



-  Site Boundary
-  Proposed Tree
-  Proposed Ornamental Hedge Planting
Topsoli Depth: 450mm
Mulch: 75mm Depth Bark Mulch
-  Proposed Amenity Grass
Product: Medallion Premium Lawn Seed or Similar Approved Supplier: Rolawn
Topsoli Depth: 150mm
-  Proposed Meadow Grass
Product: EM4 Meadow Mixture for Clay Soils
Supplier: Emorsgate Seeds
Sowing rate: 4g/m² Topsoli Depth: 150mm
-  Proposed Ornamental Shrub Planting
Topsoli Depth: 450mm
Mulch: 75mm Depth Bark Mulch
-  Proposed Marginal/Aquatic Planting to Bio-retention Basin

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purpose of issue **PLANNING**

a	Amendments to layout and additional planting introduced.	12/12/2024	JHa
-	Original	26/03/2024	TYC
rev	description	date	by

client
Newport City Homes

project title
Galliford's Yard, Coverack Road, Newport - Phase 2

drawing title
Detailed Soft Landscape Plan

Sheet 1 of 2

date	12 DECEMBER 2024	drawn by	TYC
drawing number	edpB348_d003a	checked	JHa
scale	1:200 @ A2	QA	GYO

Planting Schedule

Trees

Number	Common Name	Species	Girth	Height	Specification	Density
3	Common Maple	Acer campestre	14-16cm	400-450cm	3x :Extra Heavy Standard :Clear Stem min. 200 :5 brks :RB	Counted
2	Common Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	14-16cm	400-450cm	3x :Extra Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :5 brks :RB	Counted
3	Sweet Gum	Liquidambar styraciflua	14-16cm	400-450cm	RB :3x :Extra Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :5 brks	Counted
3	Flowering Cherry 'Spire'	Prunus 'Spire'	14-16cm	400-450cm	3x :Extra Heavy Standard :Clear Stem 175-200 :5 brks :RB	Counted

Total :11

Shrubs

Number	Common Name	Species	Height	Pot Size	Specification	Density
25	Japanese Laurel 'Rozannie'	Aucuba japonica 'Rozannie'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy :C	2/m ²
25	Mexican Orange Blossom 'Aztec Pearl'	Choisya 'Aztec Pearl'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy :C	2/m ²
25	a Shubby Veronica	Hebe rakaiensis	30-40cm	3L	Bushy :C	2/m ²
25	St John's Wort 'Hidcote'	Hypericum 'Hidcote'	30-40cm	3L	Bushy :C	2/m ²
25	Privet Honeysuckle	Lonicera pileata	30-40cm	3L	Bushy :C	2/m ²

Total :125

Marginal / Aquatics

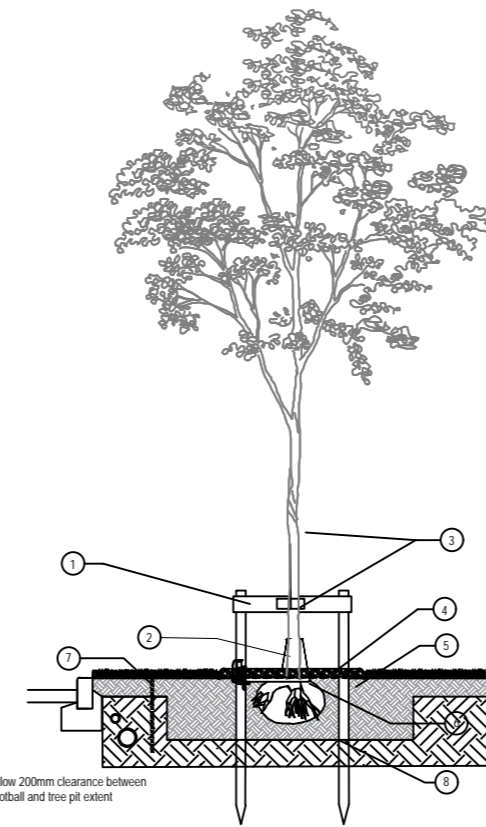
Number	Common Name	Species	Specification	Density
23	Fool's Watercress	Apium nodiflorum	Full pot :Sept to April planting :British native origin	3/m ²
23	Lesser Pond Sedge	Carex acutiformis	Full pot :Sept to April planting :British native origin	3/m ²
16	Common Spike Rush	Eleocharis palustris	Full pot :June to Sept planting :British native origin	3/m ²
23	Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	Full pot :Sept to April planting :British native origin	3/m ²
8	Japanese Water Iris	Iris ensata	Full pot	3/m ²
8	Smooth Iris	Iris laevigata	Full pot	3/m ²
31	Yellow flag iris	Iris pseudacorus	Full pot :Sept to April planting : British native origin	3/m ²
8	Variegated Yellow Flag Iris	Iris pseudacorus 'Variegata'	Full pot	3/m ²
16	Water Mint	Mentha aquatica	Full pot :Sept to April planting :British native origin	3/m ²

Total :156

Hedges

Number	Common Name	Species	Height	Specification	Density
174	Green Privet	Ligustrum ovalifolium	40-60cm	Branched :5 brks	0.5Ctr
48	Box Honeysuckle	Lonicera nitida	30-40cm	C :Bushy :4 brks	0.7Ctr

Total :222



Tree Pit Detail

1. 2x tanalised timber tree stakes, 75mm Ø driven into backfilled pit, and half round timber cross bar rails, 75mm Ø secured to tree stakes to provide support to the tree. Stakes 600mm above GL. Ensure stakes are not driven through the tree rootball.

2. Green-tech or similar strimmer guard - brown. Ensure that protection methods do not impede the natural movement of trees or restrict growth. Fit according to the manufacturers recommendations.

3. Secured centrally by rubber tie with spacer to trunk - minimum width 70mm

4. 75mm deep bark mulch layer to be spread evenly over a circular area 1000mm Ø around the tree to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.

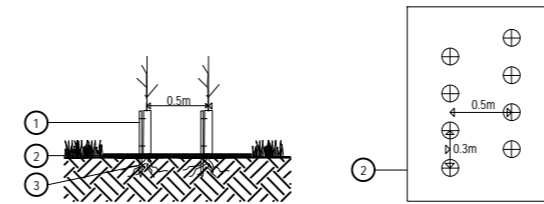
5. Tree pit 2000 x 2000 x 500mm with existing topsoil / imported topsoil to BS 3882 general purpose grade. Loosen any compaction in base of excavated pit to aid drainage. The tree should be planted at a depth where the root flare is still visible just breaching the soil surface following backfilling.

6. *RootRain Metro* irrigation system or similar. Place around top of root ball and nail to supporting stake, ensuring filler cap finishes slightly above mulch level.

7. *ReRoot* root barrier with root deflecting ribs installed between tree root ball and hard surfaces/services where there is a risk of root damage as the tree grows outward. As a general rule, root barriers should be installed in locations where hard surfaces and/or services are located within three metres of the tree stem. Install closer to the paving/service than the tree, to allow space for the tree roots to grow into the space available, with the ribs facing the tree. Note this may mean not placing the barrier within the tree pit, but further away within its own trench. Root barriers must extend a minimum of 2m lengthways beyond the expected canopy of the mature tree. The top of the root barrier should be set as close to the soil surface as possible without being visible. Refer to drawing for location / depth. Depth dependant upon adjacent services.

8. Backfill tree pit with topsoil excavated from pit - all tree pits to receive compost amelioration and fertiliser as per nbs spec.

Immediately after planting, water the tree, saturating the tree pit to field capacity.



Ornamental Hedge Planting with Mulch Mat (Double Staggered)

1. Spiral guard with supporting cane

2. 1.2m wide biodegradable weed mat roll pegged down with biodegradable pegs along line of hedgerow to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.

3. Whip to be notch planted into previously prepared topsoil 450mm depth with amelioration / fertiliser as per NBS spec.

Meadow Grass - Seeding and Preparation

There are several methods to create a wildflower meadow. The method will depend on the size of the area to be seeded, the condition and diversity of flora on site and the availability of mechanised assistance.

