Landscape Management Plan

Proposed Development – Phase 2, Land North of Bayview Terrace, Dinas Cross, Pembrokeshire

Prepared for:
RLH Architectural Ltd

On behalf of:
Tai Wales and West Housing

Date:
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1. Introduction

RDS Landscape Solutions were appointed by RLH Architectural Ltd on behalf of Tai Wales and West Housing to prepare a Landscape Management Plan for the external landscape of the proposed development on land North of Bayview Terrace, Dinas Cross, Pembrokeshire.

The purpose of this document is to outline the general principles and quality standards required for the establishment and long-term maintenance of the common external landscaping and retained natural vegetation, and to describe the activities required to allow the planting to flourish in order to achieve the envisioned landscape strategy.

All references to planting treatments are based on the Landscape planning submission drawings:

- RS-221021-01-001 – Landscape Masterplan
- RS-221021-02-001 – Planting Plan

2. Management Responsibilities

- The current site owner shall be responsible for the implementation of the Landscape Management Plan and will therefore be responsible for adhering to all relevant legislation.

- The landscape operations must be undertaken by suitably experienced and qualified landscape contractors appointed by the site owner.

- All responsibility for private gardens of individual properties will be handed over to the tenants. The tenants should therefore be responsible for the maintenance of these gardens in an orderly condition.

- The contractor appointed for implementation of the landscape scheme will be responsible for maintaining all works during the construction phase, and subsequent maintenance period (two years post completion). The management company would hold responsibility thereafter, or until the private gardens are handed over to tenants.

2.1 Legal Considerations

- It is assumed that none of the existing trees on site are protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), Tree preservation orders are issued by the local planning authority, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNP).

- The site is not subject to any nature conservation or landscape designations.

- All birds and their nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Site management must be aware of the need to avoid disturbance or harm to nesting birds either by avoiding the nesting season, March to August inclusive and / or by checking that no nests would be affected by works.

- Health and Safety: All work undertaken on the site by contractors, volunteers or direct employees must comply with the appropriate legislation relating to health and safety and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH).

3. The Development Site

The proposed site is located to the north of Bayview Terrace, approximately 80 meters to the north of the A487 which runs through Dinas Cross Village from Newport to Fishguard in an easterly to westerly direction. The site grid reference is SN 01300 39015.

Currently the site is predominantly made up of improved grassland and scrub, with tree lined hedgerows making up most of the boundaries. There is a small stream which runs along the southern and eastern boundary flowing in a north easterly direction.

The total application area extends to 0.57 Ha. The proposed development would involve the construction of 14 units with private gardens and parking. Construction would also include all the associated infrastructure and services required for operation. Provision has also been made for landscaped public open space and SuDs components. Majority of the existing trees and boundary hedges would be retained to form part of the wider landscape scheme and would be managed according to BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

4. Landscape Vision

- The landscape proposal has been designed and proposed in relation to the existing character of the area and in particular the specific site in general.

- The proposed design seeks to introduce a high-quality landscape which can be used and enjoyed by residents and visitors alike.

- The new planting scheme will provide character to improve amenity and increase biodiversity by providing habitat and food for fauna.

- The existing trees and vegetation retained will preserve and enhance the nature conservation interests.

- The existing and introduced vegetation will provide seasonal interest as well provide a green framework to the new built environment.

- All hard and soft landscape elements shall be maintained to a high standard to ensure that the residential development retains a high-quality finish which is attractive, orderly, and safe for all.

5. Landscape Management Objectives

The residential development including homes, associated infrastructure and public open space would occupy majority of the site. The overall landscape setting is illustrated in the Landscape Scheme design RS-221021-01-001 – Landscape Masterplan. The scheme plan details the spatial layout and relationship between the proposed hard and soft landscape elements within the site.

