

Precedent Images



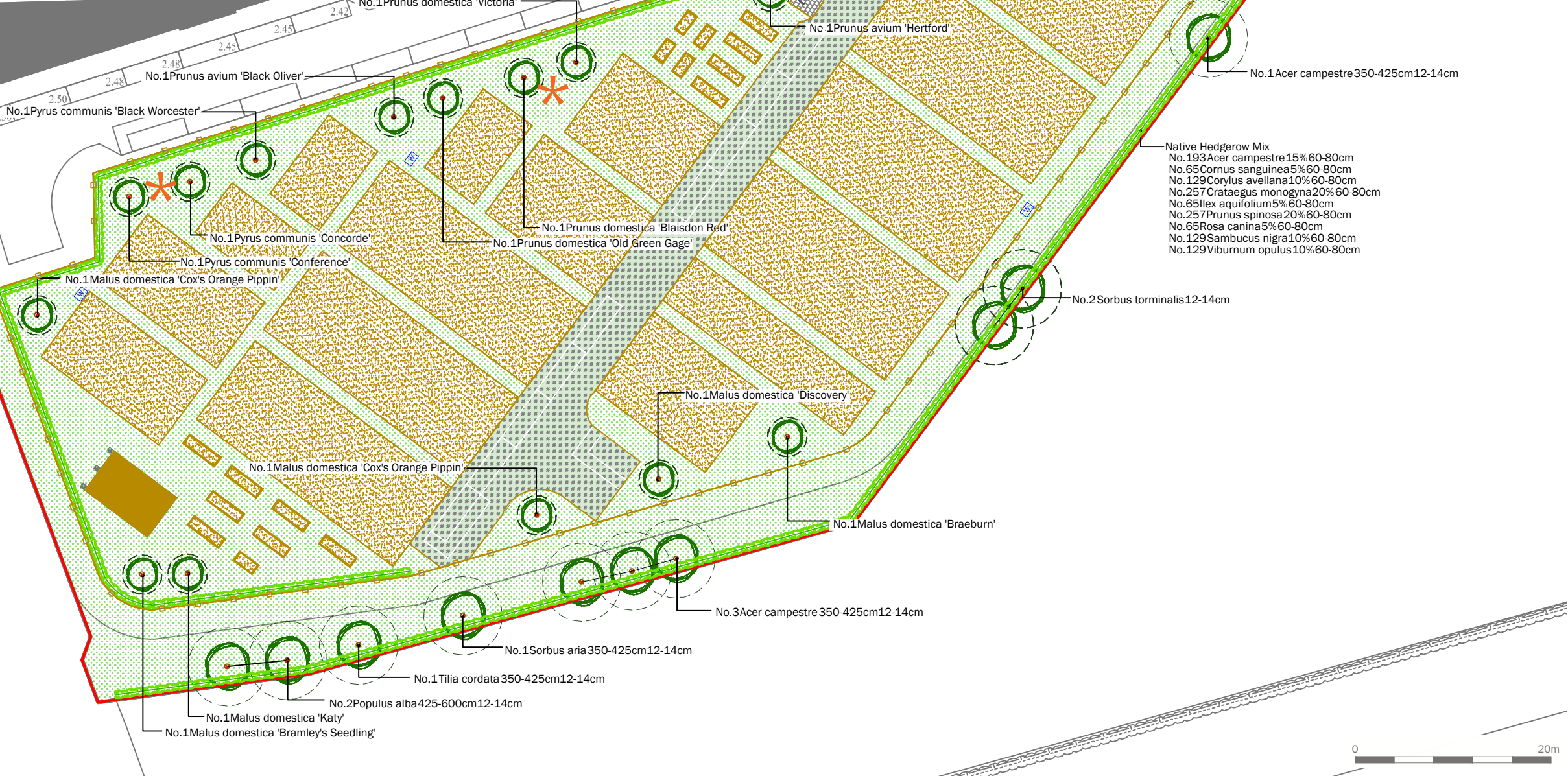
Mown Grass Pathways to Divide Allotment Plots



Raised Timber Planting Beds



Orchard Planting



Site Boundary

Proposed Tree Planting
Mature Canopy Illustrated

Proposed Hedgerow Planting

Proposed Amenity Grass

Allotment Plot

Reinforced Grass
Product: Terram Bodpave 40 or similar approved

Concrete Slab Paving

Cycle Stand

Chain Link Fencing and Gates
1.8m high with 130x130mm Hedgehog holes ever 50m
along base of fence

Water Trough

Timber Raised Planters

Bat Barn and Allotment Store
To ecologists specification

Indicative Bee Hive Locations
Exact number and location to be determined by a
professional Beekeeper.

