

Grasses		
%	Latin name	Common name
8	Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent
2	Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass (w)
3	Briza media	Quaking Grass (w)
24	Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogtail
18	Festuca ovina	Sheep's Fescue
24	Festuca rubra	Red Fescue
1	Trisetum flavescens	Yellow Oat-grass (w)
80		

Sowing Rates			
kg/ha	kg/acre	g/m ²	Order Mixture
40	16	4	Order this mixture

Growing guide

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. Loamy soils are easily worked and can usually be prepared for seeding in either the autumn or spring.

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. [\(more on sowing\)](#)

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Aftercare

First year management

Most sown meadow wild flower and grass species 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 which may grow up and obscure the meadow seedlings beneath. This annual weed growth is easily controlled by topping or mowing.

Mow newly sown meadows regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will control annual weeds and help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers.

Avoid cutting in the spring and early summer if the mixture has been sown with a [nurse cover of cornfield annuals](#), or is autumn sown and contains Yellow Rattle. These sown annuals should be allowed to flower, then in mid-summer cut back and the cut vegetation removed. It is important to cut back cornfield annuals before they die back, set seed or collapse; this cut will reveal the developing meadow mixture and give it the space it needs to develop.

Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management once established

In the second and subsequent years EM5 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 trimmer 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.

Loamy soils tend to be more fertile, encouraging the growth of grasses. Increasing the frequency of mowing or grazing to remove surplus grass can help to maintain a balanced sward structure with a good flower content

[\(more on grassland management\)](#)

EM5 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 [EM5F](#) for the flower component and [EG5](#) for the grass component.

EM5 – MEADOW MIXTURE FOR LOAMY SOILS

[< PREVIOUS](#) | [NEXT >](#)

IMAGES

Composition

EM5 contains a good range of the wild flowers and grasses once common in unimproved flower-rich lowland meadows. Loamy soils are medium textured soils: a mixture of clay, silt and sand with none predominating. They are usually found in low lying areas developed from alluvium and other material, frequently over chalky or limestone bedrocks and so are often neutral to alkaline.

Wild Flowers

%	Latin name	Common name
0.3	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
0.5	Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony
0.2	Belonica officinalis - (Stachys officinalis)	Betony
4	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
0.5	Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed
1.5	Daucus carota	Wild Carrot
1	Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious
3	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy - (Moon Daisy)
1	Medicago lupulina	Black Medick
2.5	Potentilla sanguisorba - (Sanguisorba minor)	Salad Burnel
4	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
1	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
0.5	Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel
20		

Refer to Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) for tree survey details, recommendations and tree protection details

Refer to Ecological Appraisal reference RHE.4224 for site specific ecology and biodiversity details

Schedule of replacement trees				
Key	Species	Common Name	Type	Quantity
	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	Standard (min. 1.8m)	4
	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	Standard (min. 1.8m)	3
	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	Standard (min. 1.8m)	2
	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	Standard (min. 1.8m)	1
	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Standard (min. 1.8m)	5
	Acer campestre	Field Maple	Standard (min. 1.8m)	2
			Total no. of new trees	17

Mixed scrub consisting of blackthorn, hazel, hawthorn, guelder rose and common dogwood
Total area 330 m2

Modified grassland (Total area 247 m2)