The key components and list of vegetation types are:

- Specimen tree planting along main access road and within public open space (POS)
- Native hedgerow buffer planting along new site boundaries
- Amenity lawn areas to private gardens and road verges
- Wild meadow planting within areas of POS
- SuDs Features including detention basins
- Retained Trees and hedgerows

6. Establishment Period

A two-year establishment maintenance period will be incorporated into the landscape implementation contract. This will ensure that all landscape works are suitably maintained by the contractor throughout the establishment phase. The contractor will be responsible for all horticultural operations required including replacement of plant material which has failed to establish due to defects in plant material or poor workmanship. On completion of the implementation and establishment phase, future maintenance responsibilities during the operational phase will be handed over to the landowner.

It is recommended that 'Any new landscape elements which, within a period of 5 years post implementation are removed, damaged, die, become diseased or otherwise defective to such an extent that in the opinion of the planning authority, the function of the landscape elements in relation to the planning approval is no longer delivered, shall be replaced in the next planting season with replacement elements of similar size and specification'.

6.1 General Long Term Maintenance Objectives

The following are the long-term maintenance objectives of the Landscape Management Plan:

- Application of good horticultural and environmental practice to all operations.
- Management of existing trees and boundary vegetation to ensure long term viability and contribution to the site.
- Establishment of new landscape proposals which will provide a setting which is attractive for those using the site and for those with views onto the site.
- Promotion of healthy growth for successful establishment of new planting and the long-term maintenance of existing vegetation on site.
- Manage the site in a manner which is beneficial and would encourage wildlife onto the site.
- Ensure consistent and thorough control of invasive plant material.
- Provide adequate protection against plant diseases and pests.
- To replace any plant material which fails to develop is damaged or dies.
- To maintain and manage the site according to the Landscape maintenance specifications as set out in this document.

7. Landscape Establishment & Maintenance Specifications

To ensure successful establishment of the proposed scheme post implementation, it is recommended that a minimum of 20 site visits are undertaken per annum during the operational phase of the development. Site visits should be undertaken twice a week between March and October and once a month through the remainder of the year.

Adverse weather conditions or specific horticultural or arboricultural requirements may require additional site visits to take place if necessary. The establishment and maintenance specifications for each vegetation type is described below.

7.1 Specimen Trees

Description

The scheme includes the establishment of specimen trees along the road verges andin POS. Tree selection includes hardy native species adapted to local climatic conditions. They will provide character to the estate as well as soften the structures and provide year-round interest. Tree species include Rowan and Whitebeam (*Sorbus spp.)* and Silver Birch *(Betula pendula)*.

Specimen Tree Planting

i) Tree planting should be carried out between late September until to the end of March.
ii) After fine grading of topsoil, holes must be dug for the planting of trees.
iii) Holes will be dug to be twice the size of the container from which the plant is transplanted. Place excavated soil material in a heap next to the hole.
iv) If required, backfill the plant hole sufficiently with soil so that the top of the plant container, when placed in the hole, would match the surrounding ground level.
v) Remove the plant from the container without loosening the soil. Remove any stones or ash from the roots at the bottom of the container. Only loosen the bottom 50mm of roots thoroughly and place plant in the prepared hole. Replace the soil so that the plant is 10mm deeper in the ground than it had been in the container. All roots must be thoroughly covered. The soil must be shaped so that a bowl 200mm high and at least 500mm in diameter is formed around the tree stem. Tramp the plant roots down to embed them securely, irrigate roots thoroughly.
vi) All plants must be planted in moist soil and be well irrigated not later than one hour after planting.
vii) During irrigation all air must be driven from the plant hole by carefully forking the loose ground.
viii) Soil around plants must be tramped down well.
ix) Roots must be spread thoroughly, and any damaged roots must be pruned. Roots must not be folded in or snapped.
x) Remaining stones and soil from the plant holes must be removed.
xi) All trees are in danger of being snapped or damaged by the wind and should therefore be supported by fastening to wooden stakes (Refer to Tree Planting Diagram RS-221021-02-001). Stakes must be implanted into the ground on

two sides of the tree and not driven through the root zone but driven far enough into the soil to firmly support the plant. The tree trunk should be fastened to the stakes with suitable rubber fasteners approximately ¾ of the way up the stem.

