















## PROPOSED NORTHERN TREE PLANTING SPECIFICATION BELT - 5 m wide 3.7. All container-grown shrubs will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm These implementation and maintenance guidelines are for planning purposes only to indicate the (678.00m<sup>2</sup>; 2.00m centres) plastic shrub shelters, supported with 0.9m x 32 mm x 32mm softwood stakes as advised by the level of workmanship to be specified and do not constitute a detailed specification. 26no. Acer campestre (SStd) 1. GENERAL 26no. Alnus glutinosa (SStd) Maintenance during first growing season 1.1. All landscape operatives will be appropriately trained, certified and qualified to undertake the tasks 26no. Quercus robus (SSTd) required. When required, the relevant certificates will be made available for inspection. All work is to 3.8. All dead, dying or diseased hedge plants will be replaced with plants of similar size and species. If the failure of the plant is due to disease and the disease is considered likely to re-occur then an alternative be carried out in accordance with the relevant British Standards, Codes of Practice and Legislation. 17no. Acer campestre (F) species may be used as replacement if agreed with the LPA. 17no. Alnus glutinosa **(F)** 1.2. All plants shall conform to BS 3936 and be in accordance with the National Plant Specification. Supplying nurseries shall be registered under the HTA Nursery Certification Scheme. All plants shall 3.9. The planting area will be kept weed free throughout the maintenance period using approved herbicides 17no. Crataegus monogyna (T) in April, June and August be packed and transported in accordance with the Code of Practice for Plant Handling as produced by 9no. Corylus avellana (T) GENERAL MAINTENANCE 9no. Ilex aquifolium 1.3. Planting shall not be carried out when the ground is waterlogged, frost bound or during periods of cold drying winds. All bareroot planting stock will be kept covered until actually planted in order to minimise 4.1. The Landscape contractor shall maintain all areas of new planting for a period of 12 months following 17no. Quercus robur (W) water-loss and prevent the roots from drying out. Tree handling, storage and planting shall be in practical completion. All stock deemed to be dead, dying or diseased within the defects period shall 9no. Salix caprea (T) accordance with BS 8545 Chapters 9 to 10 and Annexes E to F. be replaced by the contractor at his own cost. The site is to be visited monthly throughout the year to undertake the Following operations: 1.4. The landscape contractor shall maintain all areas of new planting for a period of 12 months following Weed clearance: All planting areas to be kept weed free by hand weeding or herbicide practical completion. All stock deemed to be dead, dying or diseased within the defects period shall be replaced by the contractor at his own cost. • Litter clearance: All litter is to be removed from planting beds. Watering: All planted areas are to be watered for the first two years from May to September 1.5. A minimum intervention approach will be used in terms of weed control. In areas of transplant tree/shrub or ornamental shrub planting this is to be achieved by using mulch mats and hand-weeding. following any dry periods of 7 days. Weed killer and other chemicals will be used as little as possible on site. Spot removal of weeds will be Inset 1 carried out by hand removal as necessary. Trees and Shrubs 2. TREE PLANTING 4.2. All trees are to be watered weekly from May to the end of September unless unnecessary due to heavy rain; to receive 20 gallons of water. All shrubs are to be watered for the first two years from **Ground Preparation and Tree Pit Excavation** May to September following any dry periods of 7 days. All tree ties and stakes are to be checked and adjusted if too loose, too tight or if chaffing is occurring. Any broken stakes are to be replaced. Any 2.1. Where necessary remove existing weeds by hand. Chemical removal using a glyphosate based herbicide will be avoided unless large areas need clearing – following which allow a suitable period to damaged shoots/branches are to be pruned back to healthy wood. Plants are to be pruned in elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect. accordance with good horticultural practice to maintain healthy, well-shaped specimens. Native shrubs - Using approved herbicides a 1m diameter circle centred on each planting station shall be 2.2. Tree pits of at least 75mm diameter greater than the root system and no deeper than the rootball / kept weed free throughout the maintenance period. Stakes may be removed from Year 2 if plant is container depth are to be excavated and the sides well scarified to prevent smearing. All extraneous fully established and if shelter os suppressing further growth. matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 50mm in any dimension shall be removed 2.3. During excavation of the pit, the soil dug should be placed to one side separating topsoil and subsoil as far as is practical Tree Planting 2.4. Trees shall be planted as per the planting arrangement as set out on the planting plan and plant 2.5. The typical rooting depth for trees is 900mm. The first 300mm shall be made up of topsoil; it shall be ensured that a suitable subsoil provides the remainder of the minimum rooting depth. Existing hedgerow retained and 2.6. The root system of the tree should be wetted prior to planting. The tree should be planted at the correct reinforced with infill planting depth taking into account the position of the root flare and the finished level - the rootball or root stem where appropriate transition should be level with the existing host soil or surface. The base of the rootball should typically sit on subsoil, for larger rootballs the subsoil will sit around the lower portion of the rootball. (273.00m length - Assumed 20% <u>infill requirement</u>) 2.7. Tree pits should be backfilled with the excavated topsoil, if the original topsoil is not available or deemed unsuitable, a multi-purpose topsoil should be used. Any subsoil excavated should be discarded 33no. Acer campestre and the subsoil depth (beyond 300mm deep) backfilled with a high sand content subsoil. Backfill should be added gradually, in layers of 150mm to 230mm depth, ensuring the tree is held upright At each stage $\alpha$ 131no. Crataegus monogyna the fill should be firmed in to eliminate all air pockets under and around the root system, but with care 16no. Cornus sanguinea being taken not to excessively compact the soil. The final layer should not be consolidated. 