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GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STATEMENT

Client

CBRE Limited

Project

Land at Dyfed Powys Police Headquarters, Llangunnor, Carmarthen

Date

June 2025

CONTENTS

APPENDIX

Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Draft	SGL / 19/06/25	SGL / 19.06.25

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

1.1 This Green Infrastructure Statement has been carried out for a proposed development of Photovoltaic Panels (PVP) and Battery Storage at Dyfed Powys Police Headquarters (DPP HQ), Llangunnor, Carmarthen by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd (FPCR). It has been produced in accordance with Planning Policy for Wales (Edition 12), and demonstrates how Green Infrastructure (GI) has been incorporated into the proposals.

1.2 FPCR is a multi-disciplinary environmental and design consultancy established over 65 years, with expertise in architecture, landscape, ecology, arboriculture, urban design, masterplanning and environmental impact assessment. The practice is a member of the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment and is frequently called upon to provide expert evidence on landscape and visual issues at Public and Local Plan Inquiries.

Site Location

1.3 The site is located off Heol Llangynnwr Road in Llangunnor, to the east of Carmarthen, SA31 2PF.

Proposed Development

1.4 The proposed development is the installation of 1420 no. ground mounted PV panels, associated battery storage system, and other ancillary work including circa 2m high security fence to the northern perimeter of the panels at DPP HQ, Llangunnor, Carmarthen.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Policy Context

Green Infrastructure

2.1 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 (February 2024) defines Green Infrastructure (GI) at paragraph 6.2.1 as:

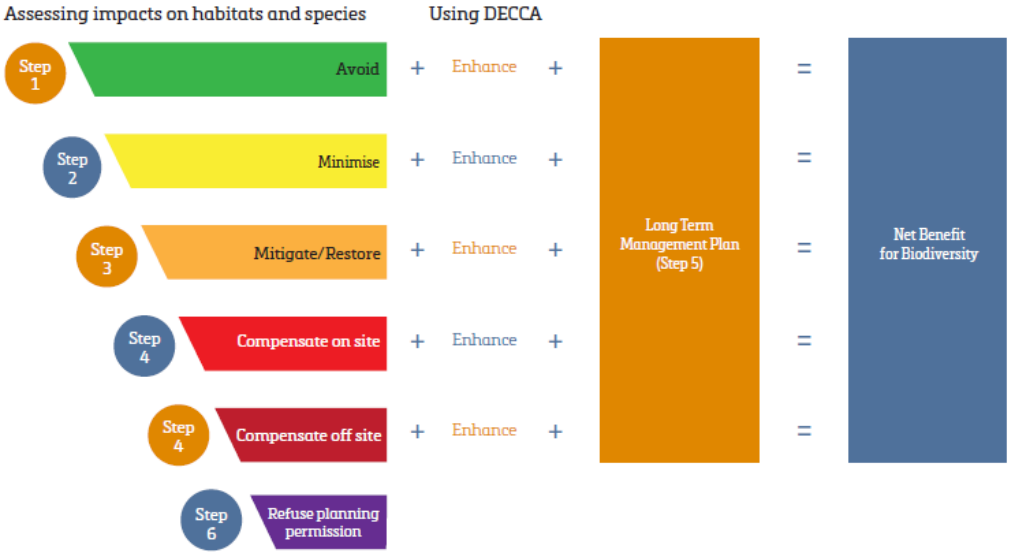
"Green infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect places. Component elements of green infrastructure can function at different scales and some components, such as trees and woodland, are often universally present and function at all levels. At the landscape scale green infrastructure can comprise entire ecosystems such as wetlands, waterways, peatlands and mountain ranges or be connected networks of mosaic habitats, including grasslands. At a local scale, it might comprise parks, fields, ponds, natural green spaces, public rights of way, allotments, cemeteries and gardens or may be designed or managed features such as sustainable drainage systems. At smaller scales, individual urban interventions such as street trees, hedgerows, roadside verges, and green roofs/walls can all contribute to green infrastructure networks".