Maintenance of Specimen Trees

i) During the first 24 months after planting all new trees should be closely monitored to ensure that they are in good health, stable, firm, and upright.
ii) Stakes and ties should be checked and adjusted according to growth. The stakes and ties can be removed within 3-5 years once the root systems have fully established and the tree stands firmly in the ground.
iii) Trees should be regularly watered within the first 3-5 years especially during periods of drought.
iv) A 1-meter diameter circle of mulch should be laid around the base of the tree trunk. This ring should be kept free of weeds. Weed control should be undertaken within the first 3-5 years after planting.
v) Any dead or damaged branches should be pruned using appropriate horticultural methods, wounds should be sealed with an approved wound sealer.

7.2 Ornamental Planting

Description

Several ornamental beds have been included in the landscape scheme. These will function as a mechanism of the SuDs strategy as well as improve amenity by providing visual interest and some informal screening between the new units. A selection of hardy perennial evergreen species has been chosen. These include *Escallonia*, *Choisya and Libertia* species*.* These plants will provide colour and interest for residents and visitors as well as offer food and habitat for pollinators.

Establishment

i) Planting will be carried out between November and the end of March in accordance with the British Standard BS 4428 (1989).
ii) All ornamental beds must be cultivated to a depth of 300mm and be free of any weeds, roots, or large stones.
iii) Planting should be suspended during periods of frost, heavy rain, waterlogged conditions, and periods of drought. Any suspension of planting is to be immediately notified with reason(s) to the Client.
iv) Soil should be loosened and broken into particles of 2-8mm. Soil surface should then be fine graded.
v) Plants awaiting planting must not be left unattended and the full cost of replacing any plants damaged or lost before planting shall be met by the Contractor.
vi) Place out plant material and excavate holes to approximately double the pot size.
vii) Mix compost to excavated soil material from hole at a ratio of 1 part compost to 3 parts soil.
viii) Remove plant from pot and position in hole, ensure plant is centrally positioned and top of root ball is level with existing graded soil.

ix) Backfill hole with excavated soil and compost mixture. Compact soil and roots and water plants in well to a depth of 200mm immediately after planting.
x) All Ornamental beds to be top dressed in a 50mm layer of bark mulch.
xi) After planting the area is to be left clean and tidy with any rubbish, debris, packing materials and labels removed.

Maintenance of Ornamental Planting

i) Allow for watering for the first 2-3 years after 7 continuous days of less than 20mm of rain.
ii) All ornamental beds should be kept weed free.
iii) Work should be undertaken manually with hand tools. Care should be taken to avoid damage to any adjacent planted material.
iv) When required shrubs should be pruned to maintain form and vigour and to avoid overcrowding/overshadowing. Over pruning of shrubs should be avoided.
v) Groundcovers should also be clipped or pruned to ensure upkeep of a neat shape and form.
vi) Any dead or damaged plants should be removed and replaced. This work should preferably take place during the winter months.
vii) If required, organic fertiliser may be applied once before or during spring growth.

7.3 Hedgerows

Description

New native hedging will be established along new site boundaries to the south-east and provide screening for the new pump station. Native species will include Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolia*) etc. The native hedgerows will provide habitat, food and serve as wildlife corridors through the site. The hedges should be maintained at a height of between 1.8-2 meters.

