

# Three Crosses, Swansea

## Planting Schedules L4

### Site wide planting

Trees			
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification
5	AcE	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks; RB
7	Bpu	Betula pubescens	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks; RB
5	MAKO	Malus domestica 'Kidd's Orange Red'	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks; RB
5	MALS	Malus domestica 'Laxton's Superb'	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks; RB
4	Ppa	Prunus padus	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks; RB
3	SaLu	Sorbus aria 'Lutescens'	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks; RB
6	Sau	Sorbus aucuparia	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks; RB
Total :35			

Shrubs						
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density
154	CaHB	Caryopteris clandon. 'Heavenly Blue'	Branched; 4 breaks	30-40cm	3L	0.6Ctr
117	Ct	Choisya ternata	Bushy; 5 breaks	40-60cm	5L	0.7Ctr
135	CsF	Cornus stolonifera 'Flaviramea'	Branched; 4 breaks	60-80cm	3L	0.7Ctr
88	EfEnG	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald 'n' Gold'	Bushy; 9 breaks	25-30cm	5-7.5L	0.7Ctr
55	LaH	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	Bushy; 9 breaks	30-40cm	7.5L	0.7Ctr
229	Lv	Ligustrum vulgare	Branched; 4 breaks	60-80cm	3L	0.4Ctr
88	PKD	Potentilla fruticosa 'Katherine Dykes'	Bushy; 5 breaks	30-40cm	5-7.5L	0.7Ctr
69	Vo	Viburnum opulus	Bushy; 5 breaks	40-60cm	7.5L	1Ctr
Total :935						

Herbaceous					
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density
220	Phl	Phlomis russeliana	3L	Full pot	0.5Ctr
35	V b	Verbena bonariensis	3L	Full pot	Counted
Total :255					

### SuDS

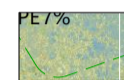
Shrubs						
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density
137	CaHB	Caryopteris clandon. 'Heavenly Blue'	Branched; 4 breaks	30-40cm	3L	0.6Ctr
113	VIBC	Viburnum opulus 'Compactum'	Bushy; 4 breaks	30-40cm	3L	0.6Ctr
Total :250						

Herbaceous					
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density
91	ATS	Amsonia tabernaemontana salicifolia	2L	Full pot	0.5Ctr
65	GAL	Gaura lindheimeri	3L	Full pot	0.6Ctr
139	LIBFO	Libertia formosa	2L	Full pot	0.6Ctr
Total :295					

Grasses					
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density
85	Cbr	Calamagrostis brachytricha	3L	Full pot	0.6Ctr
122	MOC	Molinia caerulea	2L	Full pot	0.6Ctr
Total :207					

### Native hedge

Native Hedge Mix							
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density	Percentage Contribution
216	Csa	Cornus sanguinea	1+1; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 3 breaks; B	60-80cm		0.25Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	15%
358	CORAV	Corylus avellana	1+2; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 4 breaks; BR	80-100cm		0.25Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	25%
216	Cmo	Crataegus monogyna	1+2; Transplant - seed raised; B	100-125cm		0.25Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	15%
74	Eu eu	Euonymus europaeus	1+2; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 5 breaks; B	60-80cm		0.25Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	5%
145	la	Ilex aquifolium	Bushy; 3 breaks; C	40-60cm	3L	0.25Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	10%
103	LONPE	Lonicera periclymenum	Caned; several shoots; 2 breaks; C	60-80cm	2L	0.25Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	7%
117	SAMNI	Sambucus nigra	1+1; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 3 breaks; B	80-100cm		0.25Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	8%
216	Vo	Viburnum opulus	1+2; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 3 breaks; B	60-80cm		0.25Ctr Double Staggered at 0.3m offset	15%
Total :1445							

 Damp grassland areas over soakaway area such as Emorsgate Seeds EM8: Meadow Mixture for Wetlands



Suggested Sowing Rates  
40kg/ha      16kg/acre      4g/m2

Description  
EM8 contains species suitable for seasonally wet soils and is based on the vegetation of traditional floodplain and water meadows. Soils in wet meadows may flood for short periods in winter, but are usually well drained in summer.

Ground Preparation  
Endeavour to select ground that is not highly fertile and does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Good preparation is essential to success so aim to control weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing.

To prepare a seed bed first remove weeds using repeated cultivation. 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.

Sowing  
Sowings on ground prone to winter flooding are safest either in the early autumn or in spring once the land has drained. Most plants need time to grow mature enough to withstand flooding.

The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed but firm with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

First Year Management  
Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for bugs, and they will die before the year is out. So resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, especially if the mixture contains Yellow Rattle, or has been sown with a nurse of cornfield annuals. Then cut, remove and compost. Early August is a good time. This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by grazing or mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.


Management Once Established  
In the second and subsequent years EM8 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing.

Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut' : cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.

Wetland habitats are characteristically quite variable in composition, reflecting local drainage and management. Conditions can vary, for instance, between the highs and lows in ridge and furrow grassland. Localized differences may require a targeted approach. For example, boggy areas which remain waterlogged for much of the year may be best sown with pond edge mixture EP1.

Composition  
EM8 is a complete mix composed of 20% native wild flowers and 80% slow growing grasses (by weight). The flower and grass components are also available to order separately as EM8F for the flower component and EG8 for the grass component.

Ref: <https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/meadow-mixtures-for-specific-soils/meadow-mixture-for-wetlands/>

 Flowering lawns to front gardens, such as Emorsgate Seeds EL1 Flowering Lawn Mixture



Suggested Sowing Rates  
40kg/ha      16kg/acre      4g/m2

Description  
Mixture EL1 contains slow growing grasses with a selection of wild flowers that respond well to regular short mowing.

Ground Preparation  
Endeavour to select ground that is not highly fertile and does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Good preparation is essential to success so aim to control weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing.

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


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. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.

First Year Management  
The wild flower and grass species in this mix are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by repeated mowing.

Mow newly sown flowering lawns regularly (every 7 -10 days during growing season) throughout the first year of establishment. Cut to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will gradually develop a good sward structure, help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers, and control annual weeds. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management Once Established  
Mow regularly as a lawn but not too short (25-40mm). To permit flowering, mowing can be relaxed from late June. Cut again when the sward gets untidy (after 4-8 weeks). Mowing may be suspended earlier in the year to allow cowslips to flower. Heavy quantities of cuttings should be collected and removed from site.

EL1 is a complete mix composed of 20% wild flowers and 80% slow growing grasses (by weight). The flower and grass components are also available to order separately as EL1F for the flower component and EG1 for the grass component. For quicker establishment of grass cover EL1 may be sown with an additional 10g/m2 EG1 or lawn mixtures EG21 or EG22. Higher grass sowing rates will however reduce the time and space available for flower establishment, especially in good growing conditions.

 Wildflower mixes such as Emorsgate Seeds EM2F Standard General Purpose Wild



uggested Sowing Rates  
15kg/ha      6kg/acre      1.5g/m2

Description  
This wild flower mixture contains species that are characteristic of traditional meadows and grassland across a wide range of soil types.

This mixture is compliant with the following Environmental Stewardship options:

Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI): AHL1 Pollen and nectar flower mix  
Countryside Stewardship (CSS): AB1 Nectar flower mix  
Ground Preparation  
When sowing wild flower seed directly into existing grass the site must be carefully chosen and the ground preparation must be good. Select grassland on poor to moderately fertile soil with a fine sward structure and few perennial weeds or vigorous grasses. Unless yellow rattle is already established in the sward, results can often be improved by adding yellow rattle seed at up to 1g/m2 to this mix.

Prepare the ground for sowing in late summer by cutting and/or grazing very hard and create gaps either with harrows or by raking (aiming to create around 50% bare soil). Control any perennial weeds such as docks or thistles.

Sowing  
Best sown in the autumn or in the spring. Bulk up the seed with an inert carrier such as sand to make distribution easier. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. Rolling is not usually necessary.

100% wild flower mixtures are best sown into existing grass or combined with a suitable grass seed mix. If they are sown without grass onto bare soil, the spaces left between the flowers will be filled by grasses and other weeds.

First Year Management  
After sowing continue mowing or grazing as needed, aiming to keep the grass short (30-50mm). Continue mowing/grazing through winter and early spring as needed. Stop mowing/grazing in April and leave until July/August at which time you can manage the sowing as you would established grassland as described below.

With the exception of yellow rattle most of the sown meadow species are perennial and will be slow to germinate, grow and flower, particularly against the competition from established grasses.

Management Once Established  
Established grassland can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine its character. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn, and possibly spring, mowing or grazing.

Meadow grassland should not be cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give sown species an opportunity to flower.

After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to circa 50mm and again in spring if needed.