Green Infrastructure Statement

2.2 At paragraph 6.2.12, PPW sets out what a Green Infrastructure Statement, its scope and what it should demonstrate. It notes:

"A green infrastructure statement should be submitted with all planning applications. This will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and will describe how green infrastructure has been incorporated into the proposal. In the case of minor development this will be a short description and should not be an onerous requirement for applicants. The green infrastructure statement will be an effective way of demonstrating positive multi-functional outcomes which are appropriate to the site in question and must be used for demonstrating how the step-wise approach (Paragraph 6.4.15) has been applied".

Figure 12: Summary of the Step-Wise Approach



Extract diagram from the PPW showing the step-wise approach referred to at paragraph 6.4.15

2.3 The PPW continues at paragraph 6.2.13:

"There are multiple ways of incorporating green infrastructure, depending on the needs and opportunities a site presents, and the green infrastructure assessment should be referred to, as appropriate, in order to ascertain local priorities. Landscaping, green roofs, grass verges, sustainable drainage and gardens are examples of individual design measures that can have wider cumulative benefits, particularly in relation to biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems as well as in securing the other desired environmental qualities of places. Wider landscape measures, such as the creation of species rich meadows, woodlands and the improvement of linkages between areas of biodiversity value should be considered for larger scale development. In most cases the green infrastructure statement should highlight any baseline data considered and surveys and assessments undertaken, including but not limited to, habitats and species surveys, arboricultural surveys and assessments, sustainable drainage statements, landscape and ecological management plans, open space assessments and green space provision and active travel links".

2.4 The PPW places strong emphasis on taking a proactive approach to GI, identifying key outputs of GI assessments, and the submission of proportionate GI statements with planning applications. The PPW places further clarity on securing Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB) through the application of the step-wise approach.

2.5 At paragraph 6.2.14 the PPW discussed Building with Nature standards (BwN):

"The Building with Nature standards represent good practice and are an effective prompt for developers to improve the quality of their schemes and demonstrate the sustainable management of natural resources. Using these standards in a way which is proportionate to the nature and scale of the development proposed will be a useful way of ensuring appropriate consideration…"

2.6 The proposed scheme is simple in nature and arrangement and a proportionate appraisal of the proposals against the 12 BwN Standards is included at chapter 5 of this statement.

Carmarthenshire Green Infrastructure Assessment

Revised 2018-2033 Local Development Plan Green and Blue Infrastructure Assessment Technical Report (December 2023)

2.7 The Assessment forms part of the environmental baseline for the revised Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (rLDP) and provides a reference of information and mechanism to support the implementation of Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) within land-use planning. It helps ensure that GBI forms an integral part of future development.

2.8 The document notes that consideration for GBI is threaded throughout the rLDP, including through policies such as:

- PSD3: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network – which aims to ensure that GBI assets are valued, protected, enhanced, and managed through the GBI network, and;
- PSD4: Green and Blue Infrastructure – Trees, Woodlands, and Hedgerows – which recognises the important contribution that trees, woodlands, and hedgerows can have to the environment and to our communities.

2.9 The Assessment recommends that development proposals maintain, protect, and enhance Carmarthenshire's GBI network, ensuring that individual GBI assets are retained and integrated into any new development. The Assessment does not identify and present individual assets evident across Carmarthenshire, these have been recorded within technical environmental studies accompanying the planning application.

3.0 BASELINE DATA, SURVEYS AND ASSESSMENTS

Site and Surroundings

3.1 The site primarily comprises grassland within the curtilage of the Dyfed Powys Police Headquarters (DPP HQ) and forms part of a wider site providing the setting to office buildings and extensive areas of car parking. It covers an area of approximately 0.9ha and is closely associated with existing buildings. The site features hedgerows and scattered trees to its southern edge and scrub. Short hedgerow to its northern edge. Habitats and features appear to be well maintained, albeit in a manner that is in-keeping with intensively managed setting of DPP HQ buildings, with features such as close mown rides and edges.