Hedgerow Planting & Establishment

i) Planting will be carried out between November and the end of March.
ii) Planting should be suspended during periods of frost, heavy rain, waterlogged conditions, and periods of drought. Any suspension of planting is to be immediately notified with reason(s) to the Client.
iii) A cultivated strip approximately 600mm wide by 300mm deep should be prepared. Soil should be loosened and broken into particles of 2-8mm.Soil surface should then be fine graded.
iv) Roots of open ground whips should be suspended in water before and during planting.
v) Planting will be carried out and according to the Planting Plan.
vi) Hedging plants are to be planted at 8 plants per linear meter. They should be planted in a staggered fashion, with random distribution of the different species through the hedge.
vii) Use a post spade to create a hole/slit in the soil to accommodate the plant root system. Push roots carefully into slit ensuring that they are pointing downwards and that the stem base is on ground level.

viii) Ensure each plant is straight and with the back of the heel press the soil down ensuring the root system is adequately compacted into the soil.
ix) Each plant should be protected and supported using a 38mm spiral guard and bamboo cane, 600mm in height.
x) All Hedgerow strips to be top dressed in a 50mm layer of bark mulch.
xi) Allow for watering immediately after planting.

Maintenance of Hedgerows

i) Allow for watering for the first 2-3 years after 7 continuous days of less than 20mm of rain.
ii) Undertake weed control for the first 2-3 years.
iii) Work should be undertaken manually with hand tools. Care should be taken to avoid damage to any adjacent planted material.
iv) When the hedges have fully established 3-4 years, they should be lightly trimmed to encourage the stems to branch out in the following season.
v) The hedges should be ultimately maintained at 1.8-2 meters in height.
vi) Where the loss of hedge plants is over 0.5 meters, these gaps should be replaced in the following planting season.
vii) Spiral guards and bamboo canes can be removed once the hedges have grown beyond the reach of browsing animals.

7.4 Amenity Turf areas

Description

The scheme includes the establishment of general-purpose turf to the front and rear gardens of the new houses and along the road verges. This amenity turf should be maintained as attractive areas which are generally utilised for recreation.

Establishment Phase

The Contractor will be required to prepare ground prior to the supply and sowing of grass seed.

i) Any existing vegetation will be stripped off from the area to be seeded and disposed of by the Contractor.
ii) The whole area will be cultivated to a depth of 100mm using a rotavator.
iii) Cultivation by fork should be carried out alongside kerbs, tree bases, exposed roots etc where damage could occur.
iv) Any stones or other debris greater than 25mm in any dimension will be removed.
v) Following cultivation, a fine tilth shall be created with a hand rake.

Grass Seeding

i) Seeding of lawn should take place in the spring.
ii) Seed should not be sown when cold or drying winds are experienced, or if soil is excessively dry, waterlogged or frost bound.
iii) Sow specified seed mix of 50g/m2 in the areas indicated on the Landscape scheme.
iv) On completion of sowing, gently rake seed into top 10mm of soil.

v) Lightly compact the seedbed surface with a roller, leaving a uniform and smooth finish.
vi) After seeding the area shall be well watered to a depth of 50mm.

Maintenance of Grassed areas

i) Grass will be cut a minimum of 8 times per annum.
ii) Maintain a grass height of between 30-60mm, Edges to be neatly trimmed.
iii) Ensure lawn areas do not become compacted or waterlogged, aerate if necessary in the autumn.
iv) Repair scalped, damaged or trampled lawn areas by re-seeding.
v) Remove any litter, rubbish or debris from lawn areas before mowing.
vi) No machinery should encroach within 500mm of a tree trunk at any time. Strimmer damage must be avoided.
vii) Keep adjacent hard surfaces clear of lawn cuttings, sweep and remove clippings after mowing.

7.5 Wild Meadow

Description

Areas of grassland and wildflower meadow will be established along the periphery of the site where soils have been disturbed. They will provide green corridors along the new and existing boundaries. They should be maintained as rank grassland between the developed areas and existing boundaries. They will provide habitat for reptiles and amphibians as well as offer secluded areas for wildlife to travel, hunt and forage. Meadow planting will include a mix of wildflowers and grasses. Plant species to include Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*), Cuckoo flower (*Cardamine pratensis*) and Ox eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*).

