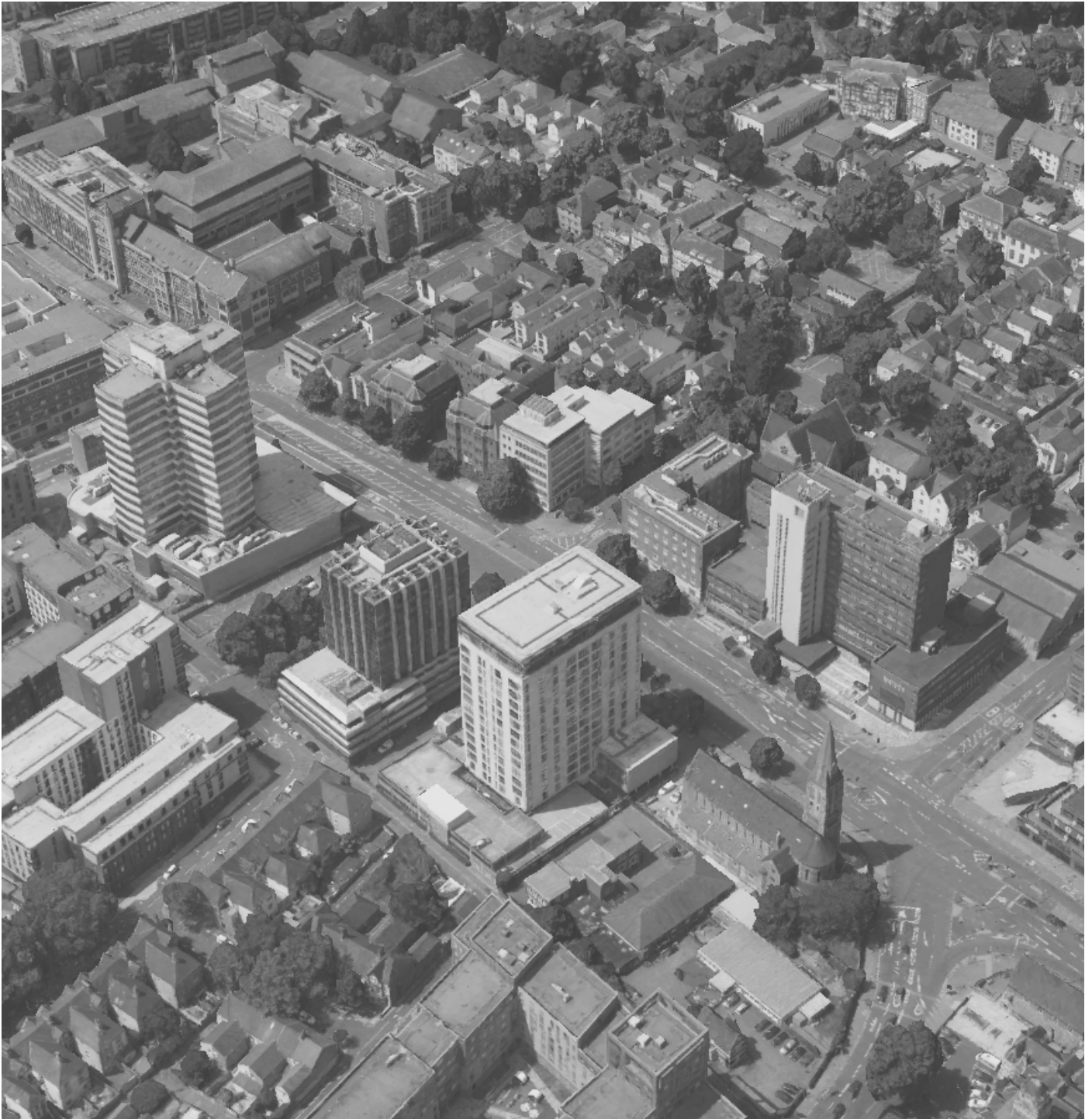




Ty Cambria, Cardiff Landscape Management Plan

05.08.26 | RB26-0009-RP-L-0004

1.0 Introduction

R.B.L.A and Wildwood Ecology have been commissioned to provide a Landscape Management Plan to support the application for the proposed demolition of existing building and erection of new build Purpose Built Student Accommodation, ground floor commercial space and associated works on land at Ty Cambria, Newport Road, Cardiff

The purpose of this document is to establish the long-term management objectives and maintenance requirements for the landscape and ecological features incorporated within the development. The plan demonstrates how the proposed landscaping and biodiversity enhancements will be successfully established, managed and monitored throughout their operational life to ensure that the ecological and landscape objectives of the development are achieved.

