



PLANTING NOTES

General Notes

All planting is to be carried out in accordance with the latest editions of the following British Standards (or subsequent revisions):

BS 3936 (Nursery Stock)
BS 4428 (General Landscape Operations)
BS 5837 (Trees in Relation to Construction)
BS 4043 (Transplanting Root-Balled Trees)
BS 8549 (Establishment of Young Trees)

Plants to be supplied in good condition, true to form and type, with strong root systems and free from pests, disease, or damage. No substitutions shall be made without prior written agreement.

Soil Preparation and Improvement

- All planting beds to receive imported topsoil (minimum 450mm depth) in accordance with BS 3882:2015, multi-purpose grade.
- Incorporate PAS 100 compost at a rate of 50L/m² (approx. 25% by volume) prior to planting. Soil to be lightly cultivated to blend in compost, break clods, and remove stones/debris >50mm.
- Allow for additional cultivation to decompact any areas affected by construction traffic.
- Tree pits to be minimum 1m x 1m x 750mm or as detailed. Where possible, backfill tree pits with excavated topsoil, mixed with compost and a slow-release fertiliser at 70g/m² (e.g. bonemeal or Osmocote CRF).

Plant Handling and Setting Out
- Protect all plants on site from drying out, frost, and wind.
- Do not plant during frozen, waterlogged, or drought conditions.
- Set out plants in accordance with planting plan. Planting densities and positions to be confirmed on site by the Landscape Architect.
- All bare-root and container-grown plants to be planted immediately on delivery, or heeled in temporarily if delayed.
- Apply water to rootballs during planting, ensuring full root contact with surrounding soil. Avoid air pockets.

Tree Planting and Support
- Trees to be double-staked with crossbar and adjustable rubber tie. Stake height to be one-third of tree height above ground.
- Where trees are supplied root-balled or with underground guyring, method to be agreed prior to planting.
- All trees to be watered thoroughly at planting and mulched with 75mm well-composted bark mulch over a 1m diameter circle.

Shrub and Herbaceous Planting
- Excavate planting holes to twice the diameter of the rootball and equal depth. Break up base and sides of holes prior to planting.
- Apply slow-release fertiliser around each plant at 35-50g per plant unless otherwise noted.
- After planting, lightly firm soil around rootballs and water in thoroughly.
- Finish with 50mm layer of ornamental bark mulch to all beds, keeping mulch away from plant stems.

Grass and Wildflower Establishment
- Wildflower areas to be seeded on prepared low-fertility soil at 5g/m² using specified seed mix. Remove all topsoil if nutrient levels are excessive.
- Mown lawns to be turfed with cultivated grade turf and laid on minimum 150mm topsoil. Water in immediately and maintain through establishment.

Maintenance and Establishment (12 months)
- Contractor to maintain planting for 12 months post-planting unless otherwise agreed.
- Maintenance to include:
- Watering as required to ensure successful establishment.
- Weed control by hand or spot treatment. No blanket spraying permitted.
- Replacement of failures at end of season.
- Light formative pruning of shrubs and trees to remove dead or crossing wood.
- Mulch to be topped up as required to maintain a consistent depth.



Acer campestre

A. campestre is a medium-sized deciduous tree with a compact bushy crown. Leaves with 5 blunt lobes, turning yellow or red in the autumn. Flowers small, green, forming typical winged maple fruits.

Corylus avellana (multi-stemmed)

Rounded leaves turning yellow in autumn, and yellow male catkins in early spring, followed by edible nuts in autumn.

Ilex aquifolium 'JD van Tol'

A small evergreen tree producing a crown which has regular pyramidal form with purple young shoots. Leaves ovate, almost spineless, glossy dark green. Flowers small, dull white; berries large and abundant, bright red.

Amelanchier 'Robin Hill'

Amelanchier are small tough deciduous trees with showy white flowers in early spring, red to purple fruits and often good autumn colour.

Tilia x europea

A large, deciduous tree reaching over 30m. The asymmetric heart-shaped leaves are green turning yellow in autumn. Highly fragrant flowers in summer are cream-green but scarcely visible. In the winter, the young, bare twigs are red-bronze.

Sorbus intermedia

A medium-sized deciduous tree with a broad, dense canopy. Leaves are broadly oval, deeply lobed and dark green. Clusters of white flowers in spring are followed by red berries in autumn.

Quercus robur

A large, deciduous tree potentially reaching a mature height of between 20 to 40m in height, with a magnificent broad crown and strong branches beneath. Dark green, rounded and lobed foliage, smooth at the edges, turns reddish-brown in autumn.

Quantity	Species	Girth / Size	Form
11	Amelanchier arborea 'Robin Hill'	2.0-2.5m	Multistem
7	Ilex aquifolium J. C. van Tol	14-16cm	Standard
3	Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'	14-16cm	Standard
4	Tilia europaea Pallida	14-16cm	Standard
7	Quercus robur	14-16cm	Standard
10	Sorbus intermedia	14-16cm	Standard

General notes:
1. Only figured dimensions are to be worked from.
2. Contractors must check all dimensions on site.
3. Discrepancies must be reported to the Landscape architect before proceeding.
4. Not suitable for construction unless stated below.
5. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Architect's drawings, specifications and other Consultant's information.

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PROJECT	CLIENT	SCALE A1	n/a	DRAWING	TREES
SCALE A3	n/a	TITLE	0373 - NDLD - L - 3005	STATUS	PLANNING
DATE	04/11/2025 <th>DRAWN BY</th> <td>ND</td> <th>REVISION</th> <td>01</td>	DRAWN BY	ND	REVISION	01