

Land at Aberthaw Road, Newport, NP19 9QQ

In conjunction with planning application for new building.

Existing Green Infrastructure. Development Impacts.

The proposal covers a new building of 106sq.m. and associated hard-standings on a 410sq.m. site. The boundaries of the site consist of either block retaining walls or boarded timber fence. No neighbouring properties have hedge or planted borders against their boundaries to the site. The site before development consists of scrub ground, and as the site is open is prone to fly tipping this is cleared and scraped back occasionally to maintain the site.

Compensation for Loss of Green Infrastructure Area

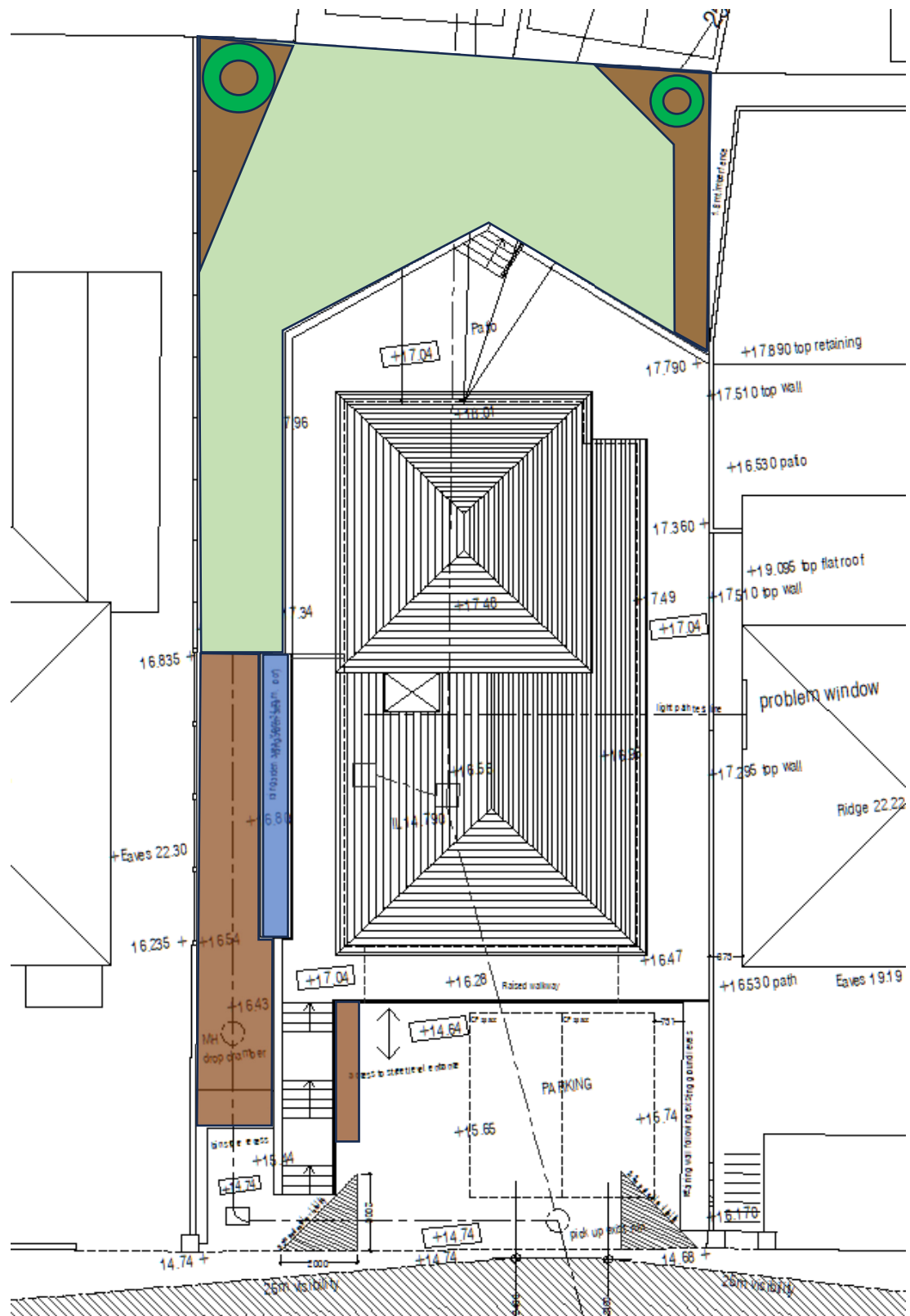
Avoid: As the site is kept clear with occasional maintenance, there are no established plant or green features that can be lost. The site development will not effect any neighbouring green features as there are none. The nearest tree of any kind is established approx. 18m away from the West boundary within the playing field of the school.