Establishment Phase

The Contractor will be required to prepare ground prior to the supply and sowing of meadow seed.

i) Any unwanted weed material should be stripped off from the area to be seeded and disposed of by the Contractor.
ii) The areas requiring seeding will be cultivated to a depth of 50mm using a hand fork or rotavator.
iii) Cultivation by fork should be carried out alongside kerbs, tree bases, exposed roots etc where damage could occur.
iv) Any stones or other debris greater than 25mm in any dimension will be removed.
v) Following cultivation, a fine tilth shall be created with a hand rake.

Meadow Seeding

i) Seeding of wild meadow should take place in the spring.
ii) Seed should not be sown when cold or drying winds are experienced, or if soil is excessively dry, waterlogged or frost bound.

iii) Sow specified seed mix of 5g/m2 in the areas indicated on the Landscape scheme.
iv) On completion of sowing, gently rake seed into top 10mm of soil.
v) Lightly compact the seedbed surface with a roller, leaving a uniform and smooth finish.
vi) After seeding the area shall be well watered to a depth of 50mm.

Maintenance of Grassland/Meadow areas

i) Grassland will be allowed to grow from the New year through till August when it can be cut.
ii) Grassland/Meadow areas should only be cut manually with a strimmer.
iii) Cutting should take place in two stages.
iv) Stage 1- Cut grassland to a height of 200-300mm remove all clippings from area.
v) Stage 2- Within 2 days of 1st cut a 2nd cut should be undertaken further reducing the grass height to 50mm. Remove all clippings from the area.
vi) Note: Grassland height should never be reduced to less than 50mm.
vii) No machinery should encroach within 500mm of a tree trunk at any time. Strimmer damage must be avoided.
viii) Keep adjacent hard surfaces clear of grassland cuttings, sweep and remove clippings after mowing.

7.6 SuDS

Description

SuDS features have been designed to assist in the management of surface water runoff. Three detention basins for stormwater attenuation are proposed within the site. The detention basins will be planted with native grasses and macrophytic vegetation adapted to moist soil conditions. In addition to stormwater management, these features will provide habitat for amphibians as well as increase biodiversity and amenity. Macrophytic plant species utilised would include Soft rush (*Juncus effusus)* and Sedge (*Carex pendula)*. Grass to include Tufted Hair Grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) and Meadow Fuscue (*Schedonorus pratensis*).

Plant Establishment

i) Planting should be carried out directly after construction or ideally in May or June.
ii) Fine grade area by hand raking
iii) Do not cultivate soils within basins as this may give rise to erosion.
iv) Place macrophytic plant material sporadically throughout the basin
v) Space according to species planting density
vi) Ensure plants are arranged in a natural stagged fashion – avoid straight lines.
vii) Use a pick to excavate a small hole to place plug into
viii) Ensure plants are straight and roots are adequately compacted into soil.

ix) Seed all remaining bare soils in basin area and surrounds with grass mix- Emorsgate Seeds (EG8 Meadow Grass Mix for wet soils)

x) Ensure plant material and grass seed is adequately watered immediately after planting and sowing.

Maintenance of Detention Basins

i) Basins should be managed to retain at least 35-60% of the surface area as open water when full, through manual removal and strimming of vegetation.

ii) Vegetation control will be implemented during the autumn. Cutting or pulling will be undertaken by hand or strimming. Arisings will be placed onto protective membrane around the basin edge for 48 hours. The arisings will then be removed to a designated compost heap and the membrane will be removed from site.

iii) Should water levels within the deepest area of the basin fall below 400mm in two consecutive years, de-silting will be required. These works will be undertaken within the period November to January inclusive. Desilting will be undertaken by a long-armed excavator and entry and access to the basin should be limited to one point or section of bank. Ground protection will be utilised to reduce damage to marginal habitats. The silt should be temporarily placed around the margins of the excavated basin onto protective membrane, to allow the invertebrate assemblage to repopulate the basin. After a period of 48hrs, the silt and the protective membrane will be removed from site.

iv) The swales and detention basin will be kept free from litter and debris which may have a detrimental effect on biodiversity and affect public health and safety.

v) No fertilisers or pesticides will be used within the basin or within such proximity to that drift will affect the vegetation.

