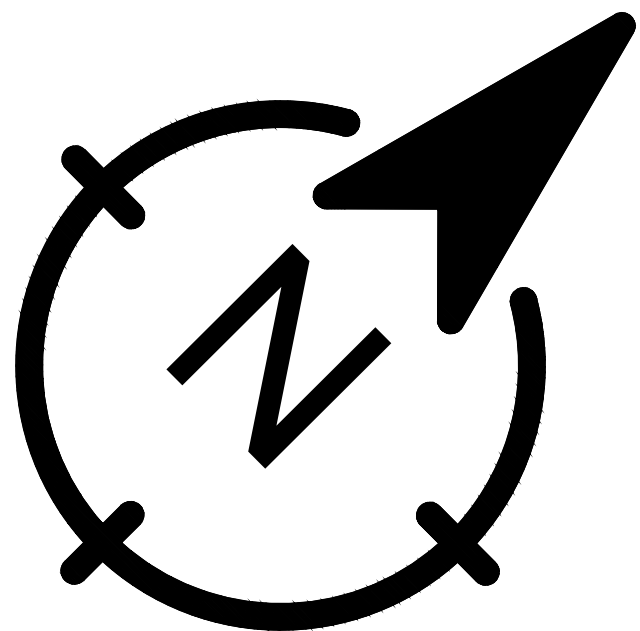


NOTES:
RESPONSIBILITY IS NOT ACCEPTED FOR ERRORS MADE BY OTHERS IN SCALING FROM THIS DRAWING.
ALL CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION SHOULD BE TAKEN FROM FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY
NO WARRANT AS TO THE PRECISION OF THIS DRAWING IS GIVEN NOR SHOULD BE INFERRED
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SPECIFICATIONS, SCHEDULES
AND DRAWINGS FROM STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.



"BUG HOTEL" TO BE INSTALLED ADJASCENT TO THE PRIVATE GARDEN OF FLAT 1, CONSTRUCTED FROM RECLAIMED TIMBER, HOLLOW STEMS, BAMBOO CANES AND NATURAL MATERIALS.
POSITIONED IN A PARTIALLY SHADED LOCATION AGAINST THE BOUNDARY FENCE .

INTEGRATED BAT BRICK TO BE INSTALLED ON THE NORTHERN ELEVATION, MORE THAN 4m ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.
ROOST TO BE INCORPERATED FLUSH INTO THE WALL SURFACE TO MINIMISE AESTHETIC IMPACT AND AVOID CONFLICTS WITH EXTERNAL LIGHTING.

2 x NESTING BOXES SUITABLE FOR SPARROWS OR SWIFTS TO BE INTALLED ON THE EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF THE BUILDING, POSITIONED AT LEAST 3.5m ABOVE GROUND LEVEL AND AWAY FROM WINDOWS.

"BOXES TO BE OF HIGH QUALITY, WEATHER RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION (TIMBERCRETE OR INTEGRATED BRICK E.G. SCHWEGLER 17A OR EQUIVELANT"

Raingarden (21.5m²) Management Plan

This area features species adapted to wetter soils that contribute to drainage and biodiversity, including Euphorbia martinii, Polypodium vulgare, Deschampsia cespitosa, Luzula nivea, Iris pseudacorus, Lythrum salicaria, and Campanula glomerata.

Years 1 & 2 (Establishment Phase)

- Regular watering must be carried out during dry periods between April and September to ensure water penetrates the root zone.
- Iris pseudacorus and Lythrum salicaria require particular attention regarding watering, as they can be vulnerable during early establishment.
- Weed control will primarily be undertaken by hand weeding to keep beds clear of competition.
- Euphorbia must be pruned lightly to maintain its form.
- Herbaceous species and grasses are to be cut back in late winter to encourage fresh spring growth.

Years 3 to 5 (Ongoing Management)

- Watering will only be required during periods of prolonged drought.
- Euphorbia martinii will have its flowered stems cut back to the base after blooming, taking care to avoid the irritant sap.
- Flowering species like Campanula glomerata and Lythrum salicaria should be deadheaded after flowering to prolong displays and reduce self-seeding.
- To support biodiversity, clearance of raingarden species will be left until late winter (February or March) so that seed heads and hollow stems (Lythrum salicaria, Iris pseudacorus, Euphorbia martinii, Deschampsia cespitosa) provide overwintering habitat and food for wildlife.
- Clumps of Iris pseudacorus, Lythrum salicaria, and Campanula glomerata may be divided in years four or five if they become congested or require rejuvenation.
- Management should maintain diverse vegetation layers, and clumps should only be divided for plant health, not solely for tidiness.

