

Native Mix Hedge



Crataegus Monogyna
(Hawthorn)



Corylus Avellana (Hazel)



Ilex Aquifolium (Holly)



Acer Campestre
(Field Maple)



Rosa Canina (Dog Rose)

Lawn Mix



Lolium perenne
(Perennial Ryegrass)



Festuca rubra
(Strong Creeping Red Fescue)



Poa pratensis
(Meadow grass)



Festuca rubra commutata
(Chewings Fescue)

PLANTING NOTES:

Plant handling at the nursery, during transit up to delivery shall be in accordance with 'Plant Handling', the booklet published by the Committee for Plant Supply and Establishment (CPSE) and the Contractor shall comply with Clauses 3 & 4 of the above booklet (obtained from the Horticultural Trades Association; tel 01734 303 132) which refer to the receipt, unloading and temporary storage of plants.

Plants shall be first class examples of their species or variety, shall be free from all pests and diseases, with good fibrous root systems and materially undamaged (refer to relevant sections of BS3936 Parts 1-10 Specification of Nursery Stock) and BS4043 'Transporting Root-balled Trees'.

All planting is to be in general compliance with BS4428, 1989 'Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations (excluding hard surfaces)'.

The Contractor shall protect all existing vegetation in accordance with BS 5837:1991 - 'Trees in Relation to Construction' during the whole of the contract period up to Final Completion.

All trees / plants are to be planted within one week of delivery.

The trees are to be centrally located in their containers and the stem placed in an upright position. The pit is then to be back-filled with a 3:1 mix of an approved topsoil / compost, and backfilled firmly to 50mm above previous pot level to allow for settlement. The collar between the root and the stem is to be at the same height as the finished soil level.

It is essential that all plants are sheltered from drying winds during their first winter and growing season. If the weather conditions are particularly severe or the site is subject to strong prevailing winds a protective windbreak should be erected, for example windbreak netting. This will help to prevent the plants drying out before their roots are established.

All works shall be carried out to the minimum standard according to:

BS 3936: 1980 Nursery Stock. Specification for Trees and Shrubs
BS 5236: 1975 Recommendations for the cultivation and planting of trees in the advanced nursery stock category. Planting of Root-balled trees, section 3.1 and section 3.2.3-3.2.5.

Topsoil
The Contractor is to supply topsoil to the approval of the Contract Administrator. It shall comply with BS 3882: 1995 - 'Specification for Topsoil' and shall also comply with the following specification.

Imported topsoil shall be a suitable medium for growing the ordinary range of grasses and cultivated plants under satisfactory conditions of management. Topsoil must be an 'as-dug' soil from an approved source, obtained from the top of the 150mm of ground. Manufactured or composite screened topsoil will not normally be acceptable. A sample of not less than 5 cubic metres load shall be approved by the Contract Administrator and retained for comparison with subsequent loads. Topsoil shall be stored on site in mounds not exceeding 2m high.

Topsoil Spreading
Where topsoil is used to make up levels, the material must be spread in layers not exceeding 300m and each layer must be firmed (not compacted) prior to spreading the next layer. The depth of fill after settlement shall be sufficient to achieve the required ground levels, within the tolerance specified.

Topsoil shall be spread over prepared subsoil in layers not exceeding 150mm and each layer firmed before the next is spread. At the time of laying, both the material and the cone weather must be reasonably dry. Overall minimum depths are firming and settlement to be:

- i. For areas of shrub planting 450mm.
- ii. For areas of turf 150mm.
- iii. For areas of tree planting 1000mm.

Mulch: All planting containers shall be spread with medium grade mulch to a maximum settled depth of 75mm. The mulch is to be free from fines, weeds, disease and contaminants. The use of Mulch: Areas around trees should be mulched to inhibit weed growth, reduce evaporation, resist compaction, enable gaseous exchange and water penetration to roots, and reduce maintenance requirements. The mulch material should be weed-free, non-matting, easy to apply, containable within the area of application and readily available. Fine particle organic mulch forms a more complete soil cover than a coarse, loose material.