7.7 Existing trees and Hedgerows

Description.

All the boundaries contain trees and hedgerow species, these areas are to be retained as natural habitat within the earmarked ecological buffer zone. They will be protected by a temporary construction exclusion zone (CEZ) which would be erected prior to any construction activity taking place. The trees and hedgerows add both ecological and amenity value to the site and therefore need to be maintained accordingly.

It is recommended that on the completion of construction and removal of the protective barrier fencing that the trees are reinspected every 3-5 years. As the ecological buffer zone will be publicly accessible during the operational phase, it is essential that any potentially dangerous limbs are felled into manageable sections and left in suitable wildlife heaps within the ecological buffer zone.

It is also recommended that any resulting gaps within the existing hedgebanks are filled with new planting of native woody hedge species.

7.8 Cleaning and Litter Removal

It is important to ensure that the public open spaces are clean and attractive with no litter build up. Cleaning of the street will be the responsibility of the highway authority. Litter removal in public open spaces will be the responsibility of the site owner.

- Any fly tipping should be removed or reported to the Local Authority for removal
- Litter picking should be done on a regular basis to maintain a clean environment.
- During Autumn, leaf clearance is to be conducted.

8. Monitoring and Review

This Management Plan will be subject to an annual review. The site owner will consult with the landscape contractor to assess and review the management procedures. Any changes will be recorded. The assessment and review will consider the condition of the trees, hedgerows, meadows, SuDS and amenity grass areas. Additional measures may be considered and implemented to ensure the landscape elements are thriving.

Once the development has achieved Practical Completion, this Management Plan should be reviewed and updated if necessary.

9. Landscape Maintenance Schedule

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
General Operations												
Weeding			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Watering (if required)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Litter removal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Removal of fallen leaves										✓	✓	
Re-firming plants (as required)			✓							✓		
Pest and disease control (as required)						✓						
Replacement planting	✓											
Amenity Grass Areas												
Mowing-amentity areas keep grass at a sward height of 30-60mm					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Rake mown lawns (as required to keep tidy)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Aerate and scarify lawn areas			✓						✓			
Apply fertiliser to lawn areas (as required)			✓						✓			
Form edges to lawn areas (as required)	✓						✓					
Over-seed sparsely germinated grass areas				✓	✓				✓	✓		
Specimen Tree Planting												
Check condition and treat (as required)											✓	
Pruning for good habit and safety (as required)											✓	
Check, adjust, repair trees stakes and ties		✓									✓	
Apply fertiliser and mulch to new trees			✓									
Annual monitoring									✓			
Ornamental Planting - Raingardens												
Pruning (timing dependant on species)	✓					✓						
Top up mulch (after first year and replanting)			✓									
Thin out planting										✓		
Hedgerows												
Check stakes and spiral guards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove weeds around base of hedge plants	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓
Replace failed hedge material	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓
Re-firming new plants (as required)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Face up to both sides of hedge	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓
Top hedge at 2 meters (long term)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Grassland /Meadow												
Strim 1st cut to height of 200-300mm								✓				
2nd cut to 50mm (Within 2 days of 1st cut)								✓				
Rake mown grassland, remove clippings								✓				
SuDs Ponds												
Strim 1/3 of bankside vegetation (Rotate PA)	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓
Remove excess veg. to maintain open water	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Remove silt, stack within 10 meters of pond						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Hard Landscape Areas, Boundary Treatments, Lighting and Furniture												
Weeds in hard surfaces - spray with herbicide					✓		✓		✓			
Clear litter, debris and fallen leaves	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gullies etc - keep clear (as required)	✓										✓	
Fencing and gates - check condition and repair		✓									✓	
Check lighting - check condition and repair		✓									✓	
Specialist Surveys												
Existing tree condition survey (every 3-5 yrs)												

Note: This table lists the key routine operations required during both the defects and the long term maintenance periods together with an indication of when they should be undertaken throughout the year. It should be noted that the table should be used as a guide to times only. It does not include every operation listed in the specification but all checking and intermittent maintenance actions should occur during the routine visits. The contractor is responsible for the appearance and condition of the landscape areas and should be prepared to undertake specific maintenance tasks outside the above periods throughout the year to satisfy management or safety objectives.

