



January 2025

LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

at

**Stud Farm
Coedkernew
Newport
NP10 8TU**

**Beechwood Court
Long Toll
Woodcote
RG8 0RR**

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1 Introduction

1.1 The attached Site Layout Plan 10396_3 is provided to Newport City Council to accompany an application to discharge Condition 7 of Planning Permission 24/0688 for change of use to agriculture and processing of wood for fuel, lean-to extension to barn and construction of detached pig shelter (retrospective) at Stud Farm, Church Lane, Coedkernew, Newport, NP10 8TU.

1.2 Condition 7 states:

“The land use for the processing of wood for fuel, to comprise the cutting and splitting of logs, drying, storage and distribution of logs shall cease and be completely removed from the site within 6 months of the date of failure to meet any one of the requirements set out in (i) to (iv) below:

i) within 3 months of the date of this decision a scheme of soft landscaping, including species, spacings and height when planted of all new planting, shall have been submitted for the written approval of the local planning authority and the scheme shall include a timetable for its implementation.

ii) if within 11 months of the date of this decision the local planning authority refuse to approve the landscaping scheme or fail to give a decision within the prescribed period, an appeal shall have been made to, and accepted as validly made by, the Welsh Ministers.

iii) if an appeal is made in pursuance of (ii) above, that appeal shall have been finally determined and the submitted scheme shall have been approved by the Welsh Ministers.

iv) the approved landscaping scheme shall have been carried out and completed in accordance with the approved timetable.

Reason: In the interests of safeguarding landscape character and enhancing biodiversity, in accordance with LDP Policy GP5 and Future Wales Policy 9.”

1.3 This document aims to satisfy the requirements of the above condition through the provision of two areas of wildflower planting within the site, as shown on approved plan Site Plan 2025 RAC/10396/2 and submitted Landscape Plan RAC/10396/2 Rev A

1.4 Officers have requested photographs of the boundaries and these are shown below. The eastern boundary has already benefitted from significant native hedge planting by the applicant:

Figure 1: East boundary from adjacent field



Figure 2: East boundary from interior of site



Figure 3: Rear (southern) Boundary from interior of site



2 Landscape Specification

2.1 Work to be carried out in accordance with the British Standards:

- BS 3882:2015 Specification for topsoil,
- BS 8601:2013 Specification for subsoil and requirements for use ,
- BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction,
- BS 8545:2014 Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape, and
- BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).

EXISTING TREES AND HEDGEROWS

2.2 Existing trees are being retained where practicable, which are located mainly along the southern and eastern boundary of the site. .

2.3 Retained trees will be protected in line with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

GROUND PREPARATION

2.4 The existing site comprises bare earth with shingle in places to aid vehicle tracking(approx. 15mm). This is shown in the image below:

Figure 4: Surface of yard



- 2.5 Prior to planting works, all stone/shingle/debris will be removed from the planting areas (shown by hatched area on landscape plan) to the original subsoil and backfilled with topsoil over subsoil. Care will be taken within root protection areas adjacent to existing hedges and trees to ensure only stone is removed and no excavation occurs. Mulch matting will be applied to planting areas.
- 2.6 Good preparation is essential to success so aim to control weeds and produce a good quality seed bed for wildflower mix before sowing.
- 2.7 To prepare a seed bed first remove any weeds using repeated cultivation. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll, or tread, to produce a firm surface.
- 2.8 Subsoil should be broken up to relieve compaction and aid drainage prior to topsoiling to the following depths: - For light and non-cohesive subsoils: 300mm - For stiff clay and cohesive subsoils: 450mm. Immediately before spreading topsoil, remove stones larger than 50mm.
- 2.9 Low fertility topsoil to be used in wildflower area.
- 2.10 Provide adequate additional root protection and prevent planting pit sides and bases and backfill materials from freezing.

TREE PLANTING

- 2.11 3no. crab apple (*Pyrus malus*) trees are proposed within the allocated planting areas. All new trees will be planted in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – recommendations
- 2.12 **Tree pits:** planting pits shall be excavated to the following dimensions but in any case, at least 75mm deeper than root system and wide enough to accommodate roots when fully spread:
- Feathered Trees: 500 x 500 x 500mm depth
 - Selected Standard Trees: 1000 x 1000 x 500mm depth
 - Heavy/Extra Heavy Standard Trees: 1200 x 1200 x 700mm depth
 - Shrubs: 300 x 300 x 300mm depth
- 2.13 Pit bottoms shall have a slightly raised centre and break up to a depth of 150mm. Pit sides should be scarified and backfilling material shall be the excavated material. Supply a slow release fertiliser N:P:K- 4:19:10 ENMAG or similar approved at the following rates:
- Feathered Trees: 100g / tree pit
 - Selected Standard Trees: 100g / tree pit
 - Heavy/Extra Heavy Standard Trees: 130g / tree pit
 - Shrubs: 70g / m²
- 2.14 **Protection:** trees will be supported via a staking system (see Appendix 2) to support them from falling over in the initial establishment period following implementation. Trees and hedgerows to be protected by individual guards and by stock proof fencing.
- 2.15 **Mulching trees:** provide and spread over tree planting an organic graded bark flakes to a depth of 50mm and for width of 1m. The material shall be free of pests, disease, fungus and weeds and no recycled content. Prior to mulching, ensure that weeds have all be cleared and that the soil is watered thoroughly.

NATIVE HEDGES

- 2.16 Native hedges are proposed along part of the western boundary of the site. The native hedges will comprise a mix of the following species:

- *Crataegus monogyna* 60%
- *Ilex aquifolium* 10%
- *Acer campestre* 30%

2.17 Hedgerow transplants at 40-60cm high or 60-80cm high will be planted as a double staggered row with 5 plants per linear metre with 45cm between rows. Planted into in situ topsoil.

2.18 **Protection:** Trees and hedgerows to be protected by individual guards and by stock proof fencing.

2.19 **Mulching** to cover hedge to depth of 50mm and 1m wide.

NATIVE SHRUBS

2.20 An area of native shrubs comprising 10 x *Ruscus aculeatus* will be planted west of the proposed native hedge to provide more permanent structure to the planting area.

2.21 3L potted plants will be used and planted into topsoil and excavated area backfilled to provide a low hedge. Supply a slow release fertiliser N:P:K- 4:19:10 ENMAG or similar approved at the following rates:

- Shrubs: 70g / m²

2.22 **Protection:** to be protected by horticultural fleece in frost. Minimal protection required once established.

2.23 **Mulching** to cover plant area to depth of 50mm and 1m wide.

WILDFLOWER GRASS

2.24 Cultivate topsoil by hand or machine to achieve a loose, friable tilth, remove rubbish/stones/roots etc over 50mm for planting areas in line with BS 3882:2015, and rake to even.

2.25 Weeds to be prevented from seeding or becoming established by applying a suitable herbicide and allowing the correct time to elapse, as directed by the manufacturer. Compacted soil to be broken up to a depth of 100mm, with any stones, grass tufts or rubbish larger than 50mm in any direction to be removed, leaving a regular and even surface.

2.26 To prepare a seed bed for wildflower mix, first remove weeds using repeated cultivation. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll,

or tread, to produce a firm surface. Loamy soils are easily worked and can usually be prepared for seeding in either the autumn or spring.

- 2.27 Soiling should be carried out in the driest conditions possible and not during periods of excessive wind – cultivation to be carried out when the soil is moist, friable and not waterlogged or frozen. Soil should not be handled during or after heavy rainfall or when it is wetter than the plastic limit as defined by BS 3882.
- 2.28 Planting should not take place in waterlogged conditions or when the ground is frozen.
- 2.29 Wildflower mixes to be planted directly into cultivated low fertility topsoil in accordance with manufacturers recommendations at rate of 4g/m² (manufacturer recommendation).
- 2.30 Cultivate soil, apply a suitable herbicide and allow the correct time to elapse, as directed by the manufacturer, and seed the bed. No fertiliser, compost or mulch are to be applied to the wildflower bed.
- 2.31 The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections.
- 2.32 Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.
- 2.33 **Protection:** Species-rich grass areas will not need to be protected during the establishment

SUBSTITUTIONS

- 2.34 Upon submission of evidence that certain materials, including plant materials, are not available at the time of the landscape contract, the Landscape Contractor may be permitted to substitute other materials and plants in exceptional circumstances during the contract with an agreed adjustment of prices. All substitutions shall be of nearest equivalent species and variety to the original specified but shall be subject to approval by the Landscape Architect before any change is made.

TIMES OF YEAR FOR PLANTING

- 2.35 Soft landscape works will take place in the first available season following the approval of condition.
- 2.36 Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture.

- 2.37 Tree, hedge and shrub planting should occur October – April, providing soil is not frozen or too dry. Bare root planting to be undertaken in the planting season November to March.

MAINTENANCE

- 2.38 All planting areas to be maintained to a high standard by the contractor for 5 years after practical completion, to ensure the landscape scheme is successful, and discourage decline of the area.
- 2.39 Site to be visited minimum once per month to carry out required maintenance to all soft landscape areas. All litter to be picked and removed from landscape areas.
- 2.40 Any defects or plant losses occurring during the first 5 years to be replaced at the contractors expense.

TREES

- 2.41 Maintain a weed free area around each tree, minimum diameter 1.0m ideally by use of HAND WEEDING (not by using glyphosate due to the risk of plant damage from herbicide drift).
- 2.42 **Watering trees:** for the first growing year allow for watering every week to every fortnight according to weather conditions, from April to October. Watering in year 2 is also likely to be required.
- 2.43 Every month check condition of stakes, ties. Adjust if necessary to allow for growth and prevent rubbing of bark. Cut back any damaged bark.
- 2.44 At year 2-3 remove all tree stakes.
- 2.45 Re-firm new trees as required without compacting topsoil.
- 2.46 Only prune at appropriate times to remove dead or dying and diseased wood and suckers to promote healthy growth and natural shape and in accordance with good horticultural practice. •
- 2.47 Undertake formative pruning in accordance with BS3998:2010 and ongoing aftercare in accordance with BS 8545:2014. Prune trees to favour a single central leading shoot. Long-term maintenance will involve annual monitoring, including:
- Removal of any dead, diseased or damaged wood;
 - Crown reduction to maintain clearance from buildings;
 - Crown raising to maintain sufficient clearance for vehicular and pedestrian routes; and
 - Removal of any crossing branches.

2.48 Pruning of any tree will not be undertaken between March to August inclusive.

HEDGES

2.49 Maintain weed free planted areas by use of HAND WEEDING (not by using glyphosate due to the risk of plant damage from herbicide drift onto new and existing vegetation). Hand weed to remove any perennial weed growth before these flower and set seed. The timing and method of weed control is to be kept under review.

2.50 Water as necessary to prevent plants wilting.

2.51 Maintenance operations shall be carried out only during suitable weather conditions.

2.52 Every visit check condition of plants, including for any rabbit damage.

2.53 Re-firm plants as required without compacting topsoil.

2.54 Prune every 2-3 years to achieve a height of 1.8m ideally in February, remove dead or dying and diseased vegetation to promote healthy growth and achieve an 'A' shaped profile in accordance with good horticultural practice or allow to grow on as shown.

2.55 Top up mulch to 50mm to the original specification.

SHRUBS

2.56 Maintain a weed free area around each tree and shrub, minimum diameter the larger of 1 m or the surface of the original planting pit.

2.57 Ensure that trees and shrubs remain firmly bedded after strong winds, frost heave and other disturbances. Refirm by treading around the base. 'Collars' at the base of tree stem created by tree movement to be broken up by fork, avoiding damage to roots, backfilled with topsoil as necessary, and refirmed.

REINSTATEMENT OF PLANTING AREAS:

- Remove dead and damaged plants
- Carefully move any mulch materials to one side and dig over the soil, leaving it fit for replanting. Take care not to disturb roots of adjacent plants.
- Replace plants, using pits and plants to the original specification or to match the size of adjacent or nearby plants of the same species, whichever is the greater.
- Dress with Enmag slow-release fertilizer at 70g/sq. m.

WEED CONTROL GENERALLY:

- Remove and/or prevent plant growth that is not required in the landscape to achieve the following level(s) of weed control: 90% control; no weed species in excess of 150mm high.
- Ensure that the methods used cause the minimum of damage to adjacent plants, trees or grass.
- All tree and shrub planting to be maintained weed free throughout planting area.

HAND WEEDING: Remove all weeds, including roots, by hand using hoes, trowels or forks, taking care to remove not more than a minimum quantity of soil, causing minimum disturbance to trees, plants, mulched surfaces and leaving the area in a neat, raked, clean condition.

HERBICIDE TO KILL REGROWTH:

- Apply a suitable foliar acting herbicide to kill regrowth.
- Allow the recommended period before clearing arisings.

WEED CONTROL WITH SUMMER HERBICIDE:

- Apply a suitable foliar acting herbicide.
- Re-apply as necessary to maintain required level of weed control.
- Allow the recommended period before clearing arisings.

SOIL AERATION: Prick up trodden or otherwise compacted soil surfaces using a border fork as specified in BS 7370: Part 4, to aerate the soil of root areas. Do not damage plants and their roots.

MAINTENANCE OF MULCH:

- Top up with Melcourt Forest Biomulch to thickness of 50mm.
- Sweep up and replace mulch spilling onto adjacent areas and, if not contaminated with weeds or rubbish, return to planted area.
- Remove weeds growing on or in mulch by hand weeding or herbicide.

FERTILIZING ESTABLISHED TREES AND SHRUBS: Spring spread of Enmag slow release fertilizer, at a uniform rate of 70g/m².

WILDFLOWER

MAINTENANCE FIRST YEAR

2.58 Resist cutting annual weeds until late summer

- 2.59 Cutting first season: Time of first cut - if sown in Autumn cut in March/April, if sown in Spring cut in August - October after flowering. Height of first cut - 70mm. If sown in Autumn, it should also be cut in September/October after flowering.
- 2.60 Cutting second season: March/April - cut to 50-70mm then September/October - cut to 50mm after flowering.
- 2.61 Dig out any residual perennial weeds following cut.
- 2.62 At time of each cut all arisings to be removed from the bed to maintain reduced soil productivity.

WILDFLOWER ONGOING MAINTENANCE

- 2.63 In the second and subsequent years EM5 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing.
- 2.64 Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol trimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.
- 2.65 Loamy soils tend to be more fertile, encouraging the growth of grasses. Increasing the frequency of mowing or grazing to remove surplus grass can help to maintain a balanced sward structure with a good flower content.

WATERING

- 2.66 All soft landscaping to be subject to a watering regime which is absolutely essential to ensure the continued success of the scheme, particularly in the key first 12-month establishment period. The frequency should be as necessary to ensure the continued thriving of all grass / planting. During dry periods minimum weekly visits should be made to site to ensure the soil is not too dry and to water if necessary. The soil should be checked for dryness using either a soil moisture sensor or pushing a spade into the top 300mm of soil. If it is moist there is no need to water but if it is bone dry then water immediately. Supply should be from potable mains water or an approved alternative. The full depth of topsoil should be wet without loosening or damaging plants.

3 Planting Schedule

3.1 Please also Landscaping Layout Plan and appendices

Tree Species						
Species	Common Name	No	%	Specification	Height/Girth (cm)	Condition
<i>Pyrus malus</i>	Crab Apple	3	100	Clear stem: 175-200	250-300/6-8	Bare root

Hedgerow Species							
Species	Common Name	No	%	Specification	Height (cm)/Size	Age	Condition
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	33	60	Transplant – seed raised. Branched	40-60	1+1	Bagged/Bare Root
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	6	10	Transplant – seed raised. Branched	40-60	1+1	Bagged/Bare Root
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	16	30	Transplant – seed raised. Branched	40-60	1+1	Bagged/Bare Root
Shrub Species							
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butchers Broom	10	100		20-30/3L		potted

Wildflower and grass mix – EM5 Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils

Wild Flowers 20%		
Common Name	Scientific Name	% by weight
Yarrow	<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	0.6
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	0.8
Betony	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	1.6
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	2.4
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.6
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	0.6
Meadow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	0.6
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	0.4
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	1.6
Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.4
Musk Mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>	1
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1.6
Salad Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	1
Cowslip	<i>Primula versis</i>	1
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1.6
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	2
Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	0.4
Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	0.4
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	1
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	0.6

Grasses 80%		
Common Name	Scientific Name	% by weight
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	6
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	1.6
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	0.8
Crested Dogtail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	36
Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	4
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	16
Smaller Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	8
Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	6
Tall Fescue	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	1.6

Appendix 1: Tree Planting Notes

PLANTING NOTES

Generally

Where appropriate all relevant British Standards shall apply.

Vegetation Protection:

To protect existing trees, hedgerows and woodland during construction works, cleft chestnut pale fencing min 1.2 m high and to BS 1722 pt 4: 1972, shall be erected where directed by the Contract Administrator at the commencement of the works and maintained in-situ until instructed otherwise. The fencing shall be erected to alignments at the full canopy extent and shall be agreed on site with the landscape architect.

The following will apply:

- no work shall be permitted within the fenced enclosure.
- no oil, bitumen, cement, or other material likely to be injurious to a tree shall be kept or discharged within 10.0 m of the tree boles.
- no other materials shall be stacked or discharged within 5.0m of tree boles.
- no tipping or storage of materials, nor any No concrete mixing shall be carried out within 10.0 m of any tree
- No fires shall be lit beneath or in close proximity to the canopies.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services shall not be attached to any part of the tree
- Care shall be exercised when using cranes or other mechanical plant and equipment near the spread of the canopy of the trees

Ground Preparation

Spraying off weed/grass growth

All grass and herbaceous growth shall be sprayed off with an approved glyphosphate herbicide during a dry period of weather, all in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, to the following areas:

- All areas of proposed hardstanding and tracks
- The full extent of the areas of planting and 2m strips along hedgelines

Dead weed / grass growth shall be cut back hard to ground level and removed from site.

Soil Compaction and Reinstatement

If, the topsoil in the areas to be planted is found to be unduly compacted, e.g. as a result of operational traffic or from working under unfavourable conditions, the Contractor shall loosen the soil to the full depth over such areas as shall be indicated to him. This loosening shall be done using a rotovator or other approved equipment.

Stock Proof fencing

Shall be to the following specification

- Straining Posts: 2100 mm X 125 mm dia
- Struts: 2100 mm X 100 mm dia
- Intermediate stakes: 1800 mm X 80 mm dia.
- Mesh: BS1485; galvanised, 1050 mm high, mesh 31 mm, wire gauge 18 mm.
- Wire: 4 mm mild steel.
- Netting: C8/80/15 galvanised pig netting
- Nails: 40 mm galvanised staples.
- Netting rings: e.g. Gerrard or similar.
- All timber to be pressure treated European larch, Sweet Chestnut or Ash.

Plants and Planting

Origin

All native and naturalised species specified in structure planting and hedge planting mixes shall comprise bare root transplants or whips of regional, or if unobtainable, of UK origin.

Rabbit Protection

All Tree and Shrub Planting and New Hedgerows shall be protected by approved individual guards, and by stock proof fencing.

Mulching

All new plantings shall be mulched with composted bark or similar approved

Establishment Maintenance

All planting works shall be to subject to a 5 year Maintenance Programme, including replacement of failed plants on an annual basis. Operations shall include:

- Weeding
- Watering
- Litter Picking
- Pruning / Coppicing
- Top dressing with fertilizer as necessary
- Topping up Mulch
- Fencing repairs
- Replacing / securing guards and stakes

