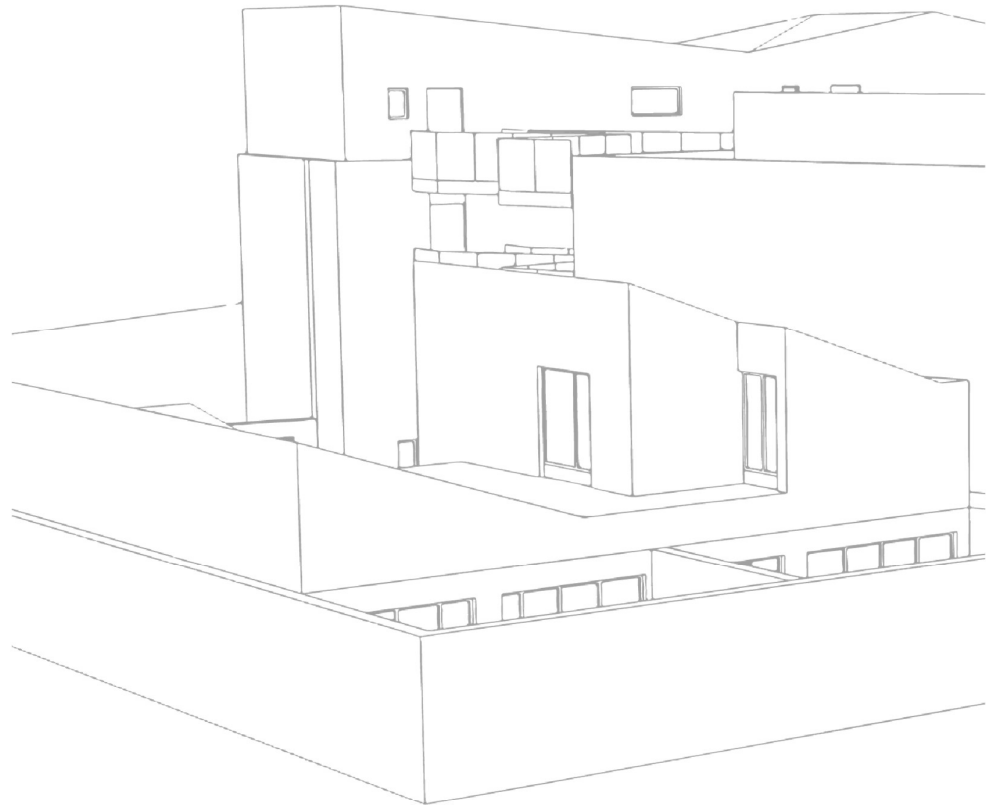


Enhanced Landscape Scheme & Green Infrastructure Plan

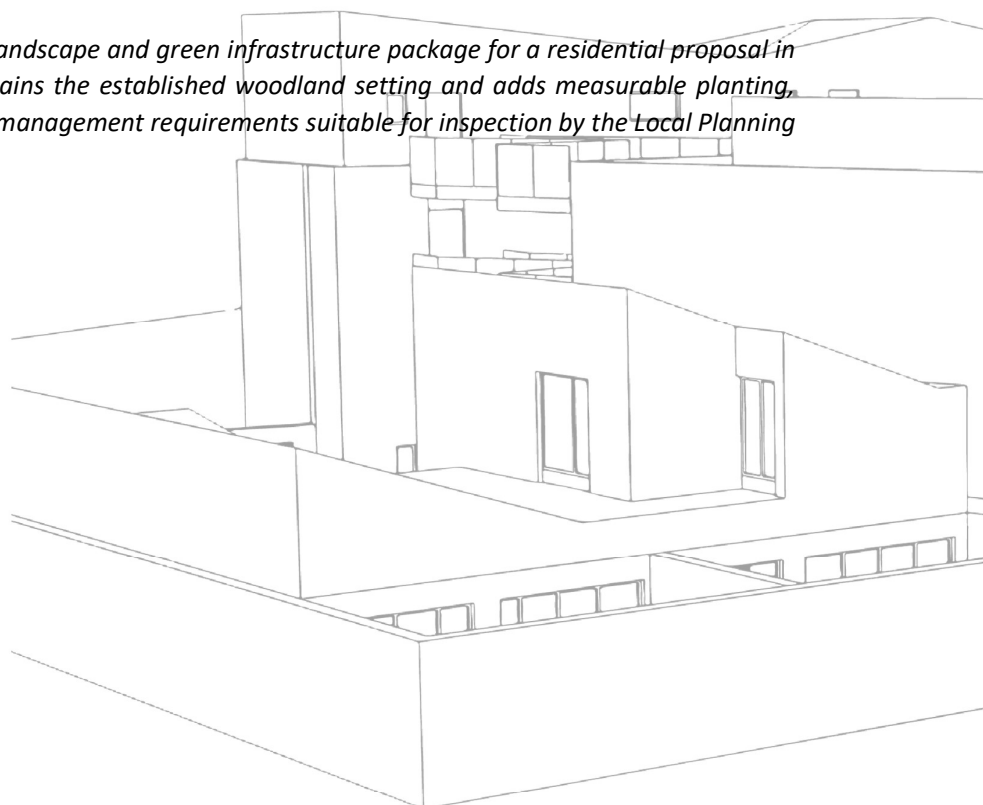
Planting Specification and Five-Year Management Plan



Site	Robinwood, Belmont Hill, Caerleon, Newport. NP18 1JX
Proposal	Alterations to Existing main House, demolition of existing 2 storey ancillary building and replace with single storey garage and construction of new Annex building.
Planning reference	26/0269
Supporting drawing	JW1254-112
Prepared by	JDW Architects Ltd
Issue	P01
Date	10 August 2026

Submission status. This document supplements the submitted landscape plan. Where the species or technical detail in this document differs from a general note on the plan, this specification is to take precedence.

Prepared as a proportionate landscape and green infrastructure package for a residential proposal in South Wales. The scheme retains the established woodland setting and adds measurable planting, establishment and long-term management requirements suitable for inspection by the Local Planning Authority.



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1. Purpose and scope

The proposed scheme has been prepared to support an application relating to the annex building and garage construction. It should be read with the supporting landscape plan and any approved arboricultural, ecological, drainage and architectural information.

The document converts the plan notes into a planting and management specification by defining species, sizes, densities, installation methods, protection, implementation timing, replacement obligations and a five-year maintenance regime.

1.1 Objectives

- Retain and protect the existing woodland, mature trees and established landscape structure.
- Screen and soften the annex, garage terrace and associated domestic activity without creating an urban or overly formal edge.
- Use a greater proportion of native and wildlife-supporting species suited to a South Wales woodland-edge setting.
- Increase seasonal diversity and pollinator value through meadow, flowering lawn and perennial planting.
- Stabilise the 1 in 2 bank with a robust, shade-tolerant ground layer and biodegradable erosion control.
- Secure successful establishment through measurable soil preparation, watering, weed control, replacement and monitoring.

1.2 Status and limitations

This is a landscape specification and proportionate Green Infrastructure Statement. It is not a substitute for a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, protected-species survey, arboricultural impact assessment, drainage design or structural design for the terrace. No excavation, cultivation, level change or service installation is permitted within a retained tree root protection area unless it is expressly covered by an approved arboricultural method statement.

Plant suitability is based on the wooded, sloping residential character visible on the submitted plan. Before ordering plants, the landscape contractor shall confirm aspect, exposure, soil texture, drainage and pH. Any material change required because of demonstrably unsuitable soil conditions shall be agreed in writing with the Contract Administrator and, where it changes the approved schedule, the Local Planning Authority.