Landscape and Visual Matters

3.2 At a national scale the site is located within Nation Resource Wales 'NLCA 41: Tywi Valley'. This lowland valley NCLA stretches from Llandovery to Carmarthen and therefore covers a large landscape area, which stretches beyond the Tywi Valley and its valley sides to encompass wider areas of peripheral landscape.

3.3 LANDMAP Wales divides the landscape into distinct geographical districts and provides five spatial datasets - Geological, Landscape Habitats, Visual and Sensory, Historic and Cultural. The site falls within the Middleton Hills, which covers approximately 7,429ha of land and is classified as Open Rolling Lowland. Landscape recommendations for this area note: *"Manage to conserve the semi-natural habitats associated with this landscape - woodlands, hedgerows and semi-improved grasslands*".

3.4 The site and its wider landscape context are not subject to any national landscape designations such as National Park or National Landscape. The site falls outside of a Special Landscape Area (SLA), with the proposed development falling approximately 350m from the SLA boundary. The site falls within, and 50m from the edge of, an area of landscape identified by Cadw as Tywi Valley Registered Historic Landscape ref: HLW(D)5. This non-statutory designation washes over the DPP HQ buildings and wider site.

Habitat and Protected Species Surveys

3.5 An Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) has been undertaken to accompany the planning application. The assessment includes the results of a 2024 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, and an updated Field Survey undertaken in April 2025. Please refer to Appendix 1: Waterman Habitat Features Plan, in combination with the following descriptions.

3.6 The Site is not subject to any statutory designations for nature conservation. Eight sites designated under the National Site Network (previously referred to as European designated Natura 200 sites), are located within 20km of the Site, with a total of four Nationally designated sites (SSSIs) located within 2km of the Site. The Site does not fall within buffer zones (i.e. within 300m) of any SSSIs. There are no direct connections between the site itself and any of the statutory designations identified.

3.7 The following habitat types were identified on and adjacent to the Site during the 2024 PEA and 2025 update Phase 1 Habitat Survey:

- Semi-improved / Other Neutral Grassland - The Site comprises, and is bordered by, an area of regularly managed semi-improved / other neutral grassland. The grassland was

waterlogged during the 2024 Field Survey and damp underfoot during the update 2025 Field Survey and the presence of several species associated with wetter was noted.

- Hedgerow - A hedgerow which is managed to approximately 2.2m in height and 2m (at the time of the 2025 Field Survey) is present along the south-western Site boundary. The hedgerow is dominated by Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) with some Hazel (Corylus avellana), Bramble (Rubus fruticosus), Willow (Salix sp.) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna). This hedgerow is considered to meet the environmental criteria to qualify as a HoPI under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, however is not considered to be classified as 'Important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.
- Scattered Trees - immature scattered trees, including Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris) and Oak (Quercus sp.), are present within the Site, mostly associated with the Site boundaries.
- Scrub / Native Shrubs - a small area of managed native scrub / scrub, which appeared to be managed at the time of the 2025 Field Survey is present within the north-east of the Site. Species recorded included Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Hazel, Hawthorn, Birch (Betula sp.), Oak, Blackthorn and Bramble.

3.8 No protected species or other notable fauna or flora were identified on-site.

3.9 With the exception of a small area of native scrub / shrubs within the north-east of the Site, habitats present on Site will be retained as part of the proposed Development. Some overshadowing of semi-improved / other neutral grassland from the solar panels the may lead to a decrease in condition / lowering of species diversity, although, no significant effects have been predicted upon this grassland as a result of the proposed Development. The loss of a small area of native scrub / shrubs area could be compensated for through the provision of native scrub / shrub and / or native woodland planting elsewhere on Site. Areas of retained semi-improved / other neutral grassland beyond the solar panels could look to be enhanced through light scarification and over-seeding with a native wildflower mix. These areas could then be placed on an appropriate cutting regime and arisings removed after each cut.