The document provides management prescriptions for the public realm landscape, roof terrace planting, ecological enhancement measures and associated green infrastructure. It identifies responsibilities for ongoing maintenance and sets out management actions that will ensure the landscape matures into a resilient, attractive and biodiverse environment whilst maintaining the high quality of amenity expected within a city centre student residential development.

2.0 Existing Site

The development site is located on the corner of Newport Road and East Grove, east of Cardiff city centre. The site occupies a highly urbanised location on Newport Road within Cardiff City Centre. The surrounding townscape is characterised by commercial premises, residential development, transport infrastructure and fragmented areas of incidental urban planting.

Existing ecological value within the site is limited owing to the predominance of hardstanding and previously developed land. Nevertheless, the development presents opportunities to significantly enhance urban biodiversity through the introduction of high-quality planting, integrated ecological features and multifunctional green infrastructure.

Existing ecological interest is principally associated with:

- occasional urban foraging birds;
- commuting bats within the wider urban environment;
- small invertebrate populations associated with surrounding vegetation;
- nearby street trees and fragmented green infrastructure.

No habitats of significant ecological value are present within the development footprint. Consequently, the design has focused on habitat creation rather than habitat retention.

3.0 Landscape Proposals

The landscape strategy introduces a network of complementary habitat types across the development comprising:

- retention and enhancement of existing street trees
- public realm shrub planting
- biodiverse roof terrace planting
- native hedgerow planting
- species-rich perennial planting
- wildflower planting
- integrated nesting and roosting features
- insect habitat features; and
- sustainable drainage to be incorporated where possible

Collectively these elements contribute towards increasing urban habitat diversity and strengthening local ecological networks.

3.0 Landscape Proposals- All Levels



4.0 Ecological Enhancement Opportunities

The principal ecological opportunities include:

Increasing pollinator habitat through extensive flowering planting

Improving urban bird nesting opportunities

Increasing bat roosting opportunities through integrated bat boxes

Contributing to the strengthening green infrastructure within Cardiff City Centre

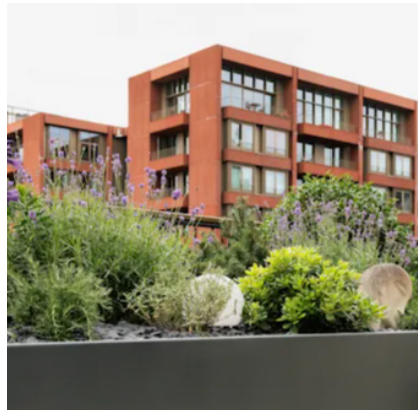
Improving resilience to climate change through careful drought tolerant plant selection

Increasing vegetation cover across the site

Providing stepping-stone habitats for mobile urban wildlife



Native hedgerows



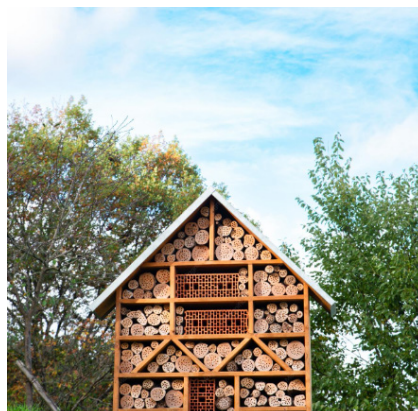
Pollinating species



Wildflower meadow



Swift bricks



Habitat Hotels



Bird boxes

4. Landscape and Habitat Proposals

4.1 Design Principles

The landscape proposals seek to deliver multifunctional spaces that provide visual amenity, climate resilience and biodiversity enhancement.

