

Tree Pit Detail B - Trees to be planted within 3m of Hard Sufaces and/or Services

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

2. *RootRain Metro* irrigation system or similar. Place around top of root ball and nail to supporting stake ensuring filler cap finishes slightly above mulch level.

3. *ReRoot* root barrier with root deflecting ribs installed between tree root ball and hard surfaces/services where there is a risk of root damage as the tree grows outward. **As a general rule root barriers should be installed in locations where hard surfaces and/or services are located within four metres of the tree stem.** Install closer to the paving/service than the tree, to allow space for the tree roots to grow into the space available, with the ribs facing the tree. Note this may mean not placing the barrier within the tree pit, but further away within its own trench. Root barriers must extend a minimum of 2m lengthways beyond the expected canopy of the mature tree. The top of the root barrier should be set as close to the soil surface as possible without being visible.

4. 50mm square galvanized wire mesh bent in circle 320mm Ø and nailed to tree stake to protect tree from damage by people and animals. Bottom of mesh should be 300mm above ground level to allow strimmer guard to be fitted and prevent litter and grass/weeds building up around the base of the tree. Top of mesh should be below the first lateral branch.

5. Use 2x Tree Tie *GL8254* with *GLPFA* spacer sleeve or similar to secure tree to support post.

6. 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.

7. Excavate tree pit to sufficient size to accommodate tree 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.

8. 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 off poor quality then soil ameliorants may be used sparingly or imported topsoil compliant with **BS3882** should be used.

9. *Strimmer guard* by Arbortech or similar to be fitted around base of tree to protect from damage by grass maintenance machinery primarily but also to provide an additional layer of defense against animal browsing.

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/) and Arbortech (www.arbortech.co.uk)

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 and 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.

Hedgerow Planting Detail

1. Tubex shrub shelter with supporting cane or stake.

2. Tubex 1m wide biodegradable Jute/Hessain Fibric roll pegged down with supplied biodegradable plastic 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.

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

Whip planting only to take place between November and March

Products suggested in italics above are available from Green Blue Urban (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 BS **8545:2014** 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 fabric can remain in place indefinitely.

Formative pruning should be carried out in accordance with **BS 3998** as required during the first five years to ensure the desired form is achieved.

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

Ongoing Hedgerow Maintenance and Management

- Allow whips to reach desired height before trimming
- Maintain weed-free area around trees and whips, minimum diameter from stem, using mulch mats
- Any dead or dying plants to be replaced during the winter season (November to March)
- Re-firm any plants loosened by frost heave, wind rock or vandalism by treading around the base
- Watering to be undertaken regularly during the summer months and as required in the first five years following planting, to achieve successful plant establishment;
- Ameliorants to be added as necessary to amenity hedgerows and in accordance with the on-going maintenance above
- Shrub shelters/guards to be removed after two years to facilitate further growth and management
- Ideally hedges should be cut to form an 'A' shape, allowing light to reach the lower branches, which leads to a healthier and stronger hedge, whilst also offering a better habitat for wildlife and shelter for livestock;
- Native hedges are generally cut to a height of between 2 and 3m in sections on a three year rotation to allow fruit and berries to develop and remain as a food source for birds through the winter;
- Amenity hedges are to be maintained between a height of 1 and 1.5m, trimmed as required.

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Proposed Material Key:

- 43.19 — Existing Site Levels
- + 42.50 — Approx. proposed levels
- FFL:43.07 — Approx. proposed Finished Floor Levels. To be confirmed by Engineer.
- Indicates approx. area of existing highway to be prepared to receive new shared surface.
- Dashed lines indicates re-routing of unregistered informal footpath. Footpath to be of same material finish as shared surface, but demarcated to distinguish intended use.
- Dashed lines indicates approx. location of existing unregistered informal footpath. Existing route to be connected up to point of new formal footpath.
- Denotes 1800mm hit & miss timber fence.
- Denotes 1350mm high hit & miss timber fence.
- Denotes 1800x1800mm timber close board privacy screen.
- Denotes 900mm high Ball Top railings.
- Denotes 2100mm high face brickwork boundary wall, colour to match proposed units & in accordance with engineers design & specification.
- Denotes 215mm wide brickwork retaining wall at rear of plots hit & miss timber fence, fixed the inner face of the retaining wall, to ensure overall 2600mm high wall, in accordance with engineers design & specification.
- Denotes 450mm high face brickwork dwarf wall, colour to match proposed units & in accordance with engineers design & specification.
- Denotes 450mm high face brickwork dwarf wall, with ball top railing on top, colour to match proposed units & in accordance with engineers design & specification.
- Denotes provision for integral bat boxes. For exact details please refer to Hawkswood Ecology Report dated July 2018.
- B B B — Approx. Bin Location within curtilage of dwelling
- Denotes areas of tarmacadam to roads & car parking spaces
- Denotes paths within curtilage of dwellings and paved area to rear garden, concrete slip resistant paving slabs
- Denotes areas of turfed grass to front gardens.Selected landscaping, if any, to be confirmed by client.
- Denotes areas of turfed grass to rear gardens.
- Shed — Denotes provision for 2000x2000mm robust treated timber framed shed, providing 2x1500mm space for 2no. bicycles with 2no Sheffield type steel framed bike racks and 1m2 garden storage space. All to be bolted down to concrete base. Door to be fitted with a security lock, in compliance with BS3621.
- Denotes provision for outside drying rotary line in rear gardens.
- Indicates provision for Bin Store Collection Point. Concrete Finish. Store size to be sufficient to accommodate 4no. dwellings refuse, in accordance with local authority collection requirements.
- Indicates finish for proposed informal stone / dust path at rear of plot gardens, to maintain access for Llygad yr Haul
- Denotes 1800mm high close boarded timber gate, to match and marry in with timber fencing.
- Existing Tree / shrub Please see Tree report from David Rice Forestry for further details.
- Denotes approx. area of root protection zone. Please see Tree report from David Rice Forestry for further details.
- Native hedging whips-Crataegous Monogyna (Hawthorn)-Euronymus Europe (European Spindle)-Rosa Canina (Dog Rose)- Corylus Avellana (Hazel)-Lexus Awuifolium (Holly)-Viburnam Opulas (Gueter Rose)

IPLAN ARCHITECTURE

kwic Building Together

Tai Tarian

AS BUILT

revision
a | red & blue ownership lines removed at the request of Ipa_16.04.2020
b | bird/bat boxes added to plots1-3-5 at the request of Ipa_11.05.2020
c | 1.80m fence and gates added to rear gardens plot 2-3_30.05.2020
d | POS annotated to include ref: P2018/0824_12.10.2020

project	drawing	date
LLYS WERN II, WAUNCEIRCH, NEATH	PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT	MARCH 2020
client	**drawing no.**	**scale**
TAI TARIAN - KWIC LTD (KEEBLE WHELAN INTEGRTAED CONSTRUCTION)	19.205.20d	200 @ A1

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