Minimise: The proposal accords somewhat with the established domestic form of development on Aberthaw road with small front gardens (mostly given over to parking), and small domestic rear gardens. There is, however, opportunity to add green space to the design by bringing planting and lawn space down the side of the proposal to link the front and rear spaces and form a small green corridor, something that does not occur anywhere else close by.

Mitigate / Restore: Under PPW Edition 12, the requirement falls that any proposal on green infrastructure be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development. As there is minimal loss of any existing established green infrastructure in this instance the applicant proposes a scheme that will seek to establish a basic domestic garden, improve the existing East / West boundaries, and bring green space through the property from front to back.

- Shrub and border plant bedding areas to the east/west fence boundaries to the rear garden (16sq.m.).
- Domestic suitable standard trees (x2) to the rear corners of the back garden.
- Approx. 85sq.m. lawn seeded area to rear garden and down West side of proposed house.
- Approx 20sq.m. of general shrub and border planting area along West boundary of site.
- Brick planter created on forecourt area (2.4sq.m.)
- 6sq.m. of planting being provided as part of rain-garden feature (specialist plants under separate design)
- Total 129sq.m. of green space/planting feature being provided on the scheme.

This GIS to be read in conjunction with the Ecological Enhancement Statement also submitted as this deals with proposals for enhancement of ecology by other means.



Grass seeded for lawn =

Shrub/border planting =

Domestic ornamental tree (standard) =

Specialist planting (rain garden) =

New Planting

NB Avoid damage to existing trees and hedges, preferably by fencing off the root protection areas. This will prevent physical damage to branches, and damage through compaction of the soil by construction vehicles or storage of materials.

General information

1. Hedge whips, shrubs and trees to be bareroot stock.
2. Plant during dormant period, November – March.
3. Obtain plants from reputable suppliers, e.g those listed by the RHS or members of the Horticultural Trades Association Nursery Certificate Scheme.
4. Cultivate soil to at least one spade depth, removing weeds (including grass) and large stones (>40mm).

Common name	species	% mix	No.	height	spacing
Lavender	Lavandula angustifolia	30%	12	250mm	mix
Geranium	Geranium macrorrhizum	18%	7	200mm	mix
Salvia	nemorosa 'Caradonna'	25%	10	450mm	Mix/ rear of borders
Hydrangea	Paniculata	20%	8	300mm	mix
Photinia 'Red Robin'	Photinia	7%	3	450mm	Mix/rear corner fenceline
Jap Maple	Acer palmatum	1 no.		800mm	Rear corner planting bed
Crab Apple	Malus 'Evereste'	1 no.		800mm	Rear corner planting bed

Aftercare

The plantings should be maintained for a period of at least 5 years after planting. Any plants which fail during this period should be replaced like-for-like in the first available planting season.

Water - It is essential throughout the spring and summer, to give a heavy enough watering to enable the water to penetrate right down to the deepest root level.

Soak the ground at least 1 metre in diameter around each tree with enough water to completely saturate the soil. DO THIS AS A MINIMUM EVERY WEEK during hot weather, or if there is no substantial rainfall for more than one week.

Weed Control – Reduce competition from grass and weeds by maintaining a circle or strip one metre wide completely free of growth for at least 3 years after planting. DO NOT strim the area as damage to trunks is likely. Control as follows:

1. Spray off the grass with a glyphosate based weed killer such as Roundup. Apply each year for the first 3 years. It is best applied when the tree is dormant as it is absorbed through green leaves and kills the plant off at the roots.
2. Alternatively, hand weed area until weed free, digging out all roots of perennial weeds.
3. Mulch around the base of the tree by with a thick (at least 40mm) layer of organic mulch such as bark chips. This will conserve moisture and prevent much weed growth. Hand weeding will be needed occasionally.

Protection from Animal Damage - Rabbits, deer, sheep, cattle and horses can all potentially damage trees. Appropriate guards should be used depending on animals present, including the use of stock fencing the protect the planting area.

Formative pruning –

When established, shrubs should be cut annually in midsummer, to shape the sides. The top should only be cut once the desired height is reached.