3.10 Enhancements for protected and other notable species could include installation of bird and bat box features, creation of wildflower areas and use of plug planting in wetter areas, and the creation of log piles for invertebrates and reptiles.

Arboricultural Survey

3.11 An Arboriculutral Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the site inline with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'. It surveyed a total of six individual trees, four groups of trees and two hedgerows within the site. It noted that Arboricultural features throughout the site comprised a mixture of ornamental planting, native tree planting and typical agricultural field boundary hedgerow. Species identified throughout site were as follows:

- Leyland cypress – Cupressus leylandii
- English oak – Quercus robur
- Ash – Fraxinus excelsior
- Goat willow – Salix caprea
- Hackberry – Celtis occidentalis

- Italian cypress – Cupressus sempervirens
- Scots pine – Pinus sylvestris
- Lawson cypress – Chamaecyparis lawsoniana

3.12 All vegetation was found to be no greater than category C for Arboricultural quality. None of the assessed trees were considered as ancient or veteran trees in accordance with our veteran survey methodology.

3.13 The following overview is accompanied by Appendix 2: FPCR Arboriculture Tree Retention Plan. The only impact to arboricultural features, posed by the proposals, is the loss of one low quality hedgerow (H2). This hedgerow was comprised of relatively new planting, which had been subject to typical hedgerow management and will be removed to facilitate the installation of the solar panels. Mitigation for this loss can be found through the new planting to enhance the existing hedgerow along the southern boundary and blocks of planting to the north-east and western edges.

Other Technical Environmental Work

3.14 A Flood Risk Assessment accompanying the application identified that the site has no risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water and small watercourses or reservoirs. It noted that the proposals are considered to be a low-impact, nonintrusive form of development and that a formal drainage strategy involving engineered systems will not be required.

3.15 The existing ground conditions will largely remain undisturbed, with solar panels mounted on pile-driven or shallow foundations that do not significantly alter the permeability or topography of the site. While there may be minor areas of concentrated surface water runoff beneath the panels due to rainfall shedding, this is expected to infiltrate naturally into the ground, consistent with the current greenfield runoff regime. The limited increase in impermeable area and the retention of vegetated ground cover will ensure that the risk of surface water flooding is negligible.

4.0 LANDSCAPE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI) PROPOSALS

4.1 The landscape proposals for the scheme are shown at Appendix 3: FPCR Landscape Masterplan. The proposals include:

- The improvement of existing grassland habitats within the site (but not directly underneath the proposed PV panels) through scarification, overseeding with a general purpose meadow mix and modified management regime;
- Addition of plug planting in marshy areas of grassland within the wider DPP HQ site;
- Except for a minor section of recent hedgerow planting close to buildings, retain existing trees and hedgerows around the site margins and mitigate for any losses robustly;
- Creation of new hedgerows to the south and west of the solar panels to filter fleeting views from west where the vehicular access meets Heol Llangynnwr Road and from the south generally;
- Inclusion of native trees within the new hedgerow;
- Planting areas of native woodland with scrub margins;
- Reinforcing areas of planting and existing habitats with ground based hibernacula, bird and bat boxes;
- Allowing existing low flailed hedgerows between the site and Heol Llangynnwr Road to establish to a height of approximately 3m, to give them more visual prominence in the landscape and to filter views from the south more effectively. Allow the existing and proposed new hedges to combine to form a more robust feature and habitat corridor.

4.2 The solar panels will be elevated above existing grassland on a structure that stands on narrow legs. Although increased shade will create different conditions for grassland areas that are located under the panels, the grassland itself will not be lost or removed by the proposals. The landscape and GI proposals will establish a grassland of greater diversity and to the south, west and north-east of the site and new vegetation will reinforce existing networks.

Landscape Management

4.3 All of the landscape areas and public open space features will be managed and maintained. This would be achieved through the implementation of a Landscape Management Plan (LMP), to ensure the successful establishment and continued thriving of the landscape proposals.

