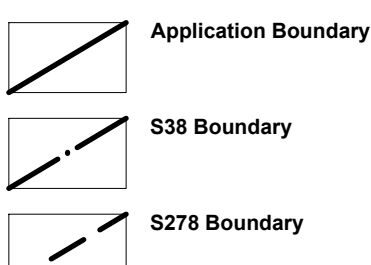


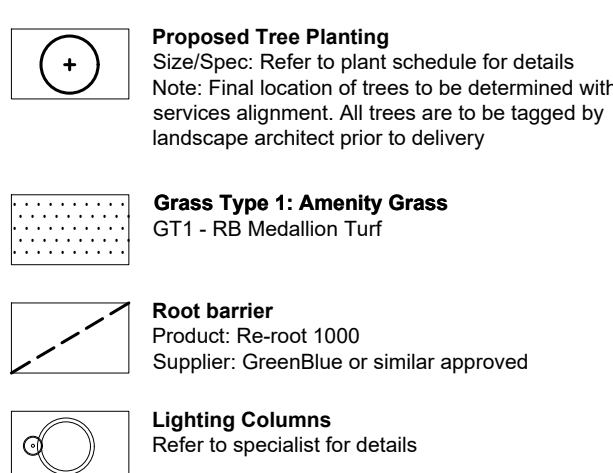


S38 LEGEND

OTHER



PROPOSED SOFT LANDSCAPE



Nursery Stock and Selection
All trees and planting are to be selected and tagged by the landscape architect prior to any stock being delivered to site. All planting should comply with the requirements specified in BS 308:1992 'Nursery Stock' (Part One). All nursery stock and trees are to be free of pest and diseases prior to being delivered to site. All delivered stock is to be inspected by the landscape architect prior to any planting being carried out.
The Landscape architect reserves the right to reject trees and nursery stock that do not meet specifications as set out in the requirements and guidelines in BS 308:1992 or in accordance with the landscape architects drawing. If a particular defect or substantial element can be corrected easily, appropriate remedies shall be applied and agreed with the landscape architect. If destructive inspection of a root ball is to be carried out, agreement should be in place prior to the time and place of inspection. Inspection of shrub roots in containers or rootball can be carried out at site if required.

Tree Handling
It is recommended that companies that do not have experience with handling large trees or the required equipment to do so seek advice from the landscape architect or tree supplier. Furthermore, specialist hauliers are to be used who will have the correct lifting equipment to deal with unloading large trees.
The landscape contractor must follow the industry guidance method for handling trees. Below are recommended industry standards.
Domestic trees sizes of 10-20cm, 20-30cm
These can be lifted and unloaded using a 3 tonne sling in combination with a chain and root hooks. Even when the tree is dormant it is recommended to wrap the stem in hessian for additional protection when unloading.

Tree Planting
The tree supplier is to be approved by landscape architect prior to any ordering of stock. All trees are to be planted in the first available planting season after construction as root balled stock unless otherwise specified and agreed with the client. All tree pits are to be excavated 24 hours prior to delivery to reduce the time the rootball is out of the ground. All tree pits are to be excavated under favourable weather conditions to avoid deterioration of the soil structure and glazing. All excavations are to be carried out using a toothed bucket ensuring tree pit walls are not glazed, the walls of the tree pit can also be loosened with hand held tools.
Tree pit dimensions are subject to soil conditions, soil report provided by agronomist and rootball size. Tree pits can never be excavated too wide in an unrestricted space (open ground), however they can be too deep.
All trees are to be planted at the correct height which is the same depth as the tree was growing in the nursery. The root collar must remain visible. Tree pit sizes are to be agreed with landscape architect prior to excavations. All tree pits are to be inspected by the landscape architect prior to planting. All tree pits are to have suitable irrigation pipe and end cap and aeration tubes if required (aeration tubes tend to be required for trees planted in a hard landscape environment). They are only required for the first two years after which they are superfluous. All irrigation pipes are to be placed as high as possible not at the base of the rootball. This tree would also benefit from an earth reservoir around the rootball on the surface to aid watering. The reservoir is best backfilled with bark mulch to avoid soil glazing on the surface.

