MAINTENANCE OF PLANTING

During the Defects Liability Period to ensure rapid and effective plant establishment, clean water will be applied during dry conditions until the full depth of soil is saturated.

- The monthly watering operations during the establishment period will depend on time of planting installation and additional visits will be necessary if plant material becomes drought stressed during prolonged periods of dry weather.
- Watering will be undertaken regularly between May and October, to maintain soil hydration.

WATERING OF BUSHES/SHRUBS:

- The newly planted bushes/shrubs will be maintained for a minimum of 36 months to allow the trees to fully establish.
- Newly planted bushes/shrubs will have high demands for water in Spring and Summer and need to be kept under close review.

All watering should be carried out in accordance with BS8545:2014 recommendations.

- Additional visits will be necessary if bushes/shrubs become drought stressed during prolonged periods of dry weather.
- All bushes/shrubs are to be watered to field capacity upon each maintenance visit.

SOIL DEPTH:

- Min. depths to BS 3882:2015 (topsoil) and BS 8601:2013 (subsoil)
- Hedges & Shrub Planting Areas – 300mm topsoil / 300mm subsoil
- Lawns – 150mm topsoil / 300mm subsoil
- Main contractor to excavate to required depth & thoroughly break up sub-soil. Landscape contractor to supply and install the following:
- Premium grade topsoil throughout all planting areas with 75mm layer of organic material thoroughly mixed in. Ameliorate soil areas with Terrracotem polymer/fertiliser at manufacturers rate or similar and approved.

MULCH FOR WATER RETENTION IN SOIL

- Mulch is to be applied to all bush/shrub stations. Ornamental bark 8-35mm to be applied at a depth of 75 mm following planting to control weeds, retain moisture and insulate the soil. Ensure the area to be mulched is entirely free from annual and perennial weeds, and that the planting is fully watered prior to applying an even spread of the mulch.
- Bark mulch should be applied to bush/shrub planting beds (topped up to 75mm depth annually). Use of bio-degradable mulch matting to hedge planting

FAGUS SYLVETICA (hedging)

Value to Wildlife:

- Due to its dense canopy, rarer plant species are associated with beech woodland, such as box, coralroot bittercress and a variety of orchids, including red helleborine. Beech woodland provides an important habitat for many butterflies, particularly in open glades and along woodland rides.

Details of the size, growth, planting and maintenance of the hedges:

- 40 metres, unless controlled by pruning. Common beech trees grow an estimated 30-60cm each year.
- As a rough guide, trees are usually planted at around 2m intervals but please take into account the final size of the tree and be aware of buildings, services and other plants nearby to ensure that damage cannot occur from the roots and canopy as the tree grows.
- Oct-Feb - This is the best time of year for planting trees and your sapling is dormant, as long as it is kept free from frost and wind as well as being kept moist and in light conditions then it will last a few weeks before planting.
- Mar-Sept - Your sapling is growing fast and will need planting as soon as possible. Planting it immediately will ensure it does not dry out, lose nutrients etc

WILD FLOWER SEEDS (flowers)

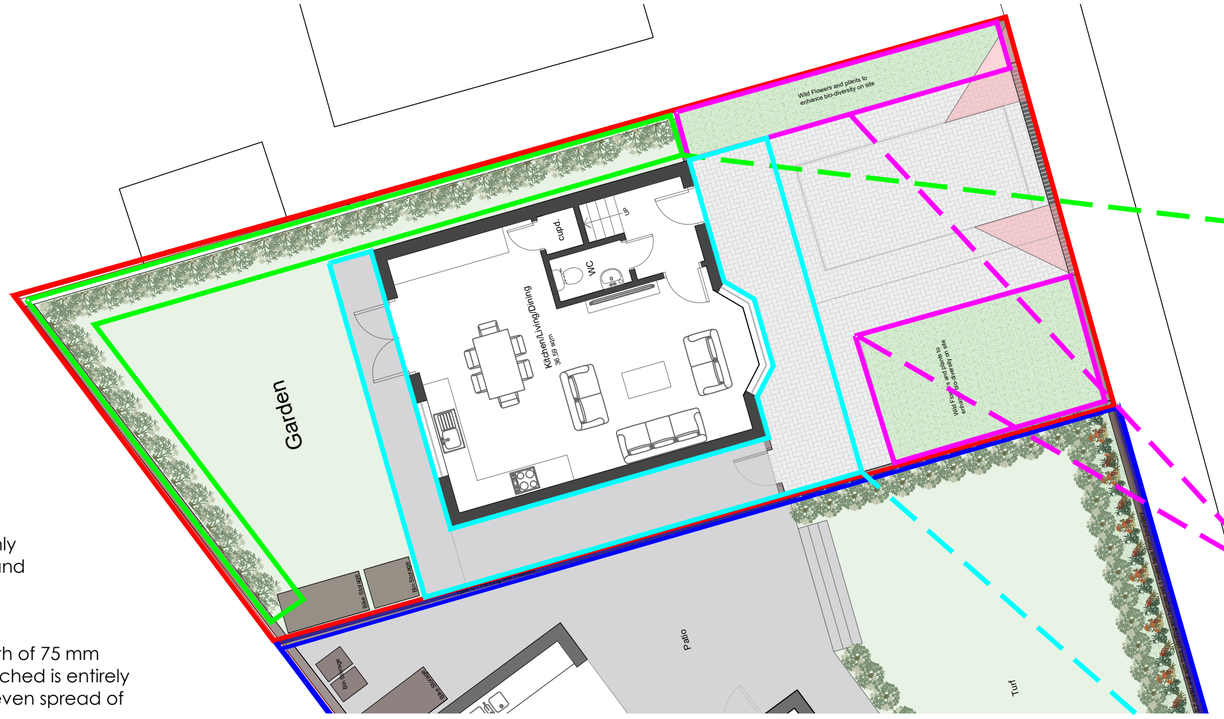
Value to wildlife:

