

Planting Specification Schedule

ID	Botanical Name	Specification	Root Protection	Qty
				1031
Ace.cam	Acer campestre	60-90 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	103
Cor.san	Cornus sanguinea	60-90 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	34
Cor.ave	Corylus avellana	60-90 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	17
Cra.mon	Crataegus monogyna	60-90 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	414
Euo.eur	Eonymus europaeus	60-90 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	29
Pru.spi	Prunus spinosa	60-90 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	151
Que.rob	Quercus robur	150-175 cm height; Feathered	BR	3
Rha.fra	Rhamnus frangula	60-80 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	51
Ros.can	Rosa canina	60-90 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	24
Sal.cap	Salix caprea	60-80 cm height; Whip; 1+1	BR	105
Vib.opu	Viburnum opulus	60-90 cm height; 1+1 transplant	BR	100

Plant Features Schedule

Latin Name	Common Name	Category	Origin	Foliage Persistence	Height	Spread	Flower Colour	Flowering Time	Biodiversity	Scent
Acer campestre	Field Maple	Trees	Native	Deciduous	10-15 m	4-8 m	Yellow	May-Jun	Bees, Other Pollinators; Other Insects; Caterpillar food plant	No
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	Shrubs	Native	Deciduous	3 m	3 m	White	Jun-Jul	Bees; Butterflies; Other Pollinators; Birds	No
Corylus avellana	Hazel	Shrubs	Native	Deciduous	6 m	3 m	Yellow	Jan-Apr	Bees	No
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Trees	Native	Deciduous	6 m	6 m	White	May-Jun	Bees; Butterflies; Other Insects; Birds	Flowers
Eonymus europaeus	Spindle	Shrubs	Native	Deciduous	6 m	2.5 m	Green	May-Jun	Birds	No
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	Shrubs	Native	Deciduous	3 m	Indefinite	White	Mar-Apr	Bees; Flies; Birds	No
Quercus robur	English oak	Trees	Native	Deciduous	30 m	30 m	Inconspicuous	Apr-May	Butterflies/ moths; Other insects; Birds; Mammals	No
Rhamnus frangula	Alder Buckthorn	Shrubs	Native	Deciduous	5 m	4 m	White	May-Jun	Bees, Other Pollinators; Main food plant for the larvae of the yellow brimstone butterfly	No
Rosa canina	Dog Rose	Shrubs	Native	Deciduous	3 m	3 m	Light pink	Jun-Jul	Bees; Other Pollinators; Other Insects; Birds; Spiny shelter	
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	Trees	Native	Deciduous	10 m	8 m	Silvery and yellow	Mar-Apr	Bees	No
Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose	Shrubs	Native	Deciduous	5 m	5 m	White	Jun-Jul	Bees; Other Pollinators	Flowers

Outline Planting Specification

Existing soil
Existing soil is understood to be 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils' (according to Soilscapes)

Quality of Plants
Specification: All plants must be true to name, as per Planting Schedule and Specification.
Condition: Materially undamaged, sturdy, healthy and vigorous. On visual inspection, of good shape and without elongated shoots. Root system must be balanced with branch system.
Health: Free from pests, diseases, discolouration, weeds and physiological disorders.
Hardiness: Grown outdoors in the United Kingdom for at least one growing season and hardened off, unless otherwise approved.
Origin/ Provenance: Native species must be grown from stock originating from the island of Great Britain and ideally be of local provenance. Origin and Provenance have the meaning given in the National Plant Specification.
Plant Substitution: If specified plants are unobtainable or known to be likely to be unobtainable at time of ordering, submit alternatives, stating:
- difference from specified plants;
- price.
Obtain approval before making any substitution.
Conditions on Supply: Provide each plant/ or group of plants of a single species or cultivar with supplier's labelling, showing:
- full botanical name;
- total number;
- Supplier's name.

Ground preparation for tree and hedge planting (including hedgerow trees)
The ground should be well prepared, cleared of any weeds and incorporating organic material. Break the soil up approximately 150 mm deeper than the depth of the root system of transplants. Hard ground should be broken up with a ripper operated in transverse directions.
Rake out and remove tufts of grass and other vegetable matter. Herbicide treatment is not acceptable.
Mix existing topsoil with organic matter such as PAS100 compost or locally sourced composted manure (not fresh one).

