



# Tree Dimensions Landscapes Defined

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Cedar Wood Barn  
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Reference Proposed Landscaping Design at Fleurie, Les Vaurioufs, St. Martins  
GY4 6TB.

This document, JMLP 1020 is for detailed planting proposals and should be read in accordance with the landscape plan incorporating a residential and communal Landscaping Key.

## 1.1 Concept.

The considerations in providing a concept to enhance and soften the proposed development are to retain the existing tree and establish new screening trees adjoining Les Vaurioufs Road.

The location of the property within a relatively sheltered part of the island does not limit the extent of tree and amenity stock choice.

## 2.1 Limitations.

The proposed development, impact to the neighboring properties and the individual owner's privacy have been taken into consideration for specie selection, they include;

Environmental;

- Over shading aspect to owner's property from dense leaf cover and tree density
- Wind speed effect/ excessive climatic episodes
- Shading upon adjoining property

- Soil structure
- Soil moisture content

Resident considerations;

- Architectural form
- Privacy

Species choice or sub varieties of species known to thrive within this location have been recommended due to their contributing factors and their ability to attain reasonable form with minimal maintenance.

## 2.2 Existing hedges.

The existing hedges adjoining the road side wall are predominantly non native Laurel and Fuchsia species that have spread and become dominant.

These species of plants do not support more than a low degree of diversity and as part of the design, a new and more sustainable boundary hedge should be established giving a higher contribution to the net biodiversity of the site.

## 3.1 Existing trees.

The trees that have been planted or allowed to establish on the site are in reasonable condition and as stated, should be retained to compliment and promote the establishment of a new scheme.

## 3.2 Pruning of existing trees.

Where necessary, to facilitate new planting within close proximity to the existing trees, pruning should be kept to a minimum. Minor crown thinning up to a maximum of 20% and crown lifting (raising the canopy line) should not exceed 5 meters in height from ground level.

## 4.1 New Trees and plants.

The areas identified on the drawings for additional planting have been broken into parts. Each part will have specified trees, shrubs or ground cover plants and their size for supply, eventual size given site conditions, spacing and planting requirements.

## 5.1 Abbreviations.

Within the attached planting schedules, varieties of specific species are recommended and available at the time of design. The size quoted for supply

(size 1) and projected mature form (size 2) are given on the available sizes for ready supply. NT indicates a new proposed tree.

## 6.1 Soil improvement.

Where appropriate, the soil structure should be improved using organic matter incorporated within the top 300mm of top soil. Any compaction of the planting areas during the development process should be deterred. If this does occur, compaction should be alleviated through mechanical process. The burial of surplus building materials within the planting areas should be strictly prohibited, along with the storage of fuel and cement which may leach pollutants into the soil.

Whilst there is a high degree of litter material within the rural part of the site, the excavated material from the residential part of the development can be used to create a planting medium for the establishment of trees and under-planting, as well as smoothing the overall topography of the south elevation of the rural aspect slope.

## 6.2 New soil.

The importation of new soil to create the specific planting areas should be avoided. The existing soil can be bulked out using organic matter should a greater quantity of material be needed. In the event of the need to import soil extreme care should be exercised so as not to greatly alter the existing soil structure due to the recommended tree and plant species. Any new soil must be free from invasive weeds and contain less than two percent vegetative and stone material.

## 7.1 Plant selection.

All trees and shrubs shall conform to the British Standard for Nursery Stock – BS 3936, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, as published by the BSI. They shall be "nursery grown," "root-balled", or "container grown", unless otherwise specified.

## 8.1 Plant spacing.

Plant quantities and spacing has been recommended given the ultimate size they will achieve. Some spacing has been adjusted to compensate for varying growth rates so a greater impact can be achieved within a reasonable timeframe.

## 9.1 Planting holes.

Excavate planting holes with vertical sides. Do not disturb soil at bottom of planting holes. Make excavations twice as wide as the root ball diameter and slightly less (50mm) than the distance between the top-most root in the root ball

and the bottom of the root ball. Alternatively, excavate the hole slightly wider than the root ball and place the root ball in the hole so the top-most root is even with, or slightly (50mm) higher than the surrounding landscape grade. Then loosen the surrounding soil out to a diameter equal to twice the diameter of the root ball. The use of planting compost (TPMC) should be employed at a rate specified by the manufacturer.

#### 10.1 Planting schedule.

As there is a significant portion of the plants recommended for supply as 'root balled' it would be pertinent for the installation of these plants during the first dormant period following the completion of the development. Attempting to install landscape planting whilst the building process is ongoing will invariably lead to damage to both the plants and the soil structure through compaction, which will affect the establishment of the trees and shrubs.

#### 11.1 Irrigation.

Trees and shrubs will need to be watered during dry periods. The deficit of water within the soil structure can be determined by the irrigation index found locally through meteorological sites and rectified accordingly. Whilst general watering for shrubs and ground cover plants is appropriate, a dedicated individual irrigation schedule should be employed for the proposed trees. A deficit in available water to young trees during their establishing period will have a significant affect to their long-term development.

#### 12.1 Mulching.

Composted, shredded hardwood bark, pine bark, or aged wood chips can be used. Any mulch containing preservatives is unacceptable. The mulch shall be applied around all plants to a minimum depth of 75mm and a maximum of 100mm over entire planting area, leaving woody stems clear of material.

#### 13.1 Tree supports.

Trees in need of stakes should be supported as per the specifications on the planting schedule. Stakes should be a minimum of 50mm in diameter and 2 meters long, driven into the ground prior to planting to a final height above ground of no more than one third of the tree height. Straps should be installed as per the manufacture's recommendations.

