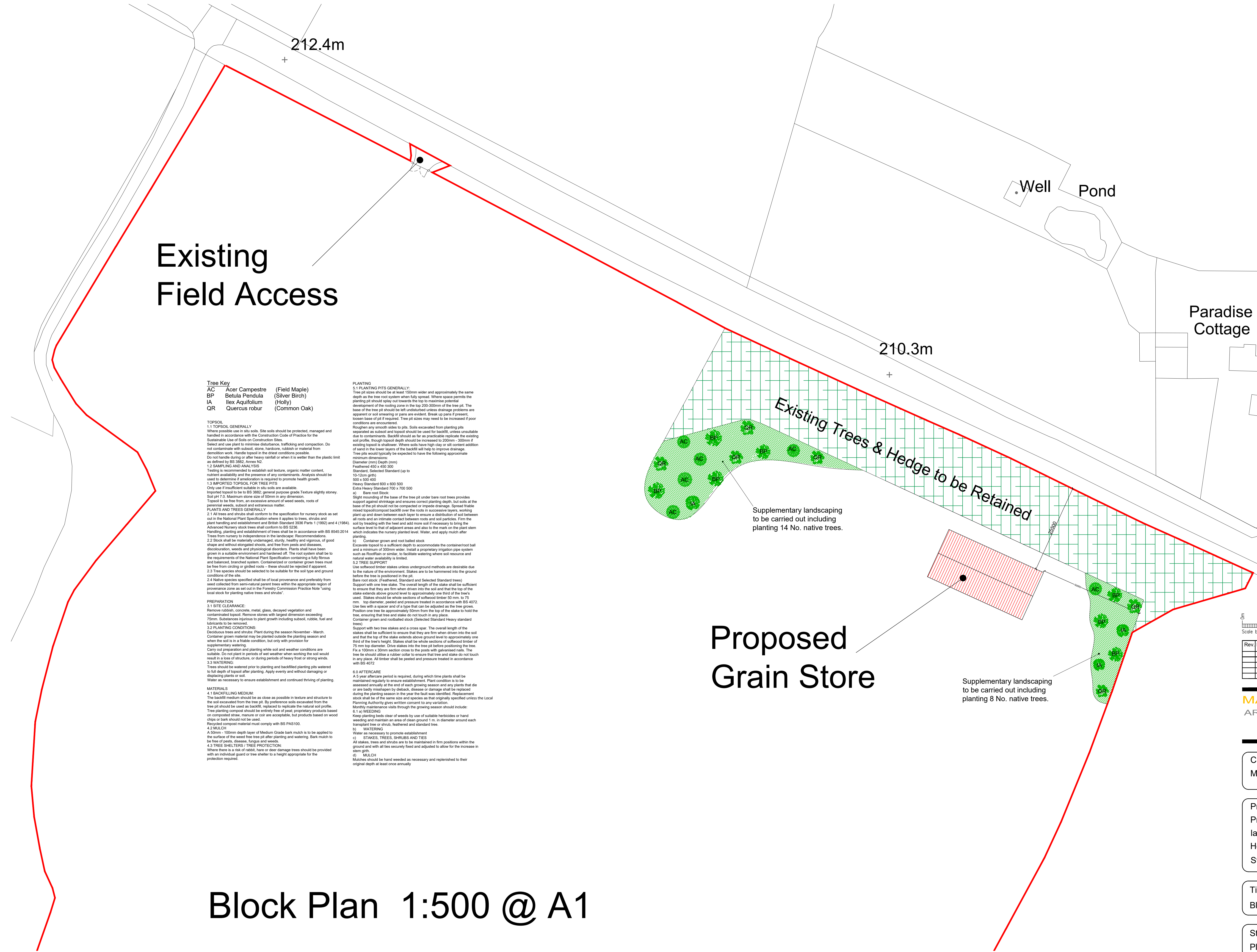




Existing Field Access

Tree Key
AC Acer Campestre (Field Maple)
BP Betula Pendula (Silver Birch)
1A Ilex Aquifolium (Holly)
QR Quercus robur (Common Oak)

TOPSOIL
1.1 TOPSOIL GENERALLY
Where possible use in situ soils. Site soils should be protected, managed and handled in accordance with the Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites.
Select and use plant to minimise disturbance, trafficking and compaction. Do not contaminate with subsoil, stone, hardcore, rubbish or material from demolition work. Handle topsoil in the driest conditions possible.
Do not handle during or after heavy rainfall or when it is wetter than the plastic limit as defined by BS 3882, Annex K2.