10. British Standards

All materials and works are to comply with the latest British Standard Specifications:

BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces)

BS3936 Part 1 1992 Specification for trees and shrubs

BS 3936 Part 10 Nursery stock specification for groundcovers and shrubs

BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

BS 3936-1:1992 Nursery stock. Specification for trees and shrubs

BS 7370 Part 4 1993 Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape (other than amenity turf)

BS 7370 Part 3 1991 Grounds maintenance recommendations for maintenance of amenity and functional turf (other than sports turf)

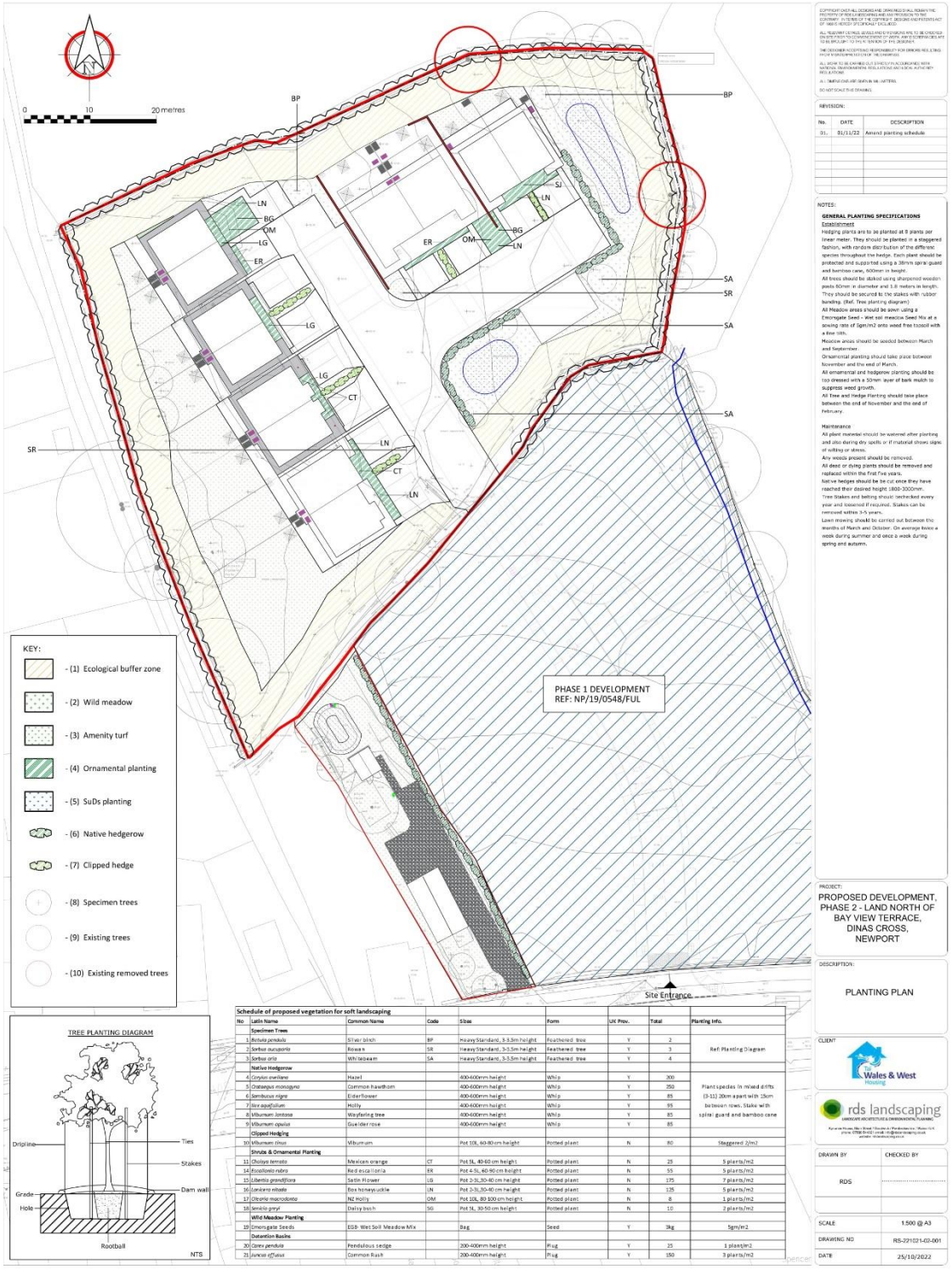
BS 3969:1998 Recommendations for turf for general purposes