Care should be taken to ensure that the material does not form an impermeable mat nor inhibit gaseous exchange to the bark of the tree or soil. Organic mulches should, therefore, not be spread up to the stem but leave a 75mm gap. Appropriate depth of mulch should be between 50mm and 75mm depending on the material and the design context. The area around the tree / plant should be well watered prior to the application of mulching material.

The use of peat should be avoided for reasons of sustainability. Non- composted organic materials such as grass cuttings, leaves, straw, sawdust or wood chips should not be used as these extract nitrogen from the soil as they decompose and may promote weed or harmful forms of fungal growth. Black plastic matting should not be used around trees / plants as it inhibits water penetration and gaseous exchange, although permeable geo-textile mats can be beneficial in controlling weeds. Calcareous rock chippings (i.e. limestone) should not be used as these may raise the pH of soils to the detriment of most tree species.

All planting pits shall be backfilled using excavated topsoil improved with a peat-free compost applied at a rate of 7 litres per planting pit. In addition, each planting station shall receive an application of a UK-origin mycorrhizal fungi inoculant containing bio-additives, such as Rootgrow™ Professional supplied by PlantWorks UK Ltd, or equal and approved.

The mycorrhizal fungi component must consist of:

Viable spores

Strands of mycelium

Dried plant root material colonised by mycelium

Attapulgite clay acting as a natural carrier

The inoculant shall not include synthetic fertilisers. All included bio-additives must be demonstrably effective in enhancing mycorrhizal colonisation and root establishment. Application shall follow manufacturer's guidelines to ensure contact with roots at planting.

All shrubs and whips shall receive a slow-release fertiliser at the time of planting to support early root development and establishment. A product such as Agroblen® slow-release fertiliser tablets, or equal and approved, shall be used in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.

Fertiliser tablets shall be:

Incorporated directly into the planting pit at root zone level

Fully encapsulated to allow gradual nutrient release over an extended period (typically 8–16 months)

Free from high levels of soluble salts that may damage young roots

The use of slow-release fertilisers will ensure a balanced and sustained nutrient supply without the risk of leaching supporting healthy growth during the critical establishment phase.

Turf: Cultivation- Break up any compacted topsoil to full depth and remove any undesirable material including stones larger than 50mm.

Grading - When topsoil is reasonably dry and workable grad to smooth, flowing, contours, with falls for adequate drainage.

Final Cultivation - After grading carry out further cultivation to reduce top 25mm to a fine firm seedbed. Rake to a true even surface, lightly firmed but not over compacted, removing all stones and earth clods more than 40-50 mm diameter.

Turf cultivated for the ornamental lawn area, supplied by a Turfgrass Growers Association (TGA) member, to TGA Standards.

Delivery and Storage - Take all necessary precautions to avoid drying out and do not stack to a height of more than 1 metre.

Turfing Generally - Lay turf within 18 hours of delivery. Thoroughly water the completed turf immediately after laying. Newly planted trees-Neatly cut away turf to adiameter of 800mm around individual trees, leave soil exposed and mulch to a depth of 75mm.

Timing: The landscape Architect must be given 24 hours notice of intention to commence and / or anticipated completion as required for the following:

Topsoiling and earth shaping
Setting out
Cultivation
Inspection of plant material
Planting of trees into previously dug pits
Seeding or turfing
Softworks shall be implemented following the completion of all major excavation and building works.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

All new planting and hard landscape areas shall be maintained throughout the year as follows:

HARD LANDSCAPE AREAS

- Sweep up leaf fall under trees and windblown in formal and hard landscape areas.
- Sweep all hard landscape areas to remove dust and debris.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE (ALL SPECIES)

- All planting areas to be kept weed-free by hand-weeding or mulching (no herbicide use preferred).
- All dead, dying, diseased or vandalised plants are to be replaced with the same species and specification during the next planting season to ensure full establishment and design integrity.
- Watering during establishment (typically the first 2-3 growing seasons) is essential, particularly during dry spells.
- All planting beds to be topped up with much (e.g. composted bark) annually to suppress weeds, conserve moisture, and improve soil health.
- Litter and debris to be removed during routine visits.

