

TITLE:

Green Infrastructure Statement and Landscape Management Plan

SITE

**Glyn Bargoed House, Glyn Bargoed Road, Trelewis,
Treharris, CF46 6AA**

CLIENT

Abdul Waheed C/o ESSK Design Consultants Ltd

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1. Introduction:

Site description and context



The site is occupied by a residential care home situated within a housing estate and built up area with detached houses with gardens. Within the grounds to the front of the property are numerous early mature ornamental trees , mainly Cherry trees a large Cherry Laurel shrub and Rhododendron around an area of grass used for recreation purposes . The ground to the rear of the property is largely covered with hard surfacing with a low mixed species hedgerow and the wider area includes belts of trees and shrubs alongside Glyn Bargoed Close to the east as well as mature deciduous woodland areas to the South adjacent to Glyn Bargoed Road Heol Y Glyn and Mill Street although there are no directly connecting green corridors to these areas and the property.

Recent ecological surveys in the Trelewis area have reported the following :

habitats of principal importance in this area:

Lowland Meadows/Grassy meadows/Hedgerows and Woodland patches/wetlands and riparian corridors along streams

Recent studies have recorded the following protected species present:-

Bats (especially pipistrelles and brown long eared bats in old buildings and tree lines)

Badgers with setts near woodland edges

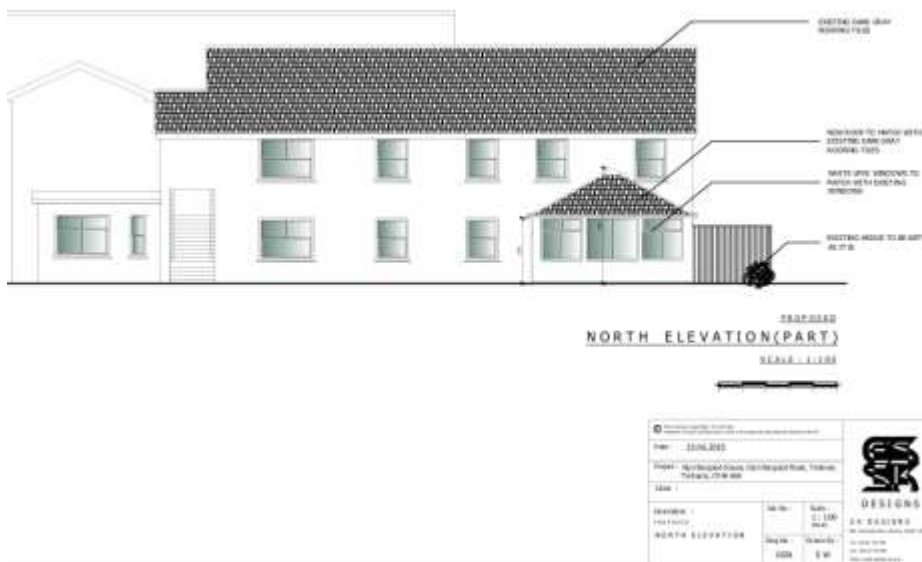
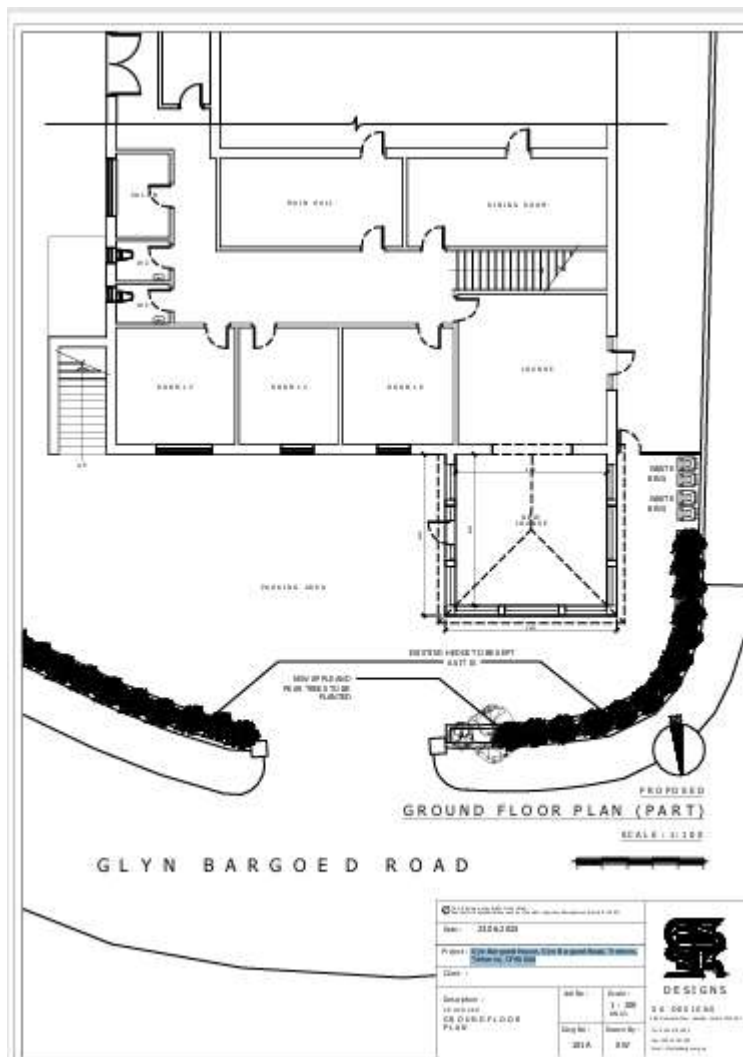
Great crested newts in ponds and wetland mosaics