5.0 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE EVALUATION

This section provides an evaluation of the GI proposals using the Building with Nature (BwN) standards. Taken together, the BwN standards define 'what good looks like' by offering a set of quality standards for placemaking and place-keeping, covering core themes and wellbeing, water and wildlife.

The proposed scheme is simple in nature and arrangement and a proportionate analysis is presented. Given the solar scheme is located within a private site that has strict security requirements, standards around accessibility and inclusivity are less relevant.

CORE Standards

- Standard 1 Optimises Multifunctionality and Connectivity. Landscape, Ecology and Arboricultural surveys have been undertaken to identify the GI and ecological features within the site and its surroundings. This has informed an iterative process of landscape and ecological design. Existing hedgerow habitats will be reinforced with new planting, creating a longer and more robust feature. Areas of grassland, away from the solar panels, will be enhanced, and new planting will mitigate for minor losses of scrub planting. New planting will be located close to existing habitats to improve connectivity.
- Standard 2 Positively Responds to the Climate Emergency. Proposed hedgerow, scrub, tree and woodland planting will draw on a more diverse palette of species than are currently present on site. Wildflower meadow reseeding and plug planting will also introduce greater diversity. This increased diversity will enhance resilience in the face of a changing climate by allowing habitats greater scope to adapt.
- Standard 3 Maximises Environmental Net Gains. As noted above, the proposals incorporate opportunities for new habitats and planting where appropriate. To better support local fauna, the proposals include ground based hibernacula / log piles, bird and bat boxes.
- Standard 4 Champions a Context Driven Approach. The Site forms part of the curtilage and setting of commercial buildings, and to a large extent this is the main contextual influence of the Site. Despite this, recommendations from technical work have strongly shaped the proposals and seek to reinforce and diversify habitats present on Site whilst also softening the visual appearance of Development in a manner that is acceptable to its setting. The majority of existing vegetation and habitats would be retained, reinforced and allowed to mature.
- Standard 5 Creates Distinctive Places. The habitats and features on Site present a semi-natural aesthetic around the curtilage of the existing buildings. This provides a transition to more rural areas that fall in the context. Maintaining areas of open grassland but proposing structural features like new hedgerows, blocks of scrub, woodland planting and specimen trees, where it is deemed beneficial, will help to reinforce the landscape character of the 'Middleton Hills', which include "*areas of woodland and fairly strong field boundaries on medium sized fields, with some hedgerow trees*" as key features. Furthermore, planting of this nature will mature to soften and assimilate the solar panels with the landscape.
- Standard 6 Secures Effective Place-keeping. As noted in ecological and arboricultural surveys, habitats and features with the site are already subject to good levels of management historically. This should continue. Technical work has identified potential for

small changes to existing management regimes to help habitats and planting establish more positively in the future.

WELLBEING Standards

- Standard 7 Brings Nature Closer to People. The site is adjacent to the Dyfed Powys Police Headquarters and whilst this is not a publicly accessible site it can be viewed from office spaces and is accessible by employees and authorised persons. The enhancements proposed within the site (including reinforced habitats, bird / bat boxes, and log piles) will be attractive to nature and complement wider areas of curtilage around the offices that have a semi-natural appearance.
- Standard 8 Supports Equitable and Inclusive Places. The site cannot unfortunately be made accessible to all and meet the aspirations of this purpose due to use as a Police headquarters and strict security requirements.