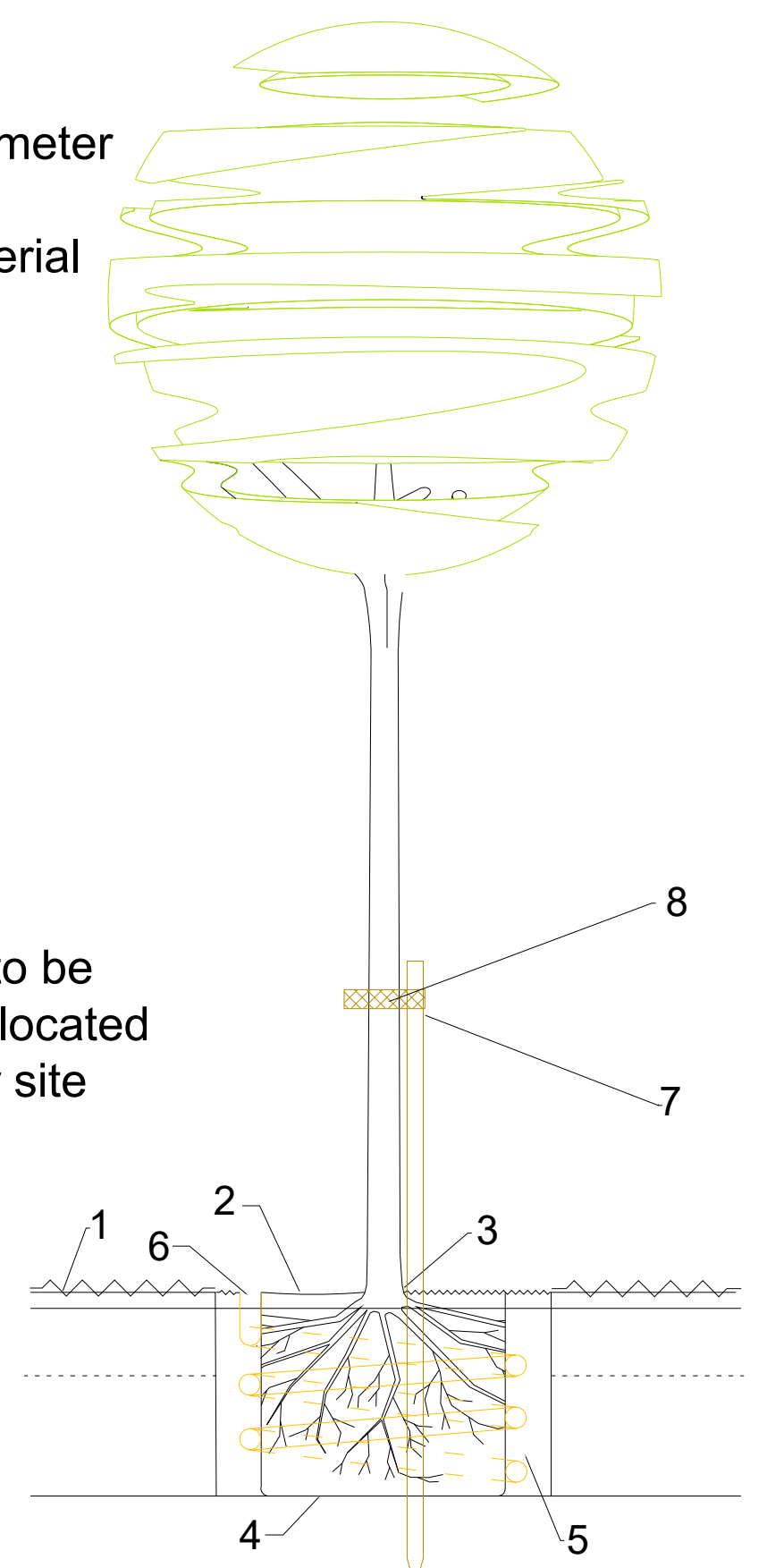
Porous asphalt

Gravel

Existing trees to be lifted and relocated within wider site

New native tree

Tall forbs consisting of EM5 mix with minimal cutting to create a tall sward height and structure.
Total area 228 m2.



- Key**
- Existing Ground Level
 - Tree pit surface area as large as possible, with organic mulch layer
 - Root Flare
 - Base of tree pit undisturbed unless drainage problems are apparent
 - Backfill replicating existing topsoil/subsoil profile.
 - Irrigation pipe
 - Single stake system (no higher than one third tree height)
 - Tree Block and tie as agreed with client

TREE PIT DESIGN

Outline Specification : Soft Landscape Works

Planting:
All Plants and planting to comply with current BS specification including BS3936:(1992) Part 1 'Nursery Stock' Part II & Part IV 1984. Where applicable BS4428 (1989). Code of practice for general landscape operations. All plants to be supplied in accordance with the schedule.

Ecology requirements:
All the relevant UK & EU legislation relating to protection and enhancement of ecology to be complied with during the design and construction process. Soft landscape works to be programmed to minimise disturbance to wildlife where works are in association with existing habitat.

Topsoil requirements:
Topsoil requirements to BS3882:2007 Topsoil depth to grass areas 150mm min.
Topsoil depth to native shrub areas and shrub planted area = 450mm

Seeding:
Seeding shall take place during April or September, unless otherwise directed. Seeding shall be in accordance with BS3669 'Turf for general purposes'. Seed mix to be applied at the rate specified.

Maintenance:
For 5 years following practical completion, end user/academy to maintain all planted areas in a weed and litter free condition, to include watering, pruning, pest and disease control, in accordance with the schedule of landscape maintenance approved by the local planning authority.

Client
MANCHESTER COMMUNICATIONS ACADEMY M40 8NT

Project
3G STP FA FRAMEWORK PROJECT

Drawing
PROPOSED LANDSCAPE AND PLANTING PLAN



Drawn	HJ	Date	02-08-24	Scales	1:500
Checked		Plot No	01	Prelim	Check

Job No	Drawing No	Rev
	MCA-MUK3213-12	