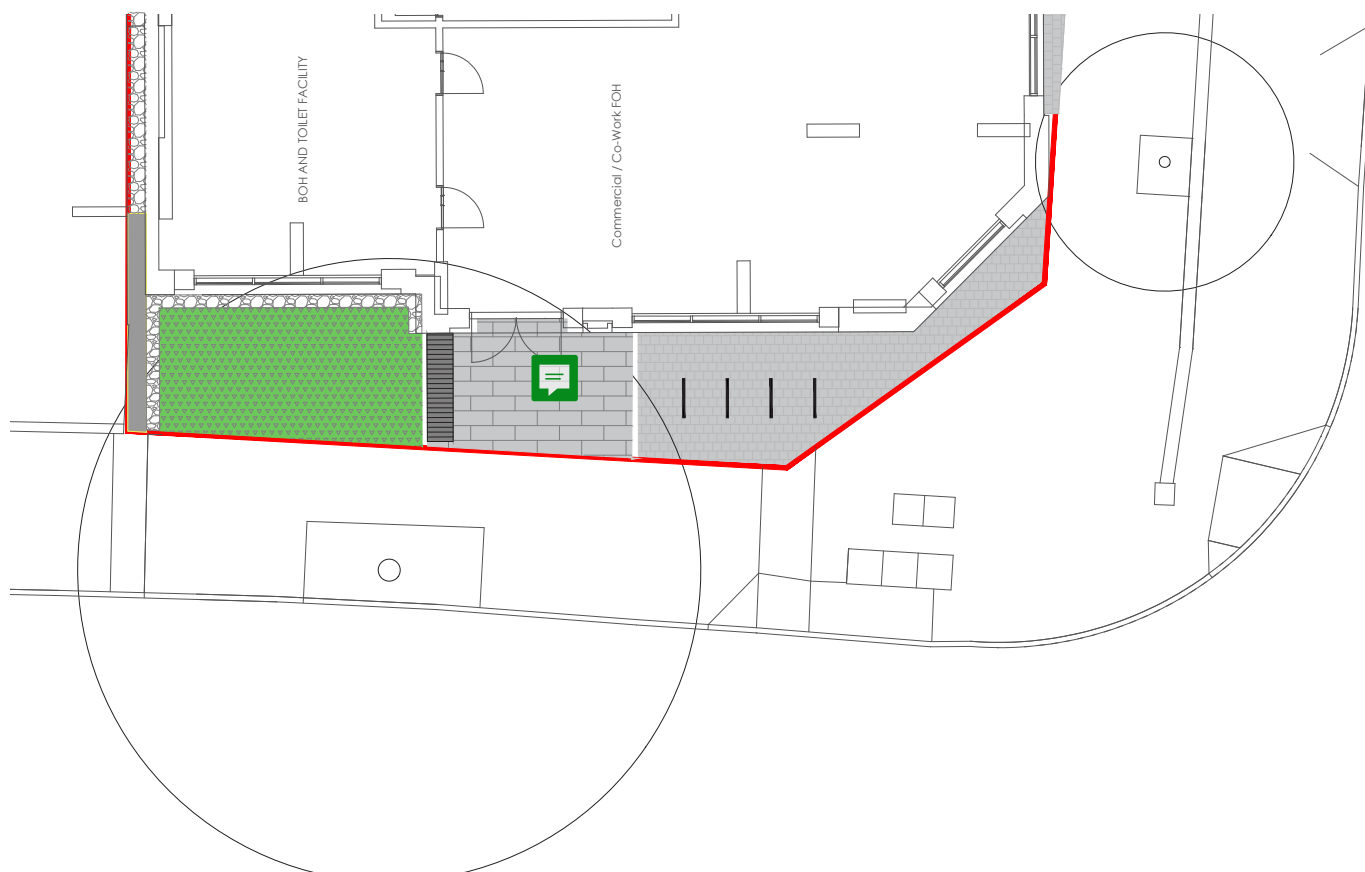
The planting palette has been selected using predominantly native species of local provenance together with ornamental species recognised for their wildlife value. Species have been selected for tolerance of rooftop conditions including drought, wind exposure and shallow substrate depths.

4.2 Public Realm

The public realm will comprise a combination of trees, ornamental shrubs, herbaceous planting and seasonal groundcover.

The planting to the public realm will:

- soften the streetscape;
- improve pedestrian experience;
- increase urban greening;
- provide nectar and pollen resources;
- contribute towards urban cooling;
- intercept rainfall.
- improve setting of existing trees



