



Tree Dimensions Landscapes Defined

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Reference Proposed Landscaping Design at Martello House, Fort George, St. Peter Port, GY1 2SU for Mr. and Mrs. A Pyatt.

This document, APLP 0121 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 assess the current landscape features and to ascertain their continued contribution to the proposed residential development.

The proposal for a new replacement residential property within the existing landscape will require extensive, robust management to facilitate a more sympathetic landscaping scheme to soften the effect of the building within the area, whilst attaining a good degree of shelter from the North-East exposure element and offer privacy screening to the owners.

2.1 Limitations.

Environmental limitations currently experienced and potentially affecting limitations caused by the costal exposure have influenced specie selection. The proposed development, impact to the neighboring properties and the individual owner's privacy have been taken into consideration for specie selection. These include;

Environmental;

- Coastal exposure
- Wind exposure
- Wind speed effect/ excessive climatic episodes
- Visual interruptions to adjoining property
- Soil structure
- Soil moisture content

Resident considerations;

- Scent
- Architectural form
- Privacy

The position of the development on a raised area of exposed land presents limiting factors. The soil conditions are better than would be expected in this coastal location. The soil is of light shale and loam consistency with reasonable moisture retention. The predisposing factor with this site is coastal exposure and specie selection will predominantly be plants that will tolerate this influencing factor.

Specie 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 New hedges.

There is an opportunity to create a good boundary hedge on the North-East, North-West and Southern boundaries which would be beneficial as a screen to the development, without placing shading effect to the property and adjoining dwellings.

The majority of the existing Conifer species hedging does little to enhance the development and gives a feel of sterility to the property overall. Whilst the common thinking strategy for the area is for a more clinical, well-manicured management for trees and hedges per se, the introduction of more imaginative species can attribute a high degree of structural form that will complement the development greatly.

3.1 Existing trees.

The only tree of significance within the garden area is a Laburnum. This tree is in decline due to its unsuitable nature for the coastal position and should be removed to allow for more suitable species to be planted.

Other, small ornamental trees and larger shrubs such as Magnolia and Rhododendron and more suitable for retention and can be retained or relocated on the property.

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, the 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 topsoil. Any compaction of the planting areas during the development process should be deterred. If this does occur, compaction should be alleviated through a 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 time frame.

9.1 Planting holes.

Excavate planting holes with vertical sides. Do not disturb the 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 effect on 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 the 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-NT19.
- Residential planting areas RPA1-RPA6.

New boundary hedge NH1 to be used as infill between the existing hedges at the South-West corner of the property. 7 linear meters.

Scope, A limited opportunity to infill existing Cupressus spp hedging with similar to retain symmetry.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Cupressus Macrocarpa Lutea NH1	Cypress	2mt 50lt pot	Managed to existing hedge line	6	Plant at 1 mt spacing, use a mulch finish as appropriate.

New boundary hedge NH2 along the North-East and South-West of the garden to encompass this part of the lawned area. 114 linear meters.

Scope, create a robust hedge for privacy.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Quercus Ilex NH2	Evergreen Oak	1.mt 5lt pot	2mt x 1mt managed	230	Plant as a single row at 500mm spacing, use Moisture retaining mulch around base.

New boundary hedge NH3 along the South-East part of the garden. 36 linear meters.

Scope, create a robust hedge for privacy.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Quercus Ilex NH3	Evergreen Oak	1.mt 5lt pot	1.2mt x 1mt managed	72	Plant as a single row at 500mm spacing, use Moisture retaining mulch around base.

New Tree Planting. NT1-NT3

Scope, compact, architectural trees of form and spring flower interest.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Magnolia Stellata	Magnolia	2.5mt 70lt pot.	4mt x 2mt	3	Planted as individual specimens to frame the building Frontage.

New Tree Planting. NT4-NT5

Scope, fastigate formed trees managed to attain structural form.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Carpinus betulus fastigiata	Hornbeam	2.5mt 50lt pot.	6mt x 2mt	2	Planted as individual specimens to give architectural form and screening. Trimmed in the dormant season to manage form.

New Tree Planting. NT6-NT13

Scope, fastigate formed trees managed to attain structural form.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Carpinus betulus fastigiata	Hornbeam	1.5mt 20lt pot.	3.5mt x 1.5mt	8	Planted as individual specimens to give architectural form and screening. Trimmed in the dormant season to manage form. Spaced evenly along the boundary.

New Tree Planting. NT14.

