

Landscape Seeding & Planting Palette - 12609983-GHD XX-XX RPT-LA0002



Client:	Haringey Council
Project:	Chestnuts Park
Location:	London
Date:	25/07/23
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The planting and seeding proposals as illustrated with the Landscape Proposals Plan Drg No 12609983/ 0014 have been developed mindful of the requirements to consider the existing parkland context, regarding visual amenity, landscape character, heritage setting and ecological value.

The species outlined within this document look to balance the specific design feature function with the longer-term habitat/ biodiversity enhancement alongside the current and future maintenance objectives of the Haringey Parks Department.

The flood alleviation scheme is located within the recreational grassland that has currently little ecological value. The landscape proposals concentrate upon the development of the following:-

- Native Mixed Hedgerow
- Wetland with reedbed, sedges and marginal habitats
- Mosaic of conservation wildflower meadow and neutral grassland

Native Mixed Hedgerow – species to consider within the scheme include -

Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Common Hazel	The Common Hazel is a native multi-stemmed shrub or small to medium-sized tree. The long, pale yellow catkins make a fine display in early spring. The relatively large, rounded, green serrated foliage often turns to yellow shades in autumn, when the clusters of edible nuts are ripe. Thrives in a wide range of soils and in sun/light shade	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	The Common Hawthorn is widely used for hedging. This variable native has small, lobed foliage and brown or grey bark. Masses of clusters of scented white flowers in May and small red fruits in autumn. The best growth is produced in good soil, but the plant is very tolerant of cold, occasional water-logging and wind.	
Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Common Honeysuckle	The Common Honeysuckle is a strong growing twining climber with oval to elliptic leaves, glaucous underneath. Very fragrant purplish-red tubular flowers open to white or pale yellow in June and July and possibly later, followed by round red berries in tight clusters. Due to its dense growth, provides a nesting site for birds.	

Rosa canina	Dog Rose	The Native Dog Rose has white or more usually pink, single scented flowers followed by red hips on vigorous thorny stems.	   
Cornus Sanguinea	Common Dogwood	Common Dogwood. This native has green stems, flushed red. Green leaves turn an eye-catching reddish-purple in autumn. Black fruits.	  

Wetland Mix – species to consider within the scheme include -

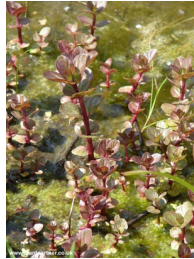
Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
Carex pendula	Pendulous Sedge	A native sedge, strong growing and rhizomatous perennial, forms dense evergreen clumps of shiny green leaves to 100cm high. Brown catkin-like flowers on tall stems up to a height of 1.6-2.0 metres are produced in May-June followed by gracefully drooping heads of green seed spikes, ageing to brown. A tough plant for a wide range of conditions, that is, sun to shade, dry to wet.	   

Molinia caerulea	Purple Moor Grass	This is a tussock-forming perennial grass with green linear leaves which in winter turn straw-coloured and fall away around the base which is a feature in itself. Long, narrow purple-green flower spikelets on upright and arching green stems in June to July. A grass for damp moors, heaths and fens, reaching an overall height of 80-100cm.	
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Wetland Mix (Marginals-Aquatics) – species to consider within the scheme include -

Botanical Name	Common Name	Description	Images
Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold	The Marsh Marigold is a rhizomatous, marginal aquatic perennial forming a clump of toothed, kidney-shaped, green leaves. Bright golden-yellow flowers on green stalks are produced in April and May followed by tiny orange-brown seeds in June. Wildfowl tolerant. Grows to 30-40cm high with a spread of 40-50cm.	

Carex acutiformis	Lesser Pond Sedge	A tuft-forming strong growing sedge forming tall dense clumps of linear, rough green leaves, blue-grey when young. Flowers are brown consisting of male above female on upright spikes from July with seeds forming by September. Grows on wet ground and standing water such as pond margins and marshes to a height of 90-120cm.	
Iris pseudacorus 'Variegata'	Variegated Yellow Flag Iris	A strong growing rhizomatous beardless iris ideal for waterside margins with grey-green strap-shaped leaves with prominent yellow-white stripes giving an overall impression of variegation. Yellow flowers with brown markings appear from the end of May into June. Grows to 80-100cm high.	  
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	The Purple Loosestrife is an indigenous herbaceous perennial forming a clump of upright, 4-sided, red-tinged, green stems with lance-shaped, dark green leaves which can turn a light red in autumn. Spikes of small, star-shaped, pink-purple flowers are produced from July to September. Use as a marginal aquatic. Wildfowl tolerant. Grows to a height of 90-100cm with a 45cm spread.	   