REE MAINTENANCE

- Stake and tie all trees securely at planting using adjustable rubber ties and double staking as appropriate.
- Monitor ties and stakes at every maintenance visit. Loosen ties as necessary to prevent stem constriction.
- Tree ties and stakes must be removed after 3 years, unless root anchorage is not yet sufficient. Assess root firmness before removal.
- Formative pruning in years 1-5 to remove deadwood, damaged or crossing branches and to encourage healthy structure.
- Protect all trees from accidental damage or removal, particularly during early establishment. Long-term protection measure may include tree guards or fencing in vulnerable areas.
- Inspect trees regularly for signs of pests, disease or instability and take remedial action promptly.

HEDGE MAINTENANCE

- Trim annually after establishment to encourage bushy growth. First few years need weeding and watering.

PERENNIALS MAINTENANCE

Spring (Feb - Apr)

- Cut back dead stems from grasses and perennials to 5-10cm before new growth.
- Weed thoroughly by hand or hoe
- Top-dress with compost or mulch (well rotted organic matter or fine bark)
- Split and replant overgrown clumps (every 3-4 years)

Early Summer (May-Jun)

- Light staking for tall perennials (Knautia, Centaurea) if floppy.
- Remove invasive or smothering weeds.
- Deadhead early bloomers (Leucanthemum, Achillea) to extend flowering.
- Monitor moisture - water during dry spells for young plants.

Late Summer (Jul-Sep)

- Continue deadheading where needed.
- Monitor plant spread (especially Geranium, Achillea)
- Water deeply in drought periods.

Autumn (Oct-Nov)

- Leave most perennials and grasses standing for structure and wildlife.
- Cut back only collapsed and hazardous plants (eg. near sightlines).
- Plant bulbs or plug plants for spring colour.
- Spot mulch or reapply bark if needed.

Winter (Dec-Jan)

- Minimal intervention
- Tidy edges or paths
- Plan any replacements or additions for spring.

GRASSLAND ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Establishment and Seeding

Soil Preparation:
Loosen the soil to a depth of 15–20 cm. Remove weeds, stones, and debris.
Apply a starter fertilizer rich in phosphorus to promote root development.

Seeding Rate:
Sow at approximately 30 grams per square meter.
Lightly rake the seed into the soil and gently firm with a roller.

Watering:
Keep the soil consistently moist (but not waterlogged) during germination.
Expect germination within 7–21 days, depending on temperature and soil conditions.

Watering
Newly Established Lawn:
Water daily for the first 2–3 weeks, ensuring the top 2–3 cm of soil remains moist.
Established Lawn:
Water deeply (25–40 mm) once a week during dry periods.
Avoid frequent shallow watering, which promotes weak roots.

Mowing
First Cut:
Once the grass reaches 7–8 cm tall, reduce height gradually to about 4 cm.
Regular Mowing:
Ideal mowing height: 2.5–5 cm for a neat appearance and healthy growth.
Avoid cutting more than one-third of the grass height in a single mow.
Ensure blades are sharp to avoid tearing grass.

Feeding and Fertilizing
Spring:
Apply a nitrogen-rich fertilizer to encourage growth and greening.
Summer:
Use a balanced or slow-release fertilizer to maintain health during stress periods.
Autumn:
Apply a low-nitrogen, high-potassium fertilizer to strengthen roots for winter.

Aeration and Dethatching
Aeration:
Aerate annually in spring or autumn to reduce soil compaction and improve drainage.
Dethatching:
Remove thatch (dead grass buildup) every 1–2 years with a scarifier or rake to promote healthy regrowth.

