LANDSCAPING AND PLANTING SPECIFICATION

On Land on Lyndir Lane
Rossett
Wrexham
Easting: 336904
Northing: 357865

Trevor Mennell Planning
MAY 2026

EXISTING TREES AND HEDGING

Existing trees and hedges are detailed on the attached Plan No: 71422:1001 Rev B.

PLANTING SPECIFICATION

Planting

All plants and planting to comply with the requirements of all current/relevant British Standard Specifications including BS8545:2014 and BS 3936: Parts 1, 4, 9 and 10 and BS 5236: 1975 where applicable; BS 4428: 1989; and the Bali/Li/Nursery Trade Tender Document (5th edition: 1986).

All plants to be supplied in accordance with the indicated schedule. All planting to be carried out within the first recognised planting season (November to March).

Plant Material Treatment

All to be British Grown stock and fully hardened off.

Root Dip Proprietary root dip applied to all bare-rooted stock (1) at time of lifting at nursery and (2) prior to planting.

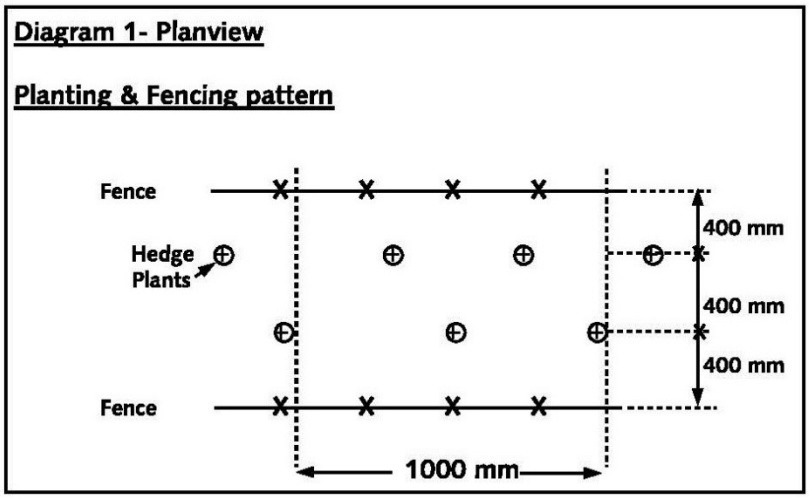
Watering

Supply minimum 170 litres/standard or large feathered tree, 10 litres/transplant and 4 litres/shrub at planting.

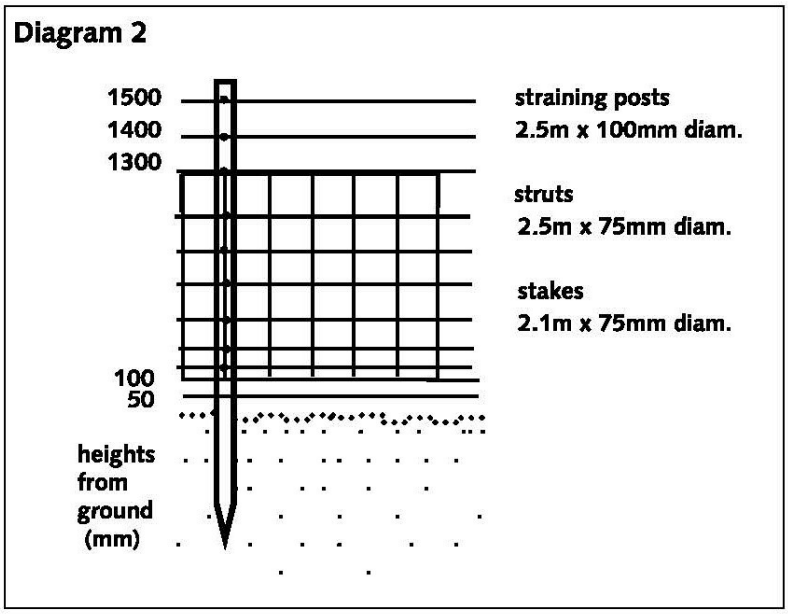
HEDGEROW PLANTING

Hedgerow planting is detailed on Plan No. 71422:1001 Rev B. New hedgerows are proposed on the eastern boundary of the site. To the North of this boundary there is approximately 23m, to the south side is approximately 22.5m therefore a total of 45.5m of new hedgerow. The species chosen for the hedgerow planting is Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Holly (40%, 40% and 20% respectively). These are native species, which will tie into the local landscape and enhance the foraging opportunities on the site for small mammal species and local bird populations. It will also ensure a species rich hedgerow on the site.

Hedging plants to be planted in trenches wide enough to allow for full root spread. Set out plants as scheduled in a double staggered row using not less than 5 plants per linear metre. Rows to be set 400mm apart – see below.



When planting a new hedge, protection from grazing animals, both livestock and wild animals such as deer and rabbits must be considered. The level of protection will depend on the level of perceived grazing. The fences should be of treated wooden posts with galvanised stock netting and wire to a height of 2.4m – see below:-



The hedging plants will be purchased as bare rooted plans, from a local nursery. Nursery details have been provided on the following page. As soon as the plants are delivered, they should be unwrapped, and their roots should be put into a bucket of water. Ideally, they should be planted immediately, as this will avoid them drying out, as this is fatal to bare rooted plants. If this is not possible, they will need heeling in temporarily (dig a hole in a spare area of ground, stand the bundle of plants in it and cover the roots with soil. This keeps the roots cool, damp and in good health). The hedging plants will be planted as per the above

diagram 1. Backfill the trench and firm down well, taking care not to over-compact the soil around the plants' small root systems. Once planted, water thoroughly. The hedging plants will need to be protected with fencing as per diagram 2.

The hedgerow plants will be purchased as bare root plants as follows:-

- *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn)
  40-60cm (h) bare root
- *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn)
  40-60cm (h) bare root
- *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly)
  40-60cm (h) bare root

Hedgerow Planting Stockists:-

- *Heathwood Nurseries in Prees Heath: https://www.heathwood.co.uk/*
- *Harley Nursery nr. Shrewsbury: https://harleynursery.co.uk/*

Guidelines to planting a bare rooted hedge are provided by Hedges Direct:

- *https://www.hedgesdirect.co.uk/acatalog/How_to_plant_hedging.html*

WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT

The wildflower area will be sown in Spring (March/April) or late Summer (September). On heavier soils, it is generally best to wait until Spring to sow. These will be planted at a sowing rate of 4g per metre square.

Ground preparation

First remove weeds using repeated cultivation. Plough or dig to bury any surface rubbish, then cultivate the soil with a rotovator, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth. Ideally after this initial cultivation and levelling, leave the ground to settle for several days or weeks. This will allow the soil to settle, after which any unevenness can be corrected. It also gives another opportunity to control any residual weeds which emerge during this time. There is no need to add fertilizer to the area.

Lightly re-cultivate, pick off any large stones or bricks, then rake and roll (or tread) the soil surface repeatedly in different directions, moving soil if needed to smooth out minor humps and depressions until you have a firm even surface. The final raking and rolling should produce a see bed with a medium-fine tilth ready for seeding.

Sowing

Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there are sufficient warmth and moisture in the soil. Moisture may be supplied artificially by watering but must be thorough enough to penetrate at least 100m and continued after sowing if dry weather follows.

Seed should be surface sown onto a freshly prepared seed bed and can be applied by machine or scattered by hand. To get an even distribution, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections.

After sowing lightly rake or harrow the surface to settle the seed in. Take care not to bury the seed at depth. Firm with a roll, or by treading to give good soil/seed contact.

Species Mix

The soil within the local area, according to the Soilscapes map provided by Cranfield University and DEFRA, says the site is a free draining slightly acid sandy soil. The wildflower species mix is detailed in the planting schedule (page 8).

Maintenance

It is important that the grass is cut each year. If it was left completely then it would revert to scrubland. In the 1st year, the meadow may need cutting in the early spring. Do not cut after mid-March. After this leave it all the summer flowers are over. You may need to give it a second cut in Autumn, if some of the flower's flower twice. It should never be cut too short. For any further guidance on any of the sowing details, please see Meadow Mania:- https://meadowmania.co.uk/media/wysiwyg/assets/meadowmania-seed-establishment-booklet.pdf

TREE PLANTING DETAILS

The site already has a good selection of established trees to the perimeter. Additional trees have been proposed as part of the landscaping for the development. This includes 6 no. *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch) and 2 no. *Prunus avium Plena* (Wild Cherry).

The trees will be purchased either in containers or bare root as follows:-

- *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch) & *Prunus avium Plena* (Wild Cherry)
  175-200cm 12 Litre Containers or 200-250cm bare root
- *Malus sylvestris* (Native Crab Apple)
  150-175cm 12 Litre Containers or 200-250cm bare root

Depending on suppliers this may vary slightly.

