

Implementation schedule for proposed Sambucus nigra (Elder) - Year 1

1 tree will be planted. Mature Sambucus nigra typically reaches a height and spread of 4-6 meters

Day 1: Planting Procedure

Preparation of the Tree Pit:

Dig a hole approximately 700-1050 mm wide (2-3 times wider than the 350 mm rootball) and 350 mm deep to match the depth of the rootball.

Positioning the Tree:

Place the tree gently into the hole, ensuring that the top of the rootball sits slightly above the ground level to prevent waterlogging.

Backfilling the Hole:

Mix the excavated soil in a 70:30 ratio with compost. Use this mixture to fill in around the rootball. Ensure there are no air pockets and gently compact the backfilled soil.

Staking:

Drive the first stake (either pine or oak) into the ground to a depth of 500-600 mm, positioned outside the tree's rootball. Repeat with the second stake on the opposite side of the tree.

Securing the Tree:

Use flexible and stretchable tree ties to fasten the tree to the stakes. The ties should be positioned below the tops of both timber stakes, ensuring the tree's growth is not restricted.

Mulching:

Lay down a mulch layer 50-100 mm deep, starting approximately 150 mm away from the tree's trunk. This mulch should extend outwards in a radius of at least 550 mm from the trunk.

Initial Watering:

Thoroughly saturate the root ball with 2-3 liters of water.

Week 1: Early Establishment

Watering During Dry Season (April - October):

Water once a week. Amount: 15 liters per watering.

Watering Outside April-October (Rest of the Year):

Adjust based on local rainfall and soil moisture. If watering is needed, provide 2-2.5 liters once a week. Reduce frequency if there's significant rainfall.

Stake and Tie Inspection:

Weekly check of stakes and ties for stability. Adjust ties to ensure the tree's growth is not restricted and that the tree isn't rubbing against them.

Mulch and Weeding:

Make sure the mulch maintains its depth and remains at the right distance from the trunk. Manually uproot any competing weeds or grass from the mulched area.

Health Inspection:

Examine the tree for any indications of pests or diseases.

Weeks 2-4: Post-establishment Care

Watering During Dry Season (April - October):

Water once a week. Amount: 15 liters per watering.

Watering Outside April-October (Rest of the Year):

Adjust based on local rainfall and soil moisture. If watering is needed, provide 2.5 liters once a week. Reduce frequency if there's significant rainfall.

Stake, Tie, Mulch, Weeding, and Health Inspection:

Continue as described in Week 1. (Every week)

Months 2-3: Growth and Care

Watering During Dry Season (April - October):

Water once a week. Amount: 15 liters per watering.

Watering Outside April-October (Rest of the Year):

Adjust based on local rainfall and soil moisture. If watering is needed, provide 2.5-3 liters once a week. Reduce frequency if there's significant rainfall.

Stake, Tie, Mulch, Weeding, and Health Inspection:

Continue as described in Week 1. (Every week)

Months 4-6:

Watering During Dry Season (April - October):

Water once a week. Amount: 15 liters per watering.

Watering Outside April-October (Rest of the Year):

Adjust based on local rainfall and soil moisture. If watering is needed, provide 2.5-3 liters once a week. Reduce frequency if there's significant rainfall.

Stake, Tie, Mulch, Weeding, and Health Inspection:

Continue as described in Week 1. (Every week)

Months 7-12:

Watering:

Adjust based on local rainfall and soil moisture levels. Aim to keep the soil moist but not waterlogged. If watering is required, maintain the 2.5-3 liters amount.

During Dry Season (April - October), water once a week with 15 liters per watering.

Stake, Tie, Mulch, Weeding, and Health Inspection:

Continue as described in Week 1. (Every week)

Additional Tasks:

Annual Tie & Stake Check:

At the end of the 12th month, conduct a thorough inspection of the tree ties and stakes to ensure they remain intact and supportive.

Post-Storm Check:

After any significant storm event, promptly inspect the tree, ties, and stakes. Check for any damage, instability, or any issues that need immediate attention. Adjust ties and stakes as necessary.

