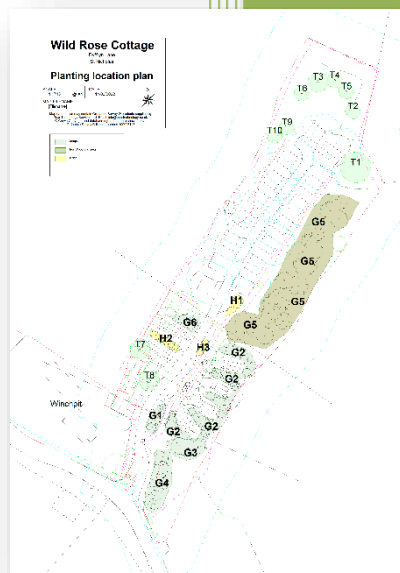




3.2022

# Wild Rose Cottage planting specification



## Site Address:

Land at Wild Rose Cottage  
Dyffryn Lane  
St Nicholas  
CF5 6TA

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## Outline summary

In order to support a planning application for a mixed camping/touring site, the landowner is also seeking to improve the existing filled area through the length of the site. Planting is to help soften the area. Add some arboricultural interest and help work with local area ecology.

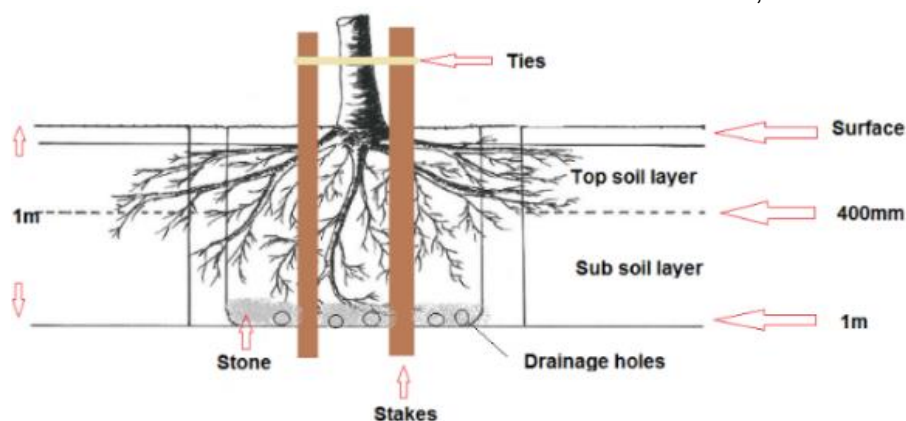
A previous BS5837 2012 tree survey has been provided for the area by JPTC. There are tree work needs within this survey document that will require completing prior to any new planting work. It is also advisable that any drainage, power, water and other service trenches are also in place prior to planting.

## Stages

1. Tree work on site – to be completed once permission granted and proposed layout ground work completed.
2. Prepare planting areas as per supplying nursery recommendations of the guidance laid out within BS8545.
3. Re plant areas as directed on the planting plan layout and planting schedule. Consider utilizing a “supply and plant” service from a competent tree nursery such as Majestic Trees in Chard, Somerset.
4. All lifting, handling and storage methods must comply with BS8545.

## Planting Pits

- Landscape trees will need access to a minimum of 30 cubic metres of soil once they are established. The planting pit can be dug by hand or micro excavator working on ground protective boards and hand finished (removing of glazed sides and bottom).
- Trees and hedges around the main site areas all have good access.
- Soil quality on site is expected to be good quality and no further tree planting soil is thought to be required.
- Drainage should be put in the planting pits – this can be a 200mm deep clean 100mm stone layer across the pit base or with perforated pipes in a raised pit location.
- The pit should be no deeper but at least twice the width of the root-ball at its opening.
- Backfilled with site won soil that is well structured, aerated and free draining.



Indicative planting pit cross sectional drawing

Finished pit surface should be kept grass and weed free for two years and have a 50-75mm deep mulch layer across the surface for 0.5m radius from the tree stem.