Weed and Moss Control
Weeds:
Use a selective lawn weed killer in spring or summer to tackle broadleaf weeds.
Moss:
Apply a moss killer in early spring or autumn and rake out dead moss after treatment.

Overseeding
When:
Annually in spring or early autumn to fill in bare patches and maintain density.
How:
Mow the lawn short, aerate, and apply seed at 10–15 g/m².
Water thoroughly.

Seasonal Care
Summer:
Water deeply in prolonged dry periods and avoid overuse of the lawn.
Autumn/Winter:
Reduce mowing frequency as growth slows. Avoid heavy traffic on wet or frosty grass to prevent damage.

BS1M General Purpose 80/20 Wildflower Meadow

Prepare the Ground

Cultivate the ground to a depth of 10cm to relieve compaction and create a fine level tilth, free from obstructions (to allow for mowing at a later stage). Finish the seedbed by treading or lightly rolling the area, so that it is firm enough to stand on without leavng indentations.

Where weeds have been prevalent, allow a flush of weeds to germinate and remove these before sowing. In areas of high fertility, it may be necessary to remove the topsoil and sow into the subsoil. High nutrient soils encourage weeds and fast growing grasses which may outcompete the wildflowers in this mixture.

Sowing

BS1M should be sown between March and November. Spring and autumn provide ideal conditions as moisture and warmth are in good supply.

Distribute seed with a handheld or pedestrian spreader, at the recommended sowing rate of 5g/sqm. Mix the wildflower seeds with an inert carrier (such as sharp sand), at a ratio of four parts sand to one part seed (by weight). This makes it easier to achieve an even distribution and also provides a visual marker, making it easier to see any missed patches and avoid seeding areas twice.

Regularly mix the seed when sowing, as seeds will naturally separate due to variations in size and weight.

Once sown, ensure good 'seed to soil' contact by lightly raking to a depth of 0.5cm or rolling the area. It is also possible to broadcast, drill or hydroseed this mixture for larger or hard to reach areas. However, broadcast spreading throws heavier seeds further so this may impact the distribution and when drilling, the seed must not be buried deeper than 0.7cm.

Sowing Rate
The sowing rate of 5g/sqm is designed to produce optimum results. Reducing the sowing rate is likely to result in invasion from weed species. Increasing the sowing rate generally leads to reduced diversity as the more aggressive species will outcompete slower growing plants.

First Year

BS1M contains mainly perennial species, which can be slow to establish and are unlikely to flower in the first year. Annual species such as Black Medic, Forget-Me-Not and Night Flowering Catchfly will generally flower in year one. Therefore it is important to control weed and grass growth in year one.

During the first year remove any weeds which grow before they run to seed, either by topping, mowing or by hand for smaller areas. Weed growth is common due to the action of disturbing the ground (rather than being caused by contaminated seed mixtures).

The nurse grasses are the first to grow and require topping or mowing in March and again in May. Remove all clippings to ensure the grass canopy doesn't interfere with the germination and spring growth of the wildflowers.

In September / October cut the area to 10cm using a scythe, strimmer or mower, leaving the cuttings for up to a week before removing. This allows them to dry and shed seeds back into the soil. Mow or graze the re-growth through autumn/ winter and again in early spring if needed.

Second Year
After twelve months the sward should be well established. Simply follow the same cutting pattern (in March and September/October). Avoid cutting from mid spring to summer to ensure best flowering results. As an ongoing process, observe and remove any weeds which invade the area.

Over time, some species within the mixture may become more dominant due to environmental factors and natural selection. To encourage diversity, simply reduce the number of dominant plants in order to restore the balance. In some areas with more dominant grasses, it may be necessary to overseed occasionally with a pure wildflower mixture such as BS1P or BSRE to ensure the wildflowers remain competitive.