IMPORTANT NOTE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY

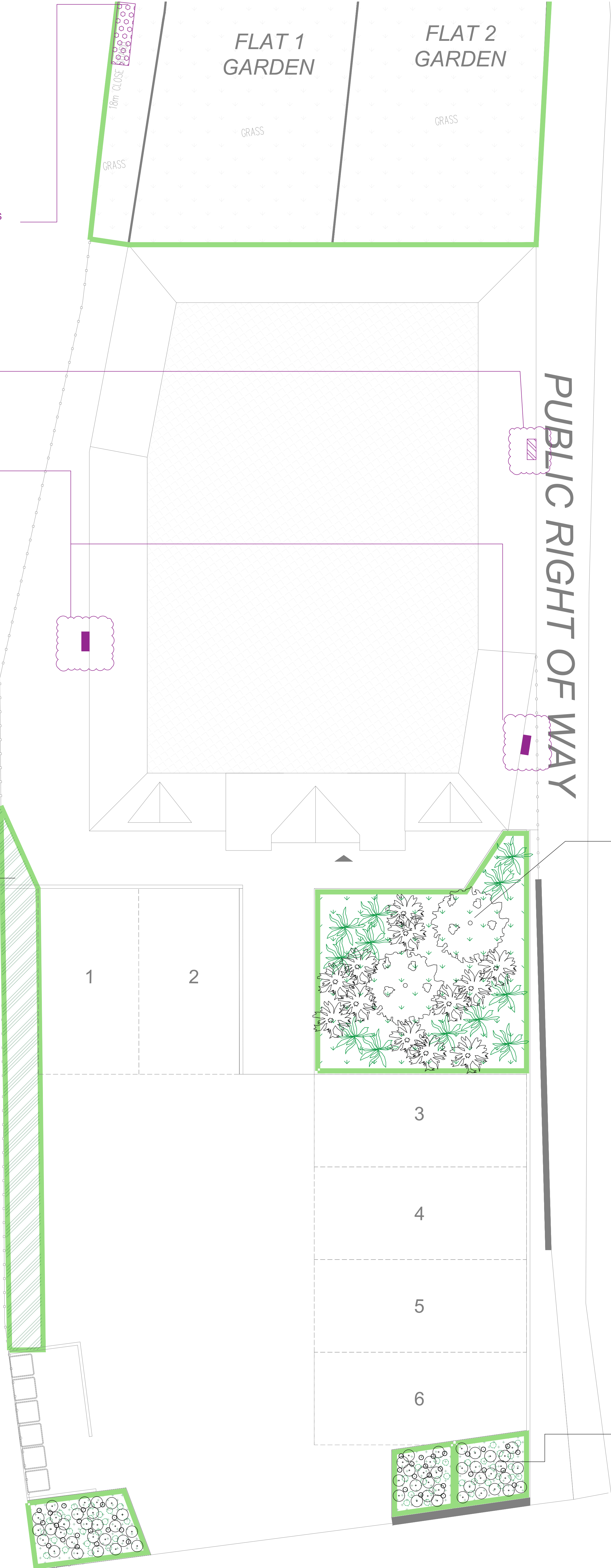
The building owner, Terry Prictor, assumes full responsibility for the implementation of the landscaping scheme and the subsequent reporting to Newport City Council. To ensure technical compliance, all inspections and reports will be conducted by a qualified landscape consultant.

Reporting Deliverables:

- Completion Report (Condition 02a): Immediately following the completion of the planting (scheduled for the October 2024 to March 2025 season), a report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority. This will include photographic evidence of the site before and after planting, seeding, and fencing to confirm compliance with the approved plant species and sizes.
- Interim Monitoring Report (Condition 02b - Year 2): By 31st July 2026, a report with photographic evidence will be submitted. This report will summarise planting health, detail any replacement planting undertaken during the establishment phase, and provide a timetable for any further required replacements.
- Final Monitoring Report (Condition 02b - Year 5): By 31st July 2029, a comprehensive final report will be submitted. This will document the successful establishment of the scheme, confirming that a minimum of 90% plant survival has been achieved and that the landscaping has reached a stable, self-sustaining state.
- All records of annual inspections, including dated photographic evidence and notes on ecological value (such as pollinator use), will be maintained by Terry Prictor and made available to the Local Planning Authority upon request throughout the five-year period.

