Landscape strategy report

MRG Studio

Landscape brief and aspirations

The landscape design for the regeneration of the High Street site will aim to:

- Enhance the integration of the new buildings into their urban context
- Provide valuable amenity to the building's users and local community
- Contribute visually and environmentally to Potters Bar High street.

Legibility, permeability and connectivity