Ground floor Layout

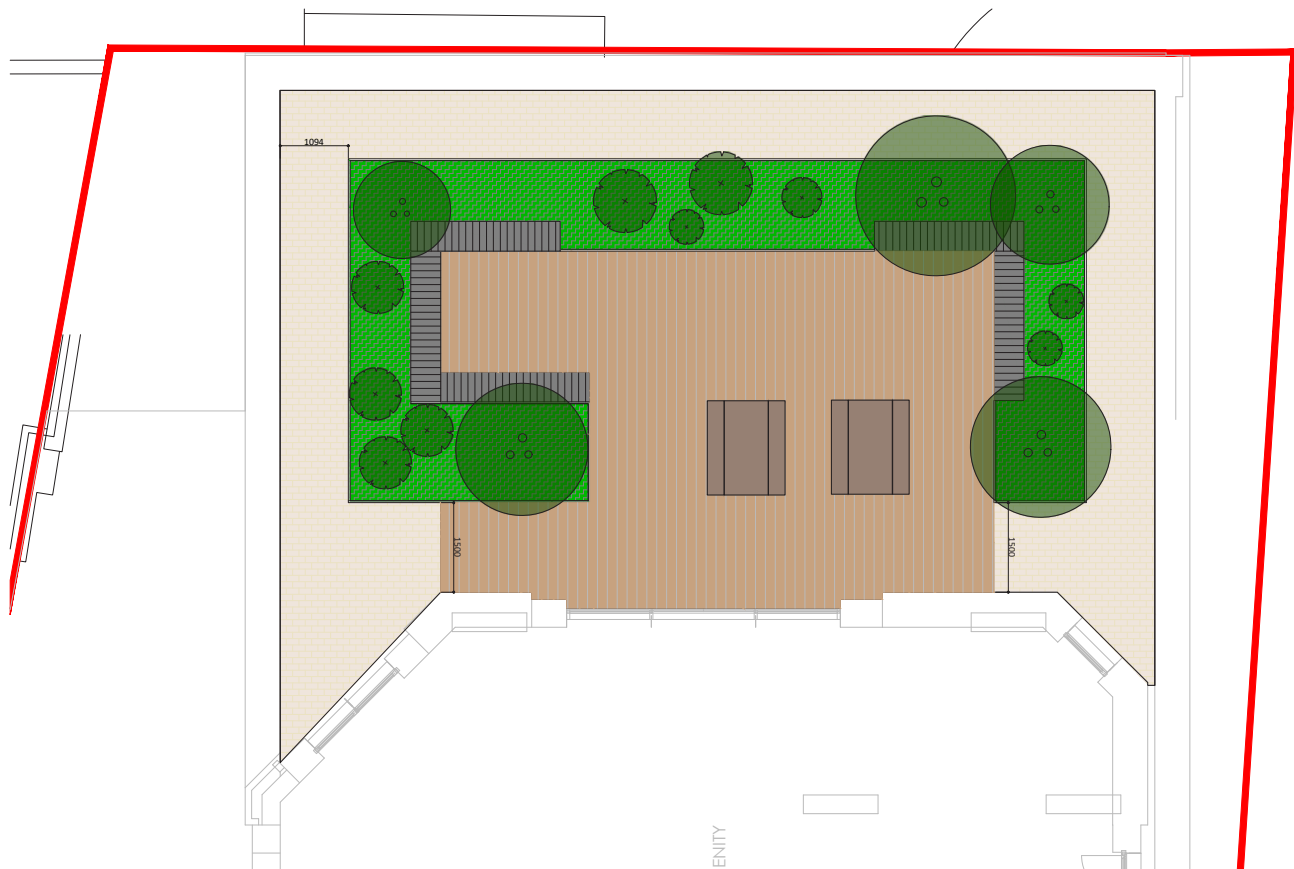
4.3 Level 7 Terrace

The seventh floor terrace incorporates:

- pollinating planting
- native specimen shrubs
- multistem trees
- insect habitat features

This planting to Level 7 will:

- soften the roof terrace
- improve residents experience
- provide nectar and pollen resources
- provide habitats for birds
- intercept rainfall



