



Schedule of information

Existing and Proposed Hedges Trees and Native Mix Planting

at:
Land at Clifford

Hedges

Maintain existing native hedgerows along boundaries. Prune on an annual or biannual basis depending on the growth of the hedge. Prune to avoid obstruction with pedestrians as required.

Hedge Maintenance

Preamble

1. All hedges shall be cut using sharp shears, reciprocating hand held cutters or secateurs. The use of tractor mounted hedge cutting equipment during the establishment of new hedges is not be permitted.
2. All cuts shall be clean and any ragged edges shall be removed using a sharp knife or secateurs.
3. All hedges shall be cut to leave a clean, even height and well cared for appearance.
4. All arisings shall be collected immediately following cutting or at the end of each work period and taken away for disposal. This includes trimmings hung up in hedges and the sweeping of adjacent hard surfaces.
5. The Contractor shall ensure that the width of the hedge or any vegetation within it, i.e. brambles, does not present a hazard or obstruction to pedestrians, pavements, roads nor signs at any time. The Contractor shall allow for this in their tendered rate.

Pruning

1. The hedge shall be pruned back to the same height, width and general shape as that which existed at the completion of the last approved pruning. The sides of the hedge shall be slightly inward sloping (i.e. wider at the bottom of the hedge than at the top to give more stability) with the top of the hedge level and at right angles to the ends.

2. As a general rule, large leaved plants, such as Laurel, shall only be pruned by using secateurs or similar approved equipment.
3. No pruning shall take place when the hedges are in flower
4. The Contractor shall avoid cutting/pruning in March to July to cause minimum disturbance to nesting birds and wildlife, in compliance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Associated Maintenance Work

1. The Contractor shall be required to leave the base of the hedge clean, tidy and weed free on every occasion that hedge maintenance operations are carried out, and this shall include the removal of all litter, leaves, debris and other such deleterious matter.
2. The soil shall be lightly cultivated (taking care not to damage the root system) to a distance of 0.5m from the centre of the hedge and all litter, leaves, debris and any other rubbish shall be removed to the designated area for disposal. The site shall be left clean and tidy.
3. All hedges and associated beds together with bare areas shall be maintained 95% free of litter and weeds at all times.
4. For native hedges all herbaceous species at the base of the native hedgerows are to be retained to increase biodiversity and none of the above operations apply save the clearance of litter.

New Hedgerow planting and enhancement

- Hedging plants are to be 60-80 cm high, 1+1, bare-root, healthy and vigorous transplants to be planted in a double staggered row, 450mm apart, with 7 plants per linear metre.
- All transplants shall be protected with a 400mm high plastic spiral rabbit guard supported by a 750mm stake or cane. Stock proof fencing should be erected to protect hedging from grazing as required.

- The hedge is to be maintained for a period of 5 years following planting, ensuring adequate watering and fertilising is carried out to ensure good establishment and that all dead, diseased or damaged plants are replaced annually where required.

Species mix to be as follows:

30%	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)
20%	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)
20%	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)
10%	Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>)
10%	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)
10%	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)

Additional climbers/shrubs will be added to the species mix as these will increase the value to wildlife and attractiveness of the hedge at a ratio of 1 plant per 10 metres: To include:

Honeysuckle

Guelder Rose

Dog Rose

New Trees

Any new or replacement trees will be 2m standards and will be planted in tree pits or trenches which are to be dug at least 300 mm wider than the root spread to avoid cramping of roots. The base of the pit to be broken up to at least 150 mm to allow for root penetration. The sides of the pit or trench to be scarified to remove smearing and allow root penetration. For standard trees a softwood stake shall be driven into the windward side of the tree and secured using a tree tie. The stake to be approximately a third of the height of the tree, pointed at one end and 75 mm diameter. The stake to be protected with non-toxic preservative.

Allow for watering immediately after planting. Until establishment (3-5 years) after a period of 7 continual days when there has been less than 20 mm of rainfall the areas shall be carefully watered to avoid scorching of plants, surface capping and run-off until the soil is moist to a depth of 300 mm.

If required use spiral guards or similar to protect plants from damage by rabbits and other rodents. Establish the tree guard firmly in the ground using a stake or cane as they are otherwise

liable to blow over in strong winds. Guards will be checked periodically to ensure that they have not fallen over and are not damaging the plant.

Any tree losses will be replaced within the next planting season with a tree of the same specification as that removed.

Unless specified otherwise, pruning shall be limited to the minimum necessary to maintain good form and vigour and to remove dead, diseased or damaged branches. Trees will be checked annually and after bad weather - such as storm events - to check for any pruning requirements.

The wild meadow seed landscape mix to be sown on the re-graded land.

The proposed seed is a native perennial landscape mix by Wildflower Turf

Grasses

<i>Crested Dogtail</i>	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
<i>Sheep's Fescue</i>	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
<i>Slender Creeping Red Fescue</i>	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>Littoralis</i>

Flora

<i>Autumn Hawkbit</i>	<i>Scorzoneroide autumnalis</i>
<i>Betony</i>	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
<i>Birdsfoot Trefoil</i>	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
<i>Bladder Campion</i>	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>
<i>Cats Ear</i>	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
<i>Common Knapweed</i>	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
<i>Common Sorrel</i>	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
<i>Common Vetch</i>	<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>Segetalis</i>
<i>Common Toadflax</i>	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
<i>Cowslip</i>	<i>Primula veris</i>
<i>Field Scabious</i>	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
<i>Greater Hawkbit</i>	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
<i>Lady's Bedstraw</i>	<i>Galium verum</i>
<i>Meadow Buttercup</i>	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
<i>Meadow Cranesbill</i>	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
<i>Meadowsweet</i>	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>

Musk Mallow

Ox Eye Daisy

Perforate St Johns Wort

Ragged Robin

Red Campion

Ribwort Plantain

Salad Burnet

Self-heal

Tufted Vetch

Wild Carrot

Wild Marjoram

Wild Red Clover

White Campion

Yarrow

Yellow Rattle

Malva moschata

Leucanthemum vulgare

Hypericum perforatum

Lychnis flos-cuculi

Silene dioica

Plantago lanceolata

Sanguisorba minor

Prunella vulgaris

Vicia cracca

Daucus carota

Origanum vulgare

Trifolium pratense

Silene latifolia

Achillea millefolium

Rhinanthus minor