Note: Trees may sink after planting due to soil settlement. With sandy soils generally there will be a settlement of 10% and clay soils 20%, this will need to be considered by the landscape contractor when planting and therefore the tree may need to be planted slightly higher to accommodate soil settlement.
Note: Never excavate deeper than the highest water table to ensure organic matter does not come in contact with groundwater resulting in anaerobic digestion within the soil.
All hessian and wire supports around the rootball are to remain in place when planting (in some cases it may be required to loosen the hessian and wire). The hessian will quickly decompose. The wire will corrode and also disappear in the soil eventually.
Trees planted within hard landscape areas are to have tree girdles and guards where specified. Subterranean cellular product is to be used to ensure the tree has a minimum of 50mm growing area. Type and manufacture is to be agreed with the client and landscape architect prior to installation. The landscape architect is to inspect all tree pits prior to planting.
Trees are to be supported either by high anchoring, low anchoring or underground anchoring systems. The type of anchoring system is to be agreed with the landscape architect and detailed within the specification of works. For trees that are <10-12cm use two untreated softwood stakes at min 10cm diameter driven into the ground at least 1m depth (30cm of which must be in undisturbed ground), the stakes is to be placed on the side of the prevailing wind. Trees >10-12cm use two untreated softwood stakes at min 10cm diameter driven into the ground at least 1m depth with horizontal bracing bar. Trees >20-30cm use two stakes in a triangle around the tree (1.4m above ground level with horizontal bracing bar, tree bands are to be secured to the posts with galvanised nails.

Underground anchoring systems are to be used for large compact rootballs or trees within hard landscape with tree girdles to BS 4043: 1989/ Recommendations in 'Transpiration' and 'Anchoring' systems is to be agreed with the landscape architect. Biodegradable anchoring straps are to be used to ensure the straps do not grow into the trunk.
Note: There are benefits to using tree bands as field trials have demonstrated that the tree becomes independent in the ground quicker as a result of the wind rocking the tree that encourages root growth. However, this method is not recommended in exposed conditions or coastal locations due to a greater risk of trunk bending.
Tree and stakes are to be checked and adjusted every six months or after periods of strong wind and rain.
All exposed is to conform to BS 3882:2007 'Multipurpose' or similar approved by an agronomist. The tree pit shall be backfilled with previously prepared topsoil excavated from the pit and additional topsoil as required. All backfilled material is to include an organic slow release fertilizer to ensure there is no adverse effect on soil organisms (Virus Q&H) or similar approval at a ratio of 10-7.5-10.2 + TE. The second application to be made 10-16 weeks after planting depending on soil type and weather conditions.
Tree pit root barrier are to be installed to all trees within 3m of any underground service routes or within 2m of kerb line a hard surface a building foundation. Type of tree pit barrier material is to be agreed with the landscape architect. The landscape contractor is to confirm locations of all services prior to implementation of trees. Prior to installation NJUG specification and requirements are to be referred to.

Trees to be planted in accordance with BS8545 (2014) 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape'.
Guidance for Tree Pit Sizes within Soft Landscape Areas
First tree pit size will vary dependent on size of rootball, tree stock and soil type.
Below are general guidance sizes only. The landscape contractor is to speak to the grower to obtain exact sizes prior to delivery. Landscape Architect to inspect tree pits prior to planting.

