

Planting Schedule

Trees	Number	Species	Girth	Height	Specification
	995 No.	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		60-80cm	B :1+1 :Transplant: Seed Raised
	21 No.	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>		60-80cm	1+1:Transplant: Seed Raised
	137 No.	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		40-60cm	B :1u1 :Seedlings: Undercut
	17 No.	<i>Acer campestre</i>	12-14cm	175-200cm	B :Light Standard :Clear Stem 175-200
	8 No.	<i>Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis'</i>	10-12cm	250-300cm	Light Standard :Clear Stem 150-175 :3/5 brks
	8 No.	<i>Pyrus communis 'Concorde'</i>		175-200cm	Half Standard :Clear Stem 100-125 :3 brks :C
	9 No.	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	10-12cm	250-300cm	Light Standard :Clear Stem 150-175 :3 brks
	10 No.	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'</i>	10-12cm	250-300cm	Light Standard :Clear Stem 150-175 :3 brks
	28 No.	<i>Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'</i>	10-12cm	300-350cm	Selected Standard :Clear Stem min. 200 :4 brks
	2 No.	<i>Malus domestica 'Sunset'</i>		100-125	Half Standard :Clear Stem 100-125 :4 brks :C
	428 No.	<i>Acer campestre</i>		60-80cm	B :1u1 :Seedlings: Undercut
	467 No.	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>		60-80cm	B :1+2 :Transplant: Seed Raised Branched :5 brks
	929 No.	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>		60-80cm	C :1+1 :Transplant: Seed Raised
	853 No.	<i>Quercus robur</i>		60-80cm	B :1+1 :Transplant: Seed Raised

Shrubs	Number	Species	Pot Size	Height	Specification	Density
	21 No.	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	2L	40-60cm	Branched :3 brks	1/m ²
	35 No.	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		60-80cm	B :1+2 :Transplant: Seed Raised :3 brks	1/m ²
	51 No.	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	2L	40-60cm	Leader With Lateral	1/m ²
	51 No.	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		40-60cm	B :1+1 :Branched :2 brks	1/m ²
	51 No.	<i>Rosa canina</i>		60-80cm	B:Transplant: Seed Raised :3 brks	1/m ²
	35 No.	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>		60-80cm	B :1+2 :Transplant: Seed Raised :Branched :3 brks	1/m ²
	21 No.	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	3L	40-60cm	Branched :4 brks	1/m ²
	230 No.	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	5L	30-40cm	Bushy :8 breaks	4/m ²
	230 No.	<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	2L	30-40cm	Bushy :3 breaks	4/m ²
	154 No.	<i>Salvia officinalis 'Tricolor'</i>	1L	30-40cm	Full Pot	4/m ²
	290 No.	<i>Lonicera nitida 'May Green'</i>	3L		Bushy :4/6 brks	5/m ²
	167 No.	<i>Sarcococca humilis</i>	3L	20-30cm	Bushy :4/6 brks	5/m ²
	180 No.	<i>Choisya 'Aztec Pearl'</i>	3L	30-40cm	Bushy :5/6 brks	3/m ²
	189 No.	<i>Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'</i>	3L	20-30cm	Bushy :5/6 brks	3/m ²
	303 No.	<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	3L	20-30cm	Bushy :3 brks	3/m ²
	87 No.	<i>Hebe 'Red Edge'</i>	3L		Bushy :5 brks	5/m ²
	87 No.	<i>Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'</i>	3L	20-30cm	Bushy :5 brks	5/m ²
	79 No.	<i>Salvia officinalis 'Tricolor'</i>	2L	20-30cm		5/m ²
	80 No.	<i>Hebe rakaiensis</i>	3L		Bushy :5 brks	3/m ²
	87 No.	<i>Lonicera nitida 'Baggesen's Gold'</i>	3L	30-40cm	Bushy :3 brks	3/m ²
	65 No.	<i>Phormium 'Sundowner'</i>	3L	30-40cm	7 leaves	3/m ²
	177 No.	<i>Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'</i>	10L	30-40cm	Bushy :9 brks :C	3/m ²
	130 No.	<i>Lavandula x intermedia 'Alba'</i>	2L	15-20cm	Bushy :5 brks :C	3/m ²
	59 No.	<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	10L	30-40cm	Bushy :5 brks :C	3/m ²
	97 No.	<i>Vinca major</i>	5-7.5L		Several Shoots :5 brks :C	5/m ²
	144 No.	<i>Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'</i>	10L	30-40cm	Bushy :11 brks :C	3/m ²
	126 No.	<i>Lonicera pileata</i>	3L		Bushy :5/6 brks	5/m ²
	126 No.	<i>Vinca minor</i>	2L		Several shoots :3 brks	5/m ²
	114 No.	<i>Mahonia aquifolium 'Apollo'</i>	3L	20-30cm	Branched :2 brks	3/m ²
	25 No.	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	3L	40-60cm	Branched :5 brks	3/m ²
	25 No.	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5-7.5L	60-80cm	Leader With Lateral	3/m ²
	25 No.	<i>Lonicera nitida 'Baggesen's Gold'</i>	5-7.5L	40-60cm	Bushy :5 brks	3/m ²
	25 No.	<i>Mahonia x media 'Winter Sun'</i>	10L	60-80cm	Bushy :3 brks	3/m ²
	52 No.	<i>Vinca major</i>	1.5-2L		Several shoots :3 brks	3/m ²
	41 No.	<i>Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'</i>	10L	30-40cm	Bushy :11 brks :C	4/m ²
	34 No.	<i>Hebe 'Amy'</i>	2L	20-30cm	Bushy :3 brks :C	3/m ²
	34 No.	<i>Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'</i>	10L	30-40cm	Bushy :9 brks :C	4/m ²
	29 No.	<i>Vinca major</i>	3L		Several Shoots :3 brks :C	6/m ²
	13 No.	<i>Hebe 'Amy'</i>	2L	20-30cm	Bushy :3 brks :C	3/m ²
	8 No.	<i>Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'</i>	7.5L	30-40cm	Bushy :9 brks :C	3/m ²
	8 No.	<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	3L	30-40cm	Bushy :4 brks :C	3/m ²
	13 No.	<i>Vinca major</i>	1.5-2L		Several Shoots :3 brks :C	5/m ²
	467 No.	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	2L	40-60cm	Branched :3 brks	1/m ²
	929 No.	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		60-80cm	B :1+2 :Transplant: Seed Raised :3 brks	1/m ²
	467 No.	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	2L	40-60cm	Leader With Lateral	1/m ²
	929 No.	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		40-60cm	B :1+1 :Branched :2 brks	1/m ²
	929 No.	<i>Rosa canina</i>		60-80cm	B:Transplant: Seed Raised :3 brks	1/m ²
	467 No.	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>		60-80cm	B :1+2 :Transplant: Seed Raised :Branched :3 brks	1/m ²
	467 No.	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	3L	40-60cm	Branched :4 brks	1/m ²