2. Policy and Design Response

Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 requires green infrastructure to be considered through the planning process and expects development to maintain and enhance biodiversity and

ecosystem resilience. The scheme follows the step-wise approach: existing woodland and trees are avoided and retained; works near retained trees are minimised and protected; disturbed areas are replanted; and additional native structure, meadow habitat and wildlife features provide enhancement.

The design also responds to the DECCA attributes used in Welsh planning policy:

- Diversity - a wider range of native trees, shrubs, woodland ground flora and meadow species.
- Extent - new hedge, bank planting, woodland-edge shrubs and meadow margins increase vegetated habitat.
- Condition - soil preparation, mulching, watering, replacement and five-year management improve establishment.
- Connectivity - the new hedge and woodland-edge planting connect garden habitat with the retained woodland.
- Adaptation - locally appropriate provenance, mixed species and climate-aware establishment reduce reliance on a single species.

Net benefit statement. The proposal retains the principal woodland resource and adds new native woody structure, species-rich grassland, woodland ground flora and habitat features. Subject to implementation and management in accordance with this document, the completed scheme will provide a clear qualitative net benefit for biodiversity over the ornamental scheme shown on the source plan.

3. Enhanced landscape proposals

Ref	Plan area	Enhanced treatment	Purpose / Requirement
A	Existing woodland and trees	Retain and protect	No storage, excavation, level change or mixing of materials within protected rooting areas. Arboricultural supervision where shown on the source plan.
B	30 m privacy hedge	Beech-led mixed native hedge	70% beech and complementary holly, hawthorn and hazel. Maintain as a dense 2.0-2.5 m screen.
C	Approx. 45 m ² bank	Woodland bank matrix	six native shade-tolerant species at 5 plants/m ² over biodegradable coir or jute erosion mat.

Ref	Plan area	Enhanced treatment	Purpose / Requirement
D	Groundcover beds	Woodland-edge perennial matrix	flowering, shade-tolerant and pollinator-supporting planting at 5 plants/m ² .
E	Low hedge	Native yew hedge	Replace Buxus sempervirens due to box blight and box tree moth risk. Clip yew to a low architectural hedge.
F	Ornamental specimen tree	Native multi-stem rowan	Sorbus aucuparia to provide blossom, fruit, autumn colour and a scale appropriate to the domestic setting.
G	Lawn edges and annex curtilage	Species-rich meadow margins	Create sunny meadow margins and a clearly mown edge. Retain usable amenity lawn around paths and the annex.

3.1 Retained landscape

All existing woodland, sweet chestnut trees T10 and T11, other retained trees, beech groups and planting established under the previous permission shall be retained unless removal is separately approved. Construction protection shall accord with the approved tree protection information and BS 5837:2012. The two replacement hawthorn trees shown on the source plan shall be positioned outside retained root protection areas under arboricultural supervision.

3.2 Visual integration of annex and terrace

Planting around the annex and garage terrace shall be arranged as naturalistic groups rather than an even municipal strip. The retained woodland remains the dominant backdrop. A low flowering matrix will soften paved edges, while the mixed privacy hedge will filter views of the terrace and domestic activity. Woody planting must remain clear of structures, retaining walls, drainage runs and access sightlines at its mature size.

3.3 Wildflower and flowering lawn

A minimum 0.45 m wide species-rich meadow margin shall be formed around suitable sunny outer lawn edges, avoiding heavily trafficked areas and the immediate route between the main dwelling and annex. The final laid-out area shall be not less than 45 m². A 0.5-1.0 m close-mown edge shall be maintained beside paths and amenity lawn to communicate intentional management.

Within lighter woodland-edge areas disturbed by the works, a shade-tolerant native woodland mixture shall be used without rotovation or soil stripping inside root protection areas. Where the existing grass sward is already species-rich, enhancement by reduced mowing and plug planting is preferred to wholesale reseeding.

