Wildflower Mix ENGIE©2019 0 | 200 Scale Check (Millimetres), Do Not Scale from this drawing. OS Licence Number OS 100020759.

Landscape Scheme

Grass Seeding Specifications and Prescriptions

Final Preparation of Soils: Any consolidated material is to be broken up

300 mm depth and the top 50 mm of all soil reduced to a tilth suitable for final shaping with a grading blade (particle size 10 mm and below). All undesirable material brought to the surface including stones larger than 50 mm in any dimension, roots, tufts of grass and foreign matter is to be removed off site. Where the Contractor has contaminated the ground with cement slurry, oil, tar or any material harmful to plant life, soil shall be excavated to a depth of 1.0 m and removed off Site. Uncontaminated subsoil and topsoil shall be used for backfilling.

Conventional Sowing: sowing shall be carried out by evenly distributing the seed at a rate of not less than 20 g/m2 for side slopes of embankments and cuttings and not less than 15 g/m2 elsewhere. Sowing shall be immediately followed by lightly raking the surface of the soil to cover the seeds, by use

of a chain harrow or other suitable plant.

Establishment Cuts: The first mowing shall be carried out once the grass has reached a height of 100 mm, the second and any subsequent establishment cuts when it has re-grown to 100 mm.

Wildflower Planting Specifications and Prescriptions

Site Preperation: The aim is to produce a firm weed-free tilth to promote healthy germination. Subsoils often provide weed-free areas with a low nutrient status and are therefore suitable for wild flora planting. It is occasionally necessary to remove the topsoil in areas of high fertility (this can be sold to raise revenue) as these soils end to promote the growth of more vigorous grasses and pernicious weeds. To remove docks, thistles, nettles and weed grasses; the site should be treated with a systemic herbicide (following the manufacturers instructions) prior to seed bed cultivation.

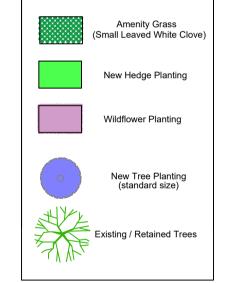
Sowing: Sowing can take place throughout most of the year, providing a good tilth can be prepared, however he months of March/April and August/September are generally the most suitable.

- Mix seed regularly mix to ensure even species distribution
- Drill/broadcast calibrate sowing device
- Rate 5 g/m2 mixtures with grass or 0.5 1.0 g/m2 pure wild flower mixtures
- Sand bulk up small seeding rates with 4 parts silica sand to
- one part seed by weight
- Raking/harrowing mix seed into soil (depth approx 0.5 cm)
- Ring Roller use Cambridge roller to firm seed bed

1st Year Maintenance: The requirement in the first year is to control weeds and reduce competition from grasses. Cut the sward to a height of 5cm every two months or when the sward reaches 15cm. Remove all cut material to avoid smothering the sward. Where persistent weeds are a problem, spot treat with herbicide or dig-out.

Future Maintenance: The sward should be well established after the first 12 months and contain a diverse range of species. Cut to 7.5cm during March/April and remove cuttings. The second cut should take place at the end of the flowering season during August/September (the flowering period may alter slightly according to climatic conditions) Remove all cuttings or use as hay. The site may require further cuts in the autumn period to remove untidy growth in an extended growing season.

Key & Planting Specification



Standard Trees - Tree Species and Sizes									
Tree Code	Tree Species	Botanical Name	Girth 1 (metre above ground level)	Pot Size	Approx Height				
Qr	Common Oak	Quercus robur	12 -14cm	65 - 100 Litre	4 - 5m				
TcG	Small Leaved Lime	Tilia cordata Greenspire	12 - 14cm	65 - 100 Litre	4 - 5m				

Amenity Grass - total area: 957.9sq m						
Type Common Name		Botanical Name	Seeds per Gram			
Grassland Perennial	Small Leaved White Clover	Trifolium repens	1400			