Slow worms and common lizards in rough grassland and brownfield sites

Invasive species concerns :- Japanese knotweed and Himalayan Balsam in wetland and disturbed areas

1.2 The Development Proposal

From plans (Ground floor plan No. 101A Front Elevation No 103A North Elevation No 102A/ Rear Elevation o 104A) supplied the proposal is to build a single storey extension to the rear of the main property as detailed in the following drawings/plans.



1.3. Scope of GISMP

In line with chapter 6 of Planning policy Wales this report sets out to demonstrate how the development and its construction will avoid damage to existing biodiversity and where unavoidable damage has occurred or is unavoidable how this will be mitigated and biodiversity restored and how enhancements will be provided to ensure a net benefit to biodiversity on site. The report will draw upon the information provided in the associated documents submitted as part of the planning application.

The report will also detail the requirements for monitoring and implementation of the landscape plans as well as maintenance and care for the short and long term care. Tables and a programme of timed events will be provided intended for the use and reference of the appointed contractor and consultant overseeing the processes.

2.0 Evaluation of existing soft landscaping

HEDGEROW 1 (To be retained)

LIST OF WOODY SPECIES IN HEDGEROW AND ATTRIBUTES

SPECIES	NATIVE	SOIL	WILDLIFE SUPPORT	BIRDS	Mammals
Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	YES	Tolerant of most	Pollinator Habitat Foraging for caterpillars Cover	Berries	Dry leaf litter for hibernation
Rose of Sharon (<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>)	No	Tolerant of most	Habitat Pollinator	Nesting potential	Evergreen cover
Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	Yes	Tolerant of most	Habitat Pollinator Can support Over 200 insect species	Foraging as Insect food supply	Cover and leaf litter
Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster hybridus</i>)	No Invasive (some sp)	Widely tolerant	Pollinator at key time Cover for invertebrates	Winter food source	Cover
Firethorn (<i>Pyracantha sp</i>)	No	Widely tolerant	Nectar rich pollinator for Bees Hover flies and butterflies	Winter berries and dense nesting cover	Cover
Spirea (<i>Spirea japonica</i>)	No	Drought tolerance	Nectar rich blooms with long season	None	N/a
Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>)	Yes	Tolerant of poor soils	Excellent pollinator plant for bees hoverflies and butterflies. Supports 30+ insect spp including Gall wasps Aphids and moth caterpillars	Rosehips supply Thrushes Blackbirds and fieldfares	Thorny shelter
Cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	No Invasive domineering species	Tolerant of poor soils	Pollinator flowers at key time Supports few insect species	Black berries food source	Carcogenic chemicals in leaves toxic to mammals Cover and shelter

