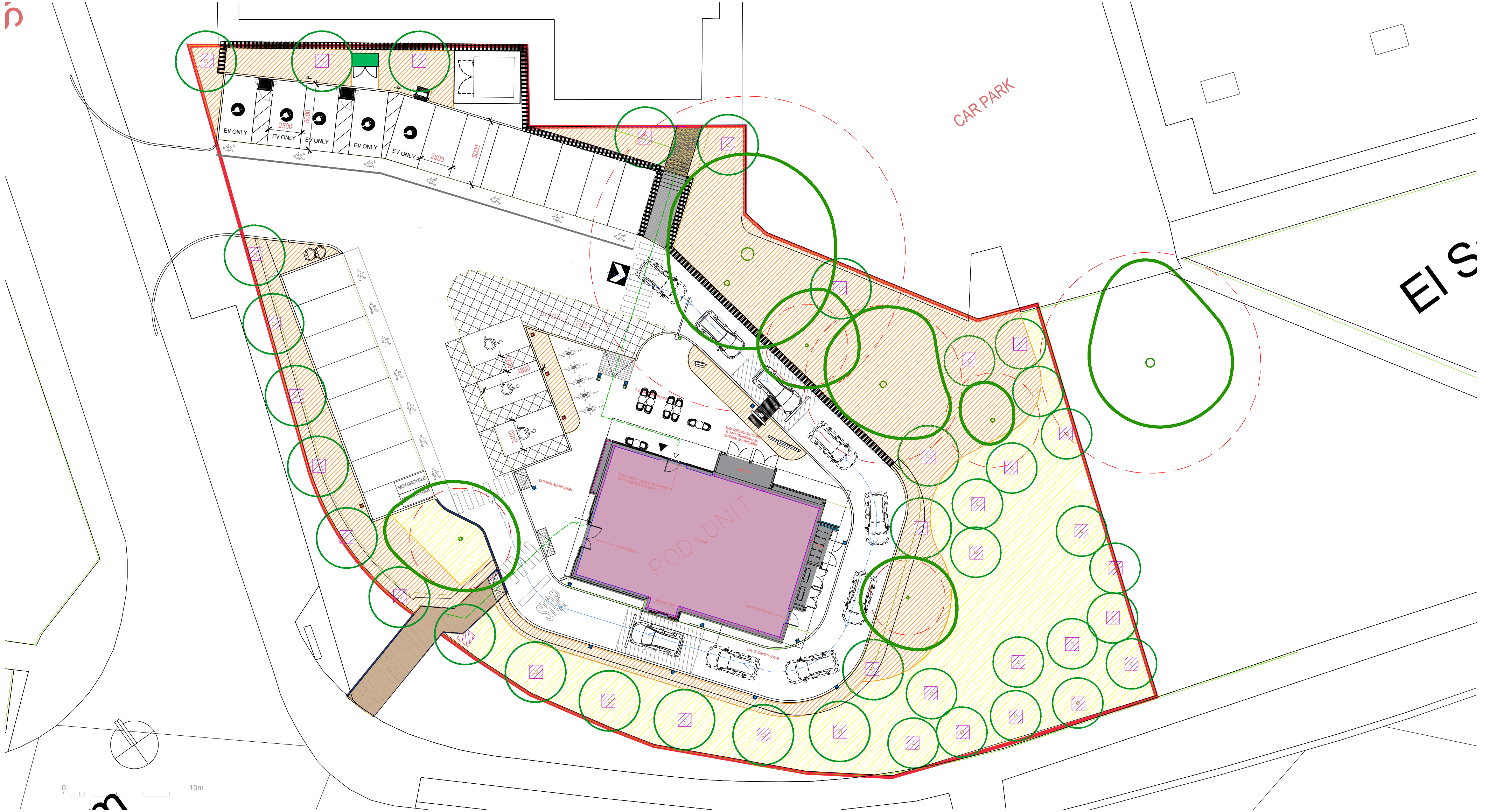




KEY - TOPSOIL

- PROPOSED 150mm ROOTING DEPTH**
150mm areas of topsoil for wildflower grass - Wildflowers thrive in poor soils which are low in key nutrients.
Topsoil to be made up of predominantly sand based soil with very low levels of organic matter. The high levels of sand provide a free draining base to minimise water logging and to allow nutrients such as nitrogen to escape, making the soil less fertile and protecting new seedlings from rotting and providing improved conditions for the longevity of wildflower meadows
- PROPOSED 650mm ROOTING DEPTH**
650mm areas of topsoil for areas of native hedgerow and general planting
- PROPOSED 900mm ROOTING DEPTH**
900mm areas of topsoil for trees within the Site

The grading of topsoil shall be carried out to even and flowing contours and the contractor is to ensure that finished topsoil depths are between 50 and 75mm above adjacent hard surface edges and features. This is to allow the correct levels to be achieved following settlement.

Soils generally lose strength and become less resistant to damage as they become wetter; therefore, it is essential that they are stripped, handled and trafficked only in the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture, and with suitable machinery. If sustained heavy rainfall (e.g. >10 mm in 24 h) occurs during soil stripping operations, work should be suspended etc., a detailed stripping plan showing soil units to be stripped, haul routes and the phasing of vehicle movements.

Topsoil and subsoil should be stripped separately and they should be kept separate. Topsoils of different quality should also be kept separate from each other.

The depth of topsoil spread should not normally exceed 300 mm. Suitable (loosened) subsoil should provide the remainder of the minimum rooting depth. The minimum rooting depth should be normally:

- 150 mm for grass,
- 600 mm for shrubs and
- 900 mm for trees.

(Subsoil in accordance with BS8601: 2013 specification subsoil.)

Prior to spreading topsoil, the receiving area should be de-compacted to increase permeability.

Note 1: The functioning of topsoil within a landscape depends not only on the quality of the topsoil but also on the care given to the preparation of the receiving area, which will often have been compacted by the passage of vehicles or storage of materials.

Note 2: It is particularly important that the topsoil is not over-compacted during spreading. Over compaction prevents plant root growth and function, and reduces water attenuation and the ability of excess water to drain away. It is one of the most common reasons for plant failures in landscape schemes, and it increases the risk of erosion and runoff. Placement of soil by tracked hydraulic excavators working in strips from ground not yet loosened (the "loose-tipping" method) is a way to avoid this. This method is illustrated in Figure A.2 (in BS doc).

REVISIONS •

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NOTES •

1. Do not scale off this drawing. If in doubt, ask.
2. To be read in conjunction with the Topsoil Specification
3. Topsoil drawing to be read in conjunction with BS3882:2015 Topsoil

PROJECT • Drive Thru' Pod

CLIENT •

DRAWING • Topsoil Details

STATUS • Planning

SCALE • 1:200 (A2)

DRAWN • 06.07.2026

DRAWING • QD784-402

REVISED •

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