

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE [GI]

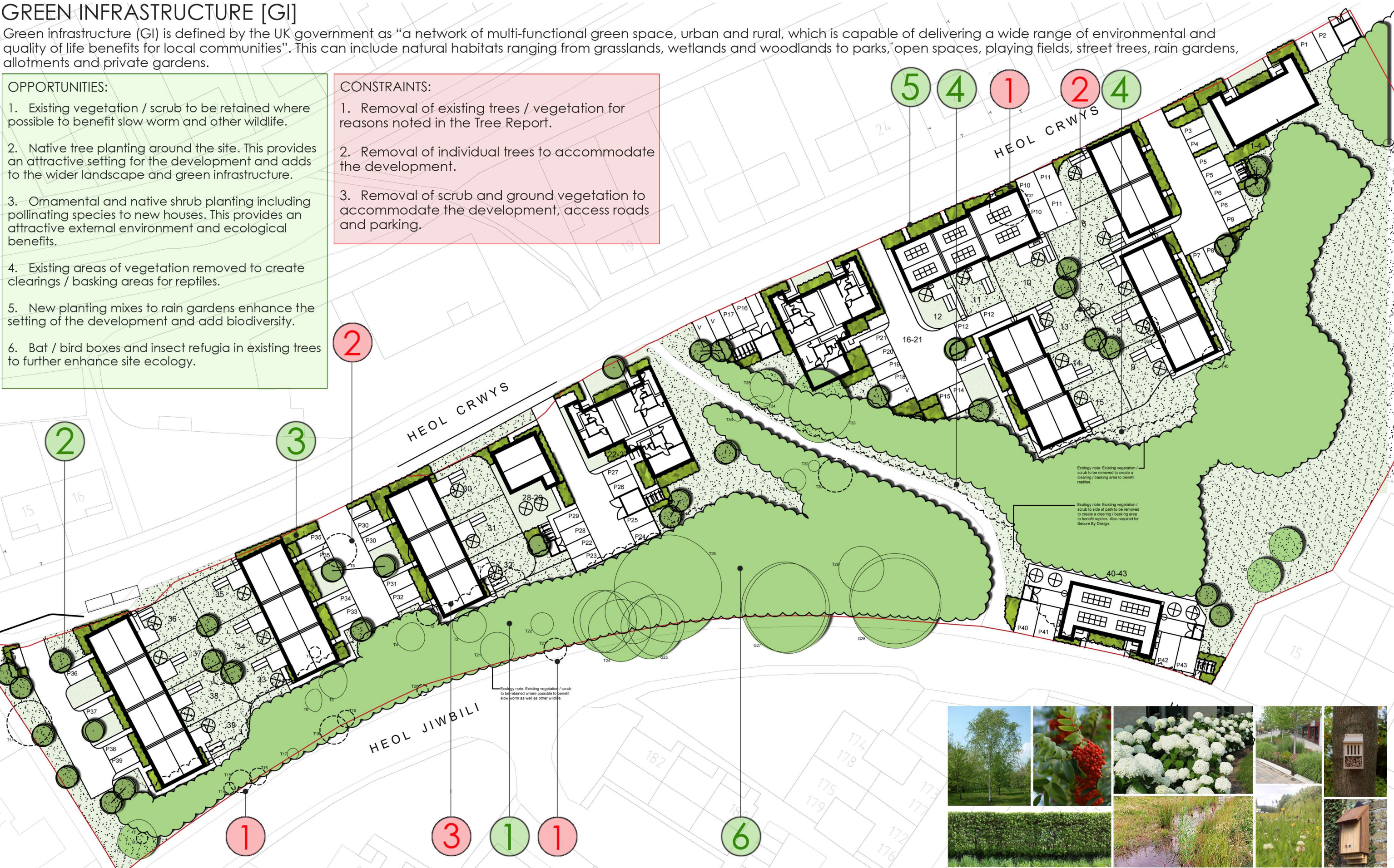
Green infrastructure (GI) is defined by the UK government as “a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities”. This can include natural habitats ranging from grasslands, wetlands and woodlands to parks, open spaces, playing fields, street trees, rain gardens, allotments and private gardens.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- 1. Existing vegetation / scrub to be retained where possible to benefit slow worm and other wildlife.
- 2. Native tree planting around the site. This provides an attractive setting for the development and adds to the wider landscape and green infrastructure.
- 3. Ornamental and native shrub planting including pollinating species to new houses. This provides an attractive external environment and ecological benefits.
- 4. Existing areas of vegetation removed to create clearings / basking areas for reptiles.
- 5. New planting mixes to rain gardens enhance the setting of the development and add biodiversity.
- 6. Bat / bird boxes and insect refugia in existing trees to further enhance site ecology.

CONSTRAINTS:

- 1. Removal of existing trees / vegetation for reasons noted in the Tree Report.
- 2. Removal of individual trees to accommodate the development.
- 3. Removal of scrub and ground vegetation to accommodate the development, access roads and parking.



Landscape features to benefit people and wildlife.

HEOL Y CRWYS, CWMAVON



Green Infrastructure Plan
1157_SK01
1:NTS@A3 Dec/23 LH/DP

dp landscape architecture