1.2 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS
Testing is recommended to establish soil texture, organic matter content, nutrient availability and the presence of any contaminants. Analysis should be used to determine if amelioration is required to promote health growth.
1.3 IMPORTED TOPSOIL FOR TREE PITS
Only use if insufficient suitable in situ soils are available.
Imported topsoil to be to BS 3882, general purpose grade. Texture slightly stoney, Soil pH 7.0. Maximum stone size of 50mm in any dimension.
Topsoil to be free from, an excessive amount of weed seeds, roots of perennial weeds, subsoil and extraneous matter.

PLANTS AND TREES GENERALLY
2.1 All trees and shrubs shall conform to the specification for nursery stock as set out in the National Plant Specification where it applies to trees, shrubs and plant handling and establishment and British Standard 5336 Parts 1 (1992) and 4 (1984).
Advanced Nursery stock trees shall conform to BS 5236.
Handling, planting and establishment of trees shall be in accordance with BS 8545:2014.
Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape. Recommendations:
2.2 Stock shall be materially undamaged, sturdy, healthy and vigorous, of good shape and without elongated shoots, and free from pests and diseases.
2.3 Stock shall be free from, any excessive amount of weed seeds, roots of perennial weeds, subsoil and extraneous matter.
2.4 Native species specified shall be of local provenance and preferably from seed collected from semi-natural parent trees within the appropriate region of provenance zone as set out in the Forestry Commission Practice Note 'using local stock for planting native trees and shrubs'.

PREPARATION
3.1 SITE CLEARANCE
Remove rubbish, concrete, metal, glass, decayed vegetation and contaminated topsoil. Remove stones with largest dimension exceeding 75mm. Substances injurious to plant growth including subsoil, rubble, fuel and lubricants to be removed.
3.2 PLANTING CONDITIONS
Deciduous trees and shrubs. Plant during the season November - March.
Container grown material may be planted outside the planting season and when the soil is in a friable condition, but only with provision for supplementary watering.
Carry out preparation and planting while soil and weather conditions are suitable. Do not plant in periods of wet weather when working the soil would result in a loss of structure, or during periods of heavy frost or strong winds.
3.3 WATERING
Trees should be watered prior to planting and backfilled planting pits watered to full depth of topsoil after planting. Apply evenly and without damaging or displacing plants or soil.
Water as necessary to ensure establishment and continued thriving of planting.

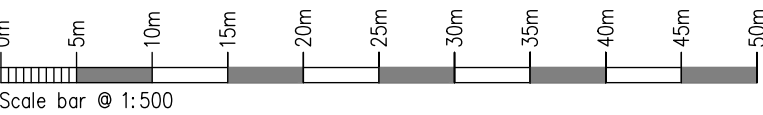
MATERIALS
4.1 BACKFILLING MEDIUM
The backfill medium should be as close as possible in texture and structure to the soil excavated from the tree pit. By preference soils excavated from the tree pit should be used as backfill, replaced to replicate the natural soil profile. Tree planting compost should be entirely free of peat; proprietary products based on composted straw, manure or coir are acceptable, but products based on wood chips or bark should not be used.
Recycled compost material must comply with BS PAS100.
4.2 MULCH
A 50mm - 100mm depth layer of Medium Grade bark mulch is to be applied to the surface of the weed free tree pit after planting and watering. Bark mulch to be free of pests, disease, fungus and weeds.
4.3 TREE SHELTERS / TREE PROTECTION
Where there is a risk of rabbit, hare or deer damage trees should be provided with an individual guard or tree shelter to a height appropriate for the protection required.

