

5.0 Landscape Strategies

5.8 Ground Level Planting and Habitats – Indicative Species List

Boundary Planting:

Native shrub planting:



Species may include:

- Crataegus monogyna
- Prunus spinosa
- Fagus sylvatica
- Ilex aquifolium
- Cornus sanguinea
- Ligustrum vulgare
- Corylus avellana
- Sambucus nigra

Native Hedge Planting:



Species may include:

- Fagus sylvatica (Beech) – 100%



Crataegus monogyna



Prunus spinosa



Fagus sylvatica



Ilex aquifolium



Ligustrum vulgare



Sambucus nigra



Cornus sanguinea



Corylus avellana



Fagus sylvatica – summer



Fagus sylvatica – winter

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Species rich amenity grass:

Species may include:

- Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*)
- Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*)
- White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)
- Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*)
- Cowslip (*Primula veris*)
- Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*)
- Sheeps Fescue (*Festuca Ovina*)
- Chewings Fescue (*Festuca rubra commutata*)

General wildflower mix:

Species may include:

- Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*)
- Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*)
- Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
- Cowslip (*Primula veris*)
- Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*)
- Red Campion (*Silene dioica*)
- Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*)
- Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*)
- Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass (*Poa pratensis*)

Wet / marginal wildflower mix:

Species may include:

- Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*)
- Common Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
- Cowslip (*Primula veris*)
- Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*)
- Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
- Meadow Cranesbill (*Geranium pratense*)
- Oxeye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
- Ragged Robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*)
- Red Campion (*Silene dioica*)
- Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota*)
- Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*)



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Ornamental shrub and perennial planting to public realm:



Species may include:

Seasonal Interest:

- *Cornus sericea* ‘Flaviramea’
- *Euphorbia characias* subsp. *wulfenii*
- *Geum* ‘Custard Tart’
- *Cornus sanguinea*

Groundcovers:

- *Euphorbia robbiae*
- *Luzula nivea*
- *Melica altissima* ‘Alba’
- *Polystichum munitum*
- *Polystichum setiferum*
- *Sesleria autumnalis*
- *Helleborus viridis*
- *Juncus effusus*

Bulbs:

- *Galanthus nivalis*
- *Narcissus* ‘February Gold’

Also to include edibles such as

- *Allium ursinum*
 - Gooseberry ‘Invicta’
- in selective locations



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Formal shrub planting to public realm



Species may include:

Structural Layer:

- *Fagus sylvatica*
- *Cornus sericea* 'Flaviramea'
- *Cornus sanguinea*
- *Ligustrum vulgare*

Textural layer and seasonal interest:

- *Sesleria autumnalis*
- *Molinia Moorhexe*
- *Rosa Kent*
- *Hylotelephium spectabile* 'Iceburg'



Front garden landscape



Species may include:

Textural layer:

- *Calamagrostis* 'Karl Foerster'
- *Sesleria autumnalis*
- *Molinia Moorhexe*
- *Hylotelephium spectabile* 'Iceburg'

Seasonal interest:

- *Salvia nemorosa* 'Caradonna'
- *Achillea* 'Moonshine'
- *Erigeron karvinskianus*
- *Veronicastrum virginicum* 'Fascination'

Also to include edibles such as

- *Salvia rosmarinus*
- *Thymus officinalis*
- *Origanum vulgare*
- *Salvia officinalis* 'Purpurascens'

May also include areas of amenity grass and formal hedge planting



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5.9 Ecology and Habitats

The ecological strategy comprises of a series of proposed linear habitats, native species, habitat enhancement areas, and wildlife features to dwellings, all of which are, wherever possible, designed with biodiversity in mind.

Within the residential plots, homes will accommodate bird boxes, bat boxes and bee bricks. Hedgehog holes will also be provided in garden fences and walls to allow for permeable boundaries for foraging wildlife.

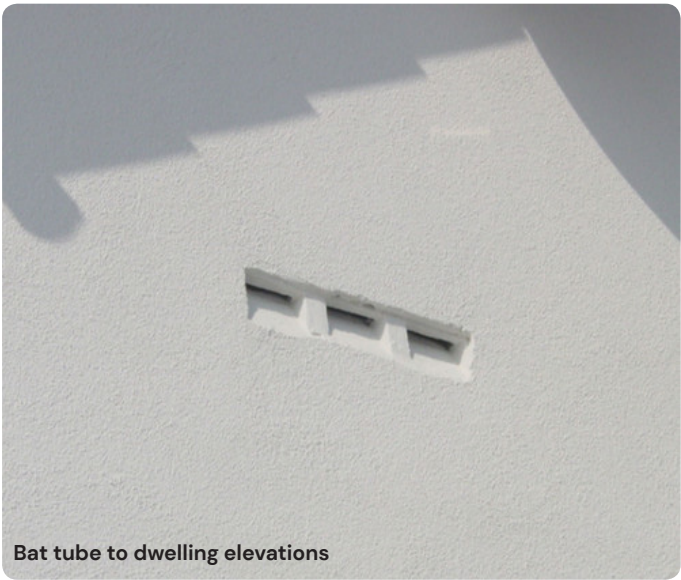
Along the western boundary beyond the proposed swale, retained grassland would be scarified on rotation to minimise impact on reptiles and then resown in stages with a locally appropriate species-rich grassland (including *Rhinanthus minor*) to help suppress coarse grasses and promote sward diversity.

This area will also contain ten reptile refugia which would be constructed using local materials (logs and rubble) and covered with subsoil to provide a low-fertility planting substrate before being sown with a species-rich wildflower/grass mix. The refugia would provide shelter and basking sites for reptiles around the site margin post-development.



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5.10 Ecology and Habitats – Reference Images



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5.11 Hard Materials, Furniture and Features



- Key**
- Site boundary
 - Black asphalt – carriageway
 - Black asphalt – footpaths and parking courts
 - Paving blocks – parking courts and driveways
 - Paving slabs – garden paths
 - Gravel path to POS
 - Linear bench to POS areas
 - Natural stone boulders for retaining elements
 - Natural / incidental play elements
 - Timber sleeper steps
 - Terraced timber sleeper retaining wall – typically 800mm high lifts, increasing where flood capacity is required

Note: refer to CG Fry’s Design and Access Statement for boundary treatments.



The hard materials strategy aims to provide a palette of robust and hard wearing paving types, appropriate for their use and wear, whilst contributing to the overall site character of the development. Black asphalt and paving blocks will form the majority of surfaces within the residential areas, with a consolidated gravel surface creating a softer character for the POS footpath.

Furniture and features will be specified from a complimentary palette of materials, drawing on the local vernacular.

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5.12 Hard Materials, Furniture and Features – Reference Images



Timber sleeper retaining wall



Timber linear benches to open space areas



Timber sleeper steps into play space from social lawn



Self-binding gravel path to POS



Paving slabs to front garden paths



Natural stone blocks as retaining elements