3.4 Additional biodiversity measures

- Install two durable bird boxes on retained mature trees or suitable building elevations: one 28 mm entrance box and one open-fronted box, at least 3 m above ground and away from regular disturbance.
- Install one integrated or surface-mounted bat box on a suitable south-east, south or south-west elevation, at least 4 m above ground with a clear flight path. Final position to follow any ecological advice.
- Retain safe standing and fallen deadwood where arboriculturally acceptable, or form one discreet habitat log pile within the woodland edge.
- Avoid lighting of woodland edges and retained tree canopies. Any necessary external lighting shall be warm white, maximum 2700 K, downward directed and controlled by short-duration sensors.
- Use peat-free growing media. Avoid routine pesticide use; herbicide shall be limited to targeted treatment of persistent invasive weeds by a competent operative.

4. Planting schedules

Quantities below are fixed where the source plan provides a length or area. For beds whose exact area is defined graphically, the stated density and species percentages apply across the full drawn area; the contractor shall measure the area before ordering and allow 5% spare plants for replacements and setting out adjustments.

4.1 Trees

Ref	Species	Qty	Minimum stock size	Location / notes
T-N1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> / common hawthorn	2	Heavy standard; 12-14 cm girth; 3.5-4.0 m high; root-balled	Replacement trees shown on source plan. Double-staked with crossbar. Locate outside RPAs under arboricultural supervision.
T-N2	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> / rowan	1	Multi-stem; 250-300 cm; 3-5 stems; 35-50 L container	Near arrival/drive. Position to retain visibility and allow a 4 m minimum future crown spread.

4.2 Beech-led native privacy hedge

Plant along the full approx. 30 m line shown on the source plan in a double staggered row, rows 400 mm apart, at 5 plants per linear metre. Total: 150 plants. Protect with a continuous 750 mm wide weed-free mulch strip and temporary rabbit/deer protection where browsing risk is present.

Species	Mix	Qty	Minimum stock	Function / arrangement
Fagus sylvatica / beech	70%	105	Bare-root transplant, 100-125 cm	Principal clipped screen; retains brown leaves in a sheltered hedge.
Ilex aquifolium / holly	15%	23	3 L container, 40-60 cm	Evergreen structure and berries; planted as singles and groups of 2-3.
Crataegus monogyna / hawthorn	10%	15	Bare-root transplant, 80-100 cm	Flowering and thorny native structure.
Corylus avellana / hazel	5%	7	Bare-root transplant, 80-100 cm	Occasional taller framework; manage selectively.

4.3 Low hedge

Yew Hedge, *Taxus baccata* / common yew, 5 L container, 40-60 cm high, planted at 3 per linear metre in one row. Clip to a dense hedge approximately 600-750 mm high. Quantity shall be the measured hedge length multiplied by three, rounded up to a whole plant.

4.4 Woodland bank matrix - 45 m²

Plant at 5 plants/m² through biodegradable coir or jute erosion-control mesh securely pegged to the 1 in 2 bank. Total: 225 plants. Arrange in irregular groups of 3-9, with ivy used sparingly as a binding groundcover rather than as a monoculture.

Species	Mix	Qty	Stock	Role
Hedera helix / common ivy	20%	45	9 cm pot	Evergreen bank binding and late nectar.
Dryopteris filix-mas / male fern	20%	45	1 L	Robust deciduous fern.
Polystichum setiferum / soft shield fern	20%	45	1 L	Semi-evergreen native fern.
Asplenium scolopendrium / hart's-tongue fern	15%	34	1 L	Evergreen shade texture.
Luzula sylvatica / greater wood-rush	15%	34	9 cm pot	Dense native woodland ground layer.
Primula vulgaris / primrose	10%	22	9 cm pot	Early pollen and seasonal flower.

4.5 Groundcover and terrace-edge planting

Apply to all green-hatched ornamental groundcover beds shown around the main dwelling, terrace interfaces and new lawned areas. Plant at 5 plants/m² in irregular drifts, using the percentages below. This mix supersedes the *Liriope muscari* and *Euonymus fortunei* note;

Geranium Rozanne may be retained as part of the flowering component where already ordered.

