Green Infrastructure Statement

For

Proposed Residential Development, Corbett Road, Treherbert

Prepared By

TDA
Environment | Landscape | Design

On Behalf of

Bluefield Land

July 2026

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INTRODUCTION

The design for the site has used a holistic approach, incorporating biodiversity enhancements where possible. 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 as follows:

Avoid - avoid damage to biodiversity in its widest sense (i.e. the variety of species and habitats and their abundance) and ecosystem functioning.

Minimise - applicants, in discussion with planning authorities, must seek to minimise the initial impact on biodiversity and ecosystems by:

ensuring that retained habitats continue to be well connected to adjacent habitats to provide connectivity for key species and ensuring that the favourable conservation status of local species populations is maintained

retaining existing features, develop a management plan for their future care

using proven innovative/creative solutions (where required) to minimise damage and maintain existing biodiversity features and ecosystems in tandem with robust monitoring and rectification strategies.

Mitigate - Where, after measures to minimise impact, biodiversity and ecosystems could still be damaged, or lost through residual impacts, the proposed development should mitigate that damage. Mitigation measures must be put in place to limit the negative effects of a development.

Compensate - where like for like mitigation measures are not possible, particularly in respect of restoration measures, it may be necessary to consider on site compensation measures.

The layout of the site has been carefully developed by Spring Design, in consultation with Just Mammals Ecology and Tirlun Design Associates to **avoid** damage to biodiversity wherever possible. (refer to page 3 for details).

Existing habitat predominantly consists of semi-improved grassland with some scrub. Due to the extent of the proposals, it will not be possible to **minimise** habitat loss or **mitigate** damage.

To **compensate** for these losses, detailed soft landscape proposals have been produced for the site that include new tree planting and meadow grass habitat. (refer to page 4 for details).

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Preliminary Ecological Assessment, produced by Just Mammals (June 2026)

THE SITE

The development comprises a small, sloping, rectangular parcel of semi-improved grassland with some scrub and marshy grassland. The site is defined by the surrounding roads and homes. As a consequence, connectivity to the wider GI network is limited.



Image 1 – View looking north east into the site from Bryn Heulog



Image 2 – View looking south east into the site from Twyn yr Eos

EXISTING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Existing Trees

None present

Existing Hedgerows

None present

Green Corridors

None present

Soils

The site ground is predominantly open. It is likely that there are sufficient soil resources for landscape purposes.

Public Open Space

None present

Grassland

Semi-improved grassland occupies the main portion of the site. Species include: Holcus lanatus, Dactylis glomerata, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Festuca rubra, Carex pendula, Ranunculus acris, Ranunculus repens, Taraxacum sp., Rumex obtusifolius, Rumex crispus, Vicia sepium, Vicia sativa, Lotus pedunculatus, Lotus corniculatus, Chamaenerion angustifolium, Epilobium hirsutum, Plantago lanceolata, Cirsium arvense, Jacobaea vulgari, Stachys sylvatica, Scrophularia nodosa, Argentina anserina, Cerastium fontanum, Geranium dissectum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus, Rubus fruticosus, Salix cinerea.

Scrub

There is a band of scrub on the eastern site boundary. Species include Salix cinerea, Rubus fruticosus, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Cornus sanguinea, Betula pendula, buddleia davidii, Creeping thistle, Greater willowherb, Urtica dioica).

Marshy Grassland

Small pockets of marshy grassland are present in the northern part of the site. Species include: Juncus effusus, Juncus inflexus, Iris pseudacorus, Carex pendula, Greater willowherb, Creeping buttercup, Curled dock, Dactylis glomerata, Rubus fruticosus, Crataegus monogyna.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE LOSSES

The grassland and scrub areas will be removed to accommodate the proposed development.

PROPOSED GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Proposed Trees – 9 no. new trees. Species have been carefully selected to tolerate the constraints of the site and include cultivars of field maple, Birch and Mountain Ash.

Proposed Wildflower Habitat – New meadow wildflower habitat on the development's peripheries. Species include Centaurea nigra
Daucus carota, Galium verum, Leucanthemum vulgare, Malva moschata
Plantago lanceolata, Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba, Prunella vulgaris
Ranunculus acris, Silene dioica, Agrostis capillaris, Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca rubra
Phleum bertolonii, Poa pratensis.

Flowering Lawn Areas - Areas of species rich grassland that tolerate regular short mowing. Species include Anthyllis vulneraria, Betonica officinalis, Centurea nigra
Galium album, Galium verum, Leucanthemum vulgare, Lotus corniculatus,
Medicago lupulina, Plantago lanceolata, Primula veris, Prunella vulgaris, Ranunculus acris, Silene vulgaris, Taraxacum officinale, Trifolium repens, Agrostis capillaris, Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca rubra, Phleum bertolonii, Poa pratensis.

On-Plot Landscaping – 10 species of flowering shrubs, grasses and perennials across the development.

SUMMARY

There are no existing connections to the wider GI network and no opportunities to create new connections due the surrounding roads and homes.

The loss of the existing grassland and scrub is compensated with new areas of species rich wildflower habitat, trees and flowering shrub, grass and perennial planting