Scope, a centerpiece tree with exceptional architectural form.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Pinus sylvestris 'watereri'	Bonsai Scot's Pine	1.75mt 320lt pot.	3.5mt x 3.5mt	1	Planted as individual specimen within the courtyard garden. Yearly pruning to retain bonsai form.

New Tree Planting. NT15-NT16.

Scope, a tree within the lawned area to attain good structural form.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Pine	3mt 30lt pot.	12mt x 6mt	2	Planted as individual specimens to give architectural form and screening.

New Tree Planting. NT17-NT19.

Scope, three trees within the lawned area to attain good structural form and flowering interest with compact growth habit.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Amelanchier arborea 'Robin Hill	Amelanchier	2mt x 1mt root balled	6mt x 3mt	3	Planted as group of three at 4mt spacing within grassed area.

Residential Planting Area 1.

Scope, Fastigate growth habit small trees giving architectural form to frame the front of the property.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Juniperus Scopulorum Sky rocket	Pencil Juniper	1mt pot grown	2mt x 0.75mt.	6	Spaced at 1mt central to the border.
Lavandula angustifolia 'Lavender Lady'	Lavender	250mm 2lt pot.	0.6 x 0.5mt.	26	Spaced at 500mm on each edge of the border, mulch as required.

Residential Planting Area 2.

Scope, Fastigate growth habit small trees giving architectural form to frame the front of the property.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Juniperus Scopulorum Sky rocket	Pencil Juniper	1mt pot grown	2mt x 0.75mt.	8	Spaced at 1mt central to the border.
Lavandula angustifolia 'Lavender Lady'	Lavender	250mm 2lt pot.	0.6 x 0.5mt.	32	Spaced at 500mm on each edge of the border, mulch as required.

Residential Planting Area 3.

Scope, Fastigate growth habit small trees giving architectural form and privacy screening to residents.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Juniperus Scopulorum Sky rocket	Pencil Juniper	1mt pot grown	2mt x 0.75mt.	5	Spaced at 1mt central to the border. Use decorative stone finish to ground at resident's discretion.

Residential Planting Area 4.

Scope, using a few large shrubs within the property, additional planting incorporated to assist with privacy screening and softening the development.

Specie	Common	Size 1	Size 2	Quantity	Requirements
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	name		H x S		
Existing Magnolia, Rhododendron and Camellia within the upper section of the garden.	Various	Current size	Allow to grow within space available.	1 x of each specie.	Space within the parameters of the desired planting area and incorporate new planting as detailed.

Additional planting for RPA 4.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Camellia japonica 'C M Honey'	Camellia.	1mt 10lt pot.	3 x 3mt	2	Space to suit specie within the designated planting area.
Camellia japonica 'Blood of China'	Camellia.	1mt 10lt pot.	3 x 3mt	2	Space to suit specie within the designated planting area.
Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose	700mm 3lt pot	1.5mt high, 3mt spread Managed.	1	Space to suit specie within the designated planting area.
Ceanothus azureus	Lilac	0.75mt 5lt pot	1 x 1mt managed.	2	Space to suit specie within the designated planting area.
Cistus x dansereauii 'Decumbens'	Rock rose.	600mm 5lt pot.	500mm x 1.5mt.	2	Space to suit specie within the designated planting area.
Agapanthus 'Loch Hope'	African Lilly	400mm 5lt pot.	1mt x 1.5mt.	5	Space to suit specie within the designated planting area.
Photinia 'Red Robin'	Photinia	10lt pot 1.5 x 1mt	2mt x 2mt managed	3	Space to suit specie within the designated planting area.

Residential Planting Area 6.

Scope, planting area within ornamental tree planting to define property boundaries.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire'	Dogwood	700mm 3lt pot	1mt high, 1mt spread Managed.	5	Plant at 1 meter spacing, mulch as required.
Cornus alba 'Kesselringii'	Dogwood	700mm 3lt pot	1mt high, 1mt spread Managed.	3	Plant at 1 meter spacing as mixed species, mulch as required.

Specie	Common name	Size 1	Size 2 H x S	Quantity	Requirements
Cornus alba 'Baton Rouge'	Red bark Dogwood	700mm 3lt pot	1mt high, 1mt spread Managed.	2	Plant at 1 meter spacing as mixed species, mulch as required.

18.1 Bulb planting within lawned areas.

Various areas within the larger lawns to have sections of spring flowering bulbs established within it. The specie selection should reflect personal choice but I would suggest Narcissus species with variants in varieties. Planting spacing should be as per the supplier's recommendations.

19.1 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 topsoil 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 metre 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 when 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.