

SOFTWARES SPECIFICATION

STANDARDS OF WORKMANSHIP
All works are to be carried out in accordance with British Standards:

- BS 4428: 1989 - Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations (excludes hard surfaces) or any amendments thereto;
- BS 3936-1: 1992 Nursery Stock. Specification for trees & shrubs, or any amendments thereto;
- BS 4043:1989 - Planting Bare Root Trees (General Guidance), or any amendments thereto;
- BS 3882:2015 - Specification for Topsoil (general purpose category), or any amendments thereto.
- BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations.

Prior to commencement of works, the contractor must be familiar with the exact location of any underground services and maintenance points.

All planting areas are to be maintained weed free for the duration of contract period, until handed over to the client and/or in accordance with any maintenance agreement post completion.

PROVENANCE: Wherever possible, all plants supplied shall be of British provenance, indigenous to the area and fully hardened off. Plant material shall only be imported if unavailable in the UK. Contractor to provide details of the origin of all plant material and details of the nursery which supplies the plants. All plant material to be tagged and clearly identified for use on the project.

PLANTS: Plant handling at the nursery and during transit up to delivery shall be in accordance with British Standards.

Plants are to be healthy and exemplar specimens of their species, free from all pests and disease, with good fibrous root systems, free from damage & shall be accompanied by appropriate plant health certification.

All plants to conform to BS 3936. Bundles (bare root) or pots to be clearly labelled with species and size. Sizes stated in the schedule are minimum sizes. Any changes to the plant species or specifications must be approved by prior to planting

PLANTING SEASON: All planting to be carried out in the first planting season. Bare root stock is to be planted between October - March. Autumn planting is preferable, as it usually results in better transplant establishment, due to plants being dormant.

GROUND PREPARATION: Planning ahead will ensure that newly planted hedgerows have the best chance of successful establishment and healthy longevity. The preparation of the ground, prior to planting is best done ahead of planting, so that planting in the autumn and winter months.

Where there is an existing grass crop, there may be a need to prepare the planting line by undertaking a regular mowing or plough along the line to suppress grass and weed growth.

TOPSOIL GENERALLY: Existing site won topsoil to be used where quality and suitability has been agreed with the client in advance of planting. Handling and storage of topsoil to be in accordance with the landscape specification. Provide as necessary imported topsoil to make up any deficiency of existing topsoil on site and to complete the work. Import topsoil to BS 3882:2015 - General Purpose Grade.

Do not use topsoil which has been contaminated with subsoil, rubbish, oil based products or other material toxic to plant life. Dispose of any contaminated waste in accordance with current waste disposal, CDM and Health and Safety Regulations

CARE OF TRANSPLANTS PRIOR TO PLANTING: Transplants should be planted out as soon as practically possible after delivery. Where this is not possible, the transplants should be heeled in, by placing the roots into a sheltered trench, away from direct sunlight and out of the wind and covering with firmed soil. This is essential to ensure that the transplants do not dry out, freeze or become exposed to sunlight.

When ready to begin planting, ensure that the transplants are kept in a plastic bag to prevent the roots drying out and becoming exposed to light. It is essential that the roots are kept moist and dark as even a brief period of exposure could damage the transplants. When planting on warmer days, it can be helpful to dunk the roots in water prior to putting them into the bag, however it is important to not keep them in the water for an extended period, as this can damage the roots.

HEDGEROW PLANTING: Planting a double staggered row by cutting a slit or notch in the ground and holding it open with a spade whilst the roots of the plant are carefully inserted and spread downwards.

A double staggered row of plants produces a dense solid hedge with suitable stems for laying, using 6 plants per metre, in two rows about 40cm apart. Transplants in each row should be set at 30cm to 40cm apart. The transplants should be planted at the same depth as they were in the nursery and the soil must be firmed well in around the roots. Any damaged or dead saplings should be removed during planting.

Where rabbits may be a problem, individual biodegradable spiral rabbit guards are recommended. A line of protective fencing is also recommended where grazing livestock are present or where there is an anticipated heavy footfall. Install the fencing with at least a 1m easement to either side of the newly planted hedgerow.

HEDGEROW MAINTENANCE: Aftercare: For the first few years the hedgerow plants should be kept free of weeds. Weed control and moisture conservation can also be achieved with the use of a mulching with bark chippings, straw, or sheep's wool. Grass and weeds within the planting area should be controlled by applications of a suitable herbicide, as necessary, for the first five seasons, with one application in early spring and, if necessary, a second application in mid to late summer. Weeding is critical to the quick establishment of hedgerows by limiting the number of plants the hedge plants must compete with. Avoid using mechanical means, such as strimming, when working close to the trees, as there is risk of damaging the young trees. Check any retained rabbit guards, repairing or replacing as necessary.