Maintenance Task	Timing / Frequency	Years 1 - 2 (Establishment)	Years 3 - 5 (Ongoing)
Watering	April to September	Regular watering during dry periods, ensuring water penetrates the root zone.	Watering required only during periods of prolonged drought.
Weeding & Mulching	Ongoing	Frequent hand-weeding. Maintain 50mm ornamental bark mulch. Minimal spot herbicide if required.*2	Monitor for invasive species (bramble, knotweed, bindweed). Top up bark mulch to retain minimum 50mm depth.*1
Pruning (Shrubs)	Ongoing / Species Specific	Light formative pruning for Berberis, Euonymus, and Euphorbia.	Prune Berberis & Euonymus to maintain compact growth. Cut back Euphorbia to base after blooming. Cut back Perovskia in spring.*2
Pruning (Perennials)	Post-Flowering	Tidy Bergeria and Alchemilla by removing old foliage.	Deadhead Campanula, Alchemilla, and Lythrum. Divide Iris, Lythrum, and Campanula clumps in Year 4/5 if congested.*1
Winter Cutbacks (Grasses/Herbaceous)	Winter (Feb/March)	Cut back grasses and herbaceous species.	Leave ornamental grasses and perennial stems uncut during Autumn/Winter for habitats. Cut back in late winter, leaving some stems.*2
Monitoring & Inspections	Annually (Late Summer)	Formal inspection recording plant survival, vigour, pests, mulch effectiveness, and ecological value. Keep written/photographic records.*1	Continue annual formal inspections. Store records securely for LPA review upon request.*1
Replacement Planting	Annually (Nov - March)	Replace any failed plants with same species and size specification.	Replace dead/diseased plants. If a species consistently fails, consult LPA for a suitable alternative.*1
Formal Review	End of Year 5	N/A	Comprehensive review with LPA to ensure 90% survival, self-sustaining state, and biodiversity net gain. Submit formal report.*1

ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS IN LINE WITH WRITTEN SCHEME OF ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT NOTATED AND DRAWN IN PURPLE.



Species Name	Common Name	Type / Nursery Size	Planting Density	Total Quantity
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan / Mountain Ash	Tree: Selected Standard (10-12cm girth, Bare Root/CG)	As positioned on plan	2
Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose	Tall Shrub: 3L Pot (60-80cm height)	1 plant / 2m² (grouped)	12
Cornus sanguinea	Common Dogwood	Medium Shrub: 3L Pot (60-80cm height)	1 plant / 2m² (grouped)	12
Total Specifications			Average Shrub Density: ~0.9/m²	2 Trees / 24 Shrubs

Implementation Notes

- Tree Positioning: The two Sorbus aucuparia specimens will be centrally offset within the 26.6 m² plot, positioned specifically to intercept direct sightlines to the primary windows or architectural features of the main elevation.
- Shrub Layout: Shrubs will be installed in distinct, single-species clusters of 3 to 5 plants around the base of the trees and across the plot. This sparse grouping leaves deliberate open gaps between clusters to avoid a dense hedge effect while completely eliminating the requirement for grass turf.
- Ground Preparation: The entire 26.6 m² area will be stripped of existing vegetation, rotovated to a depth of 400mm, and incorporated with organic compost prior to planting.
- Surface Finish: To suppress weeds within the open spaces between the sparse planting, a heavy-duty geotextile weed membrane will be laid across the entire bed and dressed with a 75mm layer of continuous ornamental bark mulch.

Management Plan (Years 1 to 5)

- Tree Anchoring: Both trees will be secured using dual timber stakes and flexible rubber ties immediately upon planting. Stakes and ties will be inspected bi-annually and completely removed in Year 3 once self-stabilization is achieved.