## Trees and Hedges

No on plan	Species	Size	Number	Location description	Planting notes
G1	Hazel – <i>Corylus avellana</i>	1.2m whips	24	Taller trees to be planted in a curving line through the group at 3-4m spacings. Hazel is to be spread evenly around the group.	Trees will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months. Hazel whips will not require support but it is advisable to use a 100mm deep mulch layer to suppress weeds and grasses around new plantings.
	Hawthorn – <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (Paul's Scarlet)	10-12cm Bare root/root ball	15		
G2	Cherry – <i>Prunus avium</i> . Acer "rubrum" Betula Nigra Mixed general shrub underplanting TBC	10-12cm Bare root/root ball	7 per species	Wrap around textural and colour planting for glamping pods	Mix species throughout area. Aim to keep spacing between trees at 4m minimum and underplant if required with mixed general shrubs. Trees will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months. Shrubs will not require support but it is advisable to use a 100mm deep mulch layer to suppress weeds and grasses around new plantings.
G3	Field maple – <i>Acer campestre</i>	10-12cm Bare root/root ball	4	Mixed group planting. Keep well-spaced and non-linear form to planting area	Trees will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months. Holly will not require support but it is advisable to use a 100mm deep mulch layer to suppress weeds and grasses around new plantings.
	Holly – <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	2.5 litre pots	7		
G4	Viburnum "davidii"	2.5 litre pots	12	Right hand side of access area.	Plant birch as single feature central tree. Birch will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months. Plant viburnum and dog woods in random groups of three around group area. Shrubs will not require support but it is advisable to use a 100mm deep mulch layer to suppress weeds and grasses around new plantings.
	Dogwoods – Mid Winter Fire, and Alba	2.5 litre pots	15		
	Birch - <i>Betula pendula</i> "Edinburgh"	10-12cm Bare root/root ball	1		
G5	Native woodland broad leaf and conifer mix planting	Whips at 1.2m+	Approximately 150-200 plants of mixed species to create low, mid and upper canopy.	Eastern edge shelter belt woodland	Keep taller species to east of group with mid spread evenly through the group and smaller species on western edge of group.

No on plan	Species	Size	Number	Location description	Planting notes
G6	Norway maple. Acer platanoides "Obelisk"	10-12cm Bare root/root ball	5	Site division	Plant in a linear group at even spacings of 2-3m between trees
H1	Hornbeam hedge.  Carpinus betulus.	0.5m high hedge plants at 3 per metre	30	Division and green corridor hedge	Plant in linear form to create hedge
H2	Hornbeam hedge.  Carpinus betulus.	0.5m high hedge plants at 3 per metre.	30	Division and green corridor hedge	Plant in linear form to create hedge
H3	Hornbeam hedge.  Carpinus betulus.	0.5m high hedge plants at 3 per metre.	15	Division and green corridor hedge	Plant in linear form to create hedge
T1	Copper beech Fagus sylvatica "pupurea"	12-14cm bare root.	1	Single landscape tree planting	Will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months. Ensure 10m clearance to other trees.
T2	Weeping beech Fagus sylvatica "pendula"	12-14cm bare root.	1	Single landscape tree planting	Will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months. Ensure 10m clearance to other trees.
T3	London Plane  Platanus x hispanica	12-14cm bare root.	1	Single landscape tree planting	Will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months. Ensure 10m clearance to other trees.
T4	Birch – Betula utilis jacquemontii multi stem	150 litre pot	1	Specimen planting	Should not require support.
T5	Cercidiphyllum japonicum  multi stem	150 litre pot	1	Specimen planting	Should not require support
T6	Birch – Betula albosinensis  Multi stem	150 litre pot	1	Specimen planting	Should not require support
T7	Hornbeam – betulas carpinus	12-14cm bare root.	1	Single landscape tree planting	Will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months.
T8	Birch – Betula albosinensis	10-12cm root balled	1	Single landscape tree planting	Will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months.

No on plan	Species	Size	Number	Location description	Planting notes
T9	Alder – <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> “Laciniata”	12-14cm bare root.	1	Site division	Will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months.
T10	<i>Acer rubrum</i> “Armstrong”	10-12cm root balled	1	Specimen planting	Will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months.
T11	Indian horse chestnut – <i>Aesculus indica</i>	10-12cm root balled	1	Specimen planting	Will require single stake and biodegradable eco ties as a form of initial support. Remove after 18 months.

### Soil

1. The planting pits will be new construction and be able to exceed 30cu3 soil volume beyond the planting pit.
2. Soils must be handled according to good practice as laid out in BS3882:2015 and the DEFRA code (2009).
3. It is unlikely imported soils would be used for the planting pits as top-quality soils are present on site. (The ideal planting soil contains approximately 45% mineral solids, 5% organic mineral solids and 25% each water and air, as shown in Figure B.1.BS8545).
4. Planting pit to only contain on-site top quality planting soil/top soil mix at upper 300mm depth only, in accordance with the specifications laid out in BS3882:2015.
5. Soils below 300mm must be suitable sub soil as specified by BS3882:2015 and BS8545.
6. All soils used in the planting pit soil must be site won or protected, in-situ subsoil, to be free draining and well-aerated.

### Drainage

7. Drainage of soils and planting pit should be made in the base of the planting pit in accordance with table B1 of BS8545.
8. Drainage rates should be in excess of 200mm/h.
9. The very bottom of the planting pit should contain a layer of clean 100mm diameter stone across the planter base at a depth of no more than 150mm – this must extend above the 60mm diameter drainage holes.

### Ameliorants

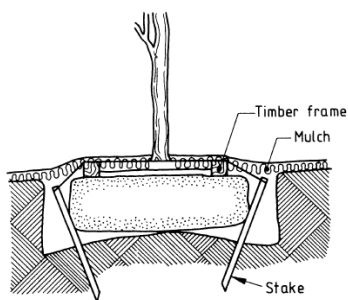
- No soil ameliorants should be required as high-quality soils are present on site and external supply will not be used.