Mentha aquatica	Water Mint	A rhizomatous herbaceous perennial with oval, hairy green leaves strongly scented of mint on square reddish-purple upright stems. Pale lilac-pink flowers in July-September which are attractive to butterflies and bees. A plant for damp and wet ground, even in shallow water such as along a pond edge. Grows to 90cm high with a spread of 80cm and beyond.	   
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not		
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort		   

Wildflower Meadow Mix:

Wildflower – Clay / Heavy Soils by Barenbrug.co.uk

Grass Accompaniment

Slender Creeping Red Fescue	22.5%
Hard Fescue	22.5%
Crested Dogstail	12%
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	7.5%
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass	5%
Small Leaf Timothy	3.75%
Browntop Bent	3.75%
Sweet Vernal	1.5%
Meadow Foxtail	1.5%

Wildflowers

Species	100%	80:20 Grass:Wildflowers
Yarrow	3%	0.6%
Common Knapweed	12%	2.4%
Lady's Bedstraw	8%	1.6%
Oxeye Daisy	4%	0.8%
Birdsfoot Trefoil	1.5%	0.3%
Ragged Robin	1%	0.2%
Ribwort Plantain	2%	0.4%
Cowslip	1%	0.2%
Selfheal	8%	1.6%
Meadow Buttercup	12%	2.4%
Yellow Rattle	10%	2%
Hedge Bedstraw	2%	0.4%
Agrimony	5%	1%
Meadow Vetchling	4%	0.8%
Meadowsweet	3%	0.6%
Common Sorrel	4%	0.8%
Betony	6%	1.2%
Tufted Vetch	4%	0.8%
Meadow Cranesbill	1.5%	0.3%
White Campion	8%	1.6%

Neutral Grassland Mix:

E16 – Embankment & Ground Cover by Barenbrug.co.uk

Composition:

- 20% Perennial ryegrass
- 20% Strong Creeping Red Fescue
- 15% Tall fescue
- 15% Annual ryegrass
- 15% Slender Creeping Red Fescue
- 10% Hard Fescue
- 5% Browntop Bent

Planting Maintenance & Management

The soft landscape maintenance and management is seen as a vital part of achieving and sustaining the overarching objectives of the landscape design. These include:

- visual values, focussed on the creation of a varied, attractive, engaging spaces, where the planting forms a key part of placemaking and the landscape experience;
- functional values, the creation of a landscape that is mindful of the heritage setting and frames different activities and uses across the parkland, including play, relaxation and new wetland feature;
- biodiversity values, maximising the ecological value of all planting types, creating diverse habitats for both flora and fauna, as well as allowing people to interact with and observe nature in an urban parkland setting. The biodiversity values are key and strongly linked to the other two points, forming part of what defines also the visual character of the landscape - naturalistic with seasonal variation. The maintenance operations will therefore be adapted to support the existing varied ecological features also mindful of the amenity and ornamental setting of the parkland.
- A range of different habitat types will be created across the application site, all with their specific maintenance requirements. All planting typologies have been selected to suit the varied conditions across the site and all will be designed with robustness and ease of maintenance in mind.

Outline soft landscape maintenance tasks to cover years 1-3 post completion are summarised below:

- Watering as required during the establishment period, to ensure successful establishment, growth and development;
- Species appropriate formative pruning of hedgerow to maintain desired form, and to ensure they do not grow to obstruct paths, viewing platforms, play equipment and seating areas. Any tree work to be in line with good arboricultural practice BS 3998;
- Regular check for health and performance of all planting;
- Removal of damaged play equipment/ furniture replaced on a like for like basis;
- Removal of dead plants if required and replacement planting in the next planting season;
- Annual hay/ grassland cut of the wildflower meadow habitat areas, allowing for seeding before collecting cuttings;
- Regular mowing of the amenity grassland areas primarily the grass ramped access and route to/ from the viewing platform.
- Mowing all, or some of the scrape/ marginal areas annually may be required;
- Annual strim/ cut of herbaceous perennial planting in late winter, retaining any evergreen species uncut;

- Compost/mulch; check and top up once a year;
- Weeding as required
- Litter clearance as required.

Outline Specification

General

All operations will be carried out by a competent and qualified landscape contractor in line with best practice methods suitable for the works as outlined below:

In addition to those standards listed within the specification, all works to conform to the following British Standards:-

BS 3882 - Specification for Topsoil

BS 3969 - Recommendations for Turf for General Purposes

BS 3998 - Recommendations for Tree Work

BS 4428:1989 - General Landscape Operations Excluding Hard Surfaces

BS 5837 - Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations

Vegetation Protection

All existing vegetation to be retained in line with the recommendations of BS 5837. The position of the fencing will be as set out with submitted Arboricultural Assessment and Method Statement and remain in place until all site works are complete.

