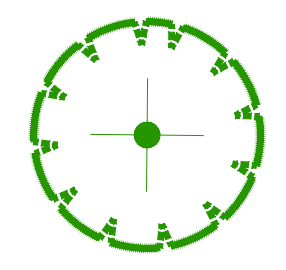




New tree (rowan)

New trees (rowan)

9nr. New tree - 3-4m
Sorbus aucuparia
Sheerwater Seedling
(rowan)



Individual Tree Planting Specification

Plant Handling at Site

Unloading and temporary storage

The contractor shall ensure that the young trees from the nursery should ensure that the trees are unloaded from the lorry in a speedy and efficient manner. A full quality check should take place at the time of unloading. Any defects or breakages should be reported to the dispatching nursery immediately. Trees that do not meet the specification or are otherwise unsatisfactory or damaged should be rejected and returned.

Rootballed or containerized trees shall be lowered intact from the delivery vehicle and shall not be dropped onto the ground, as this can cause damage to the root system.

The time that trees are held in temporary storage should be kept to a minimum. The storage area should be specific for that purpose. The site should be isolated from areas where there is the potential for contamination from other stored materials on neighbouring sites or damage from vehicles.

Planting

Considerations Below Ground

The planting pit position and rooting location will be reviewed by the contractor and any issues reported to the site manager for discussion with the client.

When digging the pit the base of the tree pit should remain undisturbed unless there are specific problems such as poor drainage, soil smearing or pans resulting from pit construction which need to be rectified.

The backfill medium used should be as close as possible in texture and structure to the soil excavated from the tree pit. Ideally the soil dug from the excavated pit should be used as the backfill medium.

Topsoil should not be used below the depth of the original topsoil layer.

An approved below-ground irrigation system should be used to aid establishment.

Considerations above ground

Prior to placing the tree within the pit the tree stake used should be driven into the ground to a sufficient depth to provide full support for the tree.

The ties and support system should be attached as recommended by the manufacturer. The support system should be no higher than one third the height of the tree being planted.

The length of time for which this support system is left in place should be assessed during the initial and on-going maintenance of the landscape area. All support systems should be removed as soon as possible.

Mulches are beneficial to transplanting success and should be used. The root flare and the base of the stem should be maintained free from mulch. The tree should be irrigated before mulch is applied. A mulch depth of 50 mm to 100 mm is required. The mulch should be an organic based material such as composted bark or similar.

Planting the tree

NOTE Planting depth is critical to transplanting success. Planting too deep is often identified as a common cause of failure. The root flare of the newly planted tree should be clearly visible at the soil surface. It should not be buried by excess soil or mulch. Where root flare should be revealed at the time of planting.

If a rootballed tree has used the hessian, twine and the wire cage should be loosened. If wire encircles the stem diameter as part of the wire cage of the rootball, this should be cut and removed. If a containerised tree has been used all pot/bag materials should be removed and disposed of.

Any minor branch damage should be removed by pruning, ensuring that any branch removal does not include the branch collar attachment.

At no time should trees at the planting site be left with their root systems exposed or vulnerable to drying out.

The planting pit should be no deeper than the existing rootball or container depth.

Tree pit sides should not have compacted, glazed or smeared sides from digging. Sides of a planting pit that have been smeared or smoothed during excavation should be scarified.

Tree pits should have a diameter at least 75 mm greater than that of the root system. During excavation of the tree pit the soil dug should be placed to one side separating topsoil and subsoil as far as is practical.

The tree's root system should be wetted prior to planting.