Objectives

- Create a meadow grass strip that establishes to create a vibrant sward containing a variety of species
- Enhance biodiversity locally
- Provide vital habitat for insects, mammals and birds

Preparation/ Cultivation

- Area should be free of competing weeds, debris and rubbish
- Soil should be cultivated or rotavated to removed compaction
- Debris or stones larger than 50mm should ideally be removed from the surface before laying/sowing
- Ground should be sufficiently level, with the top 15cm cultivated to a fine tilth before sowing/turfing, allowing water to fully permeate the soil

Seeding

- Sowing to be undertaken mid-to-late April but can continue to the end of May
- Seed should be sown thinly to suppliers recommended sowing rate - therefore mix seed with a bulking agent such as sand
- Lightly rake seed into the soil
- If conditions are particularly dry, the seed will need to be watered to stimulate germination

Operations to Ensure Establishment

- Seeded area to be fenced off if required to protect germinating seeds from trampling;
- Newly seeded areas to be kept moist during periods of dry weather;

Tree Maintenance and Management During 5 Year Establishment Period

Immediately following planting, the tree should be watered thoroughly. Following this, and with regard to prevailing weather conditions, newly planted trees should be watered regularly during periods of dry weather. If the tree pit has been specified with an irrigation pipe, this should be used as the primary method of watering. If no irrigation pipe is specified, the square metre of ground around the tree should be soaked to field capacity (refer to BS 8545:2014 for further detail) by surface watering. Watering frequency is more important than quantity to prevent the root ball of the newly planted tree from drying out.

All trees are fitted with protective guards to prevent animal damage. These should be checked regularly to ensure they remain in place and are providing adequate protection against the animals in the area. If damage to trees from browsing by animals still occurs, additional measures may be required.

A formal assessment of young tree health and development should be carried out annually by a qualified arborist who will be able to advise on solutions should any problems be picked up. During this assessment, any stakes and ties should be checked to ensure they are providing support but not damaging the tree, and that the tree is still firmly seated in the ground. If the tree has become loose in the ground, the soil around the base should be re-firmed and stakes and ties adjusted accordingly.

The mulched area around the base of the tree should be kept clear of competing vegetation and weeds at all times.

Tree stakes and ties should be removed once the tree has established a strong enough root system to support itself, likely to be 1-2 years after planting. Strimmer guards should remain in place until the end of the five year establishment, with adjustments or segments added as necessary to facilitate tree growth. Tree guards should only be removed if they are beginning to restrict tree growth or if it is felt the risk of damage has significantly reduced due to strong tree growth and development or changes in the surrounding environment.

Formative pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 as required throughout the five year establishment period.

For further guidance on tree maintenance during establishment refer to BS 8545:2014 Section 11.

- First cut should only be undertaken once grass species within mix have established and grown to at least 150mm;
- First cut to take off 1 third only;
- A spring meadow should be cut in late June to early July to a height of 75-100mm;
- Summer meadows should be left uncut from June until mid-September or later; regular cutting for the first part of the year will prevent the establishment of coarse grasses;
- All arisings should be left for between 3-7 days before collection or bailing to allow seed pods to open and disperse seed;
- All arisings should be removed to prevent nutrient build up;
- Annual seed heads can be left standing over winter or can be cut back in late autumn with a brush cutter/strimmer
- Perennial meadows should be cut back in the same way, with a cut in winter before spring growth appears
- Annual meadows will need re-seeding the following spring

Ongoing Maintenance and Management

- Cut the wildflower meadow twice yearly to a height of 75-100mm, with the first cut taking place after flowering and seed drop - late July to mid-August
- The cut grass should be left to dry for 3-7 days dependent on weather conditions, and then collected and removed to a designated composting area on- or off-site
- The second cut is to take place at the end of the growing season (October/November), prior to winter die back
- All arisings are to be collected and removed, it is important to collect and remove mowings to retain low soil fertility and high floral diversity
- Remove all unwanted invasive, vigorous weeds (such as thistles and nettles, as well as all injurious weed species listed in the Weeds Act 1959 and Countryside Act 1981), including roots, by hand or by spot treatment with appropriate weed killer. Selective lawn killers should not be used.
- Wildflower meadows do not require any additional watering or feeding once established, this could alter the natural balance of plants in the area. Many native plants colonise poor land and the addition of extra nutrients and water will encourage excessive vigour in grasses, which will consequently out-compete the more desirable native plants
- Areas of grassland with bulbs should be left un-mown in early spring. Make the cut when the bulbs have died down (approximately six weeks after flowering). After this, the management should revert to that of the surrounding grassland

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