Level 7 Layout

4.4 Level 15 Terrace

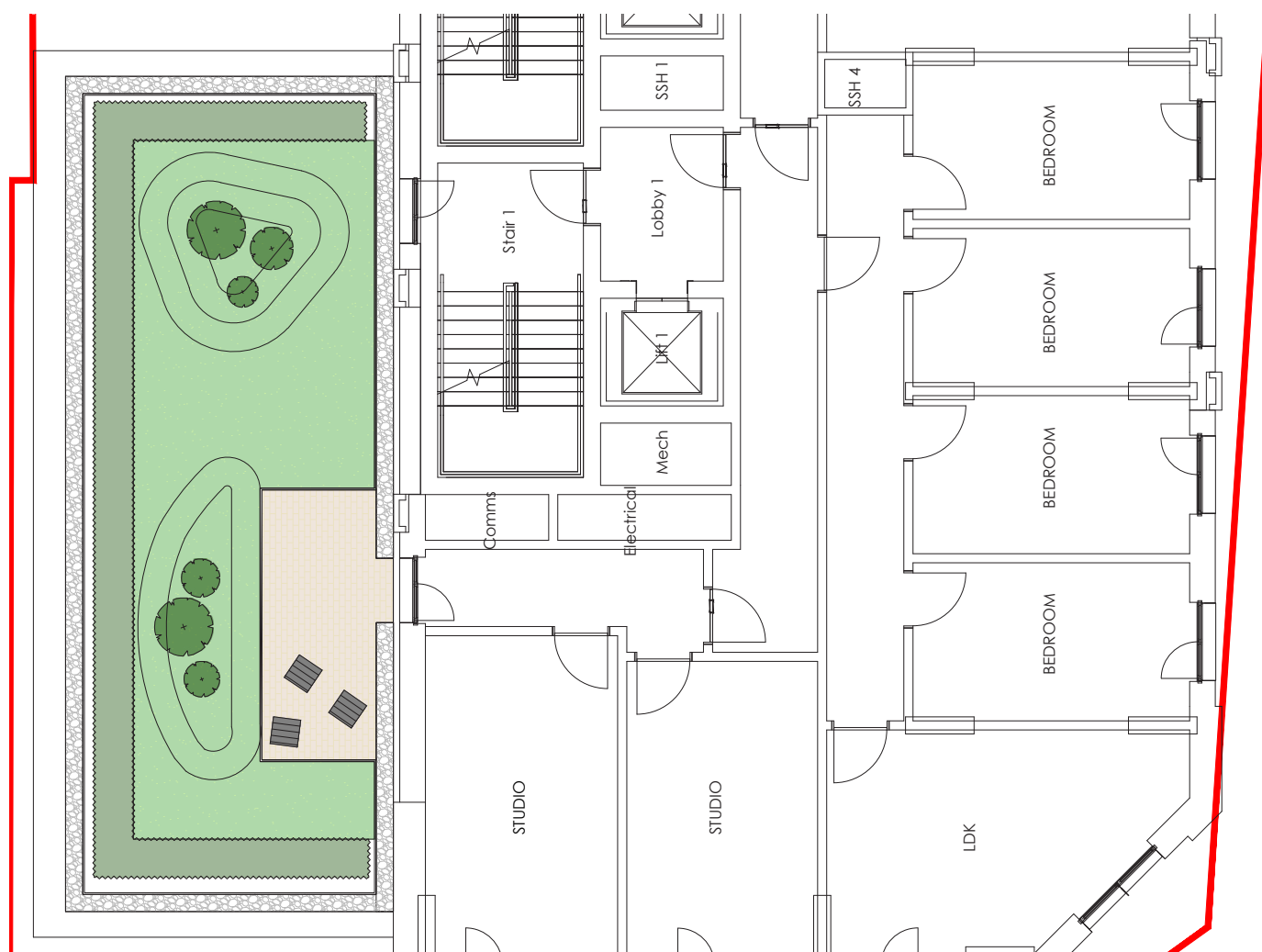
The fifteenth floor terrace incorporates:

native hedgerow planting
flowering shrubs
wildflower planting
insect habitat feature
topographic mounding



This planting to Level15 will:

- soften the roof terrace
- improve residents experience
- provide nectar and pollen resources
- provide habitats for birds and invertibrates
- contribute towards urban cooling
- intercept rainfall