Tree Stockists:-

- *Heathwood Nurseries in Prees Heath: https://www.heathwood.co.uk/*
- *Harley Nursery nr. Shrewsbury: https://harleynursery.co.uk/*

Guide to Planting Trees

1. Remove plants from containers or fabric wrapping
2. Spread the roots out of bare-root plants to get an idea of their spread. There is no need to trim or tease out roots.
3. Dig a planting hole that is no deeper than the roots but is ideally at least three times the diameter of the root system.
4. If the sides of the planting hole are compacted, break the soil up with a fork before planting.
5. In grassed areas circular planting holes are easier to mow around, but square planting holes aid root penetration at the corners on heavy soils. A square hole within a moving circle combines the two.
6. Soak bare-rooted trees or shrubs for about 30 minutes prior to planting.
7. Place the tree or shrub in the planting hole and position it so that the first flare of roots are level with the soil surface when planting is complete. Deep planting prevents essential air movement to the root system and makes the lower trunk vulnerable to disease – this can lead to poor establishment.
8. Small trees do not require staking but top-heavy or larger specimens should be staked.

9. Refill the planting hole carefully, placing soil between and around all the roots to eliminate air pockets.
10. There is little evidence that adding extra organic matter to the bottom of the planting hole helps; in fact this practice can hinder plant establishment as the organic matter decomposes an may cause the plant to sink.
11. Firm the soil gently, avoiding compacting the soil into a hard mass and water in.
12. Protect from deer or rabbis damage where necessary by using tree spirals.

Tree Guards & Stakes

Proprietary tree/shrub guards to be applied to all newly planted stock. All tree guards to be fixed to timber stakes in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and should remain in place until either the tree has fully established or is removed on the instruction of the contractor. If container plants used provide 45 deg angle tree stake planted on side of prevailing wind with figure 8 tree tie. If bare root trees, then use single upright stake with single trees.



Figure 1: 45 deg angle tree stake planted on side of prevailing wind



Figure 2: Single upright stake. Tree guard if required

The trees will have to use a weed control mat to control grass and weeds within the rooting area, rather than just chemical control. The Green Tech mat, or something similar, degrades after two growing seasons, which should give the trees enough time to establish, weed free.

Watering and Maintenance

New trees will be watered regularly for the first three years after planting. They will be watered two times per month in March and September and four times a month April – August inclusive, with enough water to fully saturate the soil. If too little water is used the tree roots will grow close to the surface and will easily be damaged by a drought. Irrigation tubes are not deemed necessary on this site, as it has supported moderate water demand species previously.

ESTABLISHMENT MANAGEMENT

Tree and shrub areas

Trees and newly planted hedges to be kept in a bare earth/weed free condition using repeated applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. A 1m diameter weed free ring is to be maintained around each new hedgerow tree using repeated applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Persistent weeds to be spot treated as necessary with alternative herbicides to be agreed with the Contract Administrator. Any plants affected by frost heave or wind rock shall be re-firmed. Fertiliser to be applied in accordance with the soil analysis recommendations. Any tree damaged or died within 5 years of planting to be replaced within the next available planting season.

Replacement Plantings

Any tree/shrub losses during the first 12 months are to be replaced in accordance the original planning schedule and specification.

Tree Protection Fencing

There are no existing trees on site which require protection.

Planting Timetable

Planting Type	Timing
Hedgerow Planting	Autumn / Winter – avoiding windy / wet / frosty weather
Tree Planting	Late Autumn through to the beginning of Spring
Wildflower Meadow	Autumn or Spring

PLANTING SCHEDULE (ref to Plan 71422:1001 Rev B and 71422:1004 Rev A)

Tree Planting

REF	*Latin Name*	*English Name*	*%*	*Quantity*
T1	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	75%	6
T2	Prunus avium Plena	Wild Cherry	25%	2

Hedge Planting

Native Species Mix:

45.5m x 5 plants /m = 228 plants

%	Species	Number of Plants
40%	*Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn)	91
40%	*Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn)	91
20%	*Ilex aquifolium* (Holly)	46

Wildflower Meadow Mix

Species of Flower

Mix Composition	*Latin Name*	*English Name*
3%	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
7%	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
7%	Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw
2%	Geranium prantense	Meadow Cranesbill
6%	Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious
3%	Lathyrus prantensis	Meadow Vetchling
2%	Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit
7%	Laucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
5%	Lotuscorniculatus	Birdsfoot Trefoil
3%	Lychnis flos-cucli	Ragged Robin
6%	Plantago lanceolate	Ribwort Plantain
3%	Primula veris	Cowslip

6%	Prunella vigaris	Self Heal
10%	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
7.5%	Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle
6%	Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel
2%	Silaum silaus	Pepper Saxifrage
3%	Stachys officinalis	Betony
2.5%	Succisa pratensis	Devilsbit Scabious
2%	Tragopogon pratensis	Goatsbeard
4%	Trifolium pratense	Wild Red Clover
3%	Vcia cracca	Tufted Vetch
100%	**22 Species of Wildflower**	

LANDSCAPING TREES



T1 – *Betula Pendula* (Silver Birch)
10 – 12m / 4m spread



T2 – *Prunus avium Plena* (Wild Cherry)
5m / 2 – 4m spread