Species	Mix	Stock	Function
Geranium macrorrhizum / cranesbill	25%	2 L	Long flowering groundcover; good weed suppression.
Helleborus foetidus / stinking hellebore	15%	1-2 L	Native evergreen structure and early nectar.
Polystichum setiferum / soft shield fern	15%	1 L	Woodland continuity and year-round structure.
Luzula sylvatica / greater wood-rush	15%	1 L	Native evergreen grass-like groundcover.
Digitalis purpurea / foxglove	15%	9 cm or 1 L	Native vertical accent and pollinator value; allow to self-seed.
Geranium Rozanne or G. sylvaticum	15%	2 L	Long seasonal flower at sunnier bed edges.

4.6 Climbers to blank annex or retaining-wall faces

Where a suitable blank elevation or free-standing support is available, plant *Lonicera periclymenum* / native honeysuckle, 3 L container, 60-90 cm high, at 1.5 m centres on stainless-steel wires or a non-combustible trellis. Set plants at least 450 mm from the wall in prepared soil. Do not attach planting to fire-resisting construction, obstruct ventilation or conceal inspection points. Final locations shall be coordinated with the architectural elevations.

5. Grass and wildflower specification

Ref	Treatment	Location / extent	Seed mix	Application
L1	Species-rich amenity lawn	All close-mown lawn areas shown	Germinal WFG20 Eco Species Rich Lawn, or equivalent approved	Sow at supplier's current recommended rate. Maintain at 40-60 mm; permit flowering by reducing cuts in selected margins.
M1	Sunny meadow margin	Minimum 75 m ² ; 1.5 m minimum width around suitable lawn edges	Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture, or equal native perennial mix	Sow 4 g/m ² onto clean, low-fertility seedbed. No ryegrass-dominant or annual colour mix.
M2	Woodland-edge wildflower	Lightly shaded disturbed ground outside RPAs	Emorsgate EW1 Woodland Mixture, or equal native shade-tolerant mix	Sow 4 g/m ² . Within RPAs use surface scarification only under arboricultural direction; no rotovation.

5.1 Seedbed preparation

- Undertake a basic soil test for texture, pH and fertility before seeding. Meadow areas require low fertility; do not add fertiliser or rich topsoil unless the seed supplier confirms it is necessary.
- Remove perennial weeds before cultivation. Do not import weed-contaminated soil or use soil containing rhizomes of invasive species.
- Cultivate only to the minimum depth necessary to produce a firm, fine tilth. Allow the surface to settle, rake, broadcast seed in two perpendicular passes, then roll or tread to ensure seed contact. Do not bury seed deeply.
- Sow in early autumn, preferably September to October, or in spring from March to April when soil is moist and workable. Do not sow during drought, waterlogging, frost or high winds.
- Erect temporary signs or low posts to prevent trampling during establishment. Reinstate bare patches with the same mix at the first suitable season.

5.2 Meadow management

During the first growing season, cut meadow areas to 50-70 mm whenever growth reaches approximately 150 mm, removing all arisings. In years 2-5, make a main hay cut between late August and September after seed has set, to 50-75 mm, leave cut material for up to five dry

days to shed seed, then remove it. An optional spring cut may be made in March. Remove arisings from every cut to prevent nutrient enrichment. Do not apply fertiliser or routine herbicide.

6. General planting specification

6.1 Standards and workmanship

Landscape operations shall be undertaken by competent operatives in accordance with the current editions of the relevant standards, including BS 4428:1989, BS 3882:2015, BS 3936-1:1992, BS 5837:2012 and BS 8545:2014+A1:2026. Where a standard is revised before installation, the current version shall apply unless this would conflict with the approved planning documents.