Hedge planting (including hedgerow trees)
Plant bare-rooted transplants between November and March, while plants are still dormant.

Make two furrows or excavate a trench - depending on the size of the plants' root systems. The trench should be wide and deep enough to accommodate the fully spread roots. Plant at the same depth at which the plants grew in the nursery as indicated by the root collar. Firm the soil around plants after planting taking care to avoid overcompaction.

Plant hedges in two offset and staggered rows, 400 mm centres apart and 300-400 mm between rows. Plant in groups of the same species where the dominating species are interspersed with small groups of other species.

Plant hedgerow trees within the hedgerows at min. 20 m between them.

Mulching
Application of organic mulch is recommended to suppress weed growth. Straw or composted woodchip may be most readily available locally. Mulch layer should be 75-100 mm thick. Ensure that stems are not tightly burried in mulch to facilitate air circulation and to prevent rot.

Protection from animals
If grazing by rabbits or deer may be aproblem, install suitable rabbit or deer fencing to protect hedge planting.
Install tree guards to hedgerow trees to make them easier to identify during hedgerow trimming.

Wldflower grassland
The existing grassland in the northern portion of the site and along the east of the site will be retained and gradually enhanced for biodiversity by appropriate management (see schedule balow) and by oversowing with yellow rattle (*Rhinathus minor)* and a commercially-available wildflower seed mix.

The raised area in the north-eastern postion of the site, with developing ruderal vegetation, will be enhanced by oversowing.

Enhancement management should involve cutting the sward annually and removing the cuttings. Cuttings can be used on site for habitat creation - for example to create egg-laying heaps for reptiles or as part of hibernaculum construction.

Ground preparation for oversowing
Cut the existing sward very short in August - September window. Create patches of bare ground within 40-50% of the area. Bare ground can be created using a power harrow or set of discs. The area area of ruderal vegetation has many patches of exposed ground and rubble which are suitable substrates to introduce seed.

Seeding
Sow in August or September.
Bulk up the seed (see sed mix details below) with an inert carrier eg barley meal, silver sand, fine sawdust, or poultry chick crumbs and then sow at half rate in two directions. Seed can be broadcasted using a fertiliser spreader, slug pellet applicator, grass seed box or arable seed drills with the coulters lifted up. Seed directly after cultivation as sowing the seeds into a fine tilth gives the seed a better chance of germinating.
After sowing, seed must be bedded in by light rolling to ensure good contact with the soil.

Wildflower Seex Mix

The local soil is acidic but base rich. There is also an area of imported manmade substrate with exposed rubble. A general mix has been selected from which the best adapted species will prevail.

Proposed mix to be 'General purpose wild flower seed mixture' by Wildflower Lawns and Meadows based in Horam, East Sussex. Mix to be ordered as 'wildflowers only' (no grasses!).

Seed mix species composition*:
Stachys officinalis
Lotus corniculatus
Ranunculus bulbosus
Hypochaeris radicata
Centaurea nigra
Rumex acetosa
Dactylorhiza fuchsii
Anthemis arvensis
Chrysanthemum segetum
Agrostemma githago
Centaurea cyanus
Primula veris
Verbascum nigrum
Succisa pratensis
Knautia arvensis
Centaurea scabiosa
Plantago media
Galium verum
Ranunculus acris
Geranium pratense
Lathyrus pratensis
Malva moschata
Leucanthemum vulgare
Silene dioica
Papaver rhoeas
Leontodon hispidus
Prunella vulgaris
Scabiosa columbaria
Linaria vulgaris
Vicia cracca
Echium vulgare
Daucus carota
Trifolium pratense
Achillea millefolium
Rhinanthus minor