PLANTING
5.1 PLANTING PITS GENERALLY
Tree pit sizes should be at least 150mm wider and approximately the same depth as the tree root system when fully spread. Where space permits the planting pit should slope out towards the top to maximise potential development of the rooting zone in the top 200-300mm of the tree pit. The base of the tree pit should be left undisturbed unless drainage problems are apparent or soil smearing or pans are evident. Break up pans if present, loosen base of pit if required. Tree pit sizes may need to be increased if poor conditions are encountered.
Roughen any smooth sides to pits. Soils excavated from planting pits, separated as subsoil and topsoil should be used for backfill, unless unusable due to contaminants. Backfill should as far as practicable replicate the existing soil profile, though topsoil depth should be increased to 200mm - 300mm if existing topsoil is shallow. Where soils have high clay or silt content addition of sand in the lower layers of the backfill will help to improve drainage.
Tree pits would typically be expected to have the following approximate minimum dimensions:
Diameter (mm) Depth (mm)
Feathered 450 x 450 300
Standard, Selected Standard (up to 10-12m girth) 500 x 500 400
Heavy Standard 600 x 600 500
Extra Heavy Standard 700 x 700 500
a) Bare root Stock
Slight rounding of the base of the tree pit under bare root trees provides support against shrinkage and ensures correct planting depth, but soils at the base of the pit should not be compacted or impede drainage. Spread friable mixed topsoil/compost backfill over the roots in successive layers, working plant up and down between each layer to ensure a distribution of soil between the surface level to that of adjacent areas and also to the mark on the plant stem which indicates the nursery planted level. Water, and apply mulch after planting.
b) Container grown and root balled stock
Excavate topsoil to a sufficient depth to accommodate the container/root ball and a minimum of 500mm wider. Install a proprietary irrigation pipe system such as RootPlan or similar, to facilitate watering where soil resource and natural water availability is limited.

5.2 TREE SUPPORT
Use softwood timber stakes unless underground methods are desirable due to the nature of the environment. Stakes are to be hammered into the ground before the tree is positioned in the pit.
Bare root stock (Feathered, Standard and Selected Standard trees)
Support with one tree stake. The overall length of the stake shall be sufficient to ensure that they are firm when driven into the soil and that the top of the stake extends above ground level to approximately one third of the tree's used. Stakes should be whole sections of softwood timber 50 mm, to 75 mm, top diameter, peeled and pressure treated in accordance with BS 4072. Use ties with a spacer and of a type that can be adjusted as the tree grows.
Position one tie approximately 50mm from the top of the stake to hold the tree, ensuring that tree and stake do not touch in any place.
Container grown and rootballed stock (Selected Standard Heavy standard trees)
Support with two tree stakes and a cross spacer. The overall length of the stakes shall be sufficient to ensure that they are firm when driven into the soil and that the top of the stake extends above ground level to approximately one third of the tree's height. Stakes shall be whole sections of softwood timber of 75 mm top diameter. Drive stakes into the tree pit before positioning the tree. Fix a 100mm x 30mm section cross to the posts with galvanised nails. The tree tie should utilise a rubber collar to ensure that tree and stake do not touch in any place. All timber shall be peeled and pressure treated in accordance with BS 4072.

6.0 AFTERCARE
A 5 year aftercare period is required, during which time plants shall be maintained regularly to ensure establishment. Plant condition is to be assessed annually at the end of each growing season and any plants that die or are badly misshapen by drought, disease or damage shall be replaced during the planting season in the year the fault was identified. Replacement stock shall be of the same size and species as that originally specified unless the local Planning Authority gives written consent to any variation.
Monthly maintenance visits through the growing season should include:
6.1 a) WEEDING
Keep planting beds clear of weeds by use of suitable herbicides or hand weeding and maintain an area of clean ground 1 m, in diameter around each transplant tree or shrub, feathered and standard tree.
b) WATERING
Water as necessary to promote establishment.
c) STAKES, TREES, SHRUBS AND TIES
All stakes, trees and shrubs are to be maintained in firm positions within the ground and with all ties securely fixed and adjusted to allow for the increase in stem girth.
d) MULCH
Mulches should be hand weeded as necessary and replenished to their original depth at least once annually.

Proposed Grain Store



Rev	Drawn	Comments	Date

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Client:
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Project:
Proposed Grain Store
land at Broadgate Hall Farm,
Hollington, Near Tean, Stoke-on-Trent,
Staffordshire. ST10 4HU

Title:
Block Plan

Status:
Planning.