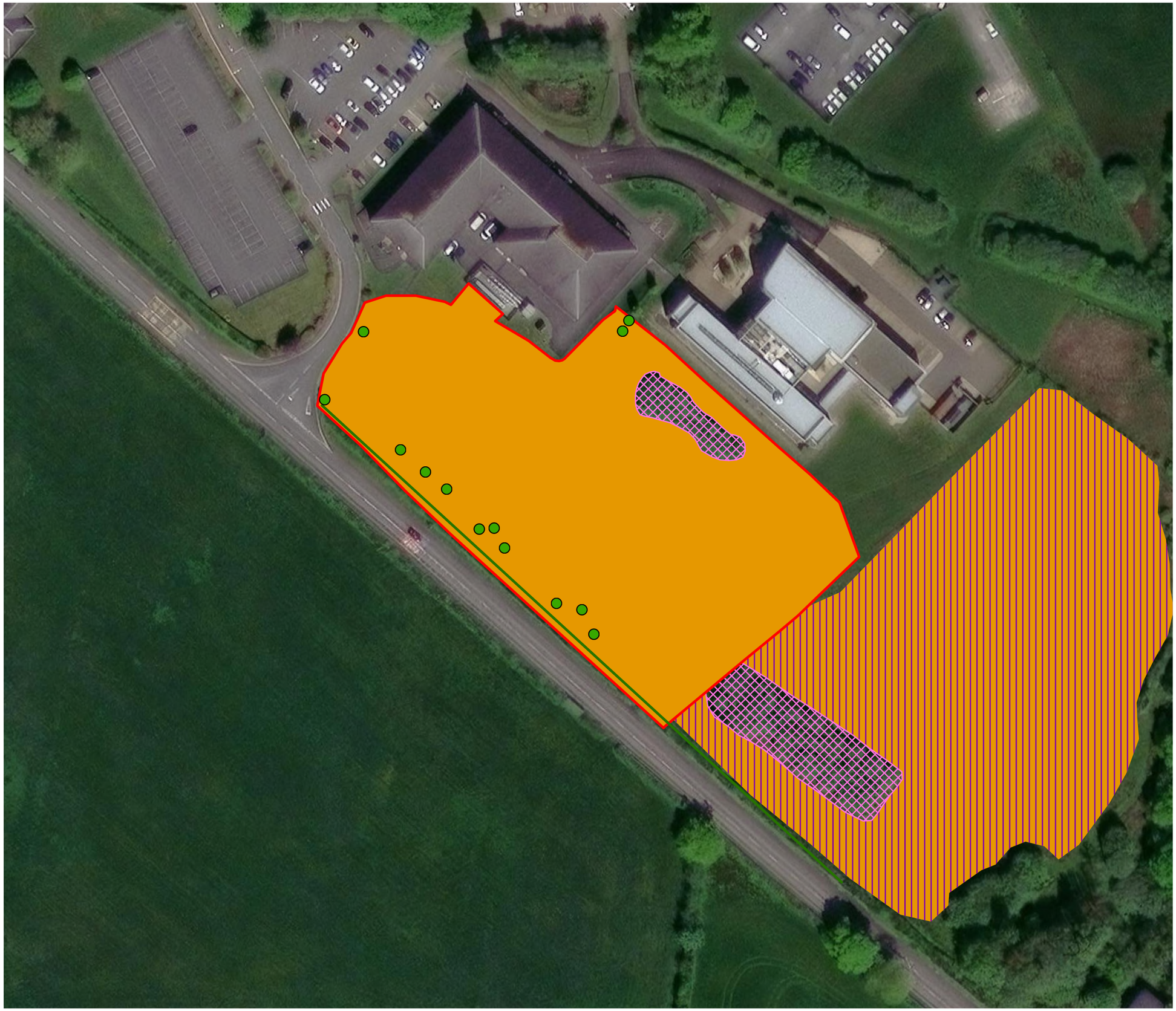
WATER Standards

- Standard 9 Delivers Climate Resilient Water Management. Areas of wet grassland are retained and new broadleaf planting will help support natural water cycles without the need for engineered drainage interventions.
- Standard 10 Brings Water Closer to People. The proposals do not directly include or require water management features or SuDS. They do, however, retain existing areas of (currently and historically) wet grassland which are also present in the wider context. The proposals include additional planting to diversify habitats and enhance 'wet' habitats currently present.