## Planting and aftercare notes

**Note - Planting information and guidance can be found in BS8545 2014 and must be followed to comply with the planning condition.**

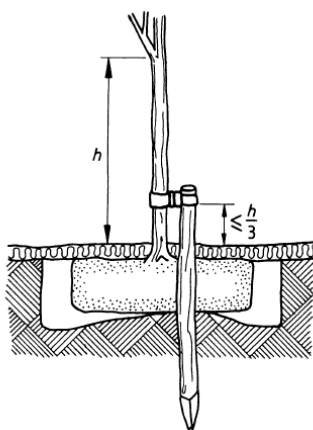
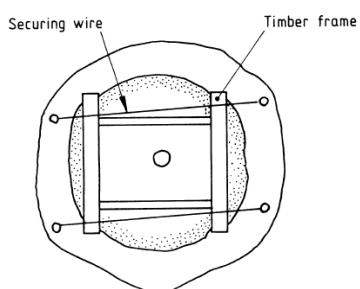
1. General- A survey of the soil conditions should be made at the planning stage. Trees will not tolerate highly compacted soil, which should be broken up over as large an area of the site as possible or replaced. Planting pits should be provided with drainage to remove excess water. NOTE: It is recommended that professional advice be sought on techniques for overcoming drainage problems. General guidance can also be obtained from BS 4428. False economies on drainage provision may prejudice the success of a planting operation.
2. Tree pits - Tree pits should have a diameter at least 500 mm greater than that of the root ball and should be the same depth as the root ball. During digging operations topsoil should be stripped and put to one side for reuse and as much of the indigenous soil as possible should be retained, to avoid a distinct interface between the planting pit and the surrounding soil. NOTE Shaping the floor of the tree pit to give a domed center will assist in the final positioning and orientation of the tree.
3. Planting General - Unnecessary movement of a tree should be avoided to prevent disturbance to the root ball. Before unloading or moving a tree from temporary storage, the depth and diameter of the root ball should be measured so that, if necessary, adjustments to the size of the tree pit can be made. Crown wrappings and fastenings used to tie in the branches for transport should be removed. Any branches damaged in transit should be removed (see BS 3998). The tree should be set in the tree pit and should be positioned with the minimum of delay. When finally set, the top of the root ball should not be below the surrounding soil.
4. Backfilling - Before a tree pit is backfilled all wrapping, insulation material and padding should be removed from around the root ball and from the pit. NOTE Non-galvanized wire mesh containers must be removed or cut/peeled back to cover no more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the root-ball. All wrappings must be removed, but biodegradable ones may be cut and peeled back to minimum one-third root-ball height if root-ball collapse is a concern.
5. The pit should be backfilled using previously saved soil or, if necessary, an imported soil of similar texture. If considered necessary to improve root growth away from the root ball, a non-bulky organic fertilizer, e.g. Bonemeal, should be mixed with the backfill at the rate of approximately 2 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Backfilling should proceed in layers, with firming, to ensure that no air pockets are left around the root ball. The newly planted tree should be watered slowly to moisten the root ball thoroughly.
6. Anchoring of root ball - The root ball should be supported continually for 18 months to prevent disturbance while new roots develop that will secure the tree in its new site.
7. Mulching - A mulch extending 150 mm beyond the perimeter of the tree pit should be used to conserve moisture and minimize weed growth. Mulches, e.g. pea gravel, ground bark, bitumen felt or ultraviolet stabilized polythene sheeting, should only be applied when the soil is moist. Granular and loose organic mulches should be at least 50 mm deep.
8. Protection - Newly planted trees should be protected from stripping of bark by mammals and mechanical damage by grass-cutting machinery. Physical barriers of appropriate materials and size should be constructed to keep mammals away (see BS 1722). NOTE Above-ground support may be sufficient to prevent mechanical damage. Weed-free areas around the tree may obviate the need for machinery to be near the stem base.

## Support methods for trees

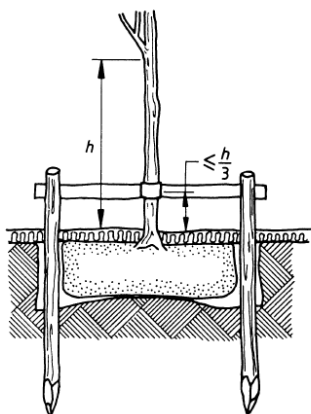


(a) Cross section

*Trees can be secured in the following method using underground guys and anchor systems. This method is very good as it leaves a much better visual appearance and requires no tree tie maintenance.*



*Single stake method is simple and quick to put in place. Six monthly stake and tie checks will be required. Do not push the stake through the root-ball during planting.*



*Twin stake and rail method is fairly secure but doubles the cost of single stake systems. Six monthly stake and tie checks will be required. Do not push the stakes through the root-ball during planting.*



### Site plan – Proposed Planting Locations