Herbaceous plant species include:

SPECIES	NATIVE	SOIL	WILDLIFE SUPPORT	BIRDS	MAMMALS
Ladys mantle (<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>)	No	Tolerant of drought Moisture retention benefits	Nectar and pollen source for bees hoverflies and butterflies Dense foliage provides cover for spiders /beetles etc	N/a	N/a

Orange Lilly (<i>Lillium bulbifirum</i>)	No	Tolerant of most soils	Open flowers provide nectar Limited benefits for insects and fungi as non native	N/a	N/a
Yellow loosestrife (<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>)	Yes		Highly valued floral oil producer supporting solitary bees as well as hoverflies and wasps	Indirect support by providing host for insects	n/a

Other plants are present

2.1 HEDGEROW 1

Overall the mixed species hedgerow contains plants of good ecological value including good pollinator plants and provides a low screen with limited cover, habitat and foraging opportunities.

It could be improved by removing some of the non- native Cherry Laurel and replacing these with native species that could provide better foraging and cover whilst maintaining a low easily managed landscape feature and.

2.2. Biodiversity Enhancements

It is not known whether the current building has been assessed within an ecological survey but the provision of the following enhancements is proposed as part of the development :-

1 x Bat roosting/hibernation boxes and 1 x Bird nesting boxes to be installed on the existing property

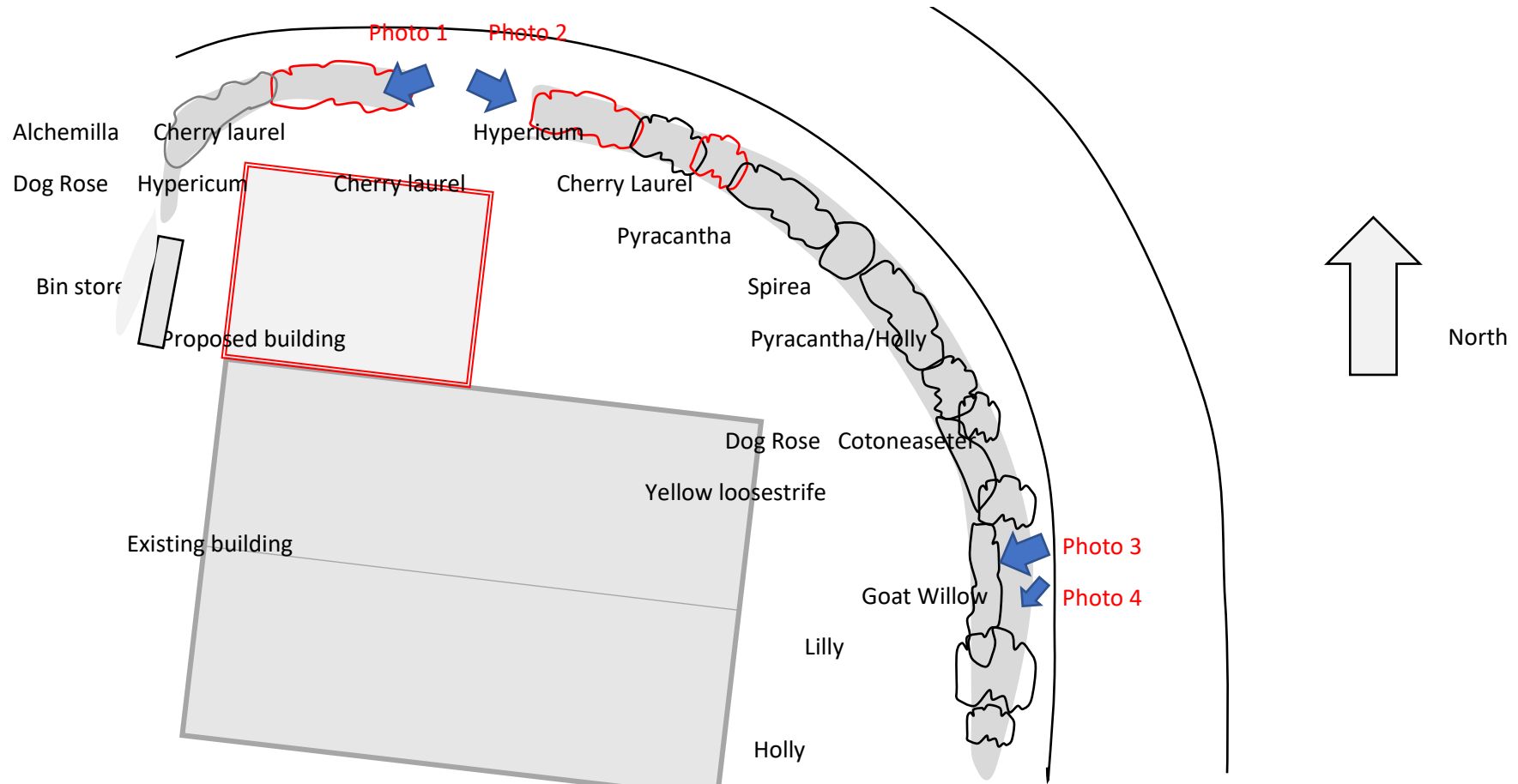
The provision of these facilities is considered to sufficient to enhance biodiversity although specifications for their installation and construction have been amended within this report.

3.0 Soils

Soils on site have not been evaluated for drainage, structure and suitability for plant growth as existing landscape features will be enhanced in areas already supporting good plant growth no imported soils will need to be brought to site .

The protection of soils on site during construction phase is not required

4.0 THE SOFT LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY SCHEME



4.1 EXISTING EXISTING HEDGEROW LAYOUT AT Glyn Bargoed House, Glyn Bargoed Road, Trelewis, Treharris, CF46 6AA

Clip/ partial Remove Cherry Laurel to make space for
2 Rowan* trees

Sorbus aucuparia Autumn Spire

Bare root 1.3m

Plant 4 New
Holly

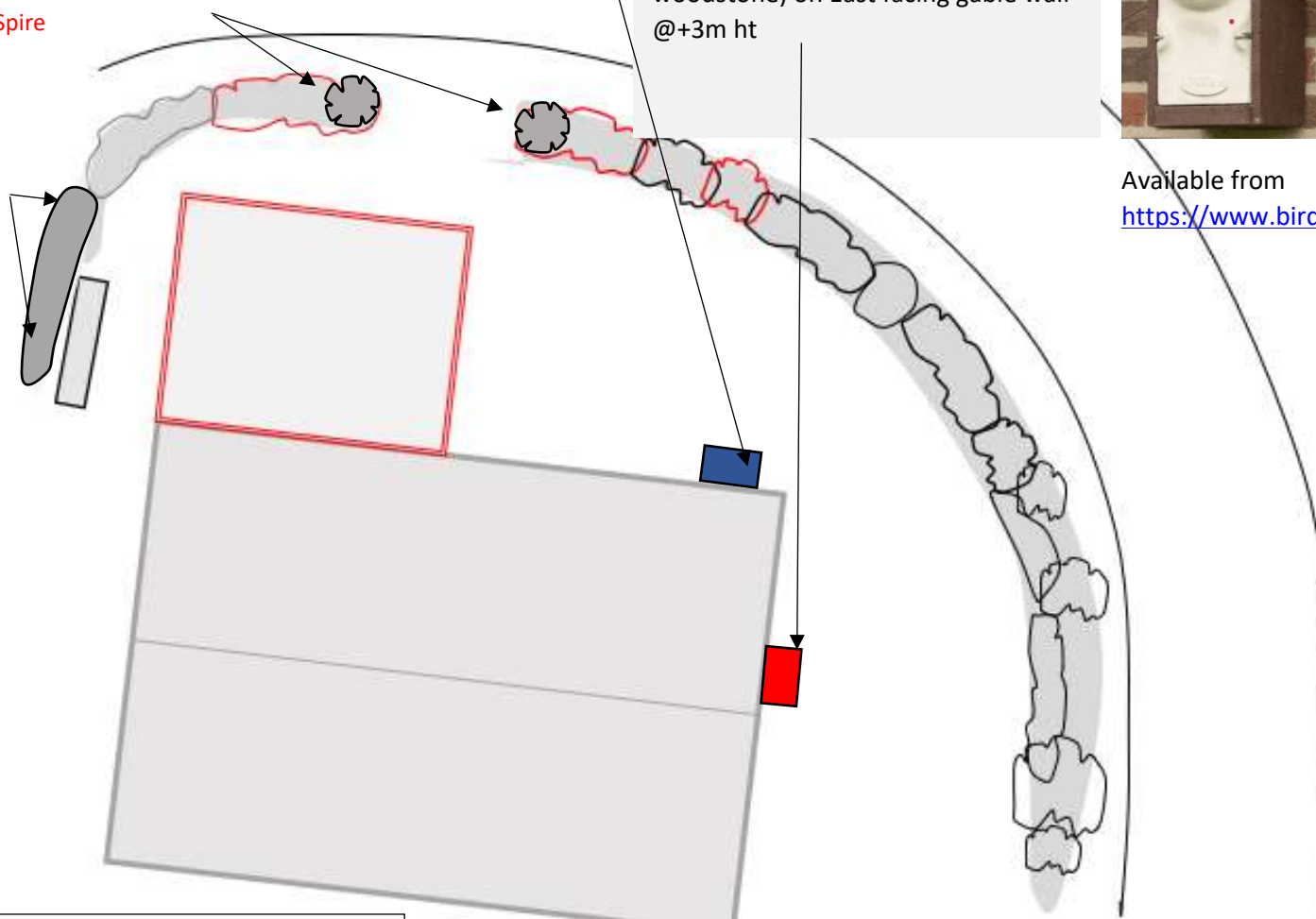
Place Woodstone Seville 28mm Nest
Box @ 3m+ above ground

Place Bat Box (Beaumaris midi
woodstone) on East facing gable wall
@+3m ht



Available from

<https://www.birdfood.co.uk/wildlife-products>



4.2 TITLE: PROPOSED PLANTING SCHEME AND BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS

SITE: Glyn Bargoed House, Glyn Bargoed Road, Trelewis,

Treharris, CF46 6AA

DATED : 76/7/2025

4.3 PLANT SPECIFICATION TABLE

2 x <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> 'Autumn spire'	Bare root	1.3m ht https://directplants.co.uk/		Compact tree ideal for smaller gardens. erect, columnar habit. Flowers in the spring attract Bees and other pollinators. Clusters of tiny, vivid orange-red berries that develop in late summer and last long into winter are an essential food source for birds and other wildlife. Plant in full sun to partial shade with well-drained, fertile soil. The Sorbus 'Autumn Spire' is hardy and low-maintenance, requiring only minimal pruning in late winter to remove dead or damaged branches.
4 x <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Pot grown(5l)	60-90cms www.best4hedging.co.uk		Evergreen tree good for screen providing berries attracting blackbirds mistle thrush and fieldfares

5.0 Maintenance of planted areas

5.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTED LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR

In order to ensure the scheme is implemented to the specifications and or any variations as necessary it is essential that a suitably qualified landscape contractor is appointed and liaises with the consultant to oversee and agree and approve the following:

Sourcing the appropriate plants and or alternative plants as available.

Checking on delivery all trees and shrubs to be supplied with relevant plant passports, be inspected for health and be free of pests and diseases. Any plants found to be sub standard will be rejected and replacements found.

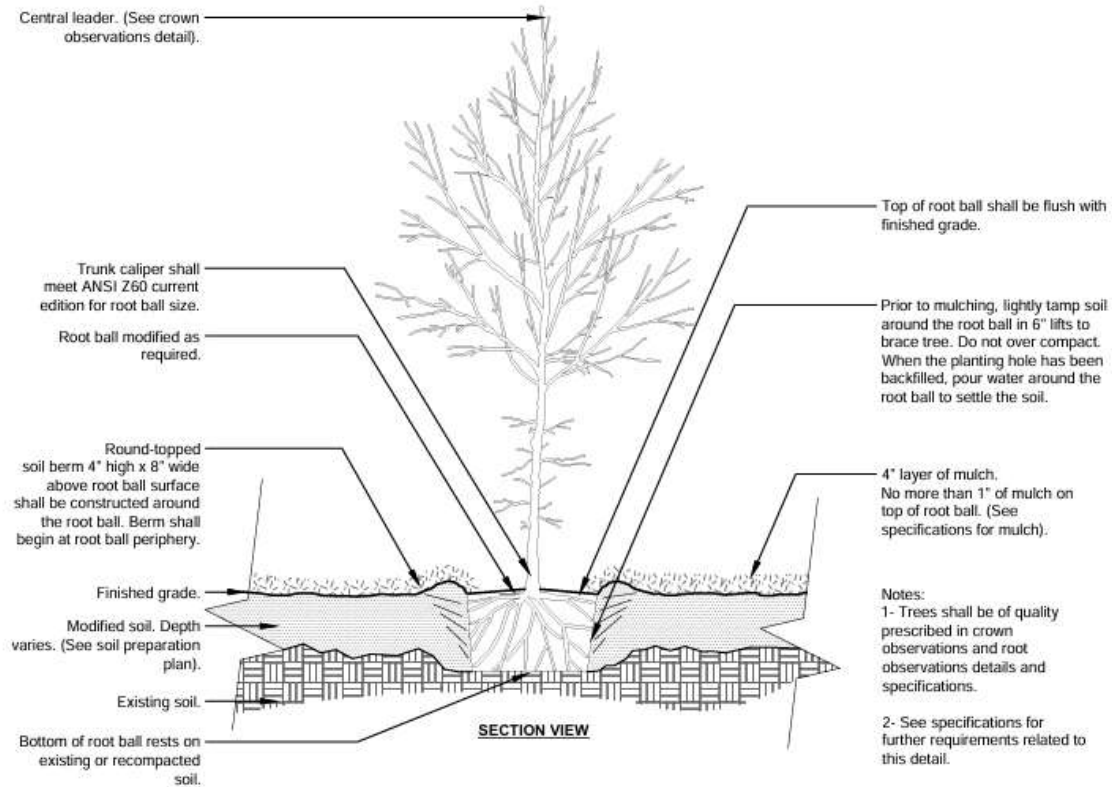
Correctly storing plants either at their own premises or on site if possible and providing facilities to water and maintain plants in storage.

Ensuring the guidelines for the preparation of tree pits, planting beds and seeded areas supplied within this document are followed.

Providing a maintenance schedule for the care and upkeep of the soft landscaping to ensure plants are watered and provided with adequate nutrients, plants failing within 5 years of the scheme being implemented are replaced . Plants requiring pruning are identified and maintained correctly.

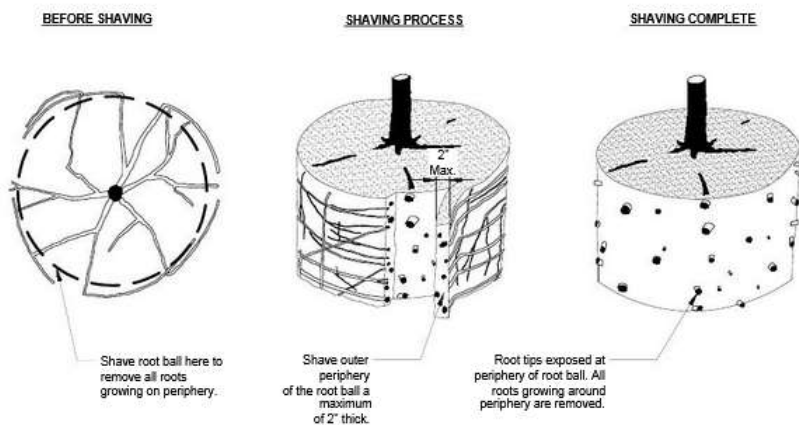
To achieve the above a table or schedule of works will need to be devised detailing chronologically the various stages incorporating a tick box to indicate the stages have been reached and shown to be to specification.

5.2 SPECIFICATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE



P-X TREE w/ BERM (EXISTING SOIL MODIFIED)

URBAN TREE FOUNDATION © 2014
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- Notes:**
 1- Shaving to be conducted using a sharp blade or hand saw eliminating no more than needed to remove all roots on the periphery of root ball.
 2- Shaving can be performed just prior to planting or after placing in the hole.

URBAN TREE FOUNDATION © 2014
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P-X ROOT BALL SHAVING CONTAINER DETAIL

5.3 PLANTING CONTAINERISED SHRUBS, AND POST MAINTENANCE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This method statement describes the procedure required for the planting and post maintenance of containerised shrubs.
- 1.2 Although containerised plants can be planted throughout the year, we would recommend planting in the dormant season between November and early March. Planting outside this period would require careful watering management.
- 1.3 The recommendations for shrub species and dimensions are detailed below and were available at the time of this report but will be subject to availability: No tree to be planted until it is found to be compliant with Table 1, p.21, BS 8545:2014

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Planting beds for ground cover and smaller shrubs will be no less than 0.75m. wide and dug to a depth of no less than 600mm. comprised of 300mm imported top soils / bioretention soils certified to BS 3882:2015 and 300mm sub soil certified to BS 8601:2013 and found via a soil scientists interpretive report to be appropriate for the site-specific landscape functions. Planting beds for larger shrubs and trees shall be dug to no less than 750mm comprised of 300mm imported top soils certified to BS 3882:2015 and 450mm sub soil certified to BS 8601:2013 and found via a soil scientists interpretive report to be appropriate for the site specific landscape functions.

2.2 Planting beds will need to be formed with edging stones set in concrete or treated timber rails supported on short stakes at 1.0m intervals driven into the ground and edged with Re-Root 300 Shallow root barrier.

2.3 The plants should be spaced out evenly across the prepared beds and pits made for the plants. If dry the pits should be filled with water and the plants plunge planted ensuring they are planted to the correct depth with soil levels at the root collar. Soil should then be firmed around each root ball to avoid frost lift. Non-biodegradable wrappings and cages to be removed (e.g. synthetic wrapping, double layer treated hessian, galvanized thick wire) prior to planting. Biodegradable wrappings (e.g. single layer untreated hessian and narrow gauge non-galvanized wire) to be removed unless the root-ball lacks cohesion as a consequence of soil texture rather than inadequate root development (reject), in which case retain until tree in position, then cut and peel back to one-third root-ball height, removing cut and peeled back parts. Prune any damaged branches

2.6 The specified top soils will be placed into the planting pit, filling the void between the root ball and the sides of the planting pit. The approved top soil will be used for topping up, if required. The backfill shall be worked around the root ball in layers of 10 – 15 cms with each layer being carefully firmed using the sole of the foot without damaging the root ball.

2.7 During the process of backfill, the trees/shrubs will continually be checked for straightness.

2.8 Any leftover soil and debris arising from the planting will be removed and disposed of accordingly.

2.9 Organic matter comprising well-rotted PAS100 compliant compost will be worked into the top 150mm. A mulch of 50 mm depth will be placed across the length and breadth of the shrub beds to control weed growth and for water retention. Around the tree or trees to be planted a mulch of 50mm over the root-ball surface tapering to 25mm at the highway edge will be placed with a minimum 1.2m circle radius. No build- up of mulch will be situated around the base of the stems as any heat produced by the mulch may kill the cambium, and also prevent respiration.

2.10 The shrubs will be watered immediately by slowly filling the mulch bund with ten litres of water allowing for the water to soak into the root ball and planting pit.

3. MAINTENANCE

- 3.1 During the first two growing seasons after planting, the/shrubs will be watered regularly especially during dry periods from March to October. The amount of water required will be dependent on the soil type, but water logging will be avoided. Any water should be applied slowly avoiding run off away from the root ball. All grass and weed competition shall be eliminated in the first three growing seasons.
- 3.2 The mulch shall be topped up to maintain a depth of 50mm during the first three growing seasons.
- 3.3 Shrubs will require clipping annually after flowering in the dormant months and grasses will require old growth removed early in the new year. Hedgerow plants will require clipping once established at required height.
- 3.5 Any trees or shrubs dying within the first 5 years of completion will be removed and replaced with similar size and species.

3. MATERIALS

3.1 Topsoil Backfill

5.4 MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

5-Year Maintenance Operations	SITE : Proposed development Glyn Bargoed House, Glyn Bargoed Road, Trelewis, Treharris, CF46 6AA	
Features / habitat types	Action required	Timings
Trees	Newly planted tree stock should be inspected for disease by a competent person and inform the Landowner or management company of any major deterioration in the condition of any landscape element. Pruning of epicormic or basal growth can normally be undertaken by unqualified personnel. Weed control by ensuring no weed growth within a 500mm diameter of each tree. Fertilise using suitable slow release fertiliser as per manufacturer's instructions. Inspect tree ties and stakes as scheduled and after strong winds. Replace loose, broken ties or decayed stakes to original specification. Remove ties and stakes. Remove dead trees and replace as per original specification.	Annually – in late autumn Annually - Sept Annually - Apr & Aug Till year 3– Apr & Aug Every 3 months 4 years after planting. Annually till year 5
Reviewing the maintenance and management plan	Qualified personnel shall monitor / report and adjust the short term maintenance plan and timings twice a year. The long-term management plan including its objectives and deliverability should be reviewed every 5 years and should be adjusted as appropriate	Twice per annum Every 5 yea

[illegible]

6.0

BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS

BAT ROOST/HIBERNATION BOXES

BIRD NESTING BOXES

6.1 Bat Roosting/Hibernation boxes



Beaumaris midi woodstone

As a condition for the proposed development bat roost and or bat hibernation boxes will be placed both on the eaves of the existing building facing east and should be constructed of woodcrete (a mix of concrete and wood fibre) to ensure longevity and the following model has been selected as suitable for purpose being free of maintenance and suitable for hanging on house walls to be installed to manufacturers specifications +3m above ground on east facing wall

6.2 Bird nesting Box



Woodstone Seville 28mm Nest Box

A Bird nesting box has been advised to be provided as a condition for the development and should be of long lasting construction and varied in design to be installed to manufacturers specifications +3m above ground on east facing wall

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<https://www.birdfood.co.uk/wildlife-products>