6.2 Plant quality and provenance

- Plants shall be true to name, well formed, hardened off, free from pests, disease, wounds, girdling roots and weeds, and supplied with the required plant passport information.
- Native trees and shrubs shall be of local Welsh or UK and Ireland provenance where reasonably available. Substitutions require prior written approval and shall provide equivalent habit, mature scale and biodiversity value.
- Bare-root plants shall be lifted and planted during dormancy, normally November to March. Container plants may be planted outside dormancy only when irrigation can be assured and the ground is not frozen, waterlogged or drought-stressed.
- All growing media, compost and soil improvers shall be peat-free. Packaging and plastic guards shall be minimised and removed when no longer required.

6.3 Soil preparation

- Before works, identify retained topsoil and prevent contamination, compaction and mixing with subsoil. Imported topsoil shall be compliant with BS 3882:2015 and supported by a supplier analysis certificate.
- Planting beds shall have at least 300 mm suitable topsoil over freely draining subsoil. Lawns shall have at least 150 mm suitable topsoil. Depths are subject to existing site levels, root protection requirements and drainage.
- Relieve compaction by ripping or forking the subsoil without damaging retained roots or services. Do not rotovate within a retained tree RPA. Remove stones over 50 mm, construction waste and injurious material.
- Finished soil levels shall allow for settlement and remain at least 75 mm below adjacent damp-proof courses and 25 mm below paving edges unless the architectural detail requires otherwise.

6.4 Tree planting

- Excavate pits no deeper than the rootball and normally at least 150 mm wider on every side. Break up glazed sides. The root flare shall be visible and set at finished ground level after settlement.

- Do not place fertiliser or rich compost beneath the rootball. Backfill with site topsoil where suitable, working soil around roots and eliminating large air pockets without over-compaction.
- Support heavy standard trees with two untreated softwood stakes and crossbar positioned outside the rootball, using a broad adjustable flexible tie. Multi-stem trees shall use low support only if necessary.
- Form a level watering basin and apply 75 mm composted bark mulch over a minimum 1.0 m diameter, keeping mulch 100 mm clear of stems. Remove stakes and ties once the tree is self-supporting, normally by the end of year 3.

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6.5 Shrubs, hedges and groundcover

- Set out plants in their containers for inspection before planting. Arrange irregular drifts and avoid straight rows except where a clipped hedge is specified.
- Plant pits shall accommodate the full root system without bending. Loosen circling container roots and plant at the original nursery depth. Firm gently and water immediately.
- Apply 75 mm settled depth of composted bark mulch to ornamental beds and a continuous 750 mm wide strip to hedges. Keep mulch clear of stems and replenish annually to maintain at least 50 mm depth.
- On the 1 in 2 bank, install biodegradable coir or jute mesh to the manufacturer's fixing pattern before planting through cross-cuts. Avoid plastic netting that could entangle wildlife.

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6.6 Watering and establishment

Water immediately after planting to full rooting depth. During the first growing season, inspect soil moisture at least weekly from April to September. As a guide, apply 40-60 litres per standard tree per watering, 20-30 litres per multi-stem tree, 5-10 litres per shrub, and sufficient water to wet the full hedge or groundcover root zone. Frequency shall be adjusted for rainfall, soil and weather, with increased watering during hot, dry or windy periods. Continue weather-responsive watering through years 2 and 3 until plants are established.

6.7 Protection and biosecurity

- Maintain approved tree protection fencing and ground protection throughout construction. No material, fuel, cement washout, fire, mixing, parking or excavation is permitted within protected areas.
- Use guards only where browsing or strimmer damage is a credible risk. Guards shall be ventilated, securely fixed, checked twice yearly and removed before they constrict stems.
- Clean soil and plant material from machinery before it enters and leaves the site. If Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam or another invasive non-native plant is encountered, stop work locally and obtain specialist advice.

7. Five-year landscape management plan

The landowner shall appoint a competent landscape contractor or gardener to implement the following operations for five full growing seasons after practical completion of the landscape works. Maintenance records shall identify visit date, weather, watering, failures, remedial action and photographs of trees, hedges, bank planting and meadow areas.

