Break up subsoil to a depth of 300mm and remove any rubbish or material greater than 50mm in any dimension. Remove perennial weeds using repeated cultivation. Apply 50mm topsoil to comply with BS3882 : Low fertility.

**Sowing:**  
Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

**Aftercare:**  
First year management:  
Most sown meadow wildflower 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. Mow newly sown meadows five times throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, collecting and removing arisings. This will control annual weeds and help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wildflowers. Use a weed wipe three times in year 1 to kill off weeds—spear thistle, creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, clustered dock, wood dock, curled dock, nettle, ragwort, and others according to ECoW recommendations. Operatives must be proven competent in identifying.  
Management once established:  
In the second and subsequent years EM2 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland.  
EM8—Meadow Mixture for Wetlands (monthly cuts)  
A single cut to c 50mm once a month, with no cuts in May and June. Collect and remove arisings. Continue to spot-treat competitive weed species each year until under control according to ECoW.  
EM8—Meadow Mixture for Wetlands (annual cuts)  
A single cut to c 50mm will be made in late summer (late August/ early September) with all arisings collected and removed. Depending on the results of monitoring, a second follow on cut may be beneficial in spring (late March-early April) to reduce the vigor of grasses. This may be required in the first few years, with the need likely to diminish over time, as nutrient levels drop and then stabilize.  
Continue to spot-treat competitive weed species each year until under control according to ECoW.

**Laying the turf:**  
Turf to be certified to TGA Turf Quality Standards. Turf shall comply with BS 4428 Section 6. Turfing.  
Lay the turf, using a straight edge, butting closely end to end.  
On subsequent rows stagger the joints in brickwork fashion.  
Lightly firm down the turves with the head of a rake or piece of wood to ensure good contact between the underside of the turf and the soil.  
Any remaining cracks must be filled with a light soil and tamped down.  
Trim the ends of the turf with a long knife, hand saw or cutting spade to shape around any trees, paths and beds.  
Where the outer edges of the new turf are exposed, cover with a light soil to prevent them drying out. This can be removed after a few weeks, once the turf is more established.  
Planks must be placed on your newly laid turf for walking along and working from to ensure the prepared soil remains level.  
Never use a roller on freshly laid turf as this can cause compaction if used incorrectly.  
Always push turf into a joint; never stretch the turves by pulling them.  
Turf must not be allowed to dry out. In hot weather try to start watering areas laid first prior to completing the whole area, then continue to water regularly.  
Mow at the highest setting (40-50mm+) as soon as the new turf has started to root and cannot be dislodged, which could even be within a week after laying, to encourage establishment.

Bulb planting						
Bulb mix	Number	Species	Bulb Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
	226	Crocus tommasinianus	5	Grade 4/5	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	226	Gallanthus nivalis	5/6	Grade 5/6	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	226	Narcissus cyclamineus	12/14	Grade 12/14	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	226	Narcissus pseudonarcissus 'Lobularis'	5	Grade 4/5	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	226	Tulipa sylvestris	6/7	Grade 6/+	12/m <sup>2</sup>	20%
	Total :1130					

**Preparation and planting:**  
Dig a hole 30-50mm wider than the width of the bulb and two to three times its depth. For example, for a bulb measuring 5cm (2in) high, dig a hole 10-15cm (4-6in) deep and sit the bulb in the bottom of the hole with its shoot facing upwards. Space bulbs at least twice the bulb's own width apart.  
Replace the soil and gently firm back in. Avoid treading on the soil as this can damage the bulbs.  
If the ground is already moist or the bulbs are planted in the autumn, watering is not critical. For spring planting or planting into dry ground water the bulbs straight after planting.  
**Maintenance requirements:**  
Make sure any maintenance company knows the location of the bulbs to avoid mowing during the growing and flowering season.  
If clumps of bulb planting are to be divided and moved, do this 'in the green' after flowering.  
Bulbs can fall so replacement over time may be required to encourage naturalisation and the ensure an ongoing display year after year.

Trees						
Number	Species	Height	Grith	Specification	Density	Counted
1	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
2	Betula pendula 'Fastigiata'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
5	Betula pendula 'Obelisk'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
7	Betula utilis jacquemontii	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
4	Fagus sylvatica 'Obelisk'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
2	Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sunburst'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
2	Liquidambar styraciflua 'Lane Roberts'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
1	Malus 'Evereste'	200-250cm	10-12cm	Selected Standard	2x	RB
2	Malus 'Van Esetline'	200-250cm	10-12cm	Selected Standard	2x	RB
7	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata Koster'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
3	Sorbus aucuparia	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB
3	Tilia cordata 'GreenSPIre'	300-350cm	12-14cm	Heavy Standard	3x	RB

**Preparation and planting:**  
Remove any general rubbish, stones, large roots and existing weed vegetation from the planting site. Plant in the dormant season between late October to late March. Plant immediately upon delivery from the supplier. Roots must be well soaked prior to planting. Dig a planting pit larger than the root ball (at least 150mm wider in all directions) and break up the base. Back fill multipurpose topsoil to comply with BS 3882 into the planting pit to bring the root ball level with the soil surface. Place the tree into the planting pit and backfill with top soil, firming in to hold the root ball in place. Water immediately. Trees will require staking, place two stakes driven 500mm into the base of the tree pit with 600mm clearance above ground directly opposite each other with the tree in between the two. Using cross bracing and soft ties to secure the tree loosely to the stakes. Apply 75mm settled depth of chipped bark to an area 1m radius from the tree trunk.  
**Maintenance requirements:**  
During the first growing season, water regularly until new roots have established. Thereafter water regularly in hot weather. Allow 10L per tree per day. Top up annually to 75mm settled depth chipped bark. After the fifth year remove the stakes from the trees.