Level 15 Layout

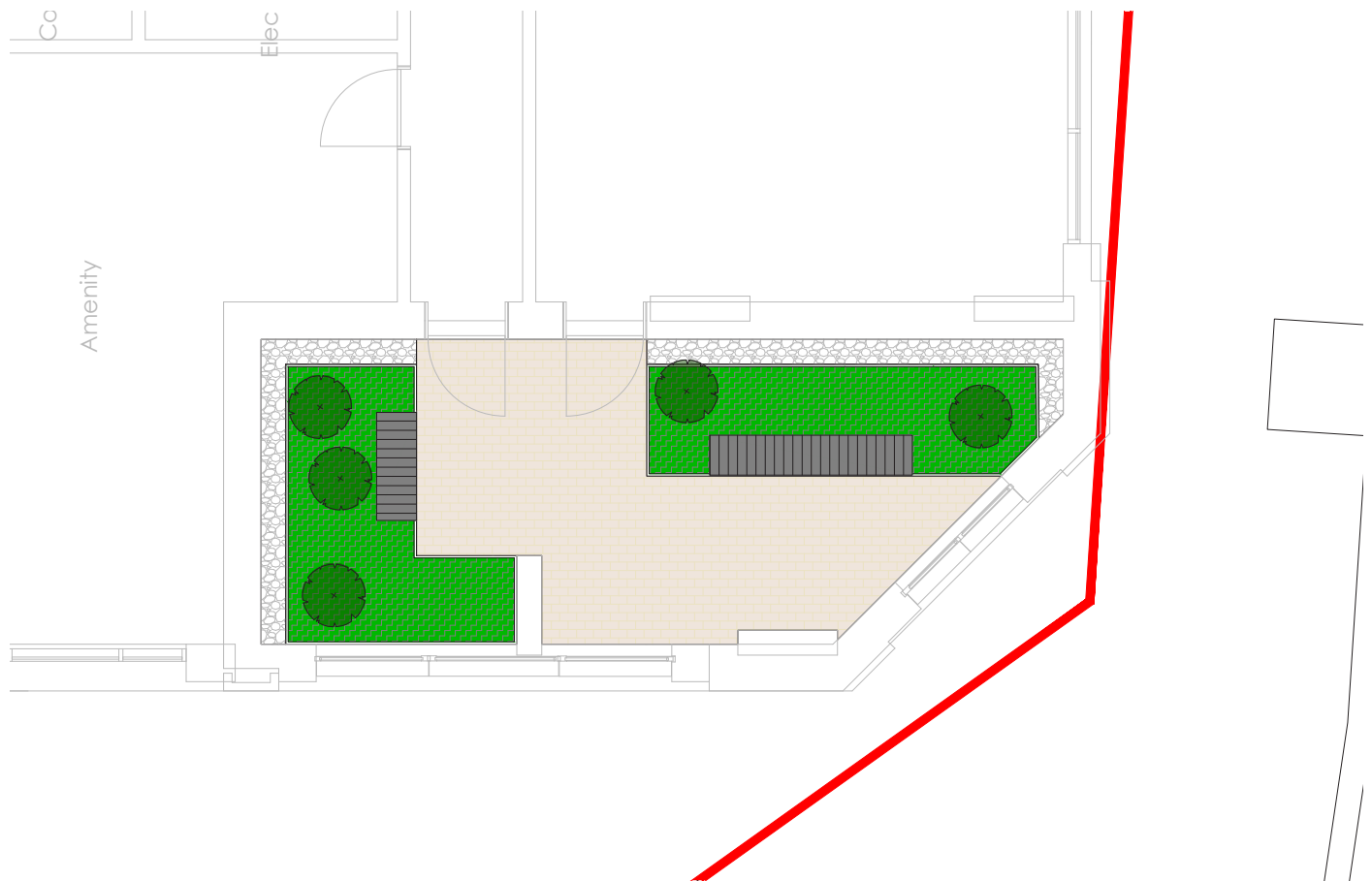
4.3 Level 23 Terrace

The twenty third floor terrace incorporates:

- pollinating planting
- native specimen shrubs
- multistem trees
- insect habitat features

This planting to Level 7 will:

- soften the roof terrace
- improve residents experience
- provide nectar and pollen resources
- provide habitats for birds
- intercept rainfall



Level 23 Layout

6. Landscape Maintenance Measures

6.1 General Aims

The key measures embedded within the landscape strategy and management plan that aim to reduce carbon emissions, promote long-term sustainability, and enhance biodiversity across the development are as follows:

Low-carbon maintenance practices:

The use of electric-powered maintenance equipment is encouraged throughout the development, reducing reliance on petrol or diesel-powered machinery. This approach lowers greenhouse gas emissions and contributes to improved local air quality.

Environmentally responsible cleaning products:

Cleaning and maintenance products will be selected for their minimal environmental impact and will be used in accordance with all relevant environmental Codes of Practice. This reduces harmful chemical runoff and supports healthier soils, planting, and water systems.

Low-intervention wildflower management:

Species-rich wildflower meadow seed on Level 15 will be managed with a minimal intervention regime (1–2 cuts per year), supporting pollinators, habitat diversity, and a naturalistic character along the shared pedestrian and cycle route. This approach reduces emissions from machinery and maintenance operations.

Clear responsibilities for stewardship:

Maintenance responsibilities for the public realm and private roof terraces will be clearly defined. All relevant drawings, planting schedules, and specifications are provided in the appendices to support the implementation and maintenance of the design as intended.

Biosecurity measures:

All plant material and soils introduced to the site will comply with current biosecurity standards and guidance. Plant sourcing will follow best practice to reduce the risk of introducing pests and diseases (e.g. via the UK Government's Plant Health Portal and the Grown in Britain certification where possible). Maintenance contractors will be trained in identifying early signs of disease and invasive species and will follow appropriate protocols for containment and reporting. These measures help to safeguard the health of existing and proposed vegetation and support wider regional ecological networks.

Together, these sustainability and biosecurity measures demonstrate a strong commitment to climate-conscious design, ecological responsibility, and resilient landscape management — supporting Ty Cambria's long-term contribution to a greener, healthier city.

6.2 Objectives of the Landscape Maintenance

Objectives of the Management Plan:

Maintain a safe, unthreatening, clean, litter-free environment.

Ensure the development is an attractive place for people of all ages to use.

Ensure the original design intent is realised and helped to establish and mature as intended.

Increase biodiversity throughout the site by providing food and habitat.

General Conditions:

All cleaning materials and products to be in accordance with all relevant policies of the client.

At the time of tendering, maintenance contractors are to provide details of proposed materials/cleaning products. Products to be chosen based on minimum level of environmental impact.