WILDLIFE Standards

- Standard 11 Delivers Wildlife Enhancement. The proposals introduce a greater diversity of flora species to enhance habitat resilience and enhancing features of merit by proposing new planting to reinforce existing habitat corridors and stepping stones. Bird / bat boxes, and hibernacula / log piles further support this standard.
- Standard 12 Underpins Nature's Recovery. Overall, the GI proposals indicate that the scheme can deliver an improvement to habitats by introducing a greater diversity of flora species to enhance resilience and enhancing features of merit (grassland, hedgerows and associated scrub / woodland blocks) that all link positively to features off site – particularly the watercourse corridor to the north-east. Small changes to the management of habitats and features will help habitats and planting establish more positively in the future.

Appendix 1: Waterman Habitat Features Plan



Site Boundary
Marshy Grassland
Other Neutral Grassland
Native Shrubs
Hedgerow
Tree

N

0 12.5 25 50 m

Maxar, Microsoft

Project Details	WIE21567-105: Land at Dyfes Police Headquarters, Llangunnor, Carmarthen
Figure Title	Figure 1: Habitat Features Plan
Figure Ref	21567105-WAT-XX-XX-GS-N-750001
Date	June 2025
File Location	WIE21567-105\9_GIS\21567105-WAT-XX-XX-GS-N-75

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Appendix 2: FPCR Arboriculture Tree Retention Plan

N

0 25 50m

Notes:

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figure dimensions only. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.
The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.

- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
- Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
- T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number and BS Category
- T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

rev	date	description	drwn/chkd
-	09.06.25	First Issue	LES / MHE
A	13.06.25	Redline Boundary Update	LES / MHE

client
CBRE

project
HQ Solar Farm, Llangunnor

title
TREE RETENTION PLAN

scale
1:1000 @ A3

number
13271-T-02

status
-

rev
A

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L:\13200\13271\ARB\Plans\13271-T-02 Tree Retention Plan - Rev A.dwg
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Appendix 3: FPCR Landscape Masterplan

Off site plug planting (100 no.) within marshy grassland. To include birdsfoot trefoil, black knapweed and devil's-bit scabious

Note 1: Trees

(Tree species below are indicative and not an exhaustive list. Trees in open space to prioritise UK native species. Supplied at sizes from 8-10cm up to 16-18cm girth. Oak and Lime to be located away from panel shading zone, to prevent future conflict.)

Betula pendula (Birch)
Betula pubescens (Downy Birch)
Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)
Quercus robur (Oak)
Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)
Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)

Note 2: Native woodland planting

(Supplied at sizes from 40-60cm up to 100-120cm.)

Species mix to comprise:

Acer campestre (Field Maple)	*(15%)*
Betula pendula (Birch)	*(9.5%)*
Betula pubescens (Downy Birch)	*(5%)*
Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	*(5%)*
Corylus avellana (Hazel)	*(8%)*
Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	*(5%)*
Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	*(7.5%)*
Quercus patraea (Sessile Oak)	*(5%)*
Quercus robur (Oak)	*(10%)*
Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	*(10%)*
Sorbus torminalis (Wild Service Tree)	*(5%)*
Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)	*(5%)*
Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose)	*(5%)*

Note 3: Native shrub planting mix

(Supplied at sizes from 60-80cm up to 80-100cm.)

Species mix to comprise:

Cornus sanguinea (Common dogwood)	*(20%)*
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	*(20%)*
Euonymus europaeus (Spindle)	*(10%)*
Ligustrum vulgare (Wild Privet)	*(20%)*
Sambucus nigra (Elder)	*(10%)*
Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose)	*(20%)*

Note 4: Native hedgerow planting mix

(Supplied at 80-100cm height)

Plant at 5 per linear metre in a double staggered row. To be protected with shrub guards. Temporary post and wire fencing will be installed to protect hedgerow from traffic whilst it establishes

Acer campestre (Field Maple)	*(7%)*
Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood)	*(12%)*
Corylus avellana (Hazel)	*(20%)*
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	*(40%)*
Euonymus europaeus (Wild Privet)	*(7%)*
Rosa canina (Dog Rose)	*(7%)*
Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose)	*(7%)*