Specimen shrubs and ornamental planting						
Shrubs	Number	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density
	14	Berberis thunbergii 'Dart's Red Lady'	20-30cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	3	Buddleia 'Lochinch'	100-125cm	10L	Bushy	C
	3	Ceanothus 'Burkwoodii'	60-80cm	5L	Bushy	C
	3	Cytisus scoparius	60-80cm	5L	Bushy	C
	3	Euonymus europaeus	100-125cm	10L	Bushy	C
	17	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald 'n' Gold'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	31	Euonymus fortunei 'Harlequin'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	16	Euonymus fortunei 'Silver Queen'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	3	Fuchsia magellanica 'Variegata'	60-80cm	5L	Bushy	C
	9	Hebe 'Coral Pink'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	6	Hebe 'Emerald Green'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	45	Hebe 'White Gem'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	10	Hebe andersonii 'Variegata'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	39	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	20-30cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	93	Photinia x fraseri 'Little Red Robin'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	79	Pieris japonica 'Select'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	59	Santolina rosmarinifolia	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	3	Viburnum bodnantense 'Dawn'	100-125cm	10L	Bushy	C
	3	Viburnum opulus	100-125cm	10L	Bushy	C
	72	Viburnum opulus 'Compactum'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup>
	3	Weigelia florida 'Variegata Nana'	60-80cm	5L	Bushy	C

Mixed species rich native hedgerow						
Number	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
12	Euonymus jap. 'Micro. Aureovariegatus'	40-60cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 25%
12	Hypericum 'Hidcote'	40-60cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 25%
12	Potentilla fruticosa 'Elizabeth'	40-60cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 25%
12	Vinca minor	40-60cm	3L	C	Several shoots	4/m <sup>2</sup> 25%
Total :48						

Mixed species rich native hedgerow						
Number	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
12	Mahonia aquifolium 'Apollo'	40-60cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
12	Ruscus aculeatus	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
12	Santolina rosmarinifolia	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
12	Sarcococca confusa	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
12	Skimmia japonica 'Rubella'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
Total :60						

Mixed species rich native hedgerow						
Number	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
10	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 25%
10	Hypericum moserianum 'Tricolor'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 25%
10	Leucothoe keiskei 'Royal Ruby'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 25%
10	Mahonia aquifolium 'Apollo'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 25%
Total :40						

Mixed species rich native hedgerow						
Number	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
19	Berberis thunbergii 'Atropurpurea Nana'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
19	Hypericum moserianum	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
19	Lonicera nitida 'Lemon Beauty'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
19	Sanguisorba officinalis	30-40cm	3L	C	Min. 1 Year	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
19	Santolina rosmarinifolia	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
Total :95						

Mixed species rich native hedgerow						
Number	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
20	Aucuba japonica 'Rozannie'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
20	Choisya ternata 'Sundance'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
20	Euonymus jap. 'Micro. Aureovariegatus'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
20	Kernia japonica 'Ficta'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
20	Skimmia japonica	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%
Total :100						

Perennial mix 1							
Number	Species	Height	Spread	Pot Size	Specification	Density	Percentage Contribution
18	Achillea millefolium 'Summer Pastels'	15-20cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%	
18	Carex comans 'Frosted Fruits'	3L	Full Pot	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%			
18	Lamium maculatum 'Aureum'	15-20cm	3L	C	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%		
18	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote Pink'	30-40cm	3L	C	Bushy	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%	
18	Molinia caerulea arundinacea 'Karl Foerster'	3L	Full Pot	4/m <sup>2</sup> 20%			
Total :90							

**Preparation and planting:**  
Remove any general rubbish, stones, large roots and existing weed vegetation greater than 50mm in any one dimension from the planting site. Break up subsoil and cultivate to a depth of 300mm. Add multipurpose topsoil to comply with BS 3882 to a further settled depth of 300mm. Plant in the dormant season between late October to late March. Plant immediately upon delivery from the supplier and ensure to retain moisture to the roots. Roots shall be well soaked prior to planting. Dig a planting pit larger than the root ball (at least 50mm wider in all directions), add pelleted chicken manure or similar to the planting pit prior to planting in accordance with the manufacturers instructions. Back fill top soil into the planting pit to bring the root ball level with the soil surface. Place the plant into the planting pit and backfill with top soil, firming in to hold the root ball in place. Water immediately. Apply a biodegradable weed suppressant matting overlaid with 75mm settled depth of bark chippings to the shrub bed post planting to suppress weed growth. These instructions apply to all shrubs and perennials to be planted in the ornamental planting beds.  
**Maintenance requirements:**  
During the first growing season, water regularly until new roots have established. Thereafter water regularly in hot weather. Allow 3L water per shrub and 2L per perennial per day.