Site Preparation

Soils

Existing soil to be utilised on site where possible and should be to the following minimum depths:-

Shrubs - 600mm (300mm topsoil)

Grass area - 300mm (150mm topsoil)

Wildflower areas – 300mm of a 50:50 mixture of subsoil and topsoil. Subsoil alone can be used, but if the soil structure is poor and the fertility very low there will be a very slow establishment of wildflowers and dominated by unwanted plants. Soil testing to be undertaken to verify topsoil fertility prior to site preparation.

Should depths of soils not fall within these minimum standards soils depths will be increased using imported soil to BS 3882 or existing approved soil from elsewhere on site. Refer to Site/ Ground Investigation Report for further information as to suitability of existing soils.

Any topsoil brought onto site must conform to BS3882 and be approved by the Landscape Architect.

The top 300mm layer of compacted topsoil in planting area shall be broken up prior to planting. No digging or soil cultivation shall be carried out within the root spread of trees and shrubs to be retained.

All plants in containers will be watered prior to planting.

All planting areas will be hand stone picked before planting commences.

Storage of Soil

Site won topsoil will be stored in locations as agreed by the Site Manager and in line with the British Standards.

Native Planting with the Native Mixed Hedge

Timing of planting

Deciduous shrubs to be planted late October to March/ April.

Evergreen shrubs to be planted September / October or March / May

Shrub planting pits

Size of pit wide enough to accommodate roots when fully spread and 75mm deeper than root system.

Break up base of pit to a depth of 150mm, incorporating 25g slow-release fertiliser per plants pit. Backfilling material: re-use excavated material.

Marginals-aquatic planting

Position marginal planting along the boundary of the wetland.

Plants should be planted to the same depth as in the original container.

Hedgerows

Hedge planting 6 per linear/metre at staggered rows, maintaining 330-400mm gap between each plant.

Once cultivated, trim back hedging no more than once a year in February/March to allow flowers to fruit.

Trim hedge before or after nesting season.

Watering

All planted areas will be watered as appropriate after planting.

Mulch

All hedge planting area to have a coarse grade bark mulch spread over the entire soil area at a depth of 75mm, to protect root systems, prevent surface crust and suppress weeds. Mulch shall have a natural appearance and shall not deplete the nitrogen content of the soil.

Plant Protection

Contractor to review the site and context to inform plant protection strategy. Tree / shrub shelters or protective fencing.

Care shall be taken to avoid covering low growing species.

Seeding

Timing of seeding

Seeding work will be carried out in the appropriate growing season and when weather conditions are suitable.

Preparation for seeding

The Contractor shall ensure that all grass seeded areas develop into a healthy, vigorous grass sward, free from the visible effects of pests, weeds and disease. They shall form a closely knit, continuous ground cover of even density, height and colour.

All soiled areas will be rotary cultivated to at least 300mm, stone picked and raked level prior to seeding/ turfing. Any areas where machinery cannot gain access will be prepared by hand. Seeded areas will be rolled with a lawn roller, to ensure a level surface after establishment of the grass as set out in the guidance given in BS 4428. No digging or soil cultivation shall be carried out within the root spread of trees and shrubs to be retained.

Mowing

Regular mowing of the amenity grassland areas. Mowing all or some of the scrape / marginal areas annually may be required.

Annual hay / grassland cut of meadow habitat areas, allowing for seeding before collecting cuttings.

Watering

All grass areas will be watered as necessary until established.

Scrapes

Make sure the scrape has an irregular shape, to maximise the length of its edge.

Grade the sides of the scrape so that there is a gentle slope from the shallow margins (5cm – 10cm deep) to a maximum depth of 40cm to 50cm at the centre.

Leave the surface of the scrape rough. Scrape should be shallow (less than 1m deep) but not a uniform depth all over. If possible, the scrape feature should be approx. 20m² (min). Create a varied shoreline of spits and bays, with some shallower sides and some deeper sides.

Maintenance

Schedule of Landscape Maintenance

Maintenance will be for a period of 3 years from the date of Practical Completion Certificate, and in line with the approved Management Plan.

Generally visits will be made on regular, monthly bases i.e. 12 visits per year and include operations set out below. A satisfactory certificate of completion will be required on every visit. On each visit the following operations will be carried out and an inspection certificate signed by the Site Manager completed:-

- Litter collection.
- Removal and replacement of dead and vandalised plants.
- Watering of lawns, trees and shrubs as necessary.
- Weeding of beds and borders.
- Pruning of herbaceous, wetland planting and semi-native shrubs once a year.
- Pest and disease control.
- Topping-up of bark mulch as needed.
- Grass cutting and trimming of edges as set out in the grass cutting
- Removal of any wetland plant material/ debris within 1 m of the inlet and outlet features.
- Removal/ thinning of any wetland plant material may be required after the 3 year establishment period to maintain flow and function.