3 CDM

A risk assessment has been carried out on this design. Residual risks following this process are listed below. A copy of the full Design Risk Register is also available on request from EDP.

- Soft landscaping implementation within a construction environment (across the site);
- Installing trees (across the site); and
- Works adjacent to existing/proposed highways (across the site).

For further guidance, refer to HSE Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

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purpose of issue PLANNING			
b	Updated to revised redline and ecologist comments	31-01-2022	LCH
a	Updates to comments	14-12-2022	LCH
-	Original - Draft for comment	04-01-2022	LCH
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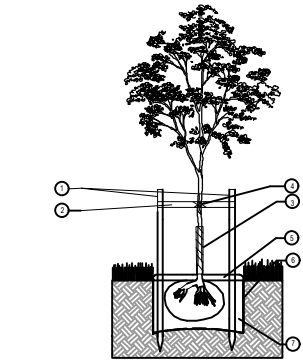
client
Copperfield Land and Planning

project title
Farmhouse Triangle, Hunts Grove

drawing title
Detailed Allotment Proposals

Sheet 1 of 2

date	31 JANUARY 2022	drawn by	LCH
drawing number	edp7343_d002b	checked	DR
scale	1:500 @ A3	QA	RB



Tree Pit Detail A - Trees to be planted in Open Space

1&2. 2x tanalised timber tree stake 2m, 75mm Ø and crossbar driven into backfilled pit to provide support to the tree.

3. Clear spiral guard to be fitted to trunk to protect against animal browsing.

4. Use 2x Tree Tie GLB25A with GLPFA spacer sleeve or similar to secure tree to support post.

5. 50mm deep bark mulch layer to be spread evenly over a circular area 1000mm Ø around the tree to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.

6. Excavate tree pit to sufficient size to accommodate free root ball. Loosen any compaction in base of excavated pit to aid drainage. The tree should be planted at a depth where the root flare is still visible just breaching the soil surface following backfilling.

7. Backfill tree pit with subsoil and topsoil excavated from pit. If this is regarded as of sufficient quality to promote the healthy establishment of the tree, if either the top soil or sub soil excavated from the pit is of poor quality then soil ameliorants may be used sparingly or imported topsoil compliant with BS3882 should be used.

Immediately after planting, water the tree, saturating the tree pit to field capacity.

The notes above are intended as a basic guide only. For further guidance on tree planting refer to BS 8545:2014 Section 10.

Products suggested in italics above are available from Green Blue Urban (<http://greenblueurban.com/>)

Tree Planting Program

Trees to be planted between October and March.

A full young tree management programme with budgetary provision should be in place for all planting schemes. This management programme should be in place for at least 5 years. Between the months of March and October monthly visits should be made to inspect tree specimens, and correct irrigation carried out in line with management information provided. Trees should be watered to recommended field capacity percentage, and not allowed to drop below the permanent wilting point percentage where risk of failure is likely. Tree monitoring frequency should be increased accordingly in periods of hot weather.

Tree Maintenance and Management During 5 Year Establishment Period

Immediately following planting, the tree should be watered thoroughly. Following this, and with regard to prevailing weather conditions, newly planted trees should be watered regularly during periods of dry weather. If the tree pit has been specified with an irrigation pipe, this should be used as the primary method of watering. If no irrigation pipe is specified, the square metre of ground around the tree should be soaked to field capacity (refer to BS 8545:2014 for further detail) by surface watering. Watering frequency is more important than quantity to prevent the root ball of the newly planted tree from drying out.

All trees are fitted with protective guards to prevent animal damage. These should be checked regularly to ensure they remain in place and are providing adequate protection against the animals in the area. If damage to trees from browsing by animals still occurs additional measures may be required.

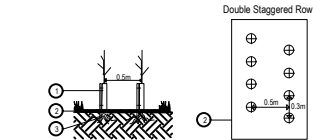
A formal assessment of young tree health and development should be carried out annually by a qualified arborist who will be able to advise on solutions should any problems be picked up. During this assessment any stakes and ties should be checked to ensure they are providing support but not damaging the tree and that the tree is still firmly seated in the ground. If the tree has become loose in the ground the soil around the base should be re-firmed and stakes and ties adjusted accordingly.

The mulched area around the base of the tree should be kept clear of competing vegetation and weeds at all times.

Tree stakes and ties should be removed once the tree has established a strong enough root system to support itself, likely to be 1-2 years after planting. Strimmer guards should remain in place until the end of the 5 year establishment, with adjustments or segments added as necessary to facilitate tree growth. Tree guards should only be removed if they are beginning to restrict tree growth or if it is felt the risk of damage has significantly reduced due to strong tree growth and development or changes in the surrounding environment.