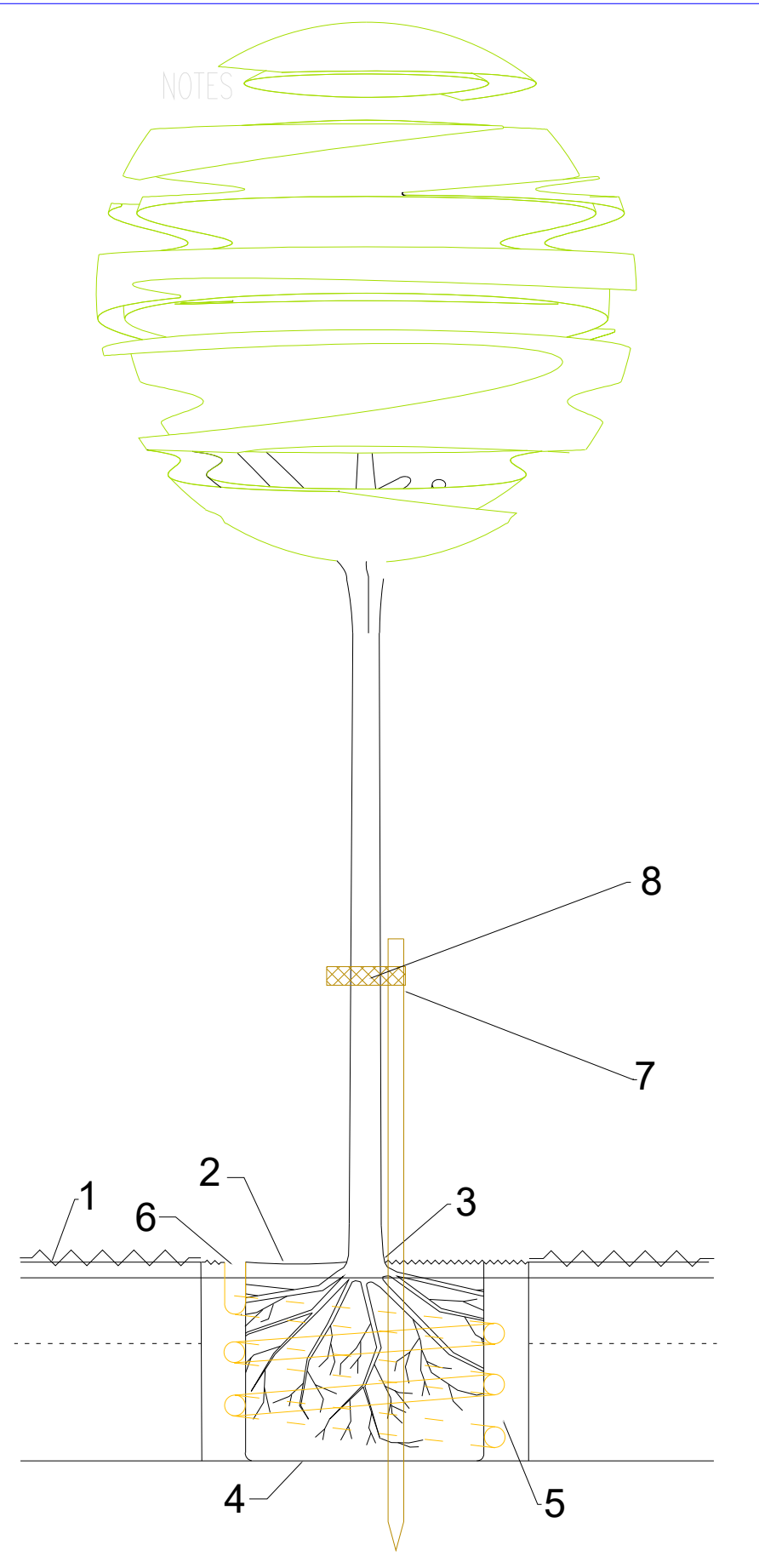
The tree should be planted at the correct depth taking into account the position of the root flare and the finished level. Allowance should be made for settling of the soil after planting.

Backfill should be added gradually in layers of 150 mm to 230 mm depth, ensuring the tree is held upright. At each stage the fill should be firmed in to eliminate all air pockets under and around the root system, but with care being taken not to excessively compact the soil.

The final layer of backfilling should not be consolidated, but should be of a sufficient depth to allow for settlement and mulching.

Immediately after planting, the tree pit should be saturated to field capacity

At this point the tree support system should be used.



Key

1. Existing Ground Level
2. Tree pit surface area as large as possible, with organic mulch layer
3. Root Flare
4. Base of tree pit undisturbed unless drainage problems are apparent
5. Backfill replicating existing topsoil/subsoil profile.
6. Irrigation pipe
7. Single stake system (no higher than one third tree height)
8. Tree Block and tie as agreed with client

Initial Issue			
Rev	A	m	e

Client
MOTTS FIELD

Project
PLAYZONE

Drawing
LANDSCAPE PLAN



Drawn	NJM	Date	10-03-25	Scales	1:200
Checked		Plot No	01	Prelim	Check

Job No	Drawing No	Rev
	MCA-MUK3386-06	C