Miyawaki Planting
To the west and north of the designated school site an area of 4,310Sq/mtr has been proposed for the planting of a urban woodland using the Miyawaki method.
This is divided across three parcels of 1,156 Sq/mtr, 1,652 Sq/mtr, 1,502 Sq/mtr.
See Landscape Plan LP-01-PP for locations.

9 Steps to the Miyawaki Method



2

Species

Forest Layers

Identify at least 30 native species that are found in your area and aim for saplings that are between 60–80 cm in

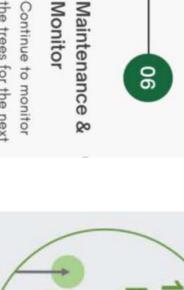
Miyawaki Forests are planted on 100 square meters mounds. Remove any weeds, rocks or other materials. Dig the soil to a depth of 1 meter and put half the loose soil back into the soil Prepare the

Planting! Ready for 04

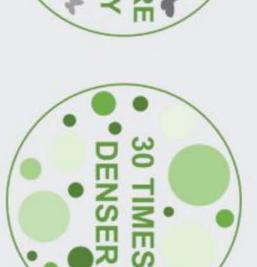
05

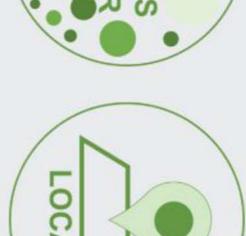
Prepare the site

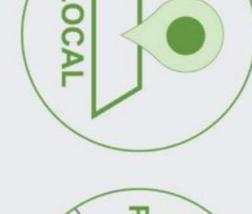
Mulch the other half of the soil with compost made from organic materials such as fallen leaves













Miyawaki Planting, images of selected

lmage 2. Rosa canina



lmage 3. Malus sylvestris















lmage 8. Euonymus

lmage 7. Prunus spinosa



Miyawaki Forests consists of 4-layers: canopy, sub-canopy, small understory trees, and shrubs.

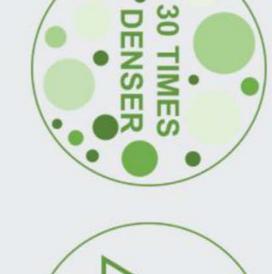
Miyawaki Planting, steps 01-06

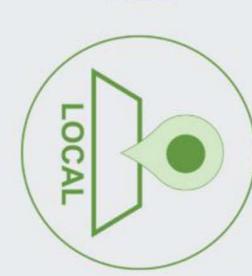
Plant 4 trees within every square meter and mulch evenly surrounding the trees (5-7 inches deep)

the trees for the next few years. Ensure the trees are watered regularly and mulched Monitor

10 TIMES FASTER





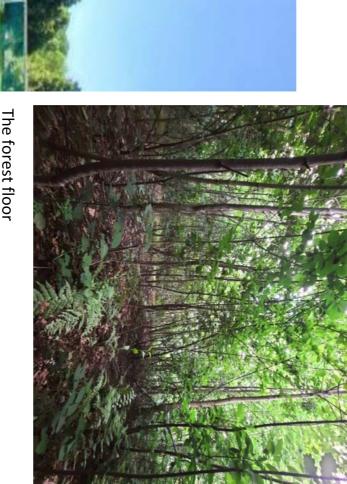




June 2021

3 years old urban forest in a school cretated with the Miyawaki method

May 2018

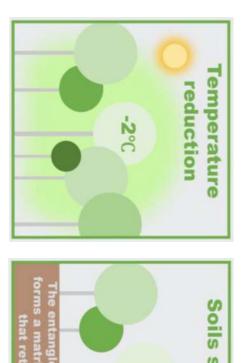


The forest floor

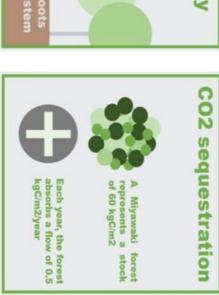
Alnus glutinosa
Arbutus unedo
Malus sylvestris (Image 3.)
Corylus avellana
Fagus sylvatica
Vaccinium myrtillus
Betula pubescens
Betula pendula
Prunus spinosa
Rubus fruticosus (Image 9.)
Frangula almus (Image 10.)
Prunus avium
Prunus padus (Image 5.)
Prunus spinosa (Image 7.)
Pinus sylvestris
Sorbus hibernica
Euonymus europaeus (Image 8.)
Sambucus nigra
Ulex europaeus
Viburnum opulus
Crataegus monogyna
Corylus avellana
Ilex aquifolium
Lonicera periclymenum (Image 1.)
Hedera helix
Ligustrum vulgare
Rosa canina (Image 2.)
Sorbus aucuparia (Image 4.)
Sorbus aria
Salix fragilis
Salix caprea
Salix cinerea
Salix alba
Viburnum europaeus (Image 6.)



A rich and dense ecosystem



Soils stability



Real estate value increase

lmage 9. Rubus fruticosus

lmage 10. Frangula almus

The advantages of Miyawaki Planting to the surrounding environment.

18 times more than in an average forest

Biodiversity

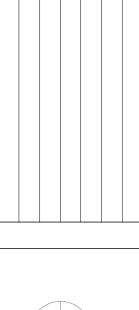
Pollution

duction

Health

nd well-being

Noise reduction



Revised planting species mix



Doyle & O'Troithigh