Note 5: Meadow grassland

Emorsgate Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture EM3. Or similar approved. Sowing specification and moving regime to manufactuer's recommendations. Sowing rate 4g/m²

Wildflowers	
Achilllea millefolium (Yarrow)	*(1.2%)*
Agrimonia eupatoria (Agrimony)	*(0.2%)*
Anthyllis vulneraria (Kidney Vetch)	*(0.4%)*
Betonica officinalis (Betony)	*(0.1%)*
Centaurea nigra (Common Knapweed)	*(0.4%)*
Centaurea scabiosa (Greater Knapweed)	*(0.5%)*
Cruciata laevipes (Crosswort)	*(0.2%)*
Daucus carota (Wild Carrot)	*(0.4%)*
Echium vulgare (Viper's-Bugloss)	*(0.4%)*
Filipenula ulmaria (Meadowsweet)	*(0.2%)*
Galium album (Hedge Bedstraw)	*(0.8%)*
Galium verum (Lady's Bedstraw)	*(1.2%)*
Geranium pyrenaicum (Hedgerow Crane's-Bill)	*(0.1%)*
Knautia arvensis (Field Scabious)	*(0.2%)*
Lathurys pratensis (Meadow Vetchling)	*(0.2%)*
Leucanthemum vulgare (Oxeye Daisy)	*(0.4%)*
Lotus corniculatus (Birdsfoot Trefoil)	*(0.1%)*
Malva moschata (Musk Mallow)	*(2.4%)*
Plantago lanceolata (Ribwort Plantain)	*(2%)*
Plantago media (Hoary Plantain)	*(1%)*
Poterium sanguisorba ssp. sanguisorba (Salad Burnet)	*(2%)*
Primula veris (Cowslip)	*(0.2%)*
Ranunculus acris (Meadow Buttercup)	*(1%)*
Rhinanthus minor (Yellow Rattle)	*(1%)*
Silene dioica (Red Campion)	*(1.4%)*
Silene flos-cuculi (Ragged Robin)	*(0.5%)*
Vicia cracca (Tufted Vetch)	*(0.1%)*
Grasses	
Agrostis capillaris (Common Bent)	*(18%)*
Cynosurus cristatus (Crested Dogstail)	*(42%)*
Festuca rubra (Red Fescue)	*(36%)*
Poa pratensis (Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass)	*(24%)*

N

0 25 50 75m

Key

- Site boundary
- Existing vegetation to be retained
- Existing retained trees
- Existing grassland retained and maintained under panels
- Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions (refer to Arb Assessment)

Proposed

- Trees (Note 1)
- Native woodland planting (Note 2)
- Native shrub planting mix (Note 3)
- Native hedgerow planting mix (Note 4)
- Retained grassland to receive light scarification and overseeded with General Purpose 80/20 Meadow Mix (Note 5)
- Bird box (see notes)
- Bat box (See notes)
- Hibernacula log piles
- New fenceline

Notes:

Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

Bird and bat boxes to be added to existing trees where suitable (ecologist to confirm). Where no suitable trees are available, boxes to be installed on securely fixed timber amidst/screened by existing vegetation. Vertical timber post to achieve correct mounting height.

Do not scale from drawing. Contractor to make themselves aware of underground pipes and easements and ensure planting is set out on site to avoid utilities.

rev	date	description	drn / chk
P03	13/06/25	Redline update	ERF SGL
P02	10/06/25	Solar panel layout update	ERF SGL
P01	21/05/25	First issue	ERF SGL

client
CBRE Ltd.

project
Land at Dyfed Powys Police Headquarters, Llangunnor Carmarthen

title
Landscape Masterplan

scale
1:400 @ A1

number
13271-FPCR-XX-XX-DR-L-0001

status
S3

rev
P03

FPCR | environment & design

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