PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

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

Wildflower Verge Planting

Front Gardens

Location Plan -NTS

Landscape Layout

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

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*

Dryopteris affinis Crispa

Euphorbia characias wulfenii

Briza media

Choisya ternata

Acanthus mollis

Achillea millefolium

Filipendula ulmaria

Veronicastrum 'Fascination'

Festuca glauca

Molinia caerulea

Santolina pinnata

Asplenium scolopendrium

Hebe 'Red Edge'

Salvia Purpurascens

Lavandula Arctic Snow

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

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

Species-rich grassland

Wildflower seed mix

Marginal planting

Native mix planting

Food production

Location Plan -NTS

Landscape Layout

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

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'*

Cornus stolonifera

Cornus sanguinea

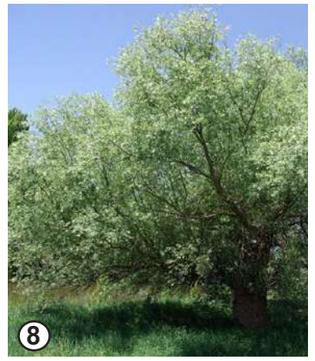
Corylus avellana

Crataegus monogyna

Euonymus europaeus

Lonicera 'Baggesen's Gold'

Ligustrum vulgare



Salix fragilis

Salix viminalis

Viburnum opulus

Ilex 'Golden King'

Ilex aquifolium

Pyracantha 'Orange Glow'

Physocarpus 'Diabolo'

Philadelphus 'Belle etoile'

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

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

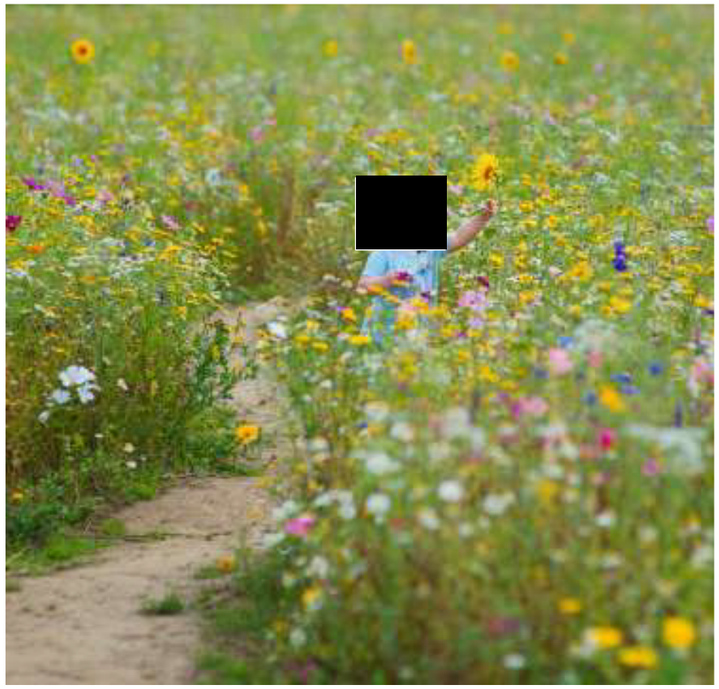
%	Latin name	Common name
0.5	*Achillea millefolium*	Yarrow
3	*Centaurea nigra Common*	Knapweed
2	*Galium verum*	Lady's Bedstraw
0.3	*Geranium pratense*	Meadow Cranesbill
0.5	*Knautia arvensis*	Field Scabious
0.5	*Lathyrus pratensis*	Meadow Vetchling
0.5	*Leontodon hispidus*	Rough Hawkbit
1	*Leucanthemum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

Grasses

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

Sowing Rates

40 kg/ha 16 kg/acre 4 g/m2



PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

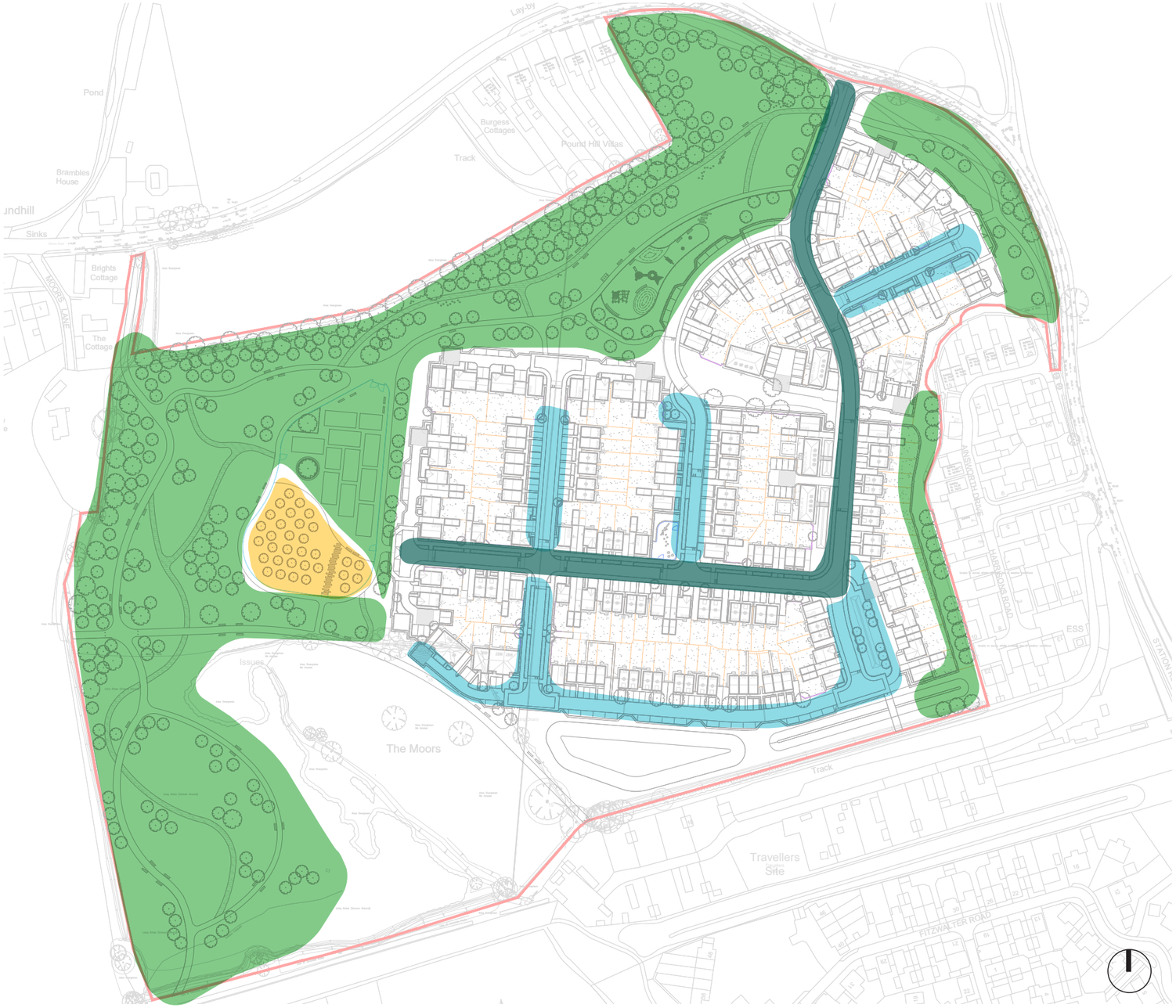
PLANTING STRATEGY - TREE PLANTING

The tree planting palette could be a selection of suitable species and would been 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



Location Plan -NTS

Landscape Layout

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

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 sylvetris*
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 sylvetris
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

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

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.

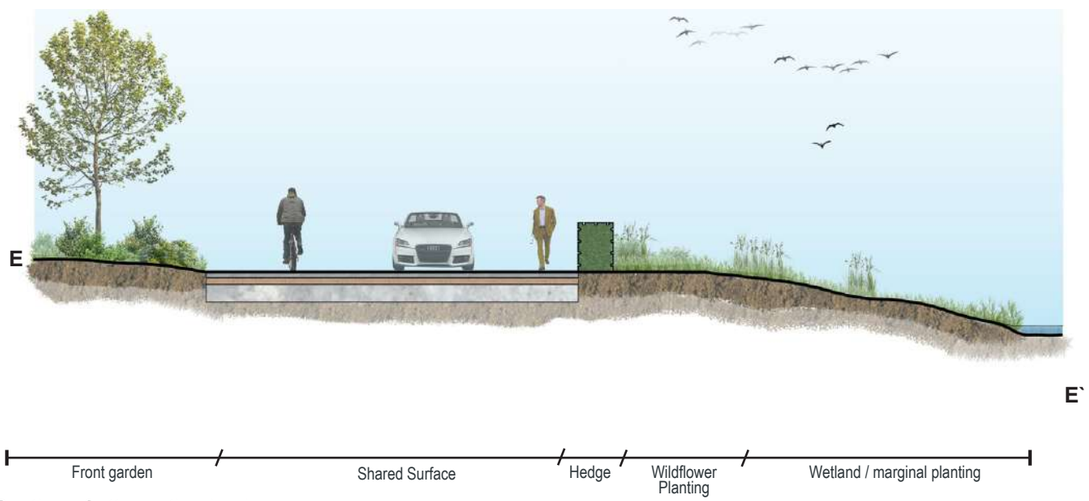
Location Plan -NTS

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.

Location Plan -NTS

Landscape Layout



Section of attenuation basin

Attenuation basin in flood

Promoting access to water amenities

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LANDSCAPE

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