

Green Infrastructure Statement

For:

Proposed Redevelopment,
The Former Leeway Carpets,
550-555, Llamtrisant Road,
Pen-Y-Coedcae,
Pontypridd.

Prepared on behalf of
Broadway Van Centre,
182, Broadway,
Treforest,
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INTRODUCTION

The design for the development has used a holistic approach, incorporating ecological enhancements and multifunctional green space. The design was informed by the updated National Planning Policy for Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales.

Specifically, the development proposals and landscape philosophy follow the Stepwise Approach set out in paragraph 6.4.21:

- 1) Avoid – The initial layout of the site was designed to avoid damage to existing GI assets wherever possible and this was somewhat achieved by building duplication utilising the original footprint.
- 2) Minimise – The site layout was then developed and refined further to minimise habitat loss and prioritise space for green corridors.
- 3) Mitigate – Potential damage to on-site GI assets was mitigated with the production of an ecological survey to ensure site GI was identified and protected.
- 4) Compensate – New native trees, hedgerow and wild flower meadow were specified to compensate any loss of existing habitats

EXISTING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

The development site is classified as brownfield and predominantly comprises of 2 buildings, concrete hardstandings and a large rough gravel/tarmac area to the frontage.

The Green Infrastructure Assets, such as they are, are limited to the privet hedge boundary with Greenacres to the rear of building 2 at the southern extremity of the site.

To the rear of the site, (the eastern boundary) there is an overgrown and unkempt area which comprises a mixture of scrub, bramble and bracken together with hardstandings representative of its former use as a scrapyards.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE LOSSES

Due to a lack of Green Infrastructure Assets and the location of the development within a similar building footprint then there are no significant losses.

PROPOSED GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

New street tree planting – 17 new internal trees give the landscape a structure and vertical interest. Typical examples are:

Tilia Cordata (Small leaved lime)

Ulmus Hollindaca Lobel (Lobel Elm)

Sorbus Torminalis (Wild service tree)

New native tree planting – a minimum of 2 new trees to improve biodiversity and aboricultural character

New native hedgerow planting – 80 metres of new native hedgerow creating a green corridor to the rear of the site. Hedgerow to comprise of indigenous species which are native to the region such as, Hazel, Hawthorn, Beech, Holly, Silver Birch and Blackthorn. Planting should be carried out using 600mm long bare-rooted transplants in spiral plastic guard (rabbit/vole) protection where appropriate. Standard tree aftercare should be provided. Hedgerows can be supplemented with climbers such as Honeysuckle, Bittersweet and Black Bryony.

New wildflower meadow habitat – 250 square metres of wildflower meadow will be created to the rear of the site, thus improving biodiversity and providing valuable habitat for pollinators and insects.

SUMMARY

Site GI Assets are limited as evidenced by the ecological survey for Bats and Nesting Birds, prepared November 2023 and the Bat Survey Report of September 2020 submitted under application 20/0158/10 both by David Clements Ecology Ltd.

Potential damage to retained GI Assets will be avoided by siting the development upon a similar footprint.

Any habitat losses are adequately compensated with the introduction of the new trees, hedgerow and wildflower habitat resulting in a biodiversity net gain across the site.