Maintenance contractors are to provide a method statement before commencement of any maintenance operations.

Use only machines and tools suitable for the site conditions and the work to be carried out. Use hand tools around trees, plants and in confined spaces where it is impracticable to use machinery.

Good Practice:

Where products are not fully specified they are to be suitable for the purposes of the works stated and in accordance with good horticultural practice, including the relevant provisions of current British Standard documents.

Maintenance standards should at all times reflect the development's high quality status and position in the city.

The maintenance Contractor is encouraged to use electric equipment for maintenance instead of petrol or diesel powered machinery where possible.

Health & Safety – Chemicals:

The Maintenance Contractor must comply with all relevant legislation governing pesticides and hazardous substances.

The Maintenance Contractor must comply with all relevant Codes of Practice issued by Defra.

The Maintenance Contractor shall dispose of waste pesticides and containers in accordance with current legislation.

The Maintenance Contractor shall be responsible for keeping up to date with legislation and regulations regarding the use of pesticides.

Prior to maintenance/cleaning being undertaken a site-specific risk assessment is to be carried out.

Prior to any chemicals being used a COSHH assessment is to be undertaken.

Protective clothing should be worn when using chemicals.

Adequate ventilation is required when using chemicals in confined spaces.

Care must be taken not to damage, contaminate or stain adjoining materials, landscaping or finishes.

Appropriate First Aid must be available on-site.

All operatives should be properly trained and supervised.

6.3 Soft Landscape Maintenance

Tree Management:

General Notes:

The Contractor shall maintain all tree stock in accordance with the specification set out below.

All works should be in accordance with BS3998 and Forestry and Arboricultural Training and Safety Council Safety Guides.

Remove unsafe or dead branches as required.

Report disease or fungus if detected.

Report bark damage, cavities and decay where identified.

If bats are present within tree cavities, works shall cease until a suitably qualified ecologist has investigated and agreed actions with Natural England.

Where cavities occur in a building-mounted planter, the tree should be removed immediately and replaced with the same species and original specification.

Crown Lifting

Maintain clearances of:

2.5 m above pathways.

3.0 m above vehicle carriageways.

Crown Thinning

Remove inward-growing, crossing, rubbing, dead and damaged branches to maintain a balanced crown.

Watering

Care should be taken to ensure all trees are watered sufficiently to encourage establishment and healthy growth.

Sufficient watering is vital during the first three years of establishment and additional watering should be provided during periods of dry weather.

Maintenance operations generally are scheduled in the following pages. For locations of elements to be maintained, refer to landscape layouts.

General Stipulations:

Failures of Planting

Any trees, shrubs or plants that have died or failed to thrive during the maintenance period should be replaced.

Years 0–2: replace to original specification.

Years 3–10: replace to match adjacent plants or the original specification, whichever is greater.

Watering

All raised planting areas on ground level and the L01 roof terrace are to be watered using an automated trickle feed pipe system (contractor's design), with proposals submitted to the landscape architects for review and comment.

Drought Conditions

Should emergency water restrictions be imposed, the contractor shall arrange an alternative approved water supply in accordance with BS 6068:2000 Water Quality where instructed.

Pests and Diseases

Maintenance shall include the control of insects, fungus and disease using approved treatments.

Litter Collection

The contractor shall keep the site clean, tidy and free from litter during each maintenance visit.

Leaf Clearance

The contractor is responsible for clearing leaves and twigs from:

planting beds;
lawns;
paths;
channels;
drains; and
other areas specified by the Client.

Operations should be undertaken using appropriate equipment, and leaves should be removed promptly from site.

6.4 Soft Landscape Maintenance

This maintenance schedule details when maintenance work items are to be carried out. In each identified month, the number in the shaded box details the number of times per month when a work item is to be carried out. Where a number is indicated, the maintenance work item must be carried out to the frequency specified in that month. For example, “1” will be once a month, and “4” will be four times a month, on a weekly basis. Where “AR” is used, this means items are to be undertaken “as required” within the specified month. Where “D” is used, this means items are to be undertaken or checked daily.

This schedule is for guidance only, and site conditions should be considered when determining the number of visits required. In times of exceptionally warm weather, for example, watering may be required more than once weekly.