#### 14.1 Plant labels.

All plant suppliers' labels should be removed once they have been planted and recycled if possible.

### 15.1 Pruning of existing trees and plants.

Where necessary, existing trees and shrubs may need to be pruned to facilitate the new planting. Any pruning work should be carried out sympathetically and to a good standard keeping as much shape and form as possible. Some poor-quality plants and small trees may need to be removed on the grounds of sound landscape management. Removal of any plants should be evaluated to ascertain their loss is essential for the promotion of the design.

### 16.1 Aftercare.

Aftercare and Maintenance of planted material shall be the responsibility of the Contractor during the installation and the Defects Liability Period as specified by the client. Maintenance shall include watering, staking, pruning, additional mulch and any other work necessary to assure satisfactory growth.

### 17.1 Proposed planting.

The landscape proposals have been broken down into sections within the site as follows;

- New hedges NH1 – NH3.
- Individual specimen tree planting NT1-NT6.
- Residential planting area RPA1.

New boundary hedge NH1 adjoining the West section of the wall. 23 linear meters.

Scope; Create a native hedge with prolonged leaf cover, a wildlife corridor and softening effect to the granite wall.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Fagus sylvatica	Green Beech	1mt bare root.	2.4mt high, 1m wide, managed.	92	Plant at 500mm centers.

New boundary hedge NH2 adjoining the West section of the wall. 13 linear meters.

Scope; Create a native hedge with prolonged leaf cover, a wildlife corridor and softening effect to the granite wall.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Fagus sylvatica	Green Beech	1mt bare root.	2.4mt high, 1m wide, managed.	27	Plant at 500mm centers.

New boundary hedge NH3 adjoining the West section of the wall. 10.5 linear meters.

Scope; Create a native hedge with prolonged leaf cover, a wildlife corridor and softening effect to the granite wall.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Fagus sylvatica	Green Beech	1mt bare root.	2.4mt high, 1m wide, managed.	22	Plant at 500mm centers.

Individual specimen tree planting NT1-NT2.

Scope, using individual trees with good structural form to create a softening effect to the development from the adjoining road, whilst giving consideration to shading effect of neighboring property.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Magnolia 'Copeland Court'	Magnolia	1.5m 90lt pot.	3mt x 2mt.	1	Set in the corner of the hedge curve and managed to attain structural form giving colour aspect.

Individual specimen tree planting NT1-NT2.

Scope, using individual trees with good structural form to create a softening effect to the development from the adjoining road whilst giving consideration to shading effect of neighboring property.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Betula pendula 'Fastigiata' T3 - T6.	Silver Birch	1.8 - 2mt	11mt high, 4mt spread standard root ball.	4	Planted as per plan within the hedgerow, double staked and strapped, mulch to 100mm overall.

Residential planting areas RPA 1.

Scope; Create amenity planting with colour, structural form and low maintenance requirements at the North-West corner of the property.

RPA 1, approximately 65m<sup>2</sup>.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Camellia japonica 'C M Honey'	Camellia.	1mt 10lt pot.	3 x 3mt	1	Plant as mixed species to the rear/mid section of the border, mulch as required.
Camellia japonica 'Blood of China'	Camellia.	1mt 10lt pot.	3 x 3mt	1	Plant as mixed species to the rear/mid section of the border, mulch as required.
Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose	700mm 3lt pot	1.5mt high, 3mt spread Managed.	5	Plant as mixed species to the rear/mid section of the border, mulch as required.
Ceanothus azureus	Lilac	0.75mt 5lt pot	1 x 1mt managed.	3	Plant as mixed species to the rear/mid section of the border, mulch as required.
Cistus x dansereau 'Decumbens'	Rock rose.	600mm 5lt pot.	500mm x 1.5mt.	5	Plant at 1 meter spacing as mixed species, mulch as required.
Agapanthus 'Loch Hope'	African Lilly	400mm 5lt pot.	1mt x 1.5mt.	5	Plant as mixed species to the mid/front section of the border, mulch as required.
Photinia 'Red Robin'	Photinia	10lt pot 1.5 x 1mt	2mt x 2mt managed	3	Plant at 2 meter spacing as mixed species to the rear of the border, mulch as required.
Cornus alba 'Baton Rouge'	Red bark Dogwood	700mm 3lt pot	1mt high, 1mt spread Managed.	7	Plant at 1 meter spacing as mixed species throughout the border, mulch as required.
Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire'	Dogwood	700mm 3lt pot	1mt high, 1mt spread Managed.	7	Plant at 1 meter spacing as mixed species throughout the border, mulch as required.

Lavandula angustifolia 'Lavender Lady'	Lavender	250mm 2lt pot.	0.6 x 0.5mt.	25	Staggered through the front of the border.
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### 18.1 Lawn Preparation.

The domestic lawns within the development should be prepared once the development has been finished. Care should be exercised to minimise the amount of building waste and cement based run off within the lawn areas to achieve the best possible establishment of the grass. The rear lawns will always struggle to achieve a good growth rate due to the shading effect of the properties and an alternative finish to these areas could well be adopted once the properties have been sold.

The lawn areas should be prepared with clean, weed free top soil to a depth of 150mm minimum. The soil should be raked smooth and level with any stones and debris greater the 20mm diameter removed. A pre seeding fertilizer should be incorporated within the top layer of soil and then grass seed applied at 30grams per square meter and again raked into the surface. Irrigation should be utilised if necessary and once the grass is evenly germinated and grown to approximately 50mm, a light roller should be applied over the area twice, at 90 degrees to press the small stones into the soil. The first cut should be light and once the lawn is approximately 75mm in length.

Following establishment, the grass areas should be cut and watered as necessary with a spring and autumn fertilizer applied at the manufactures specified rate.