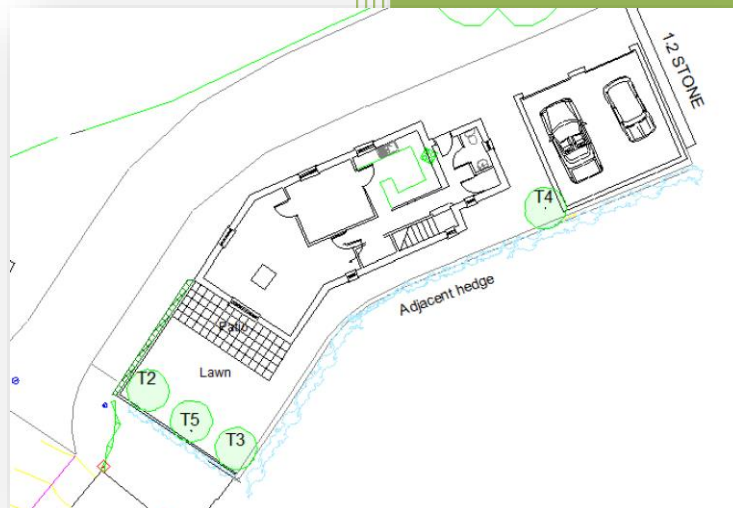




10.2022

Saxon Street replanting specification



Site Address:

18 Saxon Street
Merthyr Tydfil
CF47 8SP

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Outline summary

Saxon Street is a very compact site. Underground soil volumes cannot be guaranteed to be sufficient for long term mature landscape tree planting – there is also the likelihood of conflict with buildings, services and public highway.

On this basis I am recommending 5 trees in total. Two species (T1 and T5) for in ground planting within suitable planting pits and three further species which can be pot/planter grown and placed within the garden areas of the house.

For the planters I suggest using heavy timber or rendered block work to create 1cu3 minimum planting soil volume.



The planters can be sat on the ground. It will however be important to ensure the base of the planter is filled with 100mm deep of clean 4-20 stone for drainage.

Ideally planting should take place in the first November after site completion and allow trees to adjust to the new location over the winter.

Rear garden will be lawn and further potted plants and shrubs will be used by the home owner to break up other hard surface areas.

Tree species

No on plan	Species	Size	Number	Location description	Planting notes
T1 Ground	Acer rubrum "Armstrong"	10-12cm girth bare root	X1	Northern boundary of parking area.	Tree pit will require formal design.
T2 Planter	Amelanchia "Robin Hill"	15L pot size / 1.75-2.75m	X1	North west garden corner	Follow supplying nurseries planting instructions.
T3 Planter	Amelanchia "Robin Hill"	15L pot size / 1.75-2.75m	X1	South west garden corner	Follow supplying nurseries planting instructions.
T4 Planter	Starry magnolia "Magnolia stellata"	18l pot size. Approx 1.2m height	X1	Front north west garden boundary to replace G4.	Follow supplying nurseries planting instructions.
T5 Ground	Liquidambar styraciflua	8-10cm root balled.	X1	By garage/north corner of house.	Follow supplying nurseries planting instructions.
Hornbeam hedge	Hornbeam	1.2m whip/hedge plants	19 = 3 per meter	Along boundary fence with Saxon Street	To be planted in a linear trench along the fence outer face. Maintain at 1.2m, 450mm width max.

Stages

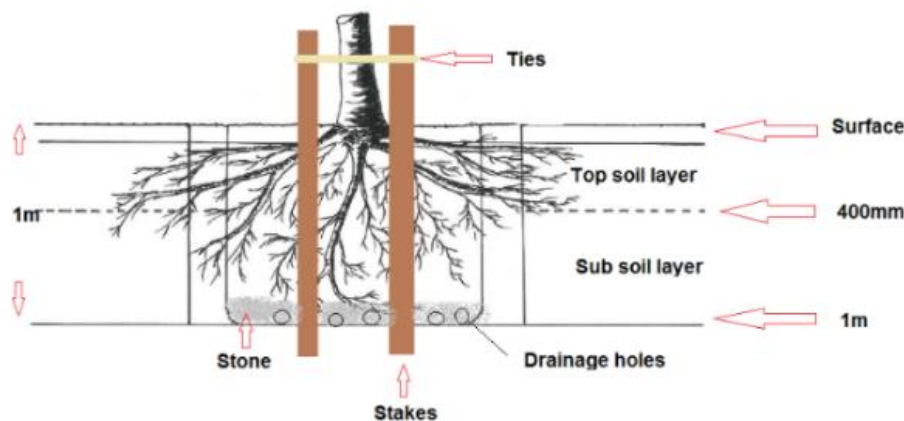
1. Locate planter and tree pit locations on site.
2. Hand excavation of the two ground planting locations to root ball depth.
3. Prepare planting all locations as per supplying nursery recommendations of the guidance laid out within BS8545.
4. Re plant areas as directed on the planting plan layout and planting schedule.
Consider utilizing a “supply and plant” service from a competent tree nursery such as Majestic Trees in Chard, Somerset.
5. All lifting, handling and storage methods must comply with BS8545.
6. Finish upper planting pit edge as required.

Planting Pits

- Ground planted trees will need access to a minimum of 10 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 in the garden patio will be accessible from the side of the existing house. Pits and hedge trenches to be dug to dimensions given by the supplying nurseries recommendations.
- Drainage should be put in the planting pits and planters – this can be a 100mm deep clean 4-20mm 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.

Soil

1. The planting pits for ground dwelling trees will be new construction and be able to exceed 10cu3 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

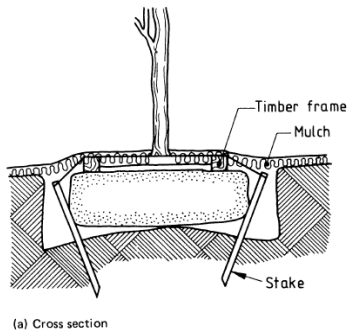
- No soil ameliorants should be required as high-quality soils are present on site and external supply will not be used.

Planting and aftercare notes

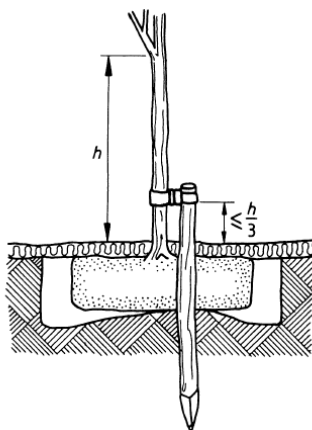
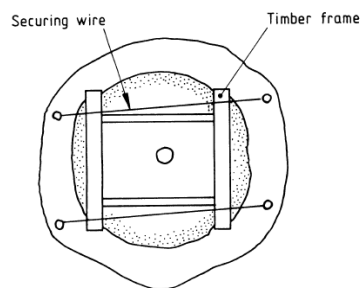
Note - Planting information and guidance can be found in BS8545 2014 and must be followed to comply with the planning condition.

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 1/3rd 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/m³. 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.

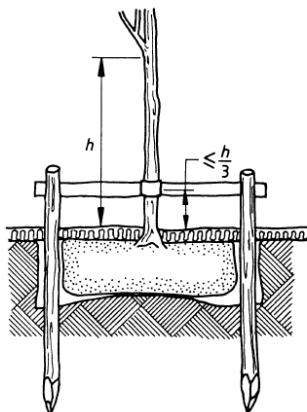
Support methods for trees



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