Cutting can be carried out from the end of September to the beginning March, avoiding the breeding season of birds. However, we strongly recommend that wherever possible, hedgerow cutting takes place in January or February, to ensure that as much food remains available for wildlife as possible. Hedgerows should not be trimmed when there is a hard frost or during the spring flush.

To achieve environmental benefits and to manage the hedgerows for health and longevity, cutting to different heights, rather than trimming back to the same point, allows hedges to increase in height and width by several centimetres at each cut, encouraging a dense, healthy hedgerow. The timing of cutting operations across the site should also be varied to ensure that, at not point in time, all the hedgerows have been cut back, leaving sufficient habitat and food available for local fauna.

Hedgerows should be cut in one of the following ways:

- no more than 1 year in 3 between 1 September and 28 February - leave at least two-thirds of hedges untrimmed each year;
- no more than 1 year in 2 between 1 January and 28 February - leave at least one-half of hedges untrimmed each year;
- gap up any length of hedge with more than 10% gaps within the first 2 years

Cutting should occur on a three-year rotation. This is beneficial to wildlife as many hedgerows tree species flower and fruit on second year wood providing valuable nectar and food sources for pollinators and birds.

Frequent trimming at the same height is damaging to the structure of a hedge. We therefore recommend that incremental cutting, which involves increasing the width and height of the hedge with each cut. Cutting a hedge 10cm higher/wider every cutting avoids causing structural damage to the hedge and allows second year wood for flowering and fruiting.

- If cutting every 3 years, it will take 30 years for a hedge in this cutting regimen to get 1m taller/wider.
- If cutting every 2 years, it will take 20 years to gain 1m in height/width.
- Even if cutting every year, it will take a decade before the hedge has gained 1m in height/width.

TREE PLANTING: It is recommended that at tree pit is dug to ensure the health and longevity of the tree. Where necessary, increase planting pit dimensions to ensure that tree pits are at least 75mm deeper and 150mm wider than root system when fully spread. Plant trees upright in centre of pit and with root flare planted at surface level. Where applicable, tree stakes to be pressure treated timber with recycled rubber tie with flexible adjustment.

STAKING & PROTECTION: Establish the position of a timber stake so as to not damage the tree roots. Remove the tree and drive the stake firmly into the soil.

Replace the tree, backfill the pit in 150mm layers. Shake the tree to ensure a thorough distribution of soil through the roots. Tread in the final layers. Attach the tree to the tree stake using a proprietary rubber tie, with spacing device. Attach a Shelterguard tree shelter (or similar approved).

If trees planted are likely to be subjected to grazing by livestock or larger mammals such as deer, it is recommended that wooden tree guards are fitted.

A tree guard should be capable of protecting the trunk of a standard tree against bark stripping by livestock, deer and other wildlife. It must provide sufficient clearance so grazing animals cannot reach within 1m of the stem of the tree. Livestock netting will provide greater protection from rabbits etc.

Tree shelters must be of a size, height and type suitable to the tree or shrub it is designed to protect. The shelter must be adequately supported by a stake or cane and designed to last for at least five years without causing damage to the growing tree. It must be checked regularly while protecting the tree and be removed once the tree becomes established.

Shelterguard Tree Shelter, 600mm (or similar approved) is recommended. If there is a likelihood of deer browsing, a 1.2m shelter is recommended.

MULCHING GENERALLY: After planting, apply a surface layer of organic mulch. 1.5 m diameter bark mulch circle around trees in grassed areas is required at a depth of 75mm and a depth of 75mm is required on all other planting, including shrubs, herbaceous and hedging. The edges to all mulch areas to be defined by a "dip" channel, to demarcate and provide a mowing edge. The dip channel also holds water and retains the bark.

WATERING GENERALLY: Watering is to be carried out as necessary to ensure the successful establishment of all trees, shrubs & grassed areas, once planting has been carried out, though the defects period as per the terms of the contract.

HERBICIDE GENERALLY: Any herbicide used on site shall be of a type approved by and applied in accordance with Pesticide Regulations 1986 and any relevant Codes of Practice issued by DEFRA. Herbicide shall be applied to topsoil to eradicate any weed germination which has occurred either prior to or following cultivation.

Apply all pesticide/herbicide strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, all relevant Local Authority requirements and current CDM regulations observing all precautions. Remove all containers and chemicals from site immediately once they are no longer required.