Tree pit size guidelines:	Rootball Size	Tree pit size (length, width, depth)
Tree size	18-20 cm	800x675x50
18-20 cm	400x60 cm	800x675x50
20-25 cm	700x60 cm	900x675x50

Tree aftercare and pruning
When a tree is felled/harvested it will lose a percentage of it's root system. As a result the roots are unable to supply the crown with the water demand being placed on the root system which can cause stress to the tree. As a result the tree will respond by reducing the amount of foliage. In some cases when the water storage is great the tree will shed wood from the crown. Watering the tree is important in the first two years after transplanting. In very dry conditions the canopy can dry out even when the rootball is moist empty because there is not enough root development yet. Therefore, the only solution is to reduce the canopy volume to reduce the stress.
All pruning is to be done by removing first and second wood only. All pruning works are to be carried out by appropriately trained landscape contractors. It is recommended that hessian is placed around the tree stems after planting to prevent the overheating of the trunks.
The flow of water within the bark will normally prevent this, however, after planting less water is transported and as a result the trunk is at risk of sunburn. The setting sun will cause the most potential damage. Most of the damage will be visible on the western side of the tree. Trees with smooth bark are more vulnerable to sunburn than trees with rough bark.
Note: This is to only be done as a temporary measure as the tree is establishing, after which the hessian is to be removed.
Monitoring of the trees is to be carried out during the rectification period and as part of the long term management. The following points are to be considered and monitored:

- Watering: trees will require watering for the first two years after planting, after which they will generally look after themselves. The number of times will depend on location, weather conditions and growing season. Therefore, as the tree is a growing organism the required experience and knowledge will determine the number of times the tree is watered to ensure establishment. It is better to give the tree a lot of water once a week rather than water every day as this will encourage root development and prevent the tree becoming 'lazy'. Once watering will push oxygen away from the root system preventing root development.
- Soil condition: these can be carried out by a specialist to monitor the oxygen levels (that should ideally be 18-21%, 16-18% will be sufficient levels, 12-16% will be poor levels <5% shows acute root mortality). Soil moisture levels both within the rootball and surrounding ground to also be monitored.
- Soil compaction: traffic over planted areas or areas to be planted are to be limited or ideally avoided completely. When soil compaction is higher than 2.0MPa root development will not be possible.
- Canopy: monitor leaf development, size, colour and the amount of foliage that is within the crown. Length of new growth and bud development and time of leaf.

Additional Notes

- Final location and tree species selection will be subject to service report and foundation depths to be provided by engineers.
- Levels information for the areas of open space in relation to the built form FFLs and retaining walls to be Architects drawings and details and co-ordinated with the team.
- Slope profiles to be open space areas are to be no deeper than 1:3 and to consider access for all.
- Locations of lighting columns to be confirmed by others.
- Determination of traffic loads to be determined following detail and technical design.

Contractors to ensure they are working to the latest British Standards as required.

S38 Planting Schedule

PROPOSED TREES

Species	Symbol	Girth	Height	Specification	Qty.
Acer campestre 'Eclair'	AGE	18-20cm	4.0-5.0m	Clear Stem min. 200 Heavy Standard RB	4
Magnolia grandiflora 'Gallioneri'	MAGGRG	20-25cm	5.5-6.0m	RB Clear Stem min. 200	2
Pinus wallachiana	Pw	18-20cm	4.5-5.0m	Extra Heavy Standard Clear stem 200cm	2
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'	TiCG	20-25cm	4.0-5.0m	Clear Stem min. 200 Semi-Mature RB	24
					Total 32



Note for Contractors

This drawing should be constructed along with the landscape architect's design. The landscape architect is responsible for the design of the landscape. The landscape architect is responsible for the design of the landscape. The landscape architect is responsible for the design of the landscape.

Note for Suppliers

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fbk landscape architects

London House, 10 Lower Street, Aldershot, Hampshire, GU11 1JH
01753 555551 E: info@fbk.co.uk W: www.fbk.co.uk

Pemberton Farm, Mortimers Lane, Fair Oak, Client Name

S38 Planting Schedule Approval

Drawn By	Checked By	Drawn Date	Date of First Issue
JS	JS	15/05/23	May 2019

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