Maintenance schedule for proposed Sambucus nigra (Elder) - Year 2-5

Year 2: Development Phase

Watering:

April-October (Dry Season): Once weekly, ensure the tree receives 15 liters of water. Adjust based on local rainfall to avoid overwatering.

November-March: Observe the tree's needs and local conditions. If watering is necessary due to a lack of rainfall, provide 1.5 liter once every two weeks.

Stake and Tie Maintenance:

Weekly:

Check stakes and ties for stability. Ensure the tree isn't rubbing against them and adjust as needed.

Annual:

Conduct a thorough inspection at the end of each year to ensure the stakes and ties are intact.

After Storms:

Inspect stakes, ties, and the tree after any significant storm event.

Mulching and Weeding:

Ongoing:

Ensure the mulch maintains its depth and remains at the correct distance from the trunk. Manually remove any competing weeds or grass from the mulched area.

Health Inspection:

Ongoing:

Examine the tree regularly for signs of pests or diseases.

Fertilising:

Annually (early spring):

Apply a balanced, slow-release fertilizer around the base of the tree.

Year 3: Establishment Phase

Watering:

April-October (Dry Season):

Once weekly, water with 2.5 liters. Adjust according to local rainfall.

November-March: Water with 1.5 liter once every three weeks, unless local rainfall is sufficient.

Stake and Tie Maintenance:

Annual:

If the tree is stable, consider removing the timber stakes this year. Otherwise, continue with annual inspections and post-storm checks.

After Storms:

Inspect stakes, ties, and the tree after any significant storm event.

Mulching and Weeding:

Ongoing:

Same as Year 2.

Health Inspection:

Ongoing:

Continue regular inspections for signs of pests or diseases.

Fertilising:

Annually (early spring): Continue with the application of a balanced, slow-release fertilizer.

Pruning:

Late winter to early spring: Start pruning to remove any dead or damaged branches. The tree will be allowed to develop its natural ultimate size.

Year 4-5: Maturity Phase

Watering:

April-October (Dry Season):

Once weekly, water with 2-2.5 liters, depending on local conditions.

November-March:

Monitor moisture levels. If necessary, water once a month with 1.5 liter.

Stake and Tie Maintenance:

Annual:

If the tree is stable, consider removing the timber stakes this year. Otherwise, continue with annual inspections and post-storm checks.

After Storms:

Inspect after significant storms. If stakes remain from the previous years, consider their necessity.

Mulching and Weeding:

Ongoing:

As required.

Health Inspection:

Ongoing:

Check regularly for signs of pests or diseases.

Fertilising:

Annually (early spring):

Continue with the balanced, slow-release fertilizer application.

Pruning:

Late winter to early spring: Continue annual pruning as necessary. The tree will be allowed to develop its natural ultimate size.

Maintenance schedule for proposed Festuca glauca (Blue Fescue)

10 plants will be planted 250 mm apart. The mature size of each plant is typically about 250 mm tall and wide.

Year 1: Establishment phase

Watering: After planting, water regularly during the first few weeks or until the grass is well-established. Adjust depending on rainfall and temperature.

Mulching: Mulch can be used around the plant to retain soil moisture and deter weed growth.

Weeding: Check and remove any weeds around the plant on a regular basis.

Health check: Regularly inspect the grass for signs of pests or diseases.

Year 2-3: Development phase

Watering: Once established, Blue Fescue is drought-tolerant, but should still be watered during extended periods of hot, dry weather.

Fertilising: Apply a balanced slow-release fertiliser in early spring to promote growth.

Pruning: Cut back the old foliage in early spring to make way for new growth.

Weeding and mulching: Continue regular weeding and replace mulch as needed.

Health check: Continue to inspect for signs of pests or diseases.

Year 4-5: Maturity phase

Watering: Continue to water during extended dry spells, but generally the grass should now be drought-tolerant.

Fertilising: Continue the yearly application of a balanced slow-release fertiliser in spring.