11. Appendix

Figure 1. Landscape Masterplan

Proposed Housing Development, Phase 2 - Land North of Bayview Terrace, Dinas Cross, Newport

Planting Plan



Schedule of proposed vegetation for soft landscaping

No	Latin Name	Common Name	Code	Sizes	Form	UK Prov.	Total	Planting Info.
	Specimen Trees							
1	*Betula pendula*	Silver birch	BP	Heavy Standard, 3-3.5m height	Feathered tree	Y	2	Ref: Planting Diagram
2	*Sorbus aucuparia*	Rowan	SR	Heavy Standard, 3-3.5m height	Feathered tree	Y	3	
3	*Sorbus aria*	Whitebeam	SA	Heavy Standard, 3-3.5m height	Feathered tree	Y	4	
	Native Hedgerow							
4	*Corylus avellana*	Hazel		400-600mm height	Whip	Y	200	Plant species in mixed drifts (3-11) 20cm apart with 15cm between rows. Stake with spiral guard and bamboo cane
5	*Crataegus monogyna*	Common hawthorn		400-600mm height	Whip	Y	250	
6	*Sambucus nigra*	Elderflower		400-600mm height	Whip	Y	85	
7	*Ilex aquifolium*	Holly		400-600mm height	Whip	Y	85	
8	*Viburnum lantana*	Wayfaring tree		400-600mm height	Whip	Y	85	
9	*Viburnum opulus*	Guelder rose		400-600mm height	Whip	Y	85	
	Clipped Hedging							
10	*Viburnum tinus*	Viburnum		Pot 10L, 60-80 cm height	Potted plant	N	80	Staggered 2/m2
	Shrubs & Ornamental Planting							
11	*Choisya ternata*	Mexican orange	CT	Pot 3L, 40-60 cm height	Potted plant	N	25	5 plants/m2
14	*Escallonia rubra*	Red escallonia	ER	Pot 4-5L, 60-90 cm height	Potted plant	N	55	5 plants/m2
15	*Libertia grandiflora*	Satin Flower	LG	Pot 2-3L,30-40 cm height	Potted plant	N	175	7 plants/m2
16	*Lonicera nitada*	Box honeysuckle	LN	Pot 2-3L,30-40 cm height	Potted plant	N	125	5 plants/m2
17	*Ulex europaeus*	NZ Holly	OM	Pot 10L, 80-100 cm height	Potted plant	N	8	1 plants/m2
18	*Senecio greyi*	Daisy bush	SG	Pot 3L, 30-50 cm height	Potted plant	N	10	2 plants/m2
	Wild Meadow Planting							
19	Emorsgate Seeds	EB8- Wet Soil Meadow Mix		1kg	Seed	Y	1kg	5gm/m2
	Detention Basins							
20	*Carex pendula*	Pendulous sedge		200-400mm height	Plug	Y	25	1 plant/m2
21	*Juncus effusus*	Common Rush		200-400mm height	Plug	Y	150	3 plants/m2

Figure 2. Planting Plan