

Landscaping Proposals for the erection of a new build dwelling at 21 St Mellons Road, Marshfield, Cardiff CF3 2TX

For landscaping design / layout refer to drawings P816_L_002_Site Plan as Proposed_Rev A.

1. GENERAL

1.1 All excavated areas to be backfilled with imported subsoil to BS 8601:2013 Specification for subsoil and requirements for use (imported subsoil to be laid on site's existing subsoil profiles) and overlaid with topsoil to BS 3882:2015

Specification for topsoil BS 3882 – General purpose grade. All topsoiled areas to be clear of rocks and rubble larger than 50mm diameter and any other debris that may interfere with the establishment of plants. Shrub areas to have a minimum depth of 400 mm topsoil. Grassed area to have a minimum depth of 150mm. Tree pit soil depth/volume in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape. Recommendations.

1.2 All plants are to be supplied in accordance with Horticultural Trade Association's National Plant Specification and from a HTA certified nursery. Delivery and backfilling of all plant material to be in accordance with BS4428/JCLI/CPSE Code of Practice for 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants, Parts I, II and III.

1.3 All specimen and ground cover shrubs to be planted in accordance with BS 3936:

- Specification for Nursery Stock. Part 1 Trees and shrubs (1992) and Part 10 Ground cover plants (1989).

1.4 All trees shall be planted in accordance with BS: 8545:2014.

1.5 All planting and grass establishment / maintenance operations to be in accordance with BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces). Trees are to be established / maintained in accordance

with BS8545.

1.6 Planting will not be carried out when the ground is waterlogged, frost bound or during periods of cold drying winds.

1.7 All bare-root planting stock will be kept covered until actually planted in order to minimise water-loss and prevent the roots from drying out.

1.8 All bare-root planting stock will be root dipped in an approved water-retaining polymer.

1.9 If the formation level is compacted it should be ripped through before topsoiling. Recommended topsoil depths are 450mm for shrubs and 150mm for grass.

2. TREE PLANTING

Ground Preparation and Tree Pit Excavation

2.1 If the formation level is compacted it will be ripped through before topsoiling.

2.2 Where necessary existing weeds will be treated with a suitable glyphosate-based herbicide and a suitable period allowed to elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect.

2.3 Tree pits will be excavated to at least twice the diameter of the root spread and to be planted in accordance with BS 4428 (1989). The bottom and sides shall be forked to break up the subsoil. All extraneous matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 50mm diameter in any dimension will be removed from site.

Planting

2.4 Trees are to be placed into the pits and backfilled with local topsoil previously stripped from the site. A general-purpose slow-release fertiliser (at the rate of 75gm/m²) and Tree Planting and Mulching Compost (at the rate of 20litres/m²)

are to be incorporated into the top 150mm of topsoil during backfilling. Where tree pits are more than 300mm deep, backfilled material shall be consolidated/firmed in 150mm layers.

2.5 Trees shall be well firmed-in and secured with stakes, proprietary rubber tree ties and spacers as below.

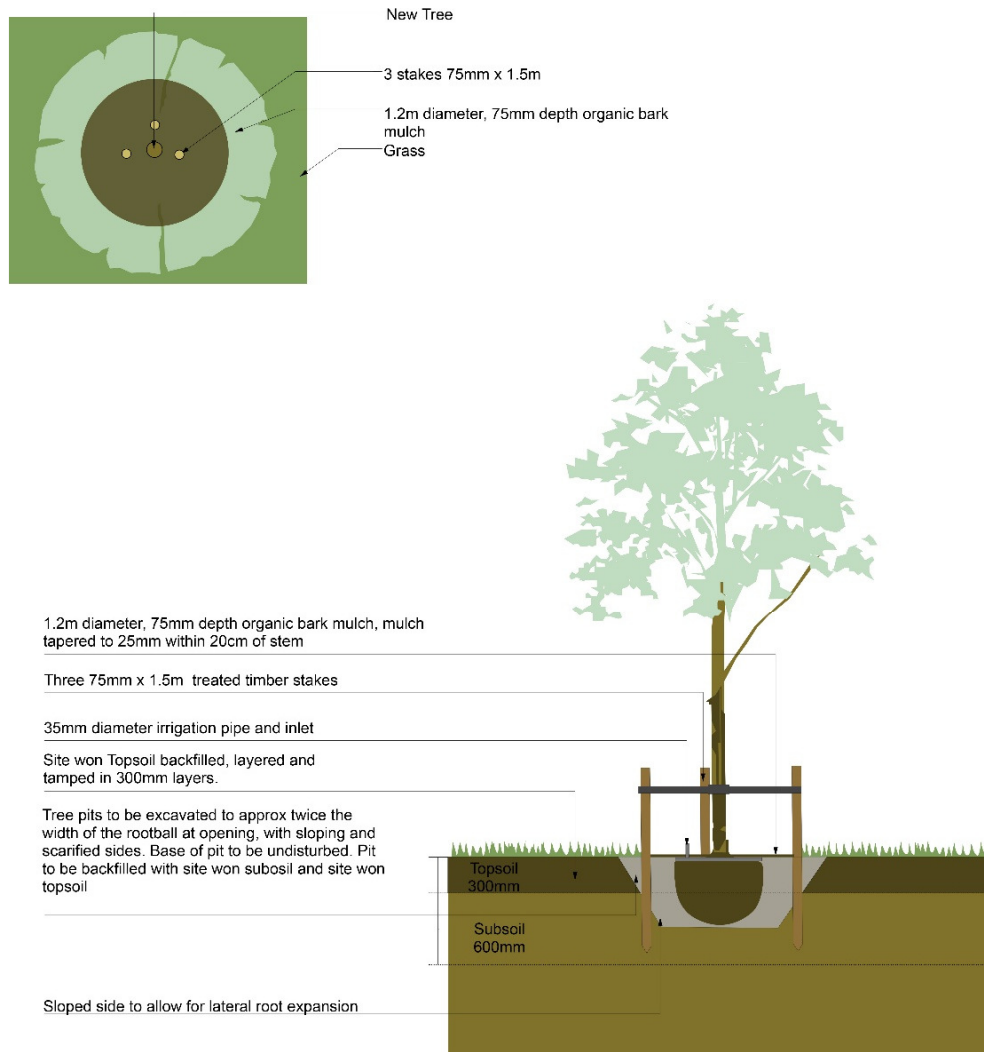
2.6 All newly planted trees over 1.5m high will be held so that movement at the root collar is minimised until new roots have developed to anchor the tree. Therefore low staking (75mm dia x 1.5m length) will be used and attached to the tree at approximately 600mm above ground level. Stakes will be driven 300mm into undisturbed ground before planting the tree, taking care to avoid underground services and cables. The trees will be staked using proprietary rubber ties and must be firmly fixed with a spacing device used to prevent chafing against the tree.

2.7 Trees shall be triple staked. Composted bark mulch will be spread to a depth of 75mm across in a 1.2m diameter circle around all individual trees, ensuring that desirable groundcover plants (where present) are not buried.

2.8 Root barriers (ReRoot 1000 or equivalent) to be included adjacent to buildings and services where necessary.

2.9 All trees and shrubs shall be watered in at the end of each day of planting. Tree moisture levels are to be monitored in accordance with BS8545 11.3 Irrigation.

2.10 Shrubs and hedges are to be set out as shown on the drawing and pit planted into the prepared soil at the specified centres with minimal disturbance to the rootball and well firmed in. Spread ornamental pine bark mulch to a depth of 75mm across all new planting areas, ensuring groundcover plants are not buried.



Tree Pit Detail for trees in soft landscaping

Maintenance during first growing season

2.11 All dead, dying or diseased trees will be replaced with trees of similar size and species. If the failure of the tree is due to disease and the disease is considered likely to re-occur then an alternative species may be used as replacement if agreed with the LPA.

2.12 The site is to be visited as required throughout the year to undertake the following operations:

2.13 Weed clearance: All planting areas will be kept weed free by hand weeding or herbicide treatment.

2.14 Checking trees: All tree ties and stakes will be checked and adjusted if too loose, too tight or if chafing is occurring. Any broken stakes will be replaced.

2.15 Formative pruning: Any damaged shoots/branches will be pruned back to healthy wood. Plants will be pruned in accordance with good horticultural practice to maintain healthy well-shaped specimens.

3. WATERING

Trees

3.1 Watering is one of the prime keys to successful establishment after planting a tree.

3.2 The size of the tree on planting is an important factor in deciding how much irrigation is required. Below is a guide to how much water is required in the first year of planting. Watering maybe required for up to three years after planting to aid establishment.

Size of Tree Volume of Water per week

14-16 CM girth 35 litres

3.3 Use a watering can with a rose attachment on the end to water, a hose pipe or other such method that will administer water slowly and at a low pressure, mimicking rainfall.

3.4 Water should be applied to the base of the trees, evenly distributed over the entirety of the root-ball to encourage even root development.

Immediately after planting

3.5 In spring and summer, water newly planted trees immediately (known as 'watering in'). Irrigation should be directed on top of the root-ball and not around it.

3.6 In autumn and winter, it depends how wet the ground is, or if rain is due. At this

time of year, it's only really necessary to water in if we are experiencing a dry spell, to make sure the roots don't dry out.

3.7 A newly planted tree should be watered in when planted, and at the point of bud burst in the spring and should be continued throughout the spring and summer until the leaves have fallen in autumn (for deciduous trees).

In the first year after planting

3.8 From mid-March until the end of September, water trees two to three times a week. Increase this regime if we have a particularly hot and dry spell, and vice versa, reduce if the weather is very wet. Bear in mind that rain doesn't necessarily get to where it's needed, if the leaf canopy creates a 'rain shadow'. Dig down a little into the soil if you want to check how moist it is under the surface. During the height of summer, water should be applied at a rate of 2 domestic buckets full (or 20 litres of water) every other day. This figure is the aim to reach during the height of summer and can be gradually increased to this in the spring and decreased before ceasing watering in the autumn.

3.9 It's best not to water every day, but to let the ground dry out a little bit, encouraging roots to spread out in search of water. If a drought is on the horizon, however, consider beginning to water before things get dry.

3.10 In autumn and winter, watering isn't generally necessary, unless we have an unseasonally warm and dry period.

3.11 Watering is advised for the first 2 summers after planting, further to this the tree should be able to access water from the surrounding soil.

3.12 Use bark mulch at the base of the tree to help retain water, prevent weed growth and also give you an indication of where you need to water.

3.13 Be mindful that newly planted trees do need watering, even if it has been raining! Rain is useful in slowing up the volume of water needed by a newly planted

tree, as it is often cooler during such periods, however it is the root-ball of the tree that needs watering and often rainfall will not fall this close to the base of the tree, due to the width of the canopy.

3.14 Ensure that water is draining well away after 10 minutes of application of water.

2-3 years after planting

3.15 After the first year, enough roots may have grown into the soil to allow the plant to drink up enough to support itself, but as a precautionary measure carry on watering during dry spells. Monitor the plants to help you decide whether to water. If they begin to look at all floppy, drench them. Yellowing, dropping leaves, on the other hand, can indicate over watering (but not always).

3.16 You can water further away from the stem during this time, as the root zone will have widened out. Watering further away will also encourage roots to spread out.

Peak watering times

3.17 Plants need most water when they are in active growth. Deciduous trees which lose their leaves in autumn, are in this state in spring and summer.

3.18 It's important that trees don't dry out completely, at any time of year.

3.19 Watering in the early morning or in the evening is most efficient.

PRL

DLP Architecture Ltd

06/05/2026