Pruning: Carry out annual pruning in early spring to encourage new growth.

Weeding and mulching: Continue to weed and replenish the mulch as needed.

Health check: Regularly inspect for signs of pests or diseases and treat as necessary.

Maintenance schedule for proposed Stipa tenuissima (Mexican feather grass)

7 plants will be planted 300-450 mm apart. Mature plants typically reach a height of 450-600 mm and a spread of 300-450 mm.

Year 1: Establishment phase

Watering: After planting, water regularly during the first few weeks or until the grass is well-established. Adjust depending on rainfall and temperature.

Mulching: Mulch can be used around the plant to retain soil moisture and deter weed growth.

Weeding: Check and remove any weeds around the plant on a regular basis.

Health check: Regularly inspect the grass for signs of pests or diseases.

Year 2-3: Development phase

Watering: Once established, Mexican feather grass is drought-tolerant, but should still be watered during extended periods of dry, hot weather.

Pruning: In early spring, cut back the plant to about 15cm high to encourage new growth.

Weeding and mulching: Continue regular weeding and replace mulch as needed.

Health check: Continue to inspect for signs of pests or diseases.

Year 4-5: Maturity phase

Watering: Continue to water during extended dry spells, but generally the grass should now be drought-tolerant.

Pruning: Carry out annual pruning in early spring to encourage new growth.

Weeding and mulching: Continue to weed and replenish the mulch as needed.

Health check: Regularly inspect for signs of pests or diseases and treat as necessary.

Maintenance schedule for proposed Helictotrichon sempervirens (Blue Oat Grass)

5 plants will be planted 600-900 mm apart. The mature size of each plant is typically 600-900 mm tall and wide.

Year 1: Establishment phase

Watering: After planting, water regularly during the first few weeks or until the grass is well-established. Adjust depending on rainfall and temperature.

Mulching: Mulch can be used around the plant to retain soil moisture and deter weed growth.

Weeding: Check and remove any weeds around the plant on a regular basis.

Health check: Regularly inspect the grass for signs of pests or diseases.

Year 2-3: Development phase

Watering: Once established, Blue Oat grass is drought-tolerant, but should still be watered during extended periods of dry, hot weather.

Pruning: In early spring, cut back the plant to about a third of its height to encourage new growth.

Weeding and mulching: Continue regular weeding and replace mulch as needed.

Health check: Continue to inspect for signs of pests or diseases.

Year 4-5: Maturity phase

Watering: Continue to water during extended dry spells, but generally the grass should now be drought-tolerant.

Pruning: Carry out annual pruning in early spring to encourage new growth.

Weeding and mulching: Continue to weed and replenish the mulch as needed.

Health check: Regularly inspect for signs of pests or diseases and treat as necessary.

Statement

Within the first 5 years any dead or dying trees or other plantings will be replaced during the first planting season (Nov-March) following their failure.

Disclaimer:

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Notes:

REV_D: The watering schedule in the Implementation and Maintenance Schedules has been amended to reflect the larger stock size of the proposed Sambucus nigra (elder).

The planting in the rased bedding of the garden space is designed to create visual interest and environmental protection. Plant selection is based on creating aplayful and varying height composition with varied texture that provides evergreen colour for year round interest.

Existing lawn to be maintained and restored after the build for amenity space with use of fescue species for hardwearing ability.

Ornamental grasses to be planted during planting to be 'Blue Fescue', 'Stipa Tenuissima grass' and 'Helictotrichon sempervirens'.

Sambucus nigra (Elder) tree will be planted to replace the removed tree.

Material selection:



Architectural grasses



Grey Porcelain patio slabs



Slab inlay for path

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Client: Shavinda Bains

Site: 59 Northcourt Avenue,
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Project description:
Garden outbuilding

Title: Implementation and
Maintenance Schedules

Drawing Status:
APPLICATION FOR
DISCHARGE OF CONDITION 6

Date: 31/10/2023
Scale:

Drawn by: TR
Checked by:

Northpoint for drawings No/s:

Drawing No/s: