

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE


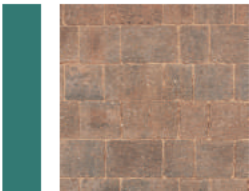

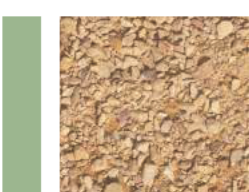
HARD MATERIALS STRATEGY

A coherent and contemporary palette of materials has been selected to complement the architectural finish, reinforce the concept of the design and define sub-spaces within the landscape. Consideration has also been given to their aesthetics, durability, and cost.

Surface finishes consist of concrete block paving to private driveway, raise tables and crossing points in order to provide a consistent and quality finish to aid with accessibility. The materials palette for the carriageways will reflect the Moors Field Design Code to provide a hierarchy of streets to guide residents and create more private zones. By using different tones we delineate the ground plane and define circulation through the site.

As a contrast with this, the private patios use a flag paving in a more warm and relaxing colour.

LEGEND

	Black Top Macadam Main Street
	Block Paving - Burnt Oak Residential Streets
	Block Paving - Autumn Gold Shared Surface Streets
	Self Binding Aggregate - Gold Open Space Footpaths



Location Plan -NTS
Landscape Layout

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BOUNDARY TREATMENTS

A mixture of appropriate boundary treatments has been selected based on the principals of the design code:

- A close-board timber fence is proposed to define boundaries between plots.
- Brick boundary walls to front main spine roads
- Hornbeam, or similar species, will demarcate street and front gardens on primary access routes.
- Native planting suitable to the ecologist's recommendations will be used along the site's boundaries to enhance local, existing ecologies.
- Hedging will vary from natural, unclipped forms within areas of public open space, with more formal structural elements in proximity to the residential areas.

Design Code Compliance

- 4.1.1 Proposed landscape treatments will maintain distinction between surrounding settlements.
- 5.1.4 The Development Framework Plan has worked to retain existing landscape and vegetation features, as well as the provision of a large area of country parkland.
- 5.3.2 Perimeter blocks must be used to provide a clear separation between public and private spaces, with front doors overlooking the streets.
- 5.3.4 Where gardens adjoin the street these must be separated from the street by 1.8m high walls, with gates to provide access for residents.
- 6.3.2 Informed by the LVIA, the country park seeks to retain the physical and visual separation between Fritch Green and Little Dunmow and to minimise the effect on the visual amenity of views from the surrounding landscape.
- 6.3.8 Where the proposed houses adjoin the existing houses along Ainsworth Drive an 8m wide landscape buffer must be provided which will be outside of private gardens. This must be fenced at each end with a high fence so it is not publicly accessible.



Fencing for residential garden



Public / private boundary treatment



Boundary hedgerow / vegetation buffer for development edge



Soft private / public boundary using clipped, formal hedging

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PLANTING STRATEGY - RESIDENTIAL FRONTAGES

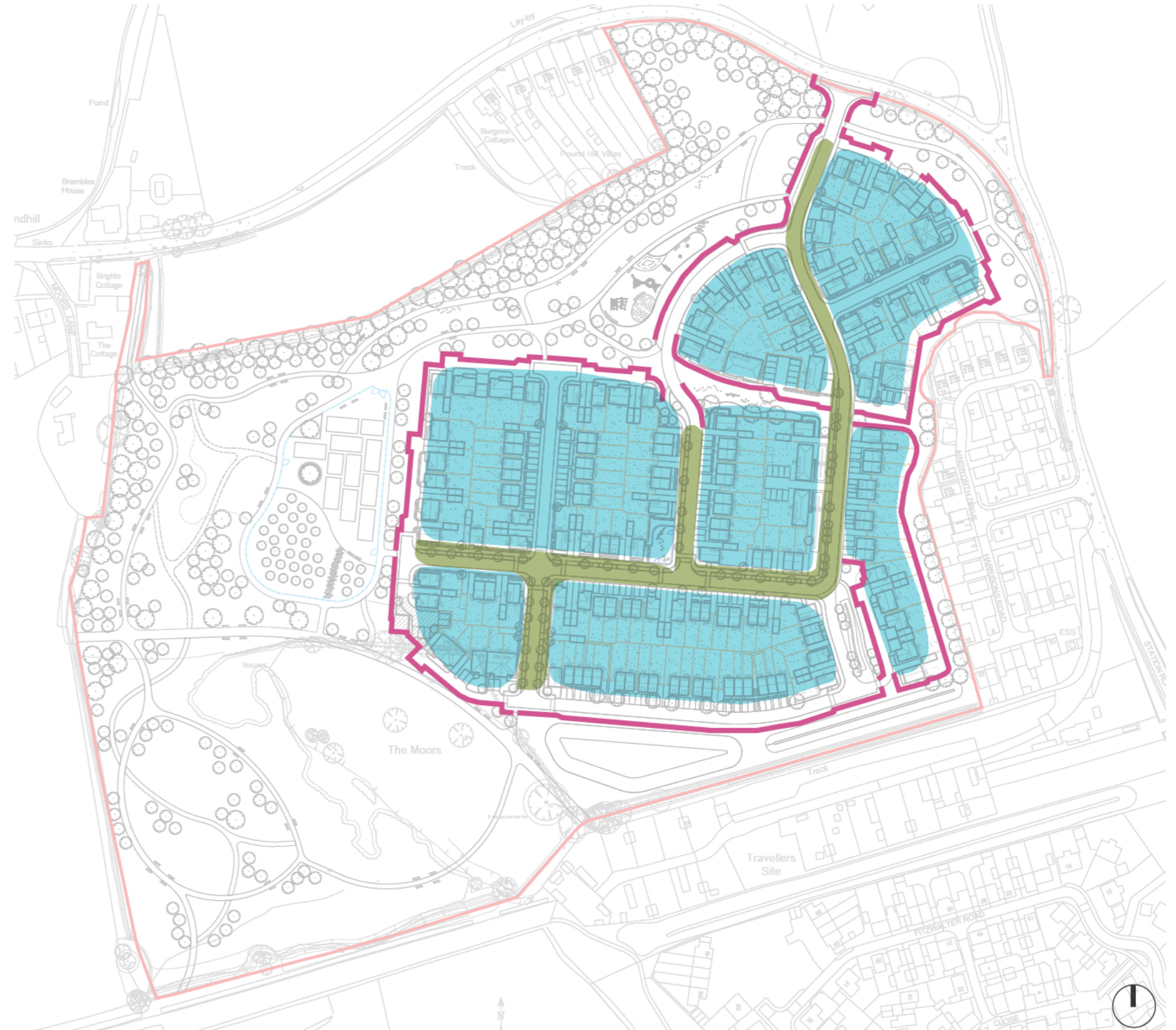
The naturalised boundary will accommodate native species, with sufficient space to grow to a large, mature form.

Planting to the public open space could follow key design principles;

- Public open space made accessible through a network of footpaths and cycle ways
- Meadow seed mixes would provide benefits for biodiversity and sensory interest to all, including visual interest, smell, sound and texture
- Marginal plant mixes planted to attenuation basins and swales to maximise habitat creation.

LEGEND

-  Hedgerow
-  Tree Lined Street
-  Front Gardens



Location Plan -NTS
Landscape Layout

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PLANT PALETTE - RESIDENTIAL FRONTAGES

An ornamental plant palette could create pockets of impact and provide definition to the various spaces within the development.

Plan mixes could be predominantly evergreen species to provide year-round colour with seasonal perennials and bulb interest.

Example species could include (but would not be limited to):

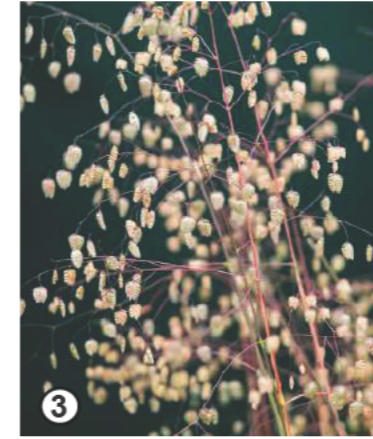
1. Male Fern - *Dryopteris affinis Crispa*
2. Mediterranean Spurge - *Euphorbia characias wulfenii*
3. Quaking Grass - *Briza media*
4. Mexican Orange - *Choisya ternata*
5. Bear's Breech - *Acanthus mollis*
6. Yarrow - *Achillea millefolium*
7. Meadowsweet - *Filipendula ulmaria*
8. Culver's Root - *Veronicastrum 'Fascination'*
9. Blue Fescue - *Festuca glauca*
10. Purple Moor Grass - *Molinia caerulea*
11. Cotton Lavender - *Santolina pinnata*
12. Hart's Tongue Fern - *Asplenium scolopendrium*
13. Shrubby Veronica - *Hebe 'Red Edge'*
14. Purple Sage - *Salvia Purpurascens*
15. White Lavender - *Lavandula Arctic Snow*



1 *Dryopteris affinis Crispa*



2 *Euphorbia characias wulfenii*



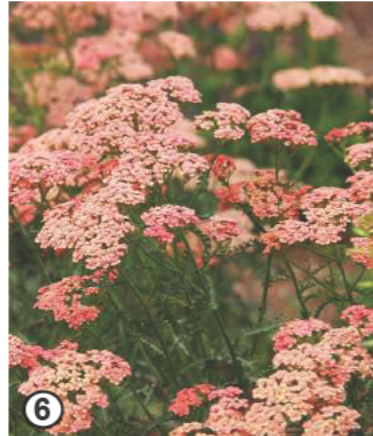
3 *Briza media*



4 *Choisya ternata*



5 *Acanthus mollis*



6 *Achillea millefolium*



7 *Filipendula ulmaria*



8 *Veronicastrum 'Fascination'*



9 *Festuca glauca*



10 *Molinia caerulea*



11 *Santolina pinnata*



12 *Asplenium scolopendrium*



13 *Hebe 'Red Edge'*



14 *Salvia Purpurascens*



15 *Lavandula Arctic Snow*

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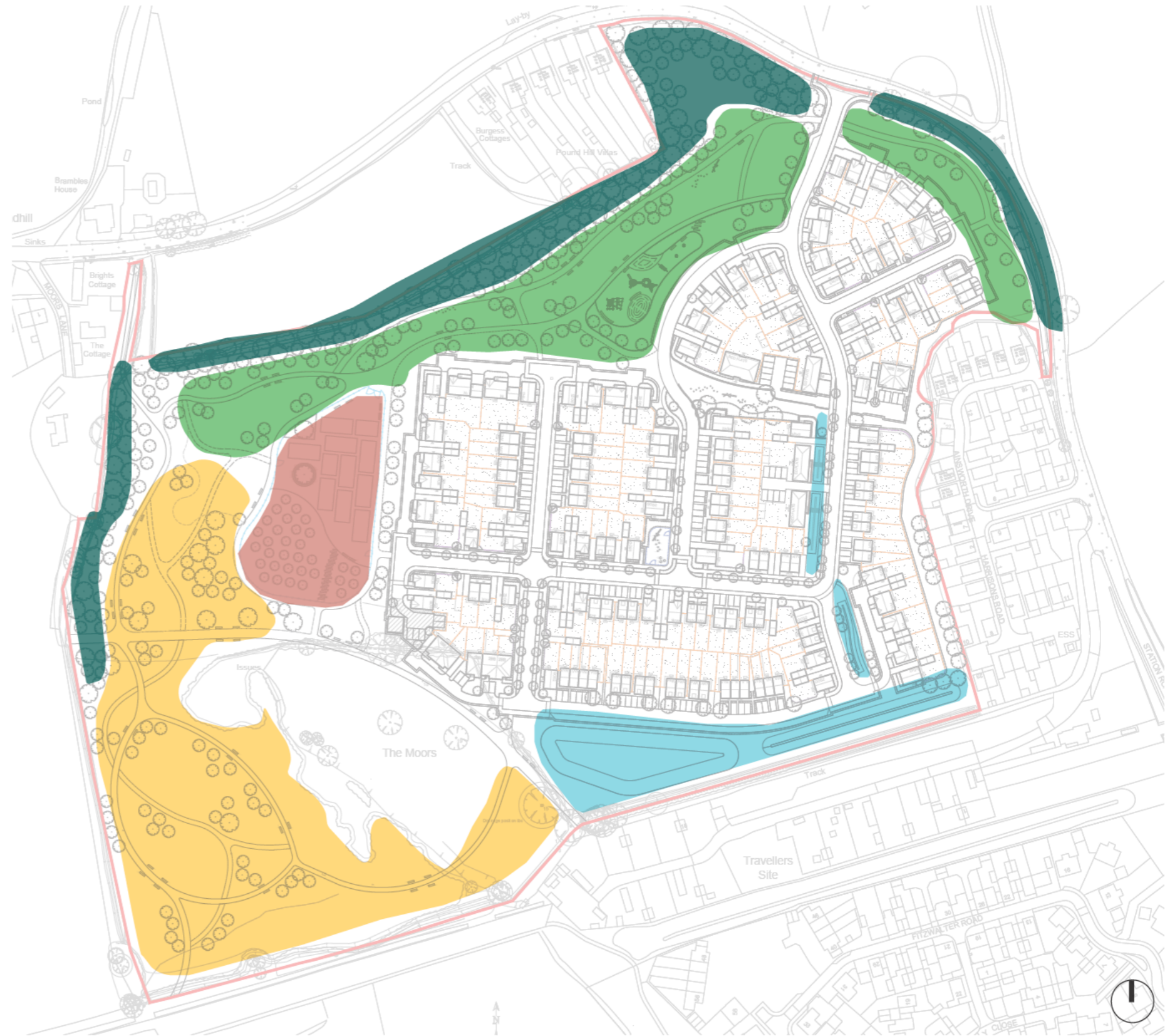
PLANTING STRATEGY - OPEN SPACE

The naturalised boundary will accommodate native species, with sufficient space to grow to a large, mature form.

Planting to the public open space could follow key design principles;

- Public open space made accessible through a network of footpaths and cycle ways,
- Meadow seed mixes would provide benefits for biodiversity and sensory interest to all, including visual interest, smell, sound and texture,
- Marginal plant mixes planted to attenuation basins and swales to maximise habitat creation.

LEGEND



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PLANTING STRATEGY - NATIVE BUFFER

Native shrub planting could be used to provide lush loose planted areas in the landscape.

Native species could be planted to create strong vegetated buffer zones and natural barriers:

Example species could include (but would not be limited to):

1. Golden-twig Dogwood - *Cornus stolonifera*
2. Common Dogwood - *Cornus sanguinea*
3. Hazel - *Corylus avellana*
4. Hawthorn - *Crataegus monogyna*
5. Spindle - *Euonymus europaeus*
6. Honeysuckle - *Lonicera nitida* 'Baggesen's Gold'
7. Wild Privet - *Ligustrum vulgare*
8. Crack Willow - *Salix fragilis*
9. Common osier - *Salix viminalis*
10. Guelder Rose - *Viburnum opulus*
11. Holly - *Ilex x altaclerensis* 'Golden King'
12. Holly - *Ilex aquifolium*
13. Firethorn - *Pyracantha* 'Orange Glow'
14. Ninebark - *Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Diabolo'
- 15 Mock Orange - *Philadelphus* 'Belle Etoile'



1
Cornus stolonifera



2
Cornus sanguinea



3
Corylus avellana



4
Crataegus monogyna



5
Euonymus europaeus



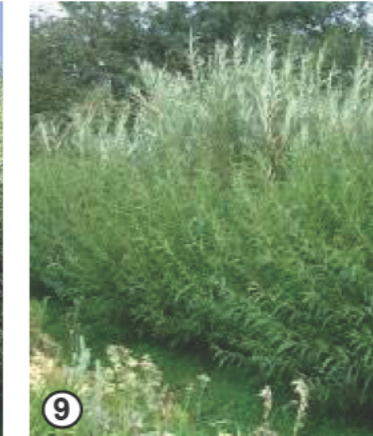
6
Lonicera 'Baggesen's Gold'



7
Ligustrum vulgare



8
Salix fragilis



9
Salix viminalis



10
Viburnum opulus



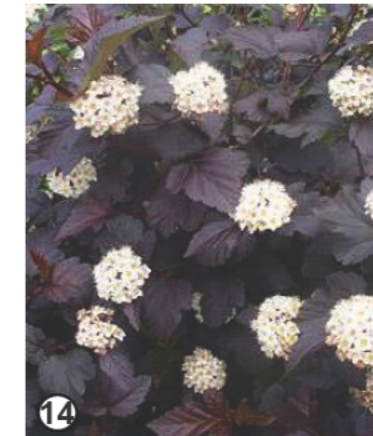
11
Ilex 'Golden King'



12
Ilex aquifolium



13
Pyracantha 'Orange Glow'



14
Physocarpus 'Diabolo'



15
Philadelphus 'Belle etoile'

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PLANTING STRATEGY - WILDFLOWER SEED MIX

Diverse seed mixes will be selected in consideration of the species palette of the existing Wycke Meadow and Phase 1.

Emorsgate mixes:

- EM5 - Meadow mixture for loamy soils
- EG22 - Wear tolerant mix with clover **Typical Mix**

Wild Flowers

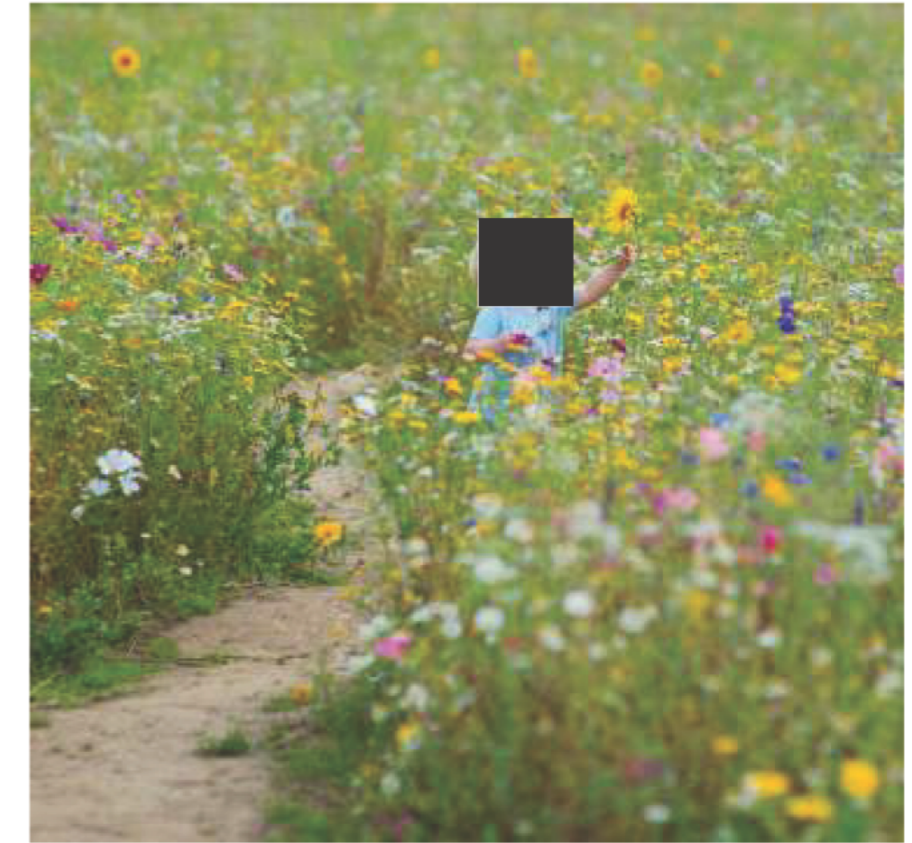
%	Latin name	Common name
0.5	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
3	<i>Centaurea nigra</i> Common	Knapweed
2	<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
0.3	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Cranesbill
0.5	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
0.5	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
0.5	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
1	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
0.5	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil
0.5	<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow
1	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
1	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
0.5	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
2.6	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal
3	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
1.5	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle
1	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
0.1	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Wild Red Clover

Grasses

%	Latin name	Common name
10	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
1	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass (w)
2	<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass (w)
32	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
10	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's Fescue
20	<i>Festuca rubra ssp litoralis</i>	Red Fescue (w)
4	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
1	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oatgrass (w)

Sowing Rates

40 kg/ha 16 kg/acre 4 g/m²



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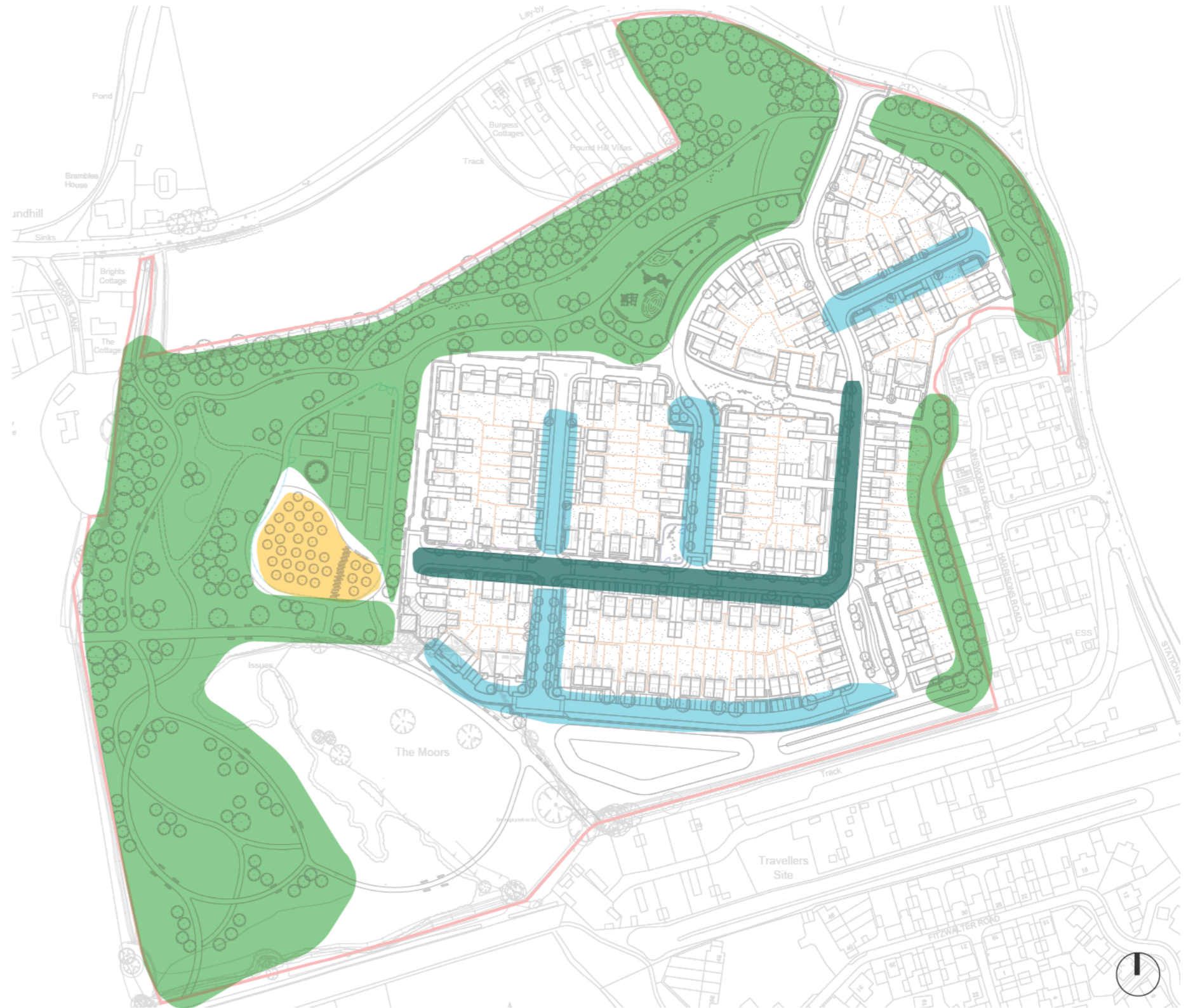
PLANTING STRATEGY - TREE PLANTING

The tree planting palette could be a selection of suitable species and would be chosen with consideration to the desired character. More naturalistic species are intended for the boundaries, whereas flowering and seasonal interest trees will provide a higher impact at key nodal points.

These would be the key components in enhancing the character areas, with single specimen and group plantings to create open views and pocket spaces.

LEGEND

-  Naturalistic Tree Planting
-  Orchard Tree Planting
-  Street Tree Planting
-  Primary Street Tree Planting



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PLANT PALETTE - TREE SPECIES

Naturalistic Trees

Naturalistic palette of natives, fruiting and flowering trees of clear and multi-stem, which will have plentiful space to reach maturity.

1. *Acer campestre*
2. *Alnus glutinosa*
3. *Pinus sylvestris*
4. *Quercus robur*

Orchard Tree Planting

Specimen impact to punctuate movement within the development and bring defined seasonal interest.

4. *Malus sylvestris*
5. *Pyrus communis*

Street Trees

Slender and tall trees to line streets throughout the phase. More formal and uniform species will be selected for the avenues.

7. *Sorbus aria* 'Lutescens'
8. *Acer platanoides* 'Crimson King'

Primary Street Trees

Formal habit provides uniformity and rural aesthetic to the primary route.

9. *Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire'



Acer campestre
Field Maple



Alnus glutinosa
Alder



Malus sylvestris
Apple



Pinus sylvestris
Scots Pine



Quercus robur
English Oak



Pyrus communis
Pear



Sorbus aria 'Lutescens'
Whitebeam



Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'
Norway Maple

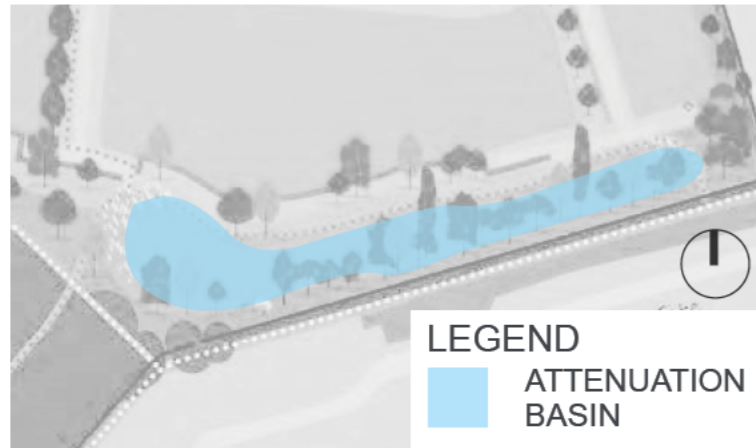


Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'
Small Leaved Lime

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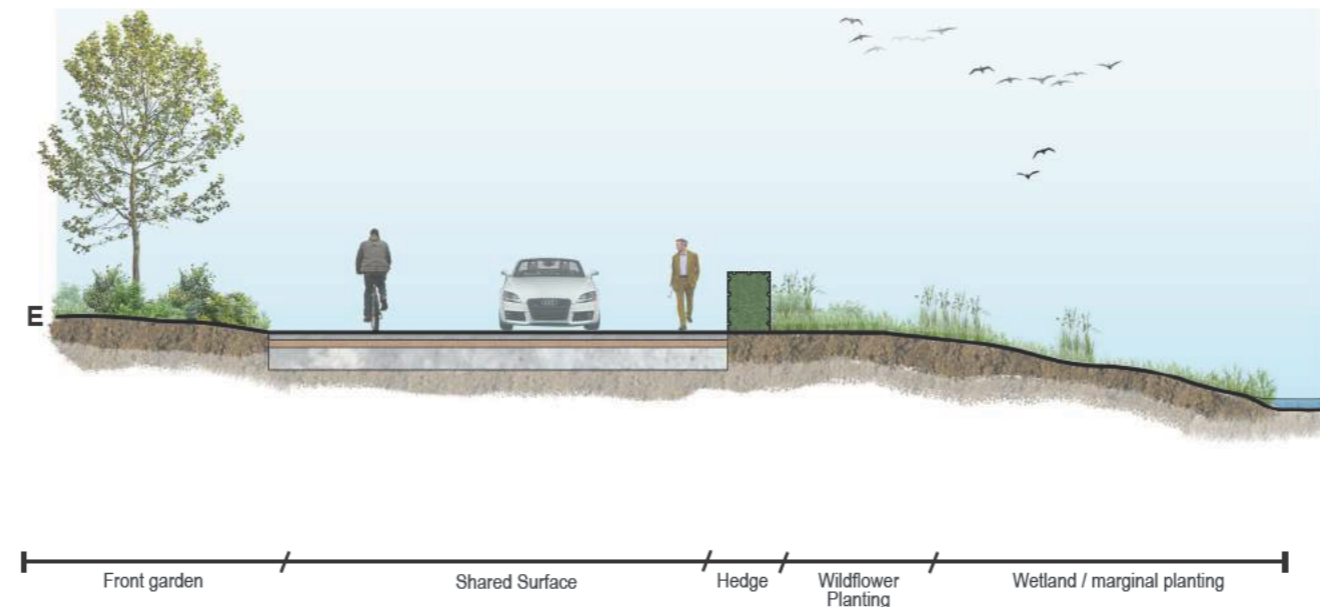
SUDS STRATEGY

- Existing stream within Moors woodland to be retained.
- Swale corridors to run through the development.
- A large SuDS attenuation basin is to be located to the South of the development itself, additionally forming a green buffer along this boundary. The basin will provide flood alleviation, with capacity for the increase in surface runoff caused by the development.
- Planted swale corridors will run through the development, draining into the large SuDS basin.



Design Code Compliance

- 5.1.8 Drainage attenuation must be located at the site's lowest point in the form of a linear drainage basin.
- 6.3.15 Despite low risk of fluvial flooding, the development must be able to regulate surface runoff to a manageable rate.
- 6.3.16 Extensive green spaces with naturalistic planting reduce the increase in surface runoff caused by hardscape by intercepting rainfall and allowing water to infiltrate into the soil. Provision of swales contributes to both water management and local ecology.
- 6.3.17 - 18 Naturalistic landform and planting of swales and the southern drainage basin provide opportunities to interact with nature and be close to water, while also managing water in a sustainable and ecologically-beneficial manner.



Attenuation basin in flood



Promoting access to water amenities

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ECOLOGY STRATEGY

Opportunities to maximise biodiversity could be encouraged throughout the site by planting native and wildlife-friendly planting, enhancing existing habitats and creating new ones.

A considered planting palette and integrated ecological features could support and encourage existing biodiversity to site. The boundaries could be enhanced with native species to bolster the borders and maintain a strong wildlife corridor.

Diverse grassland seed mixes suitable for the nutrient-poor soils could provide flowering species and ecological interest to the amenity areas. The species mix could be created in consideration of the existing meadow ecology and to promote larval food source species for purple- and white-lesser hairstreak butterfly.

Design Code Compliance

- 2.0, 4.1.4, 5.1.4 Protection and enhancement of existing landscapes, vegetation, and biodiversity habitats wherever possible.
- 5.1.6 Design informed by the ecology survey to preserve habitats and provide a network of new wildlife spaces.
- 5.1.10 The Moors woodland must be retained and integrated into the public open space. It is appropriate to remove some of the shrubs and woodland to reopen the footpath on its correct alignment.
- 5.1.11 A range of wildlife friendly features must also be incorporated.
- 5.1.12 Soft landscaping within the countryside park will include habitats such as grasslands (featuring wildflower) and large vegetative buffers to the boundaries providing a permeable site for wildlife.
- 6.3.3 The design of countryside park has been focused on the benefits to both people and wildlife. It includes a large blanket of species-rich grassland containing pockets of scrub planting and specimen trees and is surrounded by proposed woodland to the north and existing woodland to the south. The mixture of landscape typologies will provide a network of diverse habitats that are connected to those across the wider landscape.



Bug hotels



Bird and bat boxes



Natural habitat creation



Supporting pollinator species



Hedgehog gravel boards