Technical soil challenges for trees in urban environments

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Introduction

- Compaction
- Drainage
- Geotextiles
- Land remediation





A civil engineering definition







Soil requirements for root function





Essential Soil Properties

- Aeration
- Drainage
- Support
- Water storage
- Plant nutrients
- Soil fauna (macro & micro)



All reliant on the soil <u>NOT</u> being too COMPACTED



Uncompacted Soil







Compacted Soil



Mineral
Water
Air
Organic matter





The consequences of soil compaction ...





The causes of soil compaction

The obvious ones

- Soil excavation & stockpiling
- Vehicle trafficking
- Site compounds
- Storage of materials
- Piling mats



Methods for de-compacting soil









The causes of soil compaction

The less obvious ones

- Excessive topsoil depths
- Self-compaction
- Tree rootballs





Common (and incorrect) Tree Pit Detail





Resultant soil conditions – compaction! anaerobism!



Correct Tree Pit Soil Profile – small trees







Correct Tree Pit Soil Profile – larger trees





Compaction resistant soils





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Tree Pit Drainage

- Poor soil drainage is a major cause of failures in new tree planting
- Tree Pit 'sumps'
- Must assess water inputs (hydrology, climate) and drainage potential of the ground as part of the <u>design process</u>.

Not when the project is at the construction phase.







Geotextile membranes

Widely used to separate soil and granular materials to maintain the integrity of the drainage layer by keeping the soil out of it



Soil

Granular drainage layer



Geotextile membrane

- The construction industry has a love for geotextiles and these are the first choice by most engineers.
- However, geotextiles are not widely used by the sports turf / golf industry.





• Why?

Geotextile membrane

.... Because they block up and become impermeable!



















Land Remediation Strategies

Cover Systems
 Marker Layers

What is a Cover System?

"A <u>physical</u> remediation treatment that provides sufficient clean cover over contaminated land to break the link (pathway) between the contaminant (source) and **humans and animals** (receptor)."



Typical Cover System



300mm Topsoil

Contaminated ground (compacted)

Typical Cover System



150mm Topsoil

300mm 'Clean' Clay (compacted)

Contaminated ground (compacted)







Cover System Design

- There must be better collaboration amongst the designers and regulators
- environmental consultant
- civil engineer
- Iandscape architect
- arboricultural consultant
- soil scientist
- Local Authority (tree officer, contaminated land officer, etc)
- Cover Thickness and Soil Type must also consider plants and the site's hydrology (water attenuation and drainage)



Marker Layer



Marker Layer



Thank you for your time