Pruning Regime:

- Trees (Sorbus): Formative pruning will be restricted to the removal of dead, diseased, or crossing branches in late winter to maintain a clear stem up to 1.8m.
- Shrubs (Cornus & Viburnum): In Year 3 onwards, Cornus sanguinea will be hard-pruned (coppiced) to 150mm above ground level every subsequent second spring to promote vibrant winter stem coloration. Viburnum opulus will receive structural thinning of older wood in summer to maintain a maximum height ceiling of 2.5m.
- Weed and Moisture Control: The 75mm mulch depth will be maintained via an annual top-up every March. Hand weeding will be executed monthly during the growing season within the open spaces between shrub groups.
- Irrigation: Trees will be equipped with individual perforated watering tubes at planting. Supplemental watering will deliver 20 liters of water per tree, and 5 liters per shrub, bi-weekly during dry spells from April to September in Years 1 and 2.

Low-Growing Native Planting Beds Management Plan

These beds provide low-maintenance groundcover, native biodiversity value, and year-round soil stabilization, featuring Genista pilosa 'Procumbens', Vinca minor, and Armeria maritima. All species are managed to maintain a maximum height below 600mm.
Years 1 & 2 (Establishment Phase)

- Watering: Supplemental irrigation will be applied weekly between April and September during the first growing season, and during prolonged dry periods in year two, to ensure successful root establishment.
- Mulching: A 50mm layer of bark mulch will be maintained and topped up as necessary to suppress weed growth and retain soil moisture.
- Weed Control: Regular hand weeding will be conducted to keep beds clear of competitive weeds. Spot herbicide will be used minimally and only on deep-rooted perennial weeds that cannot be manually extracted.

Species Care:

- Armeria maritima will be deadheaded after flowering to encourage prolonged blooming and maintain a neat appearance.
- Genista pilosa 'Procumbens' and Vinca minor will receive light formative trimming to encourage dense, prostrate ground coverage.

Years 3 to 5 (Ongoing Management)

- Watering: Irrigation will be restricted to periods of prolonged, severe drought.
- Mulching: Bark mulch must be topped up annually to maintain a minimum continuous depth of 50mm until full canopy closure is achieved.
- Biosecurity & Weed Monitoring: Beds will be inspected regularly to remain free of aggressive or invasive species such as bramble, bindweed, or Japanese knotweed.
- Pruning and Growth Control:
- Genista pilosa 'Procumbens' will receive a light trim immediately post-flowering to maintain a compact habit and ensure growth remains strictly below the 600mm height restriction.
- Vinca minor will be trimmed along the bed edges annually to prevent encroachment onto the car park surface or adjacent planting.
- Armeria maritima cushions will be cleared of dead flower stalks and old foliage annually in autumn to prevent rot and maintain vigor.

Species Name	Common Name	Nursery Size	Planting Density	Bed 1 (1.145m²)	Bed 2 (0.50m²)
Genista pilosa	Creeeping Broom	2L Pot	4 plants/m²	18	22
'Procumbens'	Lesser Periwinkle	2L Pot	5 plants/m²	23	27
Vinca minor	Sea Thrift	1L Pot	6 plants/m²	27	33
Armeria maritima				68	82
Total					

Implementation Notes

Species Layout: Plants will be arranged in asymmetric groups of 3 to 5 specimens of the same species to achieve full ground coverage. Armeria maritima will be positioned along the front borders of the beds, with Genista pilosa and Vinca minor distributed across the central and rear zones.

Planting Density: Planting will be executed precisely to the specified densities of 4 to 6 plants per square meter. This configuration ensures canopy closure and complete ground coverage within 24 months of installation.

Height Control: All selected species possess a natural mature growth habit below 600mm. Maintenance will include an annual post-flowering prune to ensure strict compliance with the 600mm maximum height restriction.

Ground Preparation: Planting beds will be cleared of all debris and perennial weeds, with the soil cultivated and loosened to a minimum depth of 300mm prior to introducing any specimens.

Mulching: A 50mm layer of settled, weed-free bark mulch will be applied uniformly across the entire surface of both beds immediately following planting to retain soil moisture and suppress weed growth.

Establishment Care: All plants will be thoroughly irrigated immediately post-installation. Regular monitoring and supplemental watering will be conducted weekly throughout the first growing season (April to September inclusive) to ensure successful establishment.

CLIENT	SCALE	DATE
T PRICTOR	1:50 @ A0	AUG 22
PROJECT	DRAWN	CHECKED
FORMER POST OFFICE	DJA	DJA
DRAWING TITLE	JOB NUMBER	DRAWING NO.
LANDSCAPING PLAN & ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT PLAN	2022-99	GA08
		DC

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