EXISTING VEGETATION

- Remove all litter, debris, dead plant material, and garden waste from beds, borders, under shrubs, and around tree bases.
- Cut back overgrown or untidy vegetation to restore a neat appearance, ensuring not to damage healthy growth.
- Prune back overhanging branches or shrubs encroaching on paths, access routes, sightlines, signage, or lighting.
- Remove self-seeded saplings or invasive species (e.g. sycamore, bramble, ivy) where not intentionally planted.
- Edge lawn and bed boundaries to maintain clean lines between planting and hard surfaces.
- Carry out works with minimal disruption to wildlife, especially during nesting season (Mar–Aug).

GENERAL ONGOING MONITORING

- Management Company to maintain the common areas and Communal Car Park areas; Residents to maintain their own gardens and areas to the front of each respective house.
- Maintenance visits should occur monthly during the growing season, reducing to quarterly in winter.
- Include regular monitoring of irrigation weeds, weed competition, pest/disease presence and plant condition.
- Adjust maintenance frequency and methods based on establishment progress and site specific conditions.

Years 1 to 5 Established Maintenance						
All trees and planting (including grassland) to receive the following:						
Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Comments
Wateromrg						According to condition, but in exception of drought conditions.
Total herbicide	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	Applied on programme with follow up spot treatment to both soft and hardstandings.
Selective herbicide		1x	1x	1x	1x	chemical to be agreed prior to application.
Hand weeding	5x	5x	2x	2x	2x	Provisional, but especially carried out at the early stages of planting.
Fertiliser	2x	2x	2x	2x	2x	To be applied to shrub beds in Spring / Summer and again in Autumn / Winter, as with grassland.
Pruning shrub beds	2x	2x	2x	2x	2x	In accordance with specie. Retain groundcover species from becoming invasive from neighbouring plants. Cut back to spray out invasive material species to keep in check and from suppressing key ornamental and native species.
Pruning hedgerows	6x	6x	6x	6x	6x	To be undertaken on a regular basis to maintain formal appearance and from causing obstruction - but to be carried out bearing in mind nesting of birds (Adhering to the Wildlife and Countryside Act).
Generally	6x	6x	4x	3x	3x	Firming, generally tidy up of plants, as needed - replacement of ties / guards.
Replacement planting	Any dead or supressed plant material to be replaced. Successes of failures with same species then substitute plants to be considered					On going.
Litter picking	All areas of hard and soft landscaping to be thoroughly litter picked, brushed and arising removed during regular weekly visits.					Detailed programme to be agreed with contractor.
Grass cut	21x	21x	21x	21x	21x	Regular grass cut regime to commence from late March / early April to end of October. "Cut and Collect".
Tree maintenance pruning	Formative pruning					Removal of basal growth dead timber and removal of obstructive branches. Formative pruning to Communal Garden area as well as re-securing trees to supports.
Watering	During drought and or long periods of dry conditions.					As necessary.
Replacements	As necessary - substitutes when poor establishment of same species.					
Bark Mulch to boards	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	During winter period ensure borders are weed free and top up medium grade bark mulch.

Rev	Amendment	Drawn	Checked	Date
-	-	--	--	--->25
-	-	--	--	--->25
-	-	--	--	--->25

Project:

Sandy Meadows, Wheatthill Road, Liverpool

Client:

TBC

Title:

Proposed Landscape implementation and maintenance

Date:

20.05.25

Drawn:

RM

Check:

GNP

Scale@A1:

1:200

Revision:

-

Status:

Planning

Drawing Number:

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← Back to Boston Seeds

BS1M General Purpose 80/20 Wildflower Meadow

BS1M contains twenty two native British wildflowers and grasses typically found in meadows across a diverse range of soil types.

Consisting of 80% grass and 20% wildflowers, BS1M creates a permanent meadow with flowers from May to October. Suitable for creating habitats in areas containing a range of micro climates or where there are no particular conditions to overcome.