	New Hedgerow Density Mixture (gapping up)						
Common Name	Botanical Name	Density (%)	Stock Type	Size (cm)	Planting Method		
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	30%	Bare Root	60-80	6 plants per metre planted in a double staggered row protected by a spiral guard		
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	30%	Bare Root	60-80			
Hazel	Corylus avellana	20%	Bare Root	60-80			
Dogrose	Rosa canina	10%	Bare Root	60-80			
Holly	llex aquifolium	10%	Bare Root	60-80			

Tree Planting Specifications and Prescriptions

Tree Planting will be in accordance with: BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations

Preparation of Ground Conditions for Planting Site

- Survey existing soil conditions. The subsoil and topsoil should
 bour and physical abuseuss.
- have good physical structureAny compaction of the soil environment should be de-compacted

over as larger area of the planting site as possible.

- Where the soil environment is in such a condition that would limit or restrict good tree growth topsoil should be imported into the site and spread and cultivated into the planting site. The top soil specification should be in accordance with BS 3882:2015 Specification for Top Soil
- Each allocated spot for tree planting should be weed free. A minimum of 1m diameter is recommended

Planting Season (when to plant)

- All new tree planting should be carried out during the dormant season. November through to March is the most favourable period for tree planting.
- Planting during hard frosts should be avoided

Plant Storage and Handling following Delivery

- Specification of nursery stock on delivery should be in accordance with the recommendations of BS3936-1: 1992 Specification for Trees and Shrubs
- During periods of storage bare rooted plants should be firmly heeled in to a prepared trench spreading the roots and covering with peat or topsoil.

ree Pits

- Tree planting pits should be double the width of the root spread
- The depth of the tree planting pit should be at least 1.5 times
- the depth of the roots or potThe bottom and sides of the pit should be should be forked to
- break up the subsoil
- Excavated soil should be replaced with a suitable growing medium such as topsoil or planting compost

Staking/Support

- Standard trees to be staked using 75mm diameter posts, treated to have a useful life expectancy of two years
- Posts to be driven into the ground 300mm below the bottom of the prepared pit windward side of the tree. Larger trees may need two stakes and a tie from each stake to the tree or two stakes a crossbar and a tie. For planting on sloping land a slanting stake on the high side may be required.

Planting

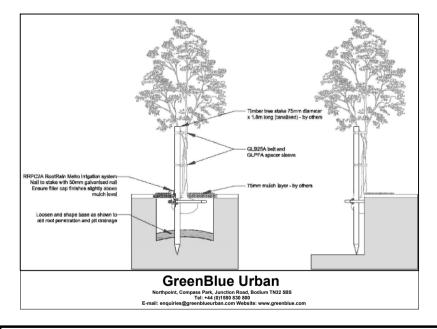
- Trees should be planted at the original root collar depth with allowance made for soil settlement
- Trees should be positioned centrally within the pit, the stem in an upright position.
- The pit should be backfilled with a suitable topsoil/compost, mixed planting medium
- Lightly firm backfill soil to ensure close contact with roots and to
- ensure roots are held secure within the soilSecure each tree to the top of the stake including a rubber
- Mulching can be used to conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth. A mulch bed should be spread 150mm beyond the perimeter of the tree pit, settled to a depth of 75mm. Mulch to
- Same day as planting water in with 20 litres

spacer between the stake and the tree stem

Establishment/Aftercare

- Suppress weed growth in an area at least 150mm beyond the perimeter of the tree pit
- Suspected nutrient deficiency should be corrected with the use of
- a suitable regime of fertilizer
- Prune damaged/diseased branchesDuring periods of dry/drought conditions a regime of watering
- should take place with total wetting of the rooting volume

 Adjust stakes and ties as necessary and especially check tree
- Adjust stakes and ties as necessary and especially check tree stability following adverse weather conditions





North East Lincolnshire Council

PROJECT
A18 Road Safety Scheme
Scheme 3 - A18 / Waltham Road Junction

TITLE
Landscape Plan