Schedule 1: General items

Item	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.0	All landscape areas												
1.1	Leaf fall	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4
1.2	Litter and detritus	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
1.3	Fly tipping	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
1.4	Graffiti and paint stains	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
1.5	Fly posting	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
1.6	Chewing gum	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

Schedule 2: Planting - Years 1-10

Item	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2.0	Tree planting												
2.1	General tree inspection			1					1				
	Years 1-2 Inspect trees for general health and broken/dead/diseased branches in line with good horticultural practice. Any signs of disease or decreasing health to be reported to the client. Arboricultural reports to be undertaken every five years to check for disease, damage and safety of trees												
	Years 3+ Inspect annually								1				
2.2	Tree management			1					1				
	Years 1-3 Cut back broken, diseased or dying branches. Canopy to be allowed to grow to natural shape Prune trees to maintain a desirable shape in the first three years after planting. - Remove dead and unsafe branches. Remove ragged edges and splintered wood from areas of bark damage. Give notice if liquid or flux is found oozing from bark. - Investigate any cavities. - Lift crowns to provide 2.5m clearance above ground plane. - Thin crowns removing an agreed percentage of secondary and small live branch growth evenly throughout the crown.												
	Years 4+ Cut back broken, diseased or dying branches. Canopy to be allowed to grow to natural shape Prune trees to maintain a desirable shape in the first three years after planting. - Remove dead and unsafe branches. Remove ragged edges and splintered wood from areas of bark damage. Give notice if liquid or flux is found oozing from bark. - Investigate any cavities. - Thin crowns removing an agreed percentage of secondary and small live branch growth evenly throughout the crown.								1				
2.3	Litter	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR
	Check branches for plastic bags and similar, especially after strong winds. Remove.												

Item		Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2.4	Mulching	Top up mulch to base of trees.				1		1						
		To reduce excessive competition, retain a weed free area around all trees to a diameter of 1m around the base of the trees using glyphosate spray twice a year. Newly planted trees will require refirming as required during the first three years.												
2.5	Fertiliser	Apply general tree fertiliser once a year with granular slow release fertiliser. Feeding to be undertaken more necessary when necessary for tree health.			1									
2.6	Watering	Years 1-2 Water trees weekly during first 2 years. Water trees to the full depth of topsoil.			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		Years 3+ During summer months as necessary. During drought conditions water weekly (see note below). Should watering points not be available, or emergency legislation restrict the use of water from the mains during drought conditions, the Landscape Contractor shall arrange the collection and application of suitable second class water for irrigation.			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		For planting in raised planters additional watering as required for healthy establishment and maintenance of plants especially during periods of prolonged hot weather or drought conditions.			AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR		
2.7	Rebalancing	Rebalancing/realignment of trees that have moved with wind or bad weather. Tree anchor systems to be tightened on affected trees as necessary to ensure trees are stable and upright.			AR								AR	
2.8	Replacement	Replace as necessary. Tree size and species to match original landscape proposals unless agreed otherwise by client.			AR								AR	

Item		Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
3.0	Planting generally													
		Check for general health in line with good horticultural practice. Any signs of disease or decreasing health to be reported to site management.	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR
3.1	Watering	Water as required to ensure good establishment of planting. This is dependent on weather conditions, and the frequency may increase during spells of hot weather or drought conditions. Year 1 Water weekly for first 12 months after planting. Ensure full depth of soil is wet.			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
		Years 2-5 Water twice monthly as minimum. Frequency to increase in hot weather or drought conditions.			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
		For planting in raised planters additional watering as required for healthy establishment and maintenance of plants especially during periods of prolonged hot weather or drought conditions.			AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR	AR		
3.2	Mulching	Top up mulch to planting areas. Leave surrounding area free of mulch particles. Mulch depth of 50mm to be maintained.						1						
3.3	Fertiliser	Apply general fertiliser once a year to manufacturer's recommendations.				1								
3.4	Weeding	Years 1-2: - Hand weed - Remove arisings from site. - Spot application of herbicide (Glyphosate) to manufacturer's recommended dosage If mulching schedule is adhered to, there should be little demand for weeding or watering after establishment. The Contractor shall maintain all hard landscape surfaces weed-free and at no time shall weed growth exceed 5% of any area.					1		1		1			
		Years 3+: - Handweed - Spot application of herbicide (Glyphosate) to manufacturer's recommended dosage.					1							

Item		Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
3.5	Shrubs	For lifetime of project: - Cut back broken/diseased branches - Cut back spent stems. Remove arisings from site. Ensure stems are not cut back before the winter months. - Check for general health - Trim and prune to maintain neat clipped form					1							
3.6	Perennial and grass planting	Perennials to have dead stems cut back to ground level to tidy plants before start of growth For lifetime of project: - Cut back broken/diseased branches - For species with winter interest, allow seed heads to overwinter. Ensure stems are not cut back before the winter months - Check for general health - Trim and prune to maintain neat clipped form of specified height - Split plants as per good horticultural practice once every 3 years. Lift, divide and replant plants			1							1		