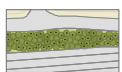
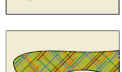


Proposed Specimen Trees and Shrub Planting					
Quantity	Common Name	Species	Girth	Height	Specification
7	Honey locust	Gleditsia triacanthos	14-16	400-450	RB; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 breaks
7	Grey alder	Alnus incana	14-16	400-450	RB; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks
4	Broad-leaved whitebeam	Sorbus latifolia	14-16	400-450	RB; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 breaks
3	Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima	14-16	400-450	RB; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks

Bands of low maintenance rough grassland (minimum 2m in width) to be sown with a tussocky grassland mix (Emorsgate Mix EM10 or similar) to enhance the grassland resource of the site following development, and soften boundary lines. Grass mix to be sown immediately adjacent to proposed thicket, and trees.

Selected standard trees will break up the visual mass and provide seasonal interest and different biodiversity advantages. Species to include: Ailanthus altissima, Alnus incana, Gleditsia triacanthos, and Sorbus latifolia
Mixed native thicket planting is proposed to screen and filter views of the built form.

Mixed Native Thicket						
Transplants	Form	Size	Height (cm)	Clear Stem	Root condition	Spacing
Corylus avellane (Hazel)	Transplants		80-100		B	1m centres To be planted in groups of 3-7 of the same species. Not on a regular grid.
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)			100-125		B	
Ilex aquifolium (Holly)		5L	100		C	
Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)			100-125		B	
Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)			100-125		B	
Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)			100-125		B	
Sorbus devoniensis (Devon Whitebeam)			100-125		B	
Frangula alnus (Alder Blackthorn)			80-100		B	
Sambucus nigra (Elder)			60-80		B	
Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose)			60-80		B	
Euonymus europaeus (Spindle)			60-80		B	
Rosa canina (Dog Rose)			60-80		B	

-  Site Boundary (0.83 ha)
-  Existing Vegetation to be Retained
-  Existing Trees to be Retained
-  Existing Hardstanding to be Retained
-  Existing Roadway to be Retained
-  Existing Built Form
-  Existing Raised Structural Built Form (Conveyor Belts)
-  Existing Structure (Esp Fan and Stack) to be Demolished
-  Proposed Development
-  Proposed Hardstanding
-  Proposed Specimen Trees
-  Proposed Mixed Native Thicket
-  Proposed Seed Mix for Coastal or Green Roof (Flora 11 Seed Mix or equivalent). Species to include Kidney Vetch (Anthyllis vulneraria) and other legumes (Fabaceae), Figwort (Scrophulariaceae) and Mint (Lamiaceae) families.

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 BS3998 as required throughout the 5 year establishment period. For further guidance on tree maintenance during establishment refer to BS8545:2014 Section 11.

Tree Pit Detail

- 2x tanalised timber tree stakes 2m, 75mm Ø driven into backfilled pit to provide support to the tree.
- 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.
- Tubex Treeguard Mesh Roll or similar approved, 12mm mesh roll cut to size and bent in circle 320mm Ø and tied 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.
- Use 2x Tree Ties GLB25A with GLPFA spacer sleeves or similar to secure tree to support post.
- 75mm deep bark mulch layer to be spread evenly over a circular area 1000mm Ø around the tree to prevent weed growth and retain moisture. Alternatively, a suitable mulch mat can be used covering the same area.

6. 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.

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. Top soil installed to a depth no greater than 300mm below finished ground level.

8. 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 BS8545:2014 Section 10. Products suggested in italics above are available from Green Blue Urban (<http://greenblueurban.com/>) and Arbortech (www.arbortech.co.uk).