16no. Corylus avellana 2.8. 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 final 66no. Fagus sylvatica 66no. Prunus spinosa 2.9. Selected standard trees will be protected from rabbit and deer damage by fitting appropriate tree guards. 2.10. All extra heavy standard size trees are to be double staked with 75mm dia stakes. Stakes should be driven at least 300mm into undisturbed ground before planting the tree, taking care to avoid underground services and cables etc. and should typically be one third the height of the tree stem above ground. 2.11. Staked trees shall be secured to stakes with suitable proprietary rubber tree ties and spacers. 2.12.Immediately after planting, but before applying the below bark mulch, all trees should be saturated to field capacity. 2.13.Ornamental composted bark mulch will be spread to a depth of 75mm across a 0.8m dia circle around individual trees, ensuring that the root flare and base of the stem, along with any ground cover plants, are not buried. 3. HEDGEROW AND HEDGEROW REINFORCEMENT PLANTING **Ground Preparation** $3.1.\ \ Where \ necessary\ existing\ weeds\ will\ be\ treated\ with\ a\ glyphosate-based\ herbicide\ and\ a\ suitable\ period$ allowed to elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect. 3.2. All extraneous matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 50mm diameter will be removed from site to a registered waste disposal facility. 3.3. The planting arrangement shall be as set out in the plant schedule on the relevant planting plan. 3.4. Bare-root hedge plants shall be notch planted in a double staggered row at the rate of 5 plants per linear metre (using L- shaped notches) using spades of a design suitable for this purpose. The notches must be vertical and deep enough for the roots to hang freely, with the transplant being planted so that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface. The notch must then be closed and the soil will be well firmed round the roots in line with the guidelines as set out in BS 4428 (1989). 3.5. Container-grown hedge plants will be planted into a pit dug 1.5x the diameter of the root mass, with the bottom and sides of the planting pit broken up to aid root expansion. The plants will be planted so that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface. 3.6. All bare-root hedge planting stock will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm clear plastic spiral guards, supported with 0.9m 12/14lb canes as advised by the manufacturer. Inset 1 -3no. Acer campestre -2no. Quercus robur –3no. Alnus glutinosa \_3no. Acer campestre -3no. Alnus glutinosa 3no. Quercus robur 3no. Acer campestre PLANTING SCHEDULE **Native Tree Planting** Quantity Species Girth Height cm Clear Stem **Root Condition** 9 Acer campestre Extra Heavy Standard 18-20 450-500 Extra Heavy Standard 18-20 425-600 Alnus glutinosa 5 Quercus robu Extra Heavy Standard 18-20 450-500 Northern Tree Belt To be planted at 2m centres in drifts. Species to be planted in an evenly spaced but irregular pattern (i.e. no grids or lines) in single species groups with approximately 3-7 plants per group. Age + Times Root Condition Species Form Height cm Transplanted Acer campestre (15%) SStd 300-350 45Lt Alnus glutinosa (15%) SStd 10-12 300-350 45Lt Quercus robur (15%) SStd 10-12 300-350 45Lt Acer campestre (10%) Feathered 150-175 Alnus glutinosa (10%) Feathered 1+1 40-60 Crataegus monogyna (10%) Transplant PROPOSED NEW HEDGEROW 1+1 40-60 Corylus avellana (5%) Transplant Leader with laterals 40-60 PLANTING Ilex aquifolium (5%) 1+1 Quercus robur (10%) 100-125 (51.00m lenght) Salix caprea (5%) 1+1 Transplant 40-60 31no. Acer campestre Proposed Hedgerow and Hedgerow Reinforcement Planting 122no. Crataegus monogyna 16no. Cornus sanguinea To be planted at 6 per linear metre in a double staggered row, rows will be 40cm apart. 16no. Corylus avellana Age / Times Percentage in Mix % Height/Spread cm Form Common Name Root Condition Species 61no. Fagus sylvatica Transplanted Field Maple Transplant 1+1 Acer campestre 61no. Prunus spinosa Crataegus monogyna | Common Hawthorn 60-80 Transplant 1+1 Transplant 1+1 60-80 Cornus sanguinea Dogwood 60-80 Transplant 1+1 Corylus avellana Hazel 60-80 Transplant 1+1 Common Beech Fagus sylvatica Transplant 1+1 Prunus spinosa Blackthorn 60-80

**Detailed Landscape Proposals Bryn Henllys Extention** Client: Lightsource BP DRWG No: **P18-2622\_21** Sheet No:\_ REV:\_ Approved by: NHA Drawn by : JN

A- (16/08/2019 JN) Additional native tree planting added

(For Inset 1) 1:500

First Issue- 09/08/2019 JN

Existing hedgerow retained and reinforced with

Species Rich Neutral Grassland

Access Road

Access Gates

Existing Woodland

Existing Hedgerow

Proposed 5m Tree Belt

infill planting where appropriate

Proposed Hedgerow

 $\square$ 

**KEY** 

Site Boundary

Security Fence

Transformer

AC Box

Solar Module Table

Switchgear Substation

Site Access