BS1M supports bees, butterflies and other pollinators as 75% of the wildflowers included in this mixture are recommended by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) as 'Perfect for Pollinators'.



Mixture Contents:

Common Name	Latin Name	Quantity	Flowers	Height	Type
1 Bedstraw, Lady's	Galium verum	1.2%	Jun - Sep	50 - 80cm	Perennial
2 Black Medick	Medicago lupulina	1.4%	May - Oct	15 - 80cm	Annual
3 Burnet, Salad	Sanguisorba minor	1.6%	Jun - Sep	15 - 50cm	Perennial
4 Buttercup, Meadow	Ranunculus acris	1.2%	May - Jun	30 - 100cm	Perennial
5 Campton, Red	Silene dioica	1.2%	Apr - Sep	60 - 90cm	Perennial
6 Campton, White	Silene alba	1%	May - Oct	50 - 100cm	Perennial
7 Carrot, Wild	Daucus carota	0.8%	Jun - Oct	30 - 100cm	Perennial
8 Catchfly, Night-Flowering	Silene noctiflora	1%	Jun - Aug	20 - 100cm	Annual
9 Clary, Wild	Salvia verbenaca	1%	May - Aug	30 - 40cm	Perennial
10 Cowslip	Primula veris	0.2%	Apr - May	15 - 30cm	Perennial
11 Daisy, Oxeye	Leucanthemum vulgare	0.6%	May - Sep	20 - 100cm	Perennial
12 Forget-me-not, Field	Myosotis arvensis	0.8%	May - Jul	20 - 40cm	Annual
13 Foxglove, Wild	Digitalis purpurea	0.8%	Jun - Aug	50 - 100cm	Biennial
14 Goat's-beard	Tragopogon pratensis	0.8%	Jun - Sep	20 - 60cm	Biennial
15 Knapweed, Common	Centaurea nigra	1.2%	Jun - Sep	30 - 80cm	Perennial
16 Knapweed, Greater	Centaurea scabiosa	0.8%	Jun - Sep	50 - 90cm	Perennial
17 Musk Mallow	Malva moschata	0.6%	May - Sep	20 - 150cm	Perennial
18 Self-heal	Prunella vulgaris	1%	Jun - Sep	15 - 30cm	Perennial
19 Sorrel, Common	Rumex acetosa	1%	May - Jul	30 - 100cm	Perennial
20 St John's-wort, Common	Hypericum perforatum	0.4%	Jun - Sep	30 - 90cm	Perennial
21 Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	0.4%	Jun - Oct	20 - 100cm	Perennial
22 Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	1%	Jun - Sep	20 - 50cm	Annual
Bent, Common	Agrostis castellana	4%	Jun - Sep	50 - 100cm	Grass
Crested Dogtail	Cynosurus cristatus	20%	Jun - Sep	30 - 60cm	Grass
Fescue, Sheeps	Festuca ovina	16%	Jun - Sep	15 - 50cm	Grass
Fescue, Slender Creeping Red	Festuca rubra, litoralis	24%	Jun - Sep	10 - 20cm	Grass
Meadow Grass, Smooth Stalk	Poa pratensis	6.4%	Jun - Sep	30 - 90cm	Grass
Timothy, Small Leaved	Phleum pratense ssp Bertolinii	9.6%	Jun - Sep	50 - 100cm	Grass

Contains:



Sowing Rate: 5g/sqm

Wildflower seed in Boston Seeds mixtures is of UK native origin.

The definition of UK native seed provided by Natural England is: *British native-origin seed refers to seed originally collected from wild populations in Great Britain (from sites with no known history of sowing of amenity or agricultural varieties) and either sown directly, or grown on as a field crop to provide further seed. It includes seed collected in 'green hay'. It excludes certified amenity or agricultural varieties of native species.*

Boston Seeds UK native wildflower seed is sourced in two ways: