

LEMP.200

Root protection area

Trees to be retained

Trees to be removed

The diagram illustrates seven types of vegetation planting, each with a corresponding icon and label:

- Tree planting:** Represented by a green square with a black circle and a central dot.
- Shrub planting:** Represented by a green square with a black outline of a shrub.
- Hedge planting:** Represented by a green square with a black outline of a hedge.
- Climbing plants:** Represented by a green square with a black outline of a climbing plant.
- Specimen shrubs:** Represented by a green square with a black outline of a specimen shrub.
- Amenity grass:** Represented by a green square.

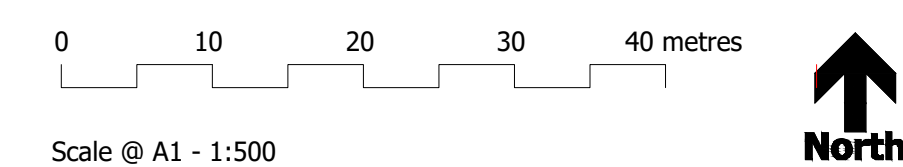
Refer to the drainage engineer's information

Rain garden

Swales

SuDS planter

	Species rich neutral grassland
	Native shrub planting on the existing embankment
	Native tree and shrub planting
	Hibernaculum (minimum dimensions: 4 m long by 2 m wide by 1 m high) and log/brush pile to be built in a sunny, south facing spot for reptiles
	Tree mounted Bat Box
	Hibernation Bat Box
	Integrated Bat Box - Habibat 001
	Ridge Bat Access
	Integrated Bird Box - Habibat Terraced Sparrow Box
	Integrated Bird Box - Habibat 003 Swift Box
	13 cm X 13 cm Hedgehog access gaps in fencing
	1350mm x 1350mm Horseshoe bat cool tower within outbuilding style structure



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Soft landscape areas to be maintained in accordance with **B.S. 7370 Part 3:1991** and Part 4:1993. The maintenance of trees should be in accordance with **BS 3998:2010** and **BS 8545:2014**. Maintenance operations to successfully establish plants shall be carried out for the first 5 years after planting.

Maintenance operations for successful plant establishment shall include watering; weed control; fertiliser application; pest and disease control; pruning; and litter picking. Watering for trees should follow an irrigation plan in accordance with BS 8545:2014 and must be in anticipation of drought.

Tree pruning should be in the winter months or summer (July-August). Cherries must be pruned only in the summer months after flowering.

The replacement of failed trees should occur once reasons for failure have been identified and amendments to the specification are made as necessary. Shrubs which die, are removed or become seriously damaged shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of similar size and species, to be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For all new landscape areas, the following maintenance programme shall be undertaken:

Inspections:	January - December. Replace dead plants when necessary.
Watering:	When necessary in accordance with an irrigation plan.
Pest and disease control:	January.
Litter removal:	January - December
Weed control:	February - May; July; and September.
Prune:	Winter months or summer.
Fork over planting beds:	March.
Cut grass and trim edges:	March - October.
Apply fertiliser:	April.
Lightly fork over planting beds:	September.
Rake / scarify grass	September.
Mulch:	Mild to late spring.

Watering: Water trees in accordance with an irrigation plan as per BS 8545:2014. Watering shrubs shall be carried out to maintain vigorous plant growth. Water shall soak into the ground; it is not sufficient to dampen the surface. Water must be applied slowly to avoid damage to plants.

Weed control: Hand weed to remove all weeds and their roots using a hoe, trowel or fork. Apply a herbicide to kill re-growth when required.

Fertiliser: Applications of fertiliser to be carried out early in the growing season. Ensure correct fertiliser application. Inspect once a month and after very heavy winds. Adjust ties if necessary to conform to stem growth or to prevent chafing.

Pruning: At the appropriate season for the species, pruning to be carried out to remove all damaged diseased or dead wood. Prune shrubs to ensure the plant is kept well balanced and in good shape. For trees, pruning shall be in accordance with BS 3998:2010.

Pest and disease control: To be carried out if necessary and in accordance with best practice.

Litter removal: Collect and remove all extraneous rubbish.

Fork over planting beds: Prick up trodden or compacted soil surfaces to aerate the soil without damaging the plants.

Mulching: Mulching to be topped up annually over the duration of the agreed maintenance period. At the end of the maintenance period, undertake a final mulch. Ensure that the soil is thoroughly moistened prior to remulching, applying water where necessary. Planting beds and trees: re-mulch to a minimum depth of 50 mm.

Mowing: Amenity grass areas shall be managed to a height of 40mm. Species rich grass areas to be mowed as

the supplier.

Raking/Scarifying: Relieve thatched conditions and remove dead grass in the autumn over all grassed areas.

Spiking (Aeration): Aerate to increase water, nutrient and oxygen movement into the soil.

General: If grass surface is disturbed by over use, restore by firming or lifting with a fork

Any newly planted trees, plants or hedgerows, which within a period of 5 years from the completion of the development die, are removed, become seriously damaged or diseased, or in the opinion of the Local Planning Authority otherwise defective, shall be replaced. Replacement planting shall take place during the first available planting season

St Tydfil's Hospital is known to presently and historically support bat roosts of pipistrelles and brown long eared bats. Additionally, the site currently supports some reptile interest for common species. The upper plateau area is predominantly handstanding and contains a number of trees within and around its boundaries. The ecological aspirations for the upper plateau is centred on delivering enhancements for bats and reptiles because the site supports both. Refer to the drawing and key for ecological mitigation measures.

It is recommended that existing trees are retained and protected and that a scheme of bat boxes are installed on mature specimens. It is recommended that the existing concrete/ parking area to the upper plateau is converted to an area of species rich neutral grassland with hibernacula (minimum dimensions: 4 m long by 2 m wide by 1 m high) and a log/brush pile to be built in a sunny, south facing spot for reptiles.

Semi-Natural Grasslands

New and re-spread topsoils will be lightly harrowed and raked to create a moderately fine tilth. No fertiliser will be added to any of these areas. Areas will be seeded either by hand (broadcasting) or using a light tractor-mounted spinner or drill with drills at 5cm centres, 5mm maximum depth, immediately after preparation which should ideally occur in late summer (ie Aug-Sep). The seed rate will be 4g/m² (ie 40kg/ha). Species to include: **Grasses (80%)**: Agrostis capillaris, Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca rubra spp rubra, Anthoxanthum odoratum and Alopecurus pratensis. **Wildflowers (20%)**: Achillea millefolium, Centaurea nigra, Hypericum perforatum, Leontodon autumnalis, Lotus corniculatus, Potentilla anserina, Ranunculus acris and Veronica chamaedrys.

Where a given species listed above is not available a suitable alternative should be agreed with the supervising ecologist.

All seed material should be of Welsh, or at least UK, native origin. Seed suppliers should be signatories to the Flora Locale Code of Practice for collectors, growers and suppliers of native plants and seed.

Initial grass mowing should take place at 6-8 weeks after sowing, with the arisings collected and disposed of off-site. This should be repeated at two-monthly intervals, with the last cut being made in October.

In the second year after sowing and in subsequent years, the grass should be mown twice per annum, comprising a first cut to 50mm in April with a second cut to 100mm in September. All arisings should be collected and removed from the site for disposal.

A five year habitat management plan is proposed for the retained and newly created grassland habitats within the ecology plateau area to the east of the site.

For newly created grassland habitat the growing guide and management procedure as set out by the seed supplier should be followed. Generally, this will involve regular cutting throughout the first year typically to a sward height of approximately 50mm. Following the first year of establishment, and only following three cuts should be made, a "hay" cut in late summer (August), a further cut in the autumn (October) and a final cut in the spring (February). During the August cut the 'hay' should be left to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days before its removal from the site. Subsequent cuts should remove all arising from the site immediately. Some areas (random patches equating to 15% of overall area) should be left uncult each year to support invertebrate populations through the autumn months and add structural diversity to the sward.

Retained grassland habitats can be subject to the three cut system immediately and following completion of the first year of newly created habitats the grassland can be treated as one unified unit from year 2 onwards.

Cutting may be carried out using bush cutters and or mowers, all arisings must be gathered and removed from the site. No application of artificial fertilisers or pesticides should be used at any time. Any scrub that arises throughout the grassland area should be cut back.

Amenity grass

Supply and sow a flowering lawn mixture such as Emorsgate EL1 which contains 20 wildflowers and 80 grasses. Mixture EL1 contains slow growing grasses with a selection of wild flowers that respond well to regular short mowing. Species to include -

Wildflowers: 4% Gallium verum Lady's Bedstraw 0.5% Leontodon hispidus Rough Hawkbit 1% Leucanthemum vulgare Oxeye Daisy 3% Tanacetum officinale Bird's-foot Trefoil 1% Primula veris Cowslip 4% Prunella vulgaris Selfheal 3.5% Ranunculus acris Meadow Buttercup 0.3% Trifolium pratense. **Grasses:** 8% Agrostis capillaris Common Bent 40% Cynurus cristatus Crested Dogstail 28% Festuca rubra Slender-creeping Red-fescue 4% Phleum bertolonii Smaller Cat's-tail. Sowing rate to be 4g/m2.

Refer also to the specification provided on drawing LA102