Formative pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 as required throughout the five year establishment period.

For further guidance on tree maintenance during establishment refer to BS 8545:2014 Section 11.



Native Hedgerow Planting Detail

1. Tubex shrub shelter with supporting cane or stake or similar approved.

2. 2m wide biodegradable weed mat roll pegged down with biodegradable pegs along line of hedgerow to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.

3. Whip to be notch planted following clearance of any existing vegetation.

Immediately after planting, water the whip, saturating the ground around its base to field capacity.

For further general guidance on planting refer to BS8545:2014 Section 10 and BS4428:1989 Section 9.

Products suggested in italics above are available from Tubex (<http://www.tubex.com/>).

Whip Maintenance and Management During 5 Year Establishment Period

Immediately following planting, the whip should be watered thoroughly. Following this, and with regard to prevailing weather conditions, newly planted whips should be watered regularly during periods of dry weather. When watering, the square meter of ground around the whip should be soaked to field capacity (refer to BS8545:2014 for further detail) by surface watering. Watering frequency is more important than quantity to prevent the roots of the newly planted whip from drying out.

All whips are fitted with protective guards to prevent animal damage. These should be checked regularly to ensure they remain in place and are providing adequate protection against the animals in the area. If damage to trees from browsing by animals still occurs, additional measures may be required.

A formal assessment of areas of whip planting should be carried out annually by a qualified arborist who will be able to advise on solutions should any problems be picked up. During this assessment, any guards and canes/stakes should be checked to ensure they are providing protection but not damaging the developing whip and that its roots are still firmly seated in the ground. If the whip has become loose in the ground, the soil around the base should be re-firmed and guards adjusted accordingly.

The space above the mulch mat around the whip should be kept clear of competing vegetation and weeds at all times.

The shrub shelter/guard should be removed once the whip has established a strong enough root system to support itself and has begun to grow strongly clear of the top of the shelter/guard, likely to be 1-2 years after planting. Biodegradable mulch mats can remain in place indefinitely.

Formative pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS3998 as required during the first 5 years to ensure the desired form is achieved.

For further guidance on whip and tree maintenance during establishment refer to BS8545:2014 Section 11.

Planting Schedule

Trees

Number	Common Name	Species	Girth	Height	Specification	Density
5	Common Maple	Acer campestre	12-14cm	350-425cm	RB :Heavy Standard :Clear Stem min. 200	Counted
1		Malus domestica 'Braeburn'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
1	Apple 'Bramley's Seedling'	Malus domestica 'Bramley's Seedling'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
2	Apple 'Cox's Orange Pippin'	Malus domestica 'Cox's Orange Pippin'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
1	Apple 'Discovery'	Malus domestica 'Discovery'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
1		Malus domestica 'Katy'			Maiden :MM106 :BR	Counted
1		Morus nigra 'Chelsea'			Maiden :BR	Counted
3	White poplar	Populus alba	12-14cm	425-600cm	Extra Heavy Standard :Clear Stem min. 200 :RB	Counted
1		Prunus avium 'Black Oliver'			Maiden :Colt :BR	Counted
1		Prunus avium 'Hertford'			Maiden :Colt :BR	Counted
1		Prunus domestica 'Balsdon Red'			Maiden :St. Julien A :BR	Counted
1		Prunus domestica 'Old Green Gage'			Maiden :Colt :BR	Counted
1	Plum 'Victoria'	Prunus domestica 'Victoria'			Maiden :St. Julien A :BR	Counted
1		Pyrus communis 'Black Worcester'			Maiden :Qunice A :BR	Counted
1		Pyrus communis 'Concorde'			Maiden :Qunice A :BR	Counted
1	Pear 'Conference'	Pyrus communis 'Conference'			Maiden :Qunice A :BR	Counted
3	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	12-14cm	350-425cm	RB :Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
3	Wild Service Tree	Sorbus torminalis	12-14cm		RB :Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
2	Littleleaf linden	Tilia cordata	12-14cm	350-425cm	RB :Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200	Counted
Total :31						

Hedges

Number	Common Name	Species	Height	Specification	Density
436	Common Maple	Acer campestre	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
146	Common Dogwood	Cornus sanguinea	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
291	Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
581	Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
146	Common Holly	Ilex aquifolium	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
581	Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
146	Dog Rose	Rosa canina	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
291	Common Elder	Sambucus nigra	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
291	Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus	60-80cm	Branched :1+1 :B	0.3Cfr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset
Total :2909					

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Sheet 2 of 2

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