Herbaceous

Number	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density
185 No.	<i>Nepeta nervosa</i>	3L		4/m ²
167 No.	<i>Bergenia 'Rotblum'</i>	2L	Full Pot	5/m ²
80 No.	<i>Nepeta 'Six Hills Giant'</i>	5L	Full Pot: C	3/m ²
243 No.	<i>Bergenia 'Bressingham White'</i>	5L	Full Pot: C	5/m ²
161 No.	<i>Salvia officinalis 'Purpurascens'</i>	5L	Full Pot: C	5/m ²
77 No.	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	3L	Full Pot: C	5/m ²
109 No.	<i>Bergenia 'Rotblum'</i>	3L	Full Pot	5/m ²
104 No.	<i>Helleborus orientalis</i>	3L	Full Pot	3/m ²
41 No.	<i>Nepeta 'Six Hills Giant'</i>	5L	Full Pot: C	6/m ²
41 No.	<i>Triarella cordifolia</i>	5L	Full Pot: C	6/m ²
13 No.	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	1L	Full Pot: C	5/m ²
69 No.	<i>Salvia officinalis 'Purpurascens'</i>	2L	Full Pot: C	5/m ²

Climbers

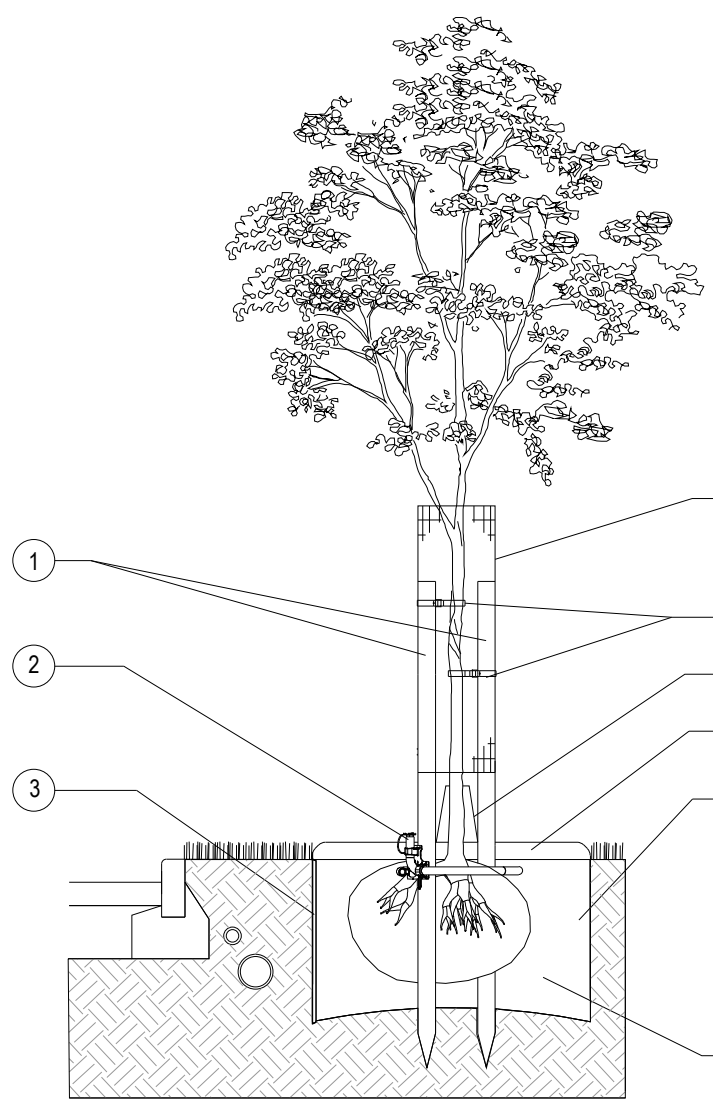
Number	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density
154 No.	<i>Hedera helix</i>	0.5L	Several shoots: 2 breaks	4/m ²
1042 No.	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	3L	Several Shoots :3/4 brks :Caned	1/m ²

Bulbs

Number	Species	Bulb Size	Density
264 No.	<i>Allium cristophii</i>	10/+ (Topsize)	5/m ²
29 No.	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	8/9	6/m ²
8 No.	<i>Allium 'Globemaster'</i>	20/+	5/m ²
53 No.	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	8/9	5/m ²

Ferns

Number	Species	Pot Size	Specification	Density
40 No.	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	1.5-2L	Full Pot: C	3/m ²



Tree Pit Detail

1. 2x tanalised timber tree stake 2m, 75mm Ø driven into backfilled pit to provide support to the tree.

2. **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.

3. **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 four 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 lengths 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.

4. 50mm square galvanized wire mesh bent in circle 320mm Ø and nailed to tree stake to protect tree from damage by people and animals. Bottom of mesh should be 300mm above ground level to allow strimmer guard to be fitted and prevent litter and grass/weeds building up around the base of the tree. Top of mesh should be below the first lateral branch.

5. Use 2x Tree Tie GLB25A with GLPFA spacer sleeve or similar to secure tree to support post.

6. 50mm deep bark mulch layer to be spread evenly over a circular area 1000mm Ø around the tree to prevent weed growth and retain moisture.

7. Excavate tree pit to sufficient size to accommodate tree root ball. 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.

8. Backfill tree pit with subsoil and topsoil excavated from pit if this is regarded as of sufficient quality to promote the healthy establishment of the tree. If either the top soil or sub soil excavated from the pit is of poor quality, then soil ameliorants may be used sparingly or imported topsoil compliant with BS3882 should be used.

9. **Strimmer guard** by Arbortech or similar to be fitted around base of tree to protect from damage by grass maintenance machinery primarily, but also to provide an additional layer of defense against animal browsing.

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

The notes above are intended as a basic guide only. For further guidance on tree planting refer to BS 8545:2014 Section 10.

Products suggested in italics above are available from Green Blue Urban (<http://greenblueurban.com/>) and Arbortech (www.arbortech.co.uk).

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.



Protective Fencing for Dormouse Habitat

All areas of existing and proposed new Dormouse Habitat are to be protected by agricultural fencing to facilitate habitat establishment whilst preventing public access and recreational use. Fencing will comprise of durable treated fence posts and wire, as illustrated above. Straining posts and struts should be installed at a maximum of every 50m and at all changes of direction and significant changes of level. Intermediate posts should be at 3.5m centres.

Dormouse Habitat and Native Structure Planting Areas Combined with the proposed native hedgerow planting, these areas have been designed as Dormouse habitat. All proposed vegetation has been chosen to benefit and encourage existing Dormouse populations to thrive in areas where shrubby glades, scrub and thick hedgerows connect to broadleaved woodland.









Planting strategy in these areas is to create habitat with larger species to be planted closer to existing woodland, with lower lying shrubs and scrub species planted closer to the development. This will create natural woodland edge landform whilst allowing light into the proposed development.

Protection should be given to these areas and the native structure planting must include robust woodland management operations, to ensure that the Dormouse habitat is maintained.