CHEMICALS GENERALLY: Use only products approved by and applied in accordance with Pesticide Regulations 1986 and any relevant Code of Practice issued by DEFRA and all current Health & Safety legislation, COHSS requirements and CDM regulations. Ensure site operatives are certified. Ensure no chemical products are used in or nearby waterways.

EXISTING TREE ROOT PROTECTION: Soft landscape planting within a RPZ should be approached with caution and minimal-dig methods, such as planting into gaps or notching should be used.

Follow recommendations in BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation on to design, demolition on and construction on - Recommendations: Clause 8 (Siteworks, landscape operations and management).

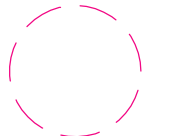
Do not fill above the original ground levels within the RPAs of retained trees and never raise soil levels to leave soil touching a trunk that was previously exposed to the air.

Any cultivation within RPAs should be approached with caution. Avoid the use of heavy machiner. Decomposition measures include forking, spiking, soil auguring etc should be carried out with care to minimise the risk of further damage to roots.

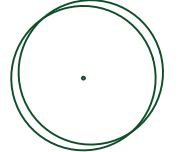
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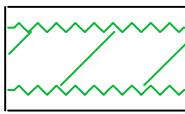
EXISTING TREE



ROOT PROTECTION ZONE



PROPOSED TREE PLANTING
Proposed new tree planting. See Specification for further details.



PROPOSED NATIVE HEDGEROW
NOTE: All species to be safe for horses.

Plant 40-60mm, bare root whips at 400mm centres, double staggered row 400mm between rows. Maintain the hedgerow at a maximum height of 1.5m, trimming on a two to three-year cycle, between November and February, to ensure maximum flower and berry production for wildlife. Lay or coppice as necessary to maintain good habit and form.

Hedgerow species to include (or similar approved) *Carpinus betulus*, *Corlyus avellana*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Crataegus monogyna*, *Maulus sylvestris*, *Rosa canina*, *Rosa rubiginosa*

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE INFORMATION TITLED.

PROPOSED LAYOUTS & TREE LOCATIONS ARE BASED UPON THIRD PARTY SURVEY INFORMATION. THE ACCURACY OF WHICH IS NOT UNDERWRITTEN BY COLLINGTON WINTER LTD.

TREE PLANTING LAYOUTS & SPECIES ARE PROVIDED FOR PRELIMINARY GUIDANCE ONLY. PLANTING POSITIONS SHOULD BE MARKED OUT AND AGREED ON SITE PRIOR TO PLANTING. FOLLOWING SOIL TESTING. WHERE EXISTING TREES OR HEDGEROWS ARE IN-SITU, ENSURE THAT THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA OF THOSE EXISTING TREES IS PROTECTED.

REFER TO ENGINEERS DRAWINGS FOR DETAILED LEVELS, DRAINAGE FORMATION,BUILDUP,RETAINING,STRUCTURES, SERVICES AND SURFACE FINISH DETAILS.

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A FULL WORKING DRAWING

REVISIONS

PLANTING SCHEDULE



TREE PLANTING

Ref	Species	Form	Transplanted	Height/Spread (cm)	Girth (cm)	Root condition	Total
Cap bet	Carpinus betulus	Light Standard	2x	250-300	6 - 8	BR	2
Que rob	Quercus robur	Light Standard	2x	250-300	6 - 8	RB	3



SPECIES RICH HEDGEROW

Ref	Species	Form	Transplanted	Height/Spread (cm)	Root condition	%	Total
Cap bet	Carpinus betulus	Whip	1+1	40 - 60	BR	10%	57
Cor san	Cornus sanguinea	Whip	1+1	40 - 60	BR	5%	27
Cor ave	Corlyus avellana	Whip	1+1	40 - 60	BR	10%	57
Cra mon	Crataegus monogyna	Whip	1+1	40 - 60	BR	60%	334
Mal syl	Malus sylvestris	Whip	1+1	40 - 60	BR	5%	27
Rosa can	Rosa canina	Whip	1+1	40 - 60	BR	5%	27
Rosa rub	Rosa rubiginosa	Whip	1+1	40 - 60	BR	5%	27



1st Floor
23 Bark Street East
BOLTON
BL1 2BQ

+44 (0)1387 378208
+44 (0)7795 261451

www.collingtonwinter.com

Collington Winter Ltd

Mr & Mrs J Sillett

Newlands, Sindlesharn

Landscape Softworks General Arrangement Plan

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FOR PLANNING - DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING