

HLM
Architects

Landscape Management Plan

PRINCE CHARLES HOSPITAL JOHNNY OWEN CAR PARK
Prince Charles Hospital, Gurnos,
Merthyr, Tydfil. CF47 9DT.

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Revisions Table

Date	Company	Initials	Checked	Revision Number
21.05.2020	HLM	HV	NI	P01

01

Introduction

Introduction

Landscape Management Plan Objectives

HLM are appointed as Landscape Architects for Prince Charles Hospital Johnny Owen Car Park. This Landscape Management Plan, for both the proposed hard and soft landscape associated within the car park development, has been prepared to sit alongside the Landscape proposals and to ensure the aims and objectives of the design are achieved.

Landscape Management Plan Objectives

The principal aim of the Landscape Management Plan is to provide a strategy for the on-going protection and maintenance of the landscape proposals for the development to ensure that the scheme matures and achieves the vision of the design team.

The objectives of the Landscape Management Plan are to provide recommendations and strategies to achieve the following

- To ensure the enhancement of the biodiversity and amenity value within the site through the provision of high quality and diverse habitats and planting strategies.
- To ensure the successful establishment and continued growth of the landscape, in a manner commensurate with the original design intention.
- To achieve long term sustainability in planting materials, through low maintenance input, but high ecological and visual impacts.
- Offer hard wearing, robust and safe year round access to parking spaces.
- Protect and enhance the ecological value of the existing landscape, adjacent to the development site through the provision of appropriate boundary planting.

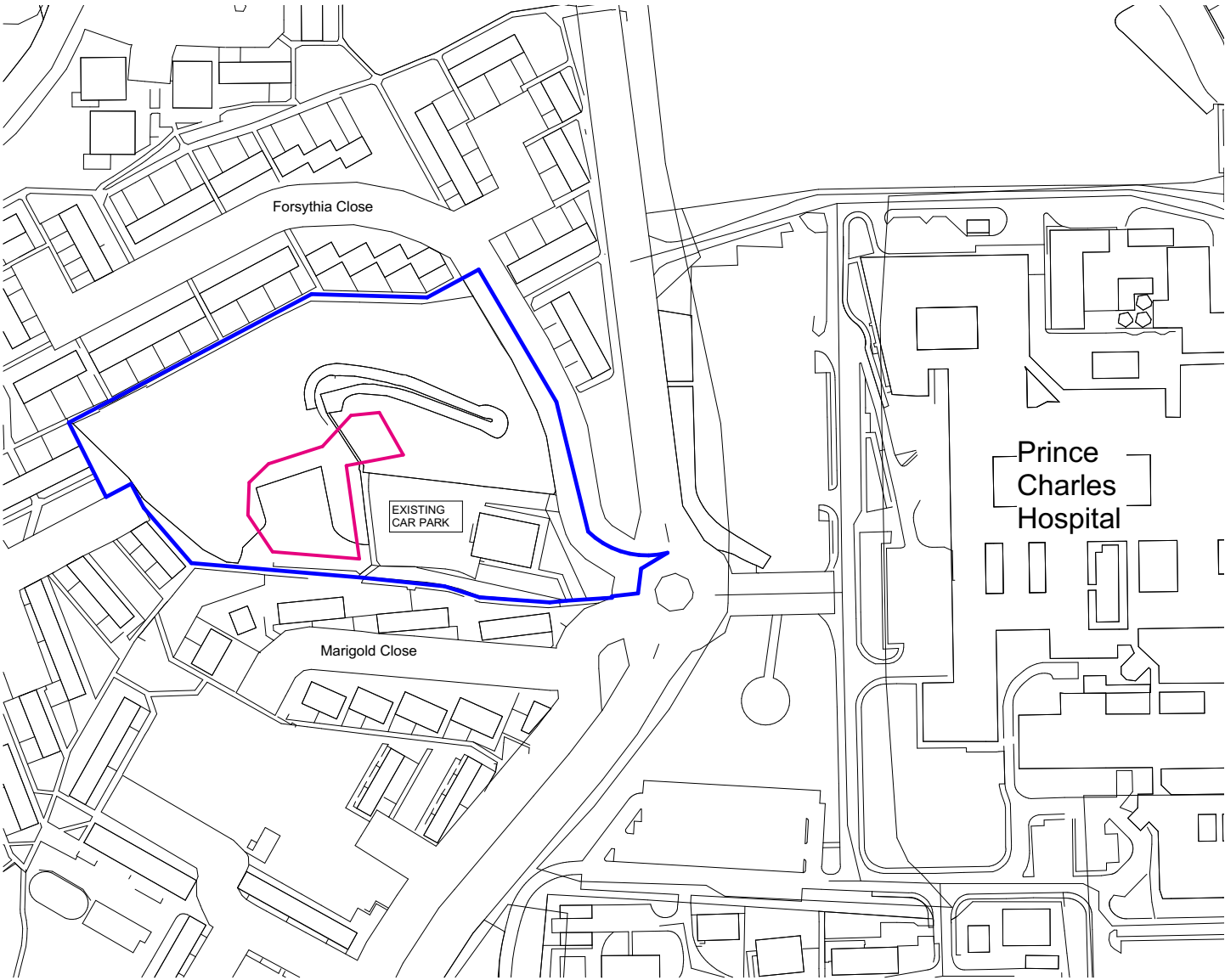
02

Site Location & Existing Conditions

Site Location & General Description

Development will be carried out within a site red line boundary, which is currently owned by Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board, to the West of Prince Charles Hospital, Merthyr.

The new car park will be constructed with the provision of 56 parking spaces to increase parking capacity for the redevelopment of the hospital.



N



KEY

 SITE BOUNDARY

 PLOT BOUNDARY OWNED BY APPLICANT

Red and Blue Line Boundary
Not to Scale

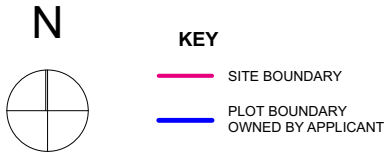
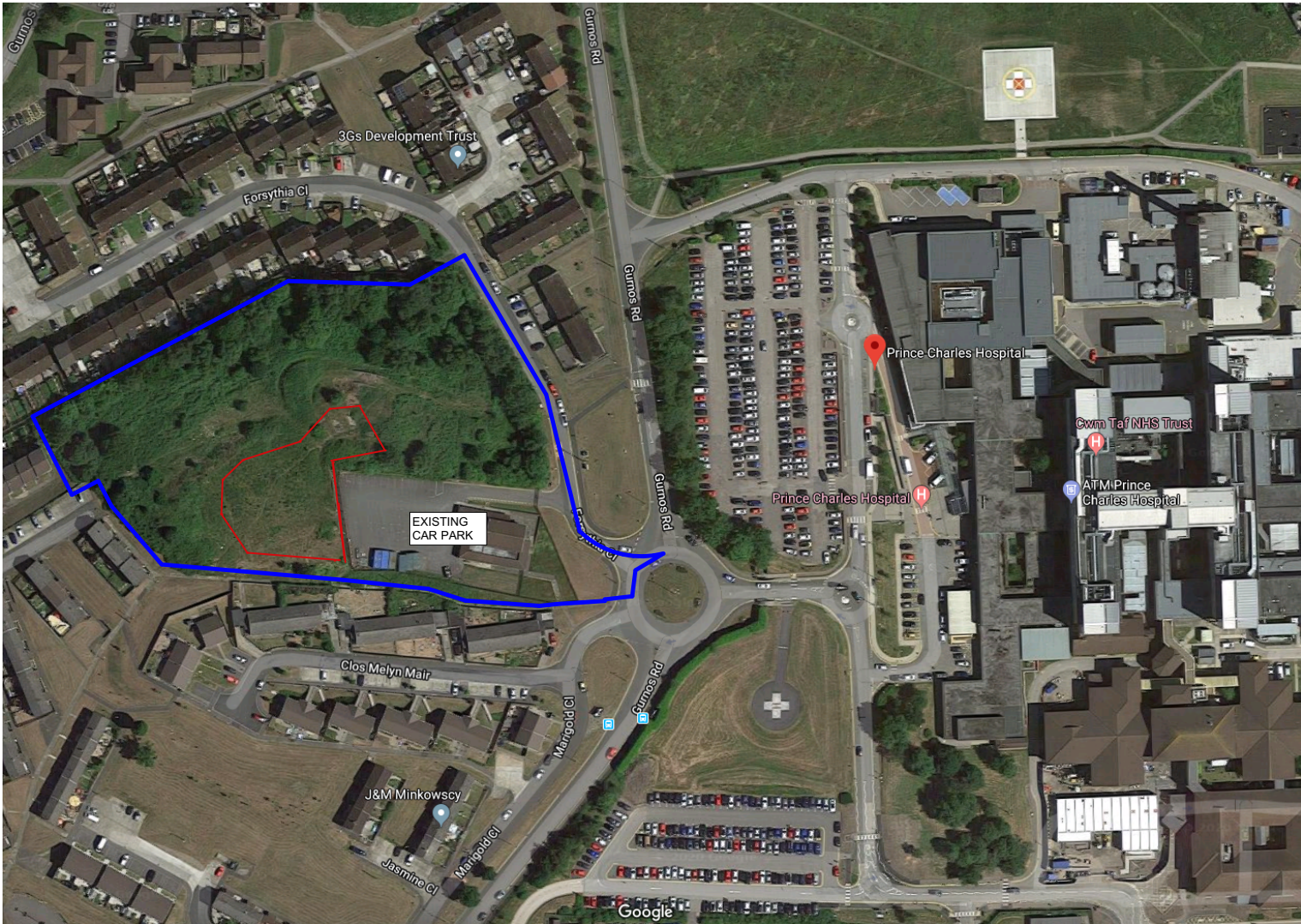
Site Analysis

Preliminary Ecological Assessment Survey Report prepared by Spectrum Ecology in March 2020 indicates that:

- The development site is characterised with an open vegetated plateau area, comprising a range of ‘brownfield’ habitat types.
- Lack of ecological connectivity to the wider site context has reduced the ecological value of the existing habitat. Potential habitat for roosting bats, reptiles and other sensitive species has, therefore, significantly decreased.
- Method statement, ground investigation and presence of an ecological clerk of works are required prior to the site clearance and construction works, to mitigate the potential habitat disturbance.

Proposed Development Activity

The overall landscape strategy for the site is to provide safe, secure parking spaces, whilst mitigating negative impacts and promoting ecological enhancement within the new development.



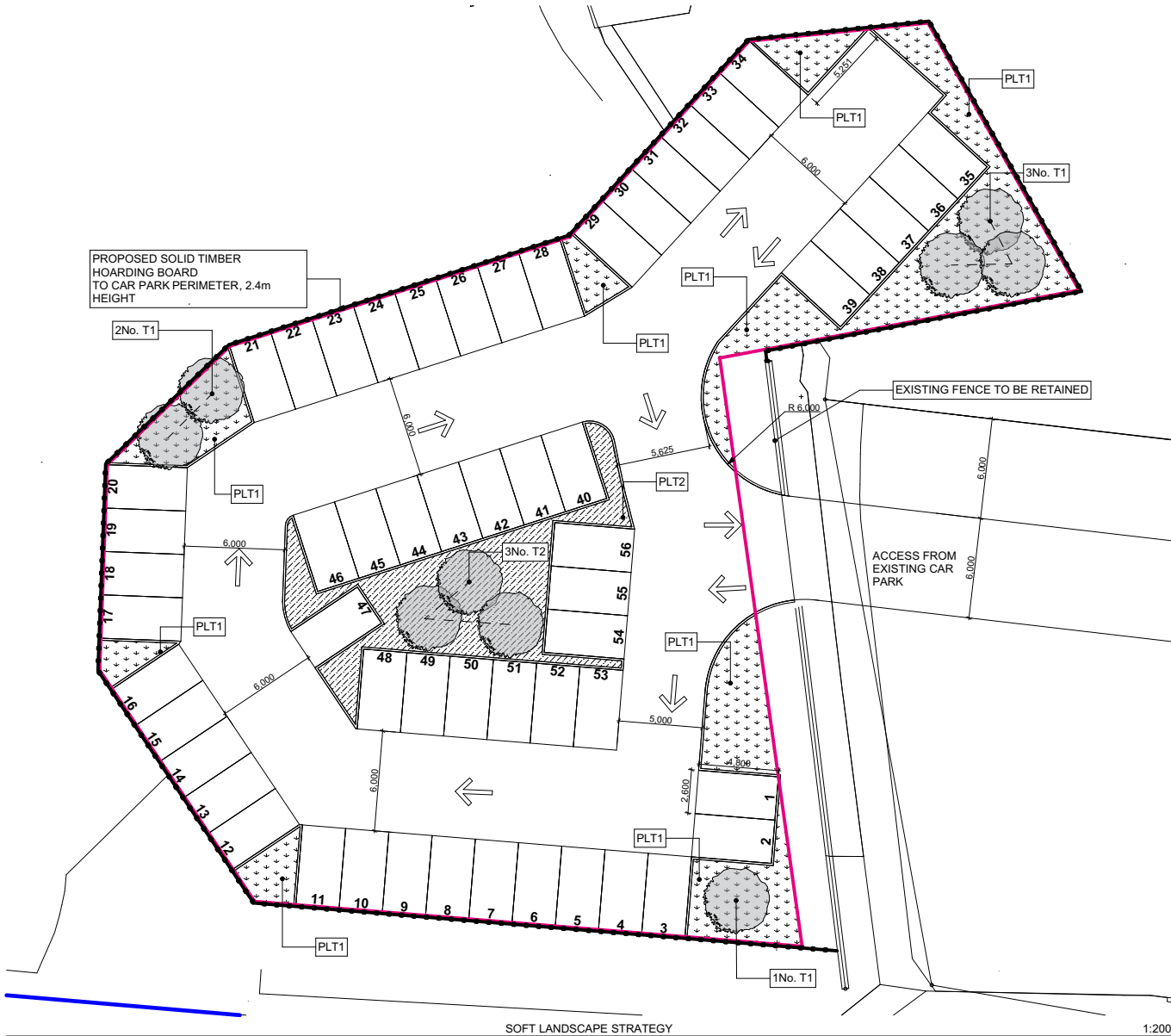
Aerial Photo with Site Boundary
Not to Scale

Key

- SITE BOUNDARY
- PLOT BOUNDARY OWNED BY APPLICANT
- Proposed Trees**
T1
Betula pendula, 12-14cm girth, heavy standard, Root ball, 1.75-2m clear stem, 5 breaks..
T2
Acer pseudoplatanus 12-14cm girth, heavy standard, Root ball, 1.75-2m clear stem, 5 breaks.
- PLT1 Wildflower Meadow Planting**
EM10F - tussock wild flower meadow mixture from Emorsgate seeds or similar and approved. To be planted with 150mm top soil.
- PLT2 Wildflower Meadow Planting**
EM3 - special general purpose meadow mixture from Emorsgate seeds or similar and approved. To be planted with 150mm top soil.

NOTES:
Boundary treatment to be developed during later design stages including a full topographical survey

- Key:
- B = Bare-rooted and bagged
 - brks = Minimum no. of breaks or shoots
 - cc = Root volume in cubic centimetres
 - D = Diameter or spread
 - L = Container in litres
 - M = Mat
 - R = Roll
 - RB = Root-balled
 - ELS = Extra Light Standard
 - LS = Light Standard
 - Std = Standard
 - SS = Selected Standard
 - HS = Heavy Standard
 - EHS = Extra Heavy Standard



Proposed Trees					
Abbrev.	Name	Girth/Dia. cm	Height cm	Root Zone	Specification
T1	Betula pendula	12-14	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks
T2	Acer pseudoplatanus	12-14	350-425	RB	3x; HS; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 brks
Sub-totals					9

Wild Flower Meadow Planting					
Planting Code	Name	Area (m ²)	Sowing Rate (g/m ²)	Quantity (g)	Specification
PLT1	Wildflower Meadow Planting	254	4	1,016	EM10F - tussock wild flower meadow mixture from Emorsgate seeds or similar and approved.
PLT2	Wildflower Meadow Planting	108	4	432	EM3 - special general purpose meadow mixture from Emorsgate seeds or similar and approved.

PLANTING SCHEDULE

NTS

Proposed Soft Landscape Strategy
Not to Scale

Key

- 

SITE BOUNDARY
- 

PLOT BOUNDARY
OWNED BY APPLICANT
- 

Proposed Trees
Refer to Soft Landscape
Strategy for Details
- 

Porous Gravel Pave surface (GP1)
Sudspave 40 cellular paver infilled
with angular aggregate
ABG sudspave system with Breedon
Buff Gravel or similar and approved.
- 

125mm Upstand Kerb (K1)
Marshalls Half Batter HB2 Kerb or
similar and approved.
125mm (W) x 255mm(H) x 915 mm(L)
- 

Proposed Street Light Column (LC)
To M&E specification, LUX value to be
complied with ecological requirement.
- 

Root Barrier
Green Blue Urban's 'ReRoot 1000
mm' or similar approved.

NOTES:
Boundary treatment to be
developed during later design
stages including a full
topographical survey



Proposed Hard Landscape Strategy
Not to Scale

03

Landscape Maintenance Regimes

Management of New Specimen Trees					
Landscape Type	Objectives	Aims	Post Construction Year 1-5	Maintenance Years 5-10	Maintenance Year 10-15
New Specimen Trees.	To ensure the successful establishment of new standard trees.	Establish tree canopy and good root system quickly Control competition from weeds Provide conditions that will ensure survival of trees Provide visual variety and wildlife benefits.	2 visits per annum: Check for dead or dying trees and replace with like for like (species/ specification). Water as necessary to ensure establishment and continued thriving of planting Check tree for damaged limbs. Remove and treat wounds where necessary Check tree ties & loosen if required annually Check stakes to ensure that they are secure and are not causing damage to the tree. Check tree guards and maintain tree integrity. Re-firm trees in ground after strong winds, frost heave or other disturbances. Maintain weed free 1m diameter area at base of tree using suitable translocated herbicide. Apply during growing season in favourable weather conditions as per manufacturer's instructions. Note: Avoid spray drift. During spring apply fertiliser to each tree station to manufacturers recommended rates and top up bark mulch ring to tree station to maintain 50-75mm depth. Routinely inspection for pests and diseases to be carried out to prevent the spread of disease and pest control.	Remove stakes and ties after five years. 2 visits per annum: Pruning where required to ensure appropriate habit and form. Check for failing or dangerous trees and remove/ replace with like for like (species/ specification). Remove all crossing branches. Check tree for damaged limbs and remove and treat wounds where necessary. Check for leaning trees and re-straighten, re-firm trees in ground after strong winds, frost heave or other disturbances. Replace/ Top up with bark mulch to 75mm depth. Routinely inspection for pests and diseases to be carried out to prevent the spread of disease and pest control.	2 visits per annum: Pruning where required to ensure appropriate habit and form. Check for failing or dangerous trees and remove/ replace with like for like (species/ specification). Remove all crossing branches. Check tree for damaged limbs and remove and treat wounds where necessary. Check for leaning trees and re-straighten, re-firm trees in ground after strong winds, frost heave or other disturbances. Replace/ Top up with bark mulch to 75mm depth. Routinely inspection for pests and diseases to be carried out to prevent the spread of disease and pest control. Maintain as safe trees with adequate clearance to crown and without obstruction to vehicles or pedestrians/cyclists.

Management of Wild Flower Meadow - Habitat Area					
Area Type	Objectives	Aims	Post Construction Year 1-5	Maintenance Years 5-10	Maintenance Year 10-15
Final selection of wildflower and grass seed mix to be taken following soil testing of site won material. The maintenance regime adopted will be in accordance with the supplier's recommendation activities may include those identified in this schedule.	To ensure successful establishment of a wildflower and grass mix to benefit biodiversity and to provide educational resource for users.	To establish an even wildflower and grass sward quickly, that will provide a visual contrast to the adjacent amenity grass and hard surfaced areas Control competition from weeds and invasive species. To benefit biodiversity.	Throughout year and as/ when required: Water with a fine spray during prolonged periods of drought to ensure survival and maintain thriving grass sward. Annually: After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 7-14 days, then remove from site. A second cut shall be carried out in October. Mow the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to 50mm and again in spring if required. Trim edges to footpaths/ hard landscape Remove litter & debris off site after every site visit.	Throughout year and as/ when required: Water with a fine spray during prolonged periods of drought to ensure survival and maintain thriving grass sward. Annually: After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 7-14 days then remove from site. A second cut shall be carried out in October. Mow the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to 50mm and again in spring if required. Trim edges to footpaths/ hard landscape Remove litter & debris offsite after every site visit.	Throughout year and as/ when required: Water with a fine spray during prolonged periods of drought to ensure survival and maintain thriving grass sward. Annually: After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 7-14 days then remove from site. A second cut shall be carried out in October. Mow the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to 50mm and again in spring if required. Trim edges to footpaths/ hard landscape Remove litter & debris offsite after every site visit.

Management of Fences					
Area Type	Objectives	Aims	Post Construction Year 1-5	Maintenance Years 5-10	Maintenance Year 10-15
All Fences within the development	To provide robust and secure perimeters to prevent access by intruders.	Provide visually attractive fencing Prevent unwanted access by intruders.	12 visits per annum: Inspect fences for structural integrity on a monthly basis and repair to maintain protection against intruders. Inspect fences for graffiti on a monthly basis and remove as soon as possible. Inspect fences for damage on a monthly basis and repair as necessary.	6 visits per annum: Inspect fences for structural integrity on a monthly basis and repair to maintain protection against intruders. Inspect fences for graffiti on a monthly basis and remove as soon as possible. Inspect fences for damage on a monthly basis and repair as necessary. 1 visit per annum: Inspect condition of paintwork annually and touch up as required. Repaint railings every 5 years.	6 visits per annum: Inspect fences for structural integrity on a monthly basis and repair to maintain protection against intruders. Inspect fences for graffiti on a monthly basis and remove as soon as possible. Inspect fences for damage on a monthly basis and repair as necessary. 1 visit per annum: Inspect condition of paintwork annually and touch up as required. Repaint railings every 5 years.

Management of Gravel Surfaces and Kerb					
Area Type	Objectives	Aims	Post Construction Year 1-5	Maintenance Years 5-10	Maintenance Year 10-15
All hard surfaced areas within the development.	To provide clean, safe hard surfaced area for pedestrian use.	Provide even surfaces free from trip hazards. Provide clean surfaces free from debris or slip hazards. Ensure surfaces are adequately drained.	12 visits per annum: Inspect hard surfaced areas monthly for uneven areas, dips and ponding and repair as necessary Clean surfaces monthly removing all litter, leaf etc Carry out weed control as necessary using a selected spot herbicide treatment. Remove litter and debris from surfaces monthly. After initial settlement and trafficking, aggregate surface to be inspected and top up if required. Annually: Carry out de-icing (spreading/ application of salt rock or similar) and snow clearance as and when required during winter months. Except for Adoptable roads and footpaths to be maintained by Local Authority.	12 visits per annum: Inspect hard surfaced areas monthly for uneven areas, dips and ponding and repair as necessary Clean surfaces monthly removal of litter and leaf etc. Remove litter and debris from surfaces monthly. Aggregate surface to be inspected and top up if required. Annually: Carry out de-icing (spreading/ application of salt rock or similar) and snow clearance as and when required during winter months. Maintenance to be carried out in accordance with BS7370.	12 visits per annum: Inspect hard surfaced areas monthly for uneven areas, dips and ponding and repair as necessary Clean surfaces monthly removal of litter and leaf etc. Remove litter and debris from surfaces monthly. Aggregate surface to be inspected and top up if required. Annually: Carry out de-icing (spreading/ application of salt rock or similar) and snow clearance as and when required during winter months. Maintenance to be carried out in accordance with BS7370.

05 Implementation

Implementation

All planting, seeding or turfing comprised in the approved details of landscaping shall be carried out in the first planting and seeding seasons following the completion of the development, whichever is the sooner.

Any trees or plants which within a period of five years from the completion of the development die, are removed or become seriously damaged or diseased shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of similar size and species, unless the Local Planning Authority gives written consent to any variation

Tree work should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 and Health and Safety Executive (HSE) ‘Forestry and arboriculture safety leaflets’. In each case cut back live wood using appropriate tools and do not prune during late winter/early spring period.

All tree work should be carried out by a suitably qualified professional tree surgeon, a registered member of the Arboricultural Association. Local Authority to be consulted for any works to trees covered under Tree Preservation Order.

The Management Company for the development will hold the first level of responsibility for the implementation of the Landscape Management Plan. The on-going, day-to-day implementation, monitoring and reviewing of this plan will be undertaken by the Facilities Manager at Prince Charles Hospital