*For seed numbers refer to Manufacturer's website

Management Schedule

Planting Type	After Planting Care	Short-term Maintenance Until Established	Long-term Maintenance
Proposed hedgerow trees	Apply water. Apply mulch. Remove damaged and scruffy branches as required. If required, protect saplings from browsing. Fence off with suitable fencing.	Bare-rooted stock planted in late autumn require little to no watering as weather tends to be wet and soil on site is water-retentive. Water in dry spells and during summer at least weekly for 2-3 years. Apply approximately 20 l per tree. Monitor health. Replenish mulch in spring. Keep planting area free from weeds. Weed by hand from May onwards. Top up mulch at the beginning of season. Remove protective measures when established, after 2-3 years. Restock any losses.	Monitor stability. Monitor for pests and diseases. Remove dead and dying branches. If not infected with serious patogens, retain any removed deadwood on site for habitat creation and management. Assess the safety of retaining dead trees standing. If required, remove crown and leave the stem in place.
Hedgerows	Apply water. To boost root development and vigorous, dense bushy growth, cut whip transplants back to first buds above the ground (100 -150 mm). If required, protect saplings from browsing. Fence off with suitable fencing.	If it was decided to leave plants intact and continue growing, after two-three years after planting they may still be cut back to 100-150 mm above the ground to encourage the development of dense growth from the base. Bare-rooted stock planted in late autumn require little to no watering as weather tends to be wet and soil on site is water-retentive. Water in dry spells and during summer at least weekly for 2-3 years. Apply approximately 10 l per 1 lm of hedgerow (under the plants). Monitor health. Replenish mulch in spring. Keep planting area free from weeds. Weed by hand from May onwards. After for 2-3 years of new crown development, start cutting the sides to encourage dense gwoth. Continue for another 2-3 years. Avoid cutting in the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive); aim for late winter (January/February). Remove protective measures when established, after 2-3 years. Restock any losses.	Avoid cutting in the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive); aim for late winter (January/February). Trim hedges every 3 years and on a rotation, so only a third or less are cut each year. Avoid cutting the hedge back to the same point. Raise the cutting height on each occasion by about 100–150 mm to promote dense new growth and good fruit crop. When plants have become sparse at the base and have developed thick stems, rejuvenate the hedge by laying. Plan laying in sections to avoid the loss of habitat all at once. Coppicing may be more appropriate for plants that have been cut back after planting. Restock any losses to fill in gaps.
Grassland (existing)	N/A	N/A	Cut once in late summer (Aug-Sep) or cut twice per year - first cut in Feb and then sometime between Oct-Dec. Remove cuttings.
Wildflower grassland (created from scratch or by oversowing)	Monitor germination. In the period immediately after sowing (usually Sep - Nov), keep the sward short by cutting and remove cuttings.	In first year after seeding, cut whenever grass sward reaches 10-15 cm. Remove cuttings.	In the following years, cut once between late June and late July. Once in five years or so cut once in late summer (Aug-Sep). Remove cuttings.

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Existing Vegetation
- Existing Tree (Existing trees to be retained)
- Existing Dead Tree
- Proposed Native Tree
- Proposed Hedgerow
- Proposed Wildflower Grassland Area
- Proposed New Security Fencing

Notes:
1. Drawing to be used for planning purposes only.
2. Any substitution of specified plants is subject to Landscape Architect's acceptance prior to procurement.
3. Plants are to be supplied in accordance with the National Plant Specification.
4. Drawing is not to be scaled from for other purposes than planning.
5. Discrepancies between this drawing and other Landscape Architect's drawings and specification must be reported to the Landscape Architect.
6. Differences between this drawing and site conditions encountered must be reported to the Landscape Architect.

PLANNING

Rev	Date	Description	By
P02	19/03/2025	Minor revision to wildflower grassland specification	MZ
P01	10/03/2025	Issued for Planning	MZ

LArch
Landscape Consultancy and Design Ltd
E. contact@larchconsultancydesign.co.uk
W. larchconsultancydesign.co.uk
M. (+44) 07422 515866
We are based in East Preston BN16 1EU

Client
Mr. John Newman
Project
Whitebreads Farm
Stane Street, Slinfold, West Sussex

Drawing Title
Soft Landscape Strategy

Scale	*Drawn*	*Date*
1:500@A1	MZ	10/03/2025

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