- Adding native wildflowers will provide more food for pollinators like bees and butterflies, as well as other insects.

Details of size, growth, planting and maintenance of flowers:

- Annual wildflower patches need little maintenance – just remove any unwanted or overly vigorous weeds (see below). To keep an annual wildflower area going the following year, leave the plants to produce seeds. Once the seeds are ripe, in late summer or autumn, either cut or pull out the spent plants.

	Common Name	Latin Name	Quantity	Flowers	Height	Type
1	Bedstraw, Lady's	Galium verum	6%	Jun - Sep	50 - 80cm	Perennial
2	Black Medick	Medicago lupulina	7%	May - Oct	15 - 80cm	Annual
3	Burnet, Salad	Sanguisorba minor	8%	Jun - Sep	15 - 50cm	Perennial
4	Buttercup, Meadow	Ranunculus acris	6%	May - Jun	30 - 100cm	Perennial
5	Campion, Red	Silene dioica	6%	Apr - Sep	60 - 90cm	Perennial
6	Campion, White	Silene alba	5%	May - Oct	50 - 100cm	Perennial
7	Carrot, Wild	Daucus carota	4%	Jun - Oct	30 - 100cm	Perennial
8	Catchfly, Night-Flowering	Silene noctiflora	5%	Jun - Aug	20 - 100cm	Annual
9	Clary, Wild	Salvia verbenaca	5%	May - Aug	30 - 40cm	Perennial
10	Cowslip	Primula veris	1%	Apr - May	15 - 30cm	Perennial
11	Daisy, Ox-eye	Leucanthemum vulgar	3%	May - Sep	20 - 100cm	Perennial
12	Forget-me-not, Field	Myosotis arvensis	4%	May - Jul	20 - 40cm	Annual
13	Foxglove, Wild	Digitalis purpurea	4%	Jun - Aug	50 - 100cm	Biennial
14	Goat's-beard	Tragopogon pratensis	4%	Jun - Sep	20 - 60cm	Biennial
15	Knapweed, Common	Centaurea nigra	6%	Jun - Sep	30 - 80cm	Perennial
16	Knapweed, Greater	Centaurea scabiosa	4%	Jun - Sep	50 - 90cm	Perennial
17	Musk Mallow	Malva moschata	3%	May - Sep	20 - 150cm	Perennial
18	Self-heal	Prunella vulgaris	5%	Jun - Sep	15 - 30cm	Perennial
19	Sorrel, Common	Rumex acetosa	5%	May - Jul	30 - 100cm	Perennial
20	St John's-wort, Common	Hypericum perforatum	2%	Jun - Sep	30 - 90cm	Perennial
21	Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	2%	Jun - Oct	20 - 100cm	Perennial
22	Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	3.5%	Jun - Sep	20 - 50cm	Annual



ALLIUM (flowers)

Value to wildlife:

- Alliums are loved by bees especially, and you can see them covered in buzzing bumblebees at this time.

