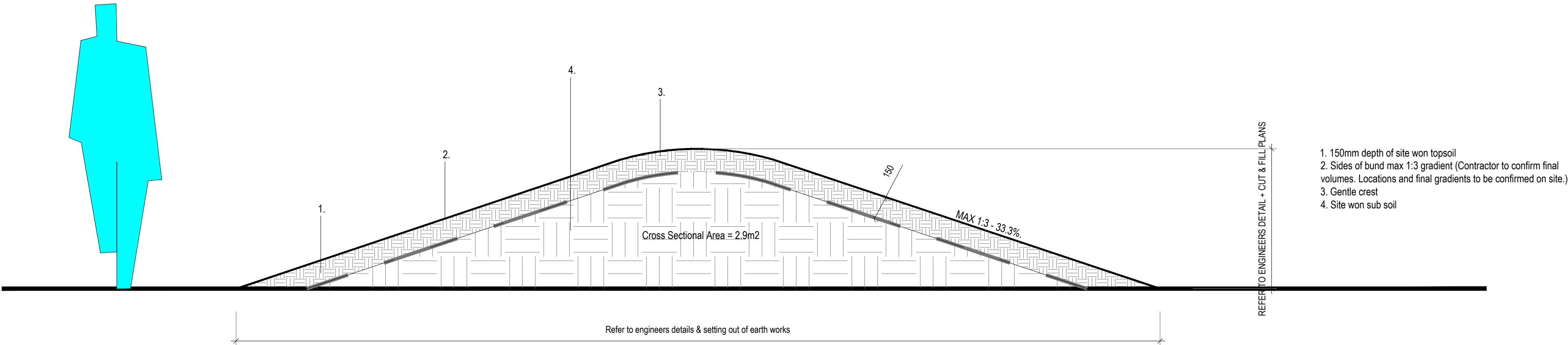




EARTH MOUND 1-3

SCALE 1:20 (TYPICAL DETAIL)

GENERAL NOTES

Tree Protection
All existing retained trees and plants indicated on the drawing shall be protected during the works to BS 5837.

Groundworks

Topsoil
Earth bunds are to be topsoiled using site won topsoil. The contractor shall be solely responsible for inspecting the areas and assessing the quantities of topsoil to be imported.

Topsoil depths shall comprise:

- 150mm for all seeded areas to new earth bunds

Installation and Workmanship

Preparation of Planting Areas
All planting areas are thoroughly cleared of all brickbats, excess haunchings, concrete, rubble etc over 75mm in any dimension and other deleterious materials including all pollutants and polluted soil resulting from spillages such as paint, oil, petrol or diesel. Materials to be cleared offsite.

Contamination
All areas to be planted shall be kept free of contamination by oil, petrol, cement, builders rubble, paint scaffolding, litter etc. Any contamination is to be made good.

Decompaction

Soil compaction should be avoided around existing vegetation, including trees, and in areas where new planting or seeding is proposed. Where soil compaction has occurred in the vicinity of existing trees, arboricultural advice should be taken before carrying out any remedial or other works within RPAs to mitigate risk of further damage to roots. Remedial works may include sub-soil aeration using compressed air, and the addition of other materials, preferably of a bulky, organic nature (but excluding peat), to improve structure. Heavy mechanical cultivation such as ploughing or rotavation should not occur within the RPA. Any cultivation operations should be undertaken carefully by hand in order to minimize damage to the tree, particularly the roots. Decompaction measures include forking, spiking, soil augering and tilled radial

trenching. Care should be taken during such operations to minimize the risk of further damage to tree roots. All works must be in strict accordance with BS 5837 : 2012

Installation and Workmanship

Ground preparation

To prepare a seed bed first remove weeds using repeated cultivation or a herbicide. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll or tread to produce a firm surface.

Cultivate the soil to sufficient depth to bury remaining trash and to alleviate compaction, then rake or harrow and roll to produce a fairly fine, firm surface.

