NOTES ON PLANTING

1 Topsoil / Subsoil: Topsoil shall be spread to min 450mm depth over planting beds and 150mm depth over turf areas and graded to fall. Topsoil should be in accordance with BS3882:2015 and where subsoil is required, to be in line with BS8601:2013. It is recommended that samples are tested with Certification and Analysis Reports with a concise analysis. To be provided to the landscape Architect / Client for approval. If the soil doesn't meet the BS standard specialist advise should be received to see if the soil can be improved.

11nr BtAN

A A A

-12nr BDGS

<37nr PRI

12nr Cnth th R

11nr BDGS-

0

1nr Bp (18-20cm)

1nr Ros To

10nr Az

2nr CtS

V

nr Liquidamba st W

1nr Aml Iv-

10nr EiWS

2 Herbicide and Cultivation: Topsoil to be treated with an application of herbicide prior to planting, where necessary, strictly in accordance with the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (or otherwise updated / superceded legislation), and following manufacturers instructions and undertaken by qualified staff. The topsoil shall then be cultivated to 150mm depth)

3 Container Grown Shrubs, Transplants and Whips: Shrubs and transplants shall comply with the National Plant Specification. Shrubs shall be planted in pits 300 x 300 x 200mm depth, and the backfill shall include 3 litres Peat Free Tree and Shrub Compost. Specimen plants to be planted in a pit 400 x 400 x250mm depth with 5 litres Tree and Shrub Compost. BR whips should be notch planted as required and healed into position. All whips to be protected by a spiral bound shrub guard secured into place with a timber cane. When in public locations it may be necessary to have caps to the canes. Hedgerow planting to be planted in a double staggered row at 400mm centres.

4 Herbicide: Spot treat with herbicide throughout the maintenance period in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5 Bark Mulch: All Ornamental Planting beds to receive 75mm depth pulverised ornamental bark mulch.

6 Position of Plants: Final position of trees and shrubs subject to confirmation of service location and approval of statutory undertakers.

7 On excavation of the tree pit a bucket test should be undertaken to review the water infiltration. Certain species of trees will decline if the ground drainage is poor. Monitor the water egress. If water sits for long periods or doesn't drain the pit may require further works to break up the ground. A clean stone drainage layer may assist to ensure that the root ball isn't sat within standing water.

TREES - MULTISTEM, SELECTED STANDARD, HEAVY STANDARD: Tree pit to be 600x600x600mm depth. Pit backfilled with 1 parts topsoil to BS3882-2015, 2 parts tree planting compost to depth of 500mm, loosen and shape base to be to depth of 100mm fill with clean stone. If within lawn tree to be set in circle area of bark mulch 75mm depth at 500mm diameter. Tree to be secured with 1nr stake, to be 65mm diameter treated softwood driven firmly into the ground. Stake to be pointed at one end. Stake fix to tree with adjustable soft tree tie with spacer. Rubber tree strap secured with 1No nail (galvanised round head).

TREES - EXTRA HEAVY STANDARDS Tree pits to be 900x900x900mm backfilled with sub soil and 450mm topsoil. Stakes to be 65mm diameter treated softwood driven firmly into the ground. Stakes to be 1m above ground level and fixed to tree with suitable rubber tree tie. Add in 100mm depth clean stone gravel at the base of the tree pit to aid with drainage. Trees planted within grass to have 500mm diameter of 75mm depth pulverised ornamental bark mulch around the tree trunk.

8 Watering: Plant only into moist soil and water thoroughly to the full depth of soil immediately after planting. Water regularly through the establishment period (minimum 3 months) to prevent dehydration. The trees should be watered through the irrigation pipe to ensure that the water gets down to the rootball. These trees should be watered regularly throughout spring-summer during the first 2 years to ensure that the tree root system establish well.

9 Bulb Planting: Plant spring flowering bulbs(e.g. daffodils, tulips, spring flowering crocus) in autumn and autumn flowering (e.g. autumn crocus, cyclamen) bulbs in late summer. Plant bulbs at 25 per m2. Plant bulbs at a depth 2-3 times their height with the shoot facing upwards. Refill the holes and lightly compact soil to avoid damaging bulbs.

10 Grass Seeding: Sow late summer to mid autumn. Prepare ground by removing any existing vegetation, large stones and roughly levelling. An application of non-residual systemic glyphosate containing weedkiller may be required. Grass seed should be spread at 50g per metre squared After sowing, lightly rake over area and water.

11 Turf: Complete ground preparations before turf is delivered to site to avoid turf drying out. Turf should be laid immediately on delivery. Remove all existing vegetation from area to be turfed and spread 150mm depth of top soil. Dig over or rotavate soil before laying turf if soil is compacted. Rake, lightly compact, and water soil. Stagger the joins when laying the turf. Water turf after laying and every day for the next 2-3 weeks, especially in periods of low rainfall.

12 Wildflower Meadow: Timing - Sow meadow during March and April or in September. When sowing into heavy soils, sow in March/April to avoid seeds/seedlings rotting in waterlogged soils. Ground Preparation - Control or remove weeds before sowing. For small areas, remove weeds by hand. For larger areas, a weed suppressing membrane or black plastic can be laid over the area 3 months prior to sowing to prevent weed growth. For larger areas and where vigorous perennial weeds, such as nettles, docks and dandelions, are present in large number, non-chemical control methods may not be effective. In these situations, instead spray off existing vegetation using non-residual systemic glyphosate-containing weedkillers

Rotavate soil and rake to make even seed bed Sowing - Wildflower meadow to be sown at 4g per m

Mix wildflower seed with silver sand to aid even seed distribution and to show area that have been covered. Sow half lengthways and half widthways for even coverage.

Rake in seeds lightly.

13 Soil compaction is likely to have occurred during construction on site. A site inspection should be carried out by a landscape professional to assess the level of soil compaction, including drainage testing to see if the ground is likely to become waterlogged. If the ground is deemed to be too compacted for plant growth and to drain adequately then remediation works should be carried out. This could include rotavation of the soil using a push along rotavator and/or ground being broken up with spades or small machinery. A second site inspection should then take place to ensure that the soil is fit for purpose.

14 Tree species selected subject to soil conditions and NHBC guidance. Root barriers may be required subject to findings from soil analysis and engineer's details.





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