Details of the size, growth, planting and maintenance of the hedges:

- Alliums are available in shades of blue, purple, mauve, pink, yellow and white and with a range of flower head sizes from just a few centimetres to 18-20cm (7-8in) in diameter.
- Most flower in May and June.
- Plant bulbs in early autumn at a depth of about four times the diameter of the bulbs. Plant smaller growing alliums 7.5-10cm (3-4in) apart, and taller species need at least 20cm (8in) between the bulbs.
- Alliums are drought tolerant and watering of plants grown in the ground is not usually necessary. Plants dislike summer irrigation because this may cause the bulbs to rot.
- You can cut off the spent flower heads at the base but this is not essential as the dried flower heads look attractive in the border.
- Many allium species produce offsets, new young plants. Once flowering is over and leaves have died down, you can lift the bulbs and detach the offsets. Either plant them directly in their final positions or grow on outside in pots of gritty compost.
-

LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA (flower shrub)

Value to wildlife:

- Lavender attracts beneficial pollinators to its fragrant blooms. Adding lavender to your garden will attract butterflies, bees, and other helpful insects

Details of the size, growth, planting and maintenance of the hedges:

- Lavandula angustifolia hedges have an average growth rate, achieving about 20 - 40cm per year. English Lavender hedge plants are best suited for compact hedging and will reach an approximate height of 60cm.
- A planting spacing of about 20 to 40 cm is ideal when planting lavender in a garden bed.
- The best time of year to plant Lavender is in early spring, ideally April, when the soil starts to become warm. This is unlike many other plants which we suggest planting in the autumn. Lavender prefers dry soil, and the cold and wet conditions of winter months would leave the plant vulnerable

HYDRANGEA (flowering shrub)

Value to wildlife:

- It's strong and sturdy, the flowers are beautiful, and thanks to its hairy leaves, it's ideally suited to filter particulate matter from the air. The plant's flowers attract insects like butterflies, honey bees, wild bees, bumblebees and hoverflies.-

Details of the size, growth, planting and maintenance of the hedges:

- The months of both spring and fall are best for planting hydrangeas, so long as the weather is mild. In spring, this should be after frost season, and in fall, before it begins again. If you need to plant in other months, avoid those that are very hot or very cold.
- Trim bigleaf hydrangeas back to a set of healthy buds after the flowers have faded, in late summer, before the plant begins to go dormant. Use sharp, clean trimmers to cut stems just higher than a pair of leaves, says Becker. For a heavier prune, remove the gray, older. or dead stems during the winter.
- Spacing varies with the type grown, but hydrangeas should usually be grown at least 1.5m (5 feet) apart.

GRASS/CYNODON DACTYLON (grass)

- Once growth begins, water your established Bermudagrass lawn so it receives about 1 inch of water per week, including rainfall. Mow to maintain Bermudagrass at 1 to 1 1/2 inches. Never remove more than one-third of the blade in a single mowing. During peak growth, - Bermudagrass may need mowing more than once per week
- Start mowing in the spring when the grass turns green.
- Unlike Centipede grass, Bermuda is very drought-tolerant, too. Though most of Bermuda's roots stay within 6 inches of the surface, they can reach 6 feet or more in depth. This extensive root system provides more resilience against environmental stresses than other warm-season lawn grasses.

Notes:

- Do not scale from this drawing.
- All dimensions to be verified on site and is in mm.
- Builder to verify all dimensions, heights and levels prior to commencement of work.
- All documents shall be checked to ensure that they are compatible by the contractor before construction commences. In the event of apparent ambiguity or contradiction the engineer and/ or architect shall be notified immediately.
- The contractor in preparing his estimate shall visit the site and acquaint himself with the problems involved .
- The contrator shall issue all statutory notices to the local Authority during progress and completion of works.

REAR GARDEN HEDGING

Area: 15 sqm

Species to include:
15 x Alliums
15 x Purple Loosestrife
7 x Lavender plants
7 x Fagus Sylvetica(hedges)
Wild flower seeds to be spread in the gaps between plants.

FRONT GARDEN HEDGING

Area: 24 sqm

Species to include:
12 x Lavender Plants
Wild Flower Seeds to cover the rest of the space

STANDARD CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING

200X100X50MM Natural (or similar)

To allow access to the rear of the property

REV:	DESCRIPTION:	BY:	DATE:
A	-	-	--/--/--

STATUS: PLANNING

BARRON EDWARDS STERLING
Whitehall Place
47 The Terrace,
Gravesend, Kent
DA12 2DL
01474 247 787
info@barronedwards.co.uk
www.barronedwards.co.uk

SITE:
18 Marks Square
Gravesend
Kent
DA11 7HU

TITLE:
Soft Landscaping Plan

SCALE AT A3:	DATE:	DRAWN:
-	02.02.2024	AW
PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:	REVISION:
211001-C	004	A