The finished seedbed should be firm enough to walk on without leaving impressions. As the area will be mown at a later stage the finished surface should be free of obstructions such as large stones or bricks, and free of deep ruts or ridges.

The "stale seedbed technique" can work well for annual weeds whose seeds will remain in the soil after clearance. This method involves preparing a seedbed then delaying sowing to allow a flush of weed seed germination from the surface layers. This flush of weeds is then killed, by spraying or shallow cultivation, before sowing your seed mixture onto the cleaned "stale" seedbed - the surface of which now has a reduced weed seed burden.

Sowing

Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture.

Sow seed mixtures evenly onto the prepared soil surface by hand-broadcasting, seed fiddle, seed/fertilizer distributor or hydraseeding.

To get even distribution, and also avoid running out of seed part way through a job, it may help to split the quantity to be sown in half, then sow the entire area twice at half rate. Sow the first half in one direction, and then over-sow the remaining seed in another direction. Any errors in sowing the first half of the seed can be made good when sowing the second half.

To help achieve even sowing it may help to bulk the seed with a convenient volume of an inert carrier such as sand, potting compost, sawdust or cornmeal.

Do not incorporate the seed by drilling, or rake or harrow after sowing to cover the seed, as most wild seeds are very fine and cannot germinate if buried.

Roll or tread after sowing, particularly in dry weather and with freshly worked loose soil; this will press the seed into contact with the soil and bring moisture to the surface by capillary action. In wet weather a good rain after sowing will wash the seed in and settle the soil surface without needing to roll.

One or two passes with a roll after sowing will firm and level the surface and create good seed/soil contact. Rolling is most important in dry weather. Do not roll when the soil is very wet as this may compact and damage the soil surface.

A Cambridge (ribbed) roll is ideal as it leaves a textured surface of small ridges and furrows which is better for soil stability and gives some wind protection to emerging seedlings, especially with autumn/winter sowings. Flat rolls do an adequate job. For awkward or small areas treading with feet works well.

Aftercare

First year management

Growth and establishment of wild grasses may be slow initially, especially at low sowing rates (2-5g/m2). There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season. This weed growth is easily controlled by topping or mowing.

Mow all plant growth (sown grasses and weeds) regularly to 40-60mm throughout the first growing season to prevent weeds smothering the slower-growing grasses. Remove cuttings if dense, more frequent and regular topping will minimise the amount of toppings produced each time so they can be left to disperse.

Management once established

In the second and subsequent years grass sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland.

Regular mowing or continuous grazing will produce a short turf or lawn.

The sowing can be managed as a meadow allowing the grasses to grow tall, flower and seed from May through to July/August. The grass meadow should be cut back and mowing resumed in late summer.

Grassland which is not cut or grazed each year will eventually become coarse and tussocky in character.

Grass swards that do not contain wild flowers can be selectively sprayed to control unwanted weeds such as docks and thistles.

Wild flower seed can be added after the grasses have established and weed problems have been dealt with. The sward will need preparation for sowing into existing grass. Flower establishment will not be as good as compared with sowing the grasses and flowers together on to bare soil, as the grasses have a 'head start'.

SUPPLIER : Germinal
Mix : A16

NOTES

This drawing is Copyright and shall not be produced nor used for any other purpose without the written permission of the Landscape Architects.

Do not scale from this drawing.

The Contractor is responsible for checking all dimensions on site and report any discrepancies, errors or omissions to the Landscape Architects immediately.

The Contractor shall ensure that all goods, materials and workmanship conform with current British Agreement Certificates, British Standards and Building Regulations, and ensure that all works are executed in full compliance with all current Codes of Practice and Regulations in respect of Health & Safety.

Rev	Date	By	Description	Ckd
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Drawing Status			
For Planning			
Project:			
Hemsleys Meadows & Finches Field			
Drawing Title:			
Technical Details - Earth Mounds			
Client:			
Mid Sussex District Council			
Scale:		Job No.:	
as shown @ A2		23-739	
Date:		Drawing No.:	
09.03.23		739-356	