Scale: 1:500
 Project Title: BDW (South Wales)
 Client Title: St. Cyres, Dinas Powys
 Drawing Title: Soft Landscape Strategy - Sheet 1 of 7
 Date: 08 AUGUST 2023
 Drawing Number: EDP001703A
 Scale: 1:500 (A3)
 Date: 08 AUGUST 2023
 Drawing Title: Soft Landscape Strategy - Sheet 1 of 7
 Date: 08 AUGUST 2023
 Drawing Number: EDP001703A
 Scale: 1:500 (A3)

the environmental dimension partnership
 edp
 01483 742424
 www.edp-uk.co.uk
 01483 742424
 01483 742424

-  Site Boundary
-  Existing Vegetation
-  Amenity Grass/ Maintenance Strip
-  Native Structure Planting/ Dormouse Habitat
-  Meadow Grass (German WFOB) For Hedgerows and Stragg Areas
-  Native Hedgerow
-  Ornamental Hedgerow
-  Proposed Tree
-  Proposed Fence Line



Protective Fencing for Dormouse Habitat

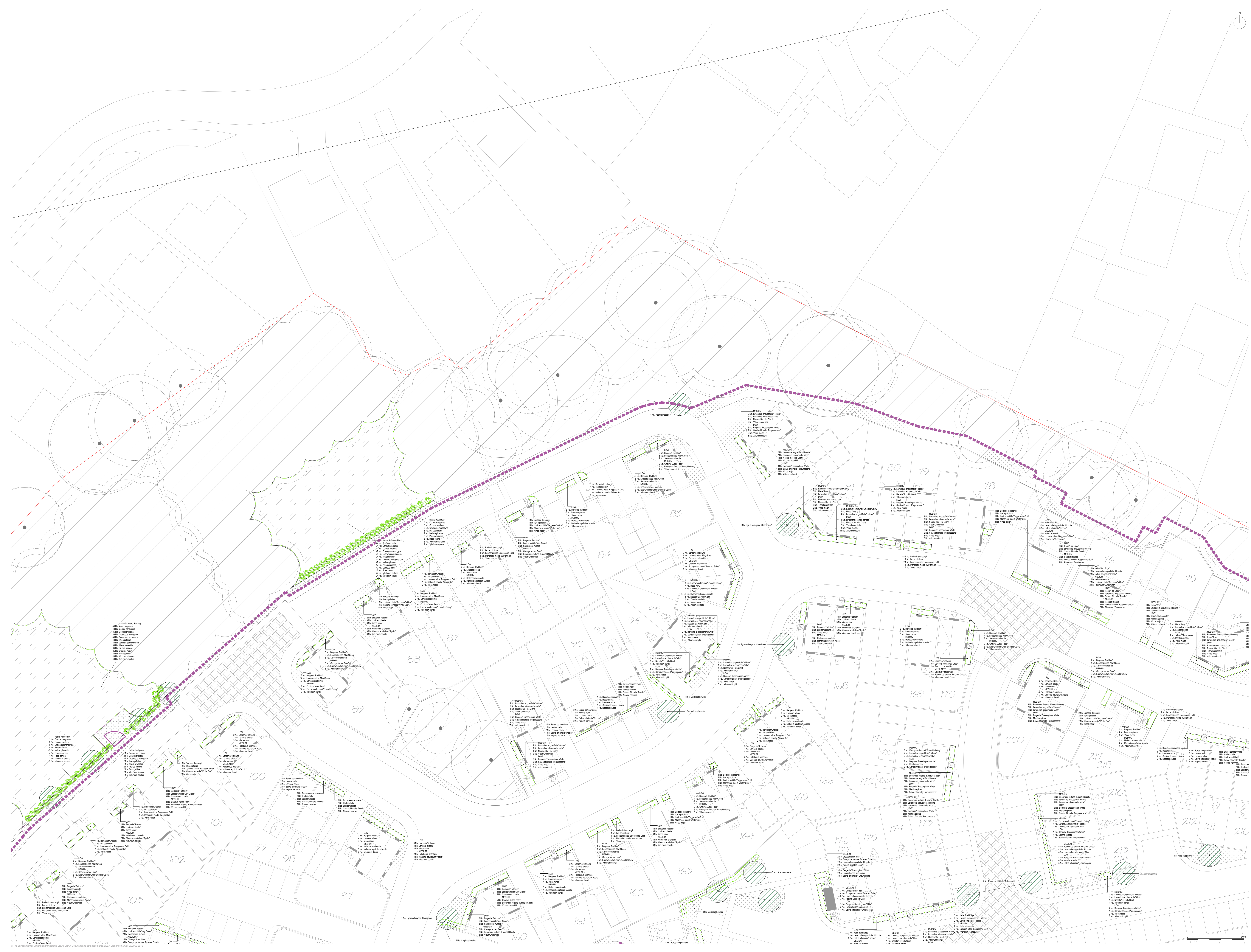
All areas of existing and proposed new Dormouse Habitat are to be protected by agricultural fencing to facilitate habitat establishment whilst preventing public access and recreational use. Fencing will comprise of durable treated fence posts and wire, as illustrated above. Straining posts and struts should be installed at a maximum of every 50m and at all changes of direction and significant changes of level. Intermediate posts should be at 3.5m centres.








Dormouse Habitat and Native Structure Planting Areas

Combined with the proposed native hedgerow planting, these areas have been designed as Dormouse habitat. All proposed vegetation has been chosen to benefit and encourage existing Dormouse populations to thrive in areas where shrubby glades, scrub and thick hedgerows connect to broadleaved woodland.

Planting strategy in these areas is to create habitat with target species to be planted closer to existing woodland, with lower lying shrubs and scrub species planted closer to the development. This will create natural woodland edge landscape whilst allowing light into the proposed development.

Protection should be given to these areas and the native structure planting must include robust woodland management operations, to ensure that the Dormouse habitat is maintained.



-  Site Boundary
-  Existing Vegetation
-  Amenity Grass/ Maintenance Strip
-  Native Structure Planting/ Dormouse Habitat
-  Meadow Grass (Germinid WFGS) For Hedgerows and Striped Areas
-  Native Hedgerow
-  Ornamental Hedgerow
-  Proposed Tree
-  Proposed Fence Line



Protective Fencing for Dormouse Habitat

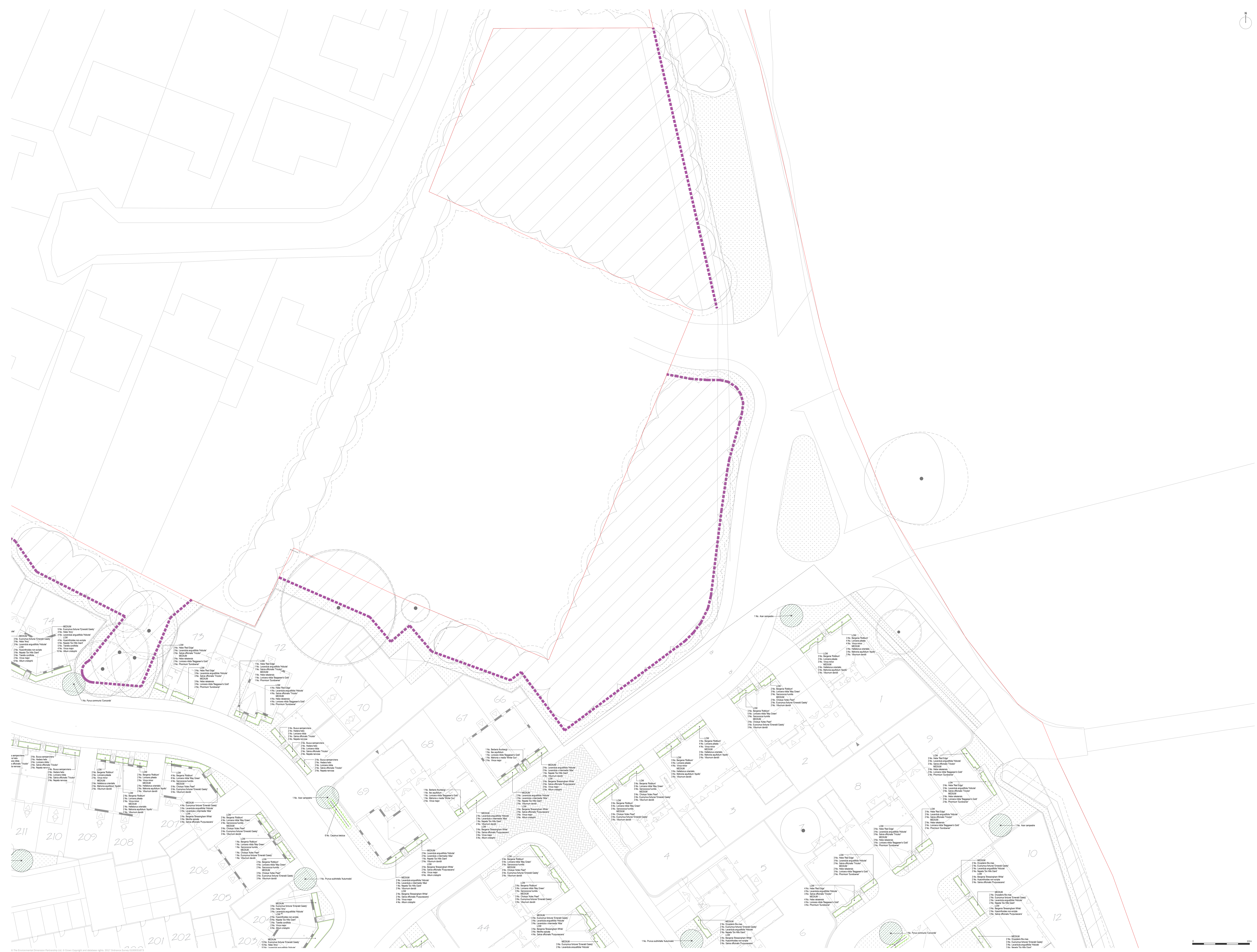
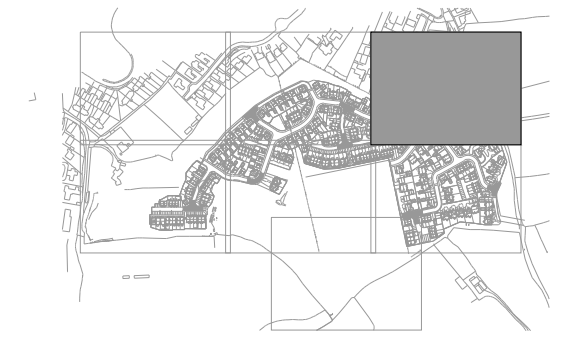
All areas of existing and proposed new Dormouse Habitat are to be protected by agricultural fencing to facilitate habitat establishment whilst preventing public access and recreational use. Fencing will comprise of durable treated fence posts and wire, as illustrated above. Straining posts and struts should be installed at a maximum of every 50m and at all changes of direction and significant changes of level. Intermediate posts should be at 3.5m centres.

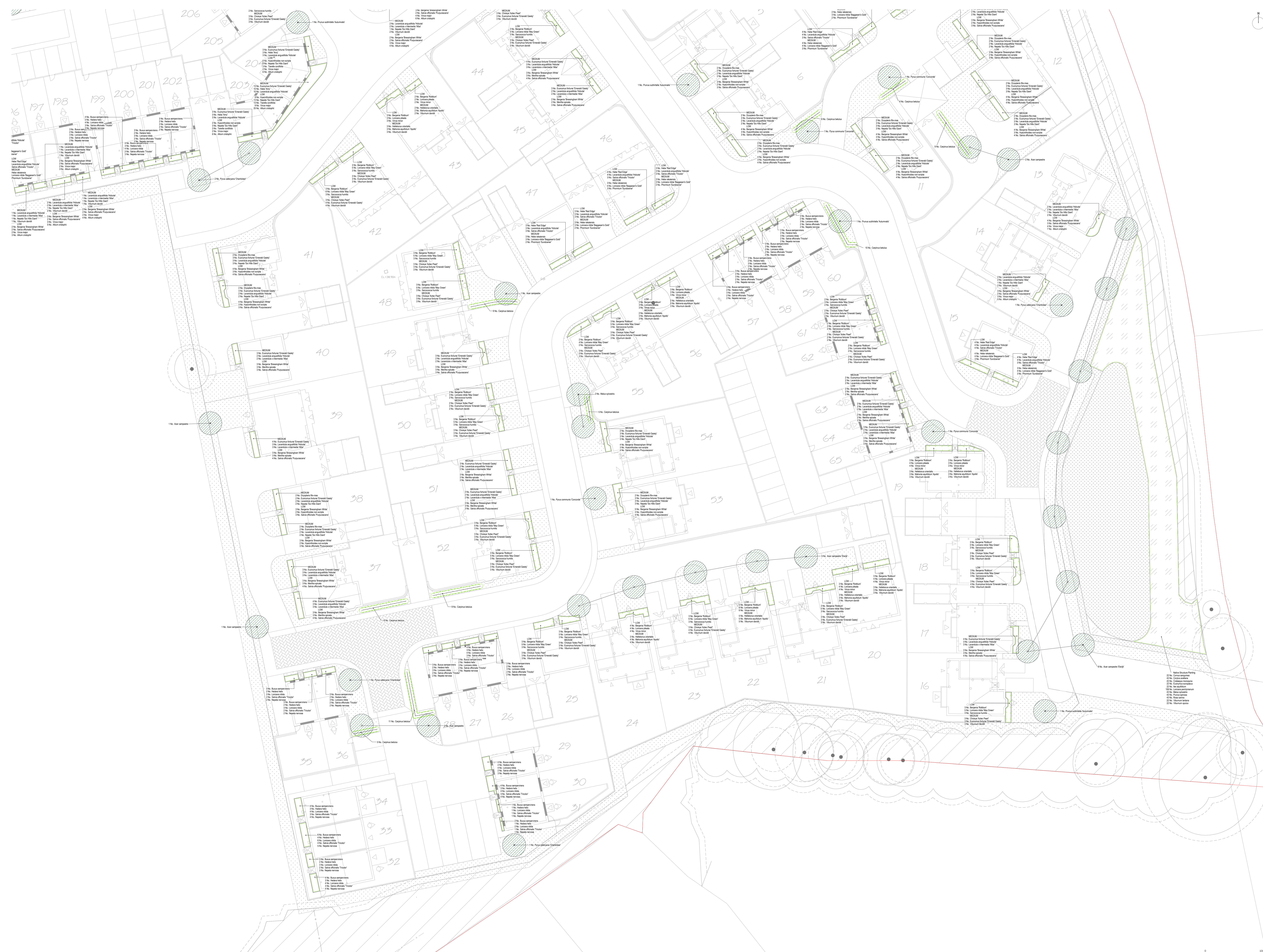
Dormouse Habitat and Native Structure Planting Areas

Combined with the proposed native hedgerow planting, these areas have been designed as Dormouse habitat. All proposed vegetation has been chosen to benefit and encourage existing Dormouse populations to thrive in areas where shrubby glades, scrub and thick hedgerows connect to broadleaved woodland.

Planting strategy in these areas is to create habitat with larger species to be planted closer to existing woodland, with lower lying shrubs and scrub species planted closer to the development. This will create natural woodland edge landscape whilst allowing light into the proposed development.

Protection should be given to these areas and the native structure planting must include robust woodland management operations, to ensure that the Dormouse habitat is maintained.





- Site Boundary
- Existing Vegetation
- Amenities/Green/Maintenance Strip
- Native Structure Planting/Dormouse Habitat
- Meadow Grass (Germinif WFB) For Hedgerows and Straggled Areas
- Native Hedgerow
- Ornamental Hedgerow
- Proposed Tree
- Proposed Fence Line



Protective Fencing for Dormouse Habitat

All areas of existing and proposed new Dormouse Habitat are to be protected by agricultural fencing to facilitate habitat establishment whilst preventing public access and recreational use. Fencing will comprise of durable treated fence posts and wire, as illustrated above. Straggling posts and struts should be installed at a maximum of every 50m and at all changes of direction and significant changes of level. Intermediate posts should be at 3.5m centres.

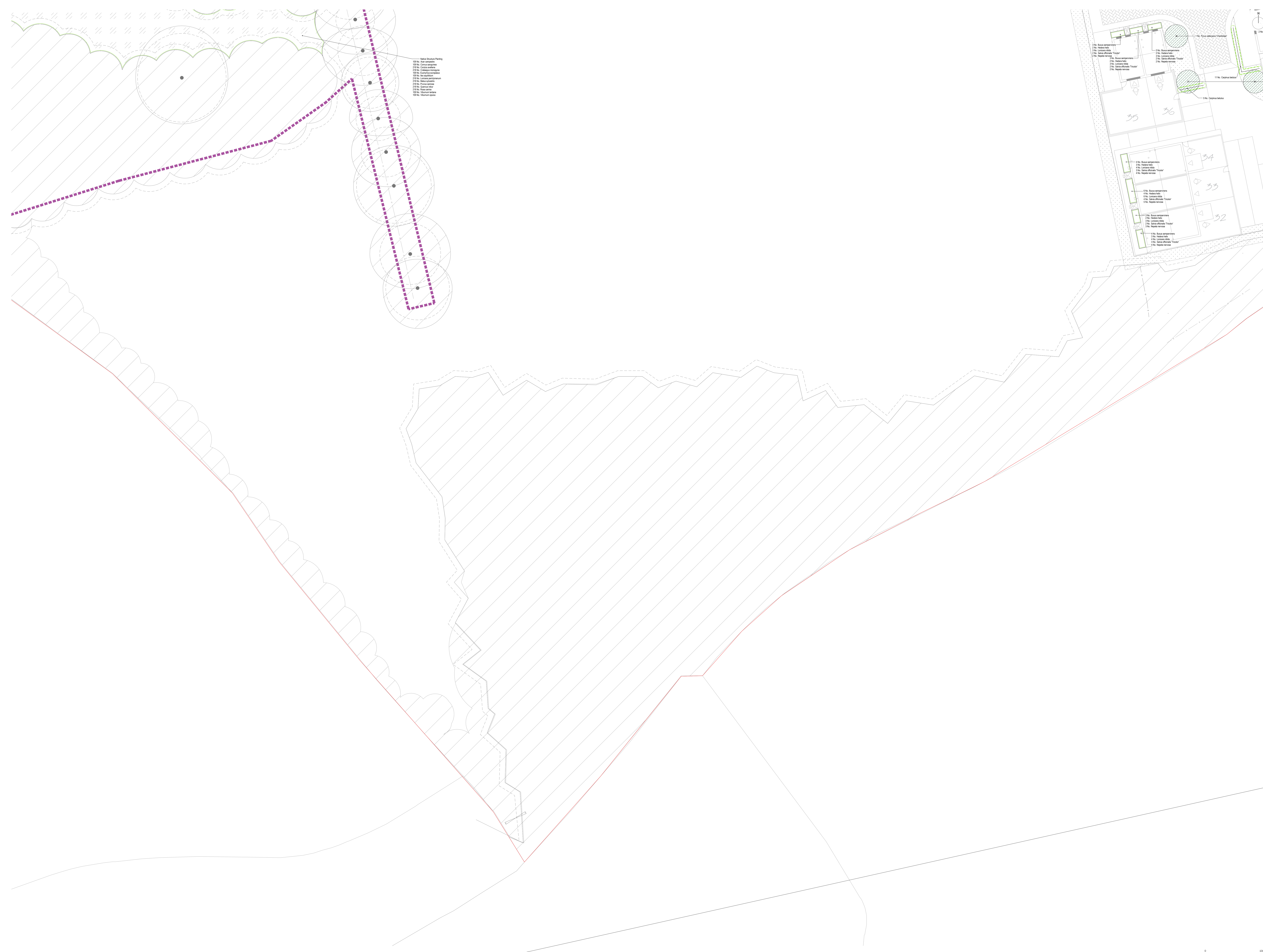
Dormouse Habitat and Native Structure Planting Areas

Combined with the proposed native hedgerow planting, these areas have been designed as Dormouse habitat. All proposed vegetation has been chosen to benefit and encourage existing Dormouse populations to thrive in areas where shrubby glades, scrub and thicket hedgerows connect to broadleaved woodlands.

Planting strategy in these areas is to create habitat with target species to be planted closer to existing woodlands, with lower lying shrubs and scrub species planted closer to the development. This will create natural woodland edge landform whilst allowing light into the proposed development.

Protection should be given to these areas and the native structure planting must include robust woodland management operations, to ensure that the Dormouse habitat is maintained.





- Native Structure Planting
- 10 No. Oak saplings
 - 10 No. Holly saplings
 - 10 No. Camellia saplings
 - 10 No. Cornus saplings
 - 10 No. Spirea saplings
 - 10 No. Viburnum saplings
 - 10 No. Prunella saplings
 - 10 No. Lavender saplings
 - 10 No. Rosemary saplings
 - 10 No. Thyme saplings
 - 10 No. Sage saplings
 - 10 No. Marjoram saplings
 - 10 No. Basil saplings
 - 10 No. Parsley saplings
 - 10 No. Dill saplings
 - 10 No. Fennel saplings
 - 10 No. Chives saplings
 - 10 No. Garlic saplings
 - 10 No. Onion saplings
 - 10 No. Leek saplings
 - 10 No. Broccoli saplings
 - 10 No. Cauliflower saplings
 - 10 No. Carrot saplings
 - 10 No. Parsnip saplings
 - 10 No. Beetroot saplings
 - 10 No. Potato saplings
 - 10 No. Strawberry saplings
 - 10 No. Raspberry saplings
 - 10 No. Blackberry saplings
 - 10 No. Blueberry saplings
 - 10 No. Elderberry saplings
 - 10 No. Currant saplings
 - 10 No. Gooseberry saplings
 - 10 No. Raspberry saplings
 - 10 No. Blackberry saplings
 - 10 No. Blueberry saplings
 - 10 No. Elderberry saplings
 - 10 No. Currant saplings
 - 10 No. Gooseberry saplings

- Site Boundary
- Existing Vegetation
- Amenity Grass/ Maintenance Strip
- Native Structure Planting/ Dormouse Habitat
- Meadow Grass (Germinif MFGS) For Hedgerows and Shaded Areas
- Native Hedgerow
- Ornamental Hedgerow
- Proposed Tree
- Proposed Fence Line



Protective Fencing for Dormouse Habitat

All areas of existing and proposed new Dormouse Habitat are to be protected by agricultural fencing to facilitate habitat establishment whilst preventing public access and recreational use. Fencing will comprise of durable treated fence posts and wire, as illustrated above. Straining posts and struts should be installed at a maximum of every 50m and at all changes of direction and significant changes of level. Intermediate posts should be at 3.5m centres.

Dormouse Habitat and Native Structure Planting Areas

Combined with the proposed native hedgerow planting, these areas have been designed as Dormouse habitat. All proposed vegetation has been chosen to benefit and encourage existing Dormouse populations to thrive in areas where shrubby glades, scrub and thick hedgerows connect to broadleaved woodland.

Planting strategy in these areas is to create habitat with larger species to be planted closer to existing woodland, with lower lying shrubs and scrub species planted closer to the development. This will create natural woodland edge landform whilst allowing light into the proposed development.

Protection should be given to these areas and the native structure planting must include robust woodland management operations, to ensure that the Dormouse habitat is maintained.