Frequency	Area	Operation	Performance target
Monthly Apr-Oct in year 1; at least 8 visits	All planting	Weed, water, check firmness and guards, remove litter, inspect pests/disease, reinstate mulch, prune dead or damaged growth.	Planting beds substantially weed-free; no wilting; stakes/ties secure but not constricting.
Every 2-4 weeks in dry weather, years 1-2	Trees, hedge, shrubs and groundcover	Check soil moisture and water to full rooting depth. Increase frequency during heat or drought.	No prolonged drought stress; watering recorded.
Winter annually	Trees	Inspect form, ties and stakes; formative prune only by a competent person. Remove stakes when independent, by end of year 3 where practicable.	Healthy balanced crown and visible root flare.
Twice yearly	H1 mixed hedge	Formative prune to encourage dense basal growth; retain holly berries where possible. Maintain final height 2.0-2.5 m and minimum width 0.8 m.	Continuous dense screen with no gaps over 300 mm.
Twice yearly	H2 yew hedge	Clip in late summer and, if required, lightly in spring. Maintain 600-750 mm height and even face.	Dense low hedge; no dead gaps.
3-4 visits per growing season	Bank and perennial beds	Hand weed, remove dominant invasive growth, divide or thin only where species are suppressing the intended mix, top up mulch off the mesh.	At least 90% plant cover by end of year 2.
Establishment cuts, then annual hay cut	M1/M2 meadow	Year 1 cut to 50-70 mm when 150 mm high. Years 2-5 main cut late Aug-Sep; optional March cut; remove all arisings.	Increasing flower diversity; no dense litter or scrub encroachment.
5-10 day cycle in growing season	Amenity lawn	Mow to 40-60 mm, vary frequency with growth, repair bare areas, avoid fertiliser drift into meadow.	Even usable sward with clear mown meadow margins.
Annually in September	Whole scheme	Photographic review, count failures, assess canopy/hedge growth and agree replacements for next dormant season.	Annual inspection record retained by owner.

7.1 Replacement obligations

Any tree, hedge plant, shrub, climber or groundcover plant that dies, is removed, becomes seriously damaged or diseased, or fails to make satisfactory growth within five years of planting shall be replaced during the next available planting season with the same species and at least the same original specified size. Where repeated failure demonstrates that the species is unsuitable, a replacement of equivalent native character and landscape function shall be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

7.2 Completion and inspection

- Notify the Contract Administrator when soil preparation is complete and before planting is concealed by mulch.
- Provide delivery notes, plant passport information, seed-mix certificates and topsoil analysis with the completion record.
- At completion, submit dated photographs from consistent viewpoints showing each tree, hedge line, the 45 m2 bank, lower woodland edge, groundcover beds and meadow margins.
- Rectify defects identified at the completion inspection before requesting final discharge or sign-off, where the condition wording requires implementation before discharge.

8. Implementation and compliance

1. Complete all tree protection and preparatory works before construction activity affects landscaped areas.
2. Undertake planting in the first available planting season following completion of the relevant building works, and in any event before occupation or use where required by the planning condition.
3. Complete meadow seeding in the first suitable spring or autumn seeding window. Maintain interim weed-free soil if the seeding window is missed.
4. Maintain the approved scheme for five years and replace failures in the next available season.
5. Do not substitute species, reduce quantities or omit habitat measures without prior written approval where this would vary the approved landscape scheme.

Appendix B – References

- Welsh Government, Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, February 2024, Chapter 6: Distinctive and Natural Places.
- Welsh Government, Action Plan for Pollinators in Wales and subsequent implementation guidance.
- Natural Resources Wales, additional guidance on selecting tree species and woodland resilience.
- BS 4428:1989 - Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).
- BS 3882:2015 - Specification for topsoil.
- BS 3936-1:1992 - Nursery stock - Specification for trees and shrubs.
- BS 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.
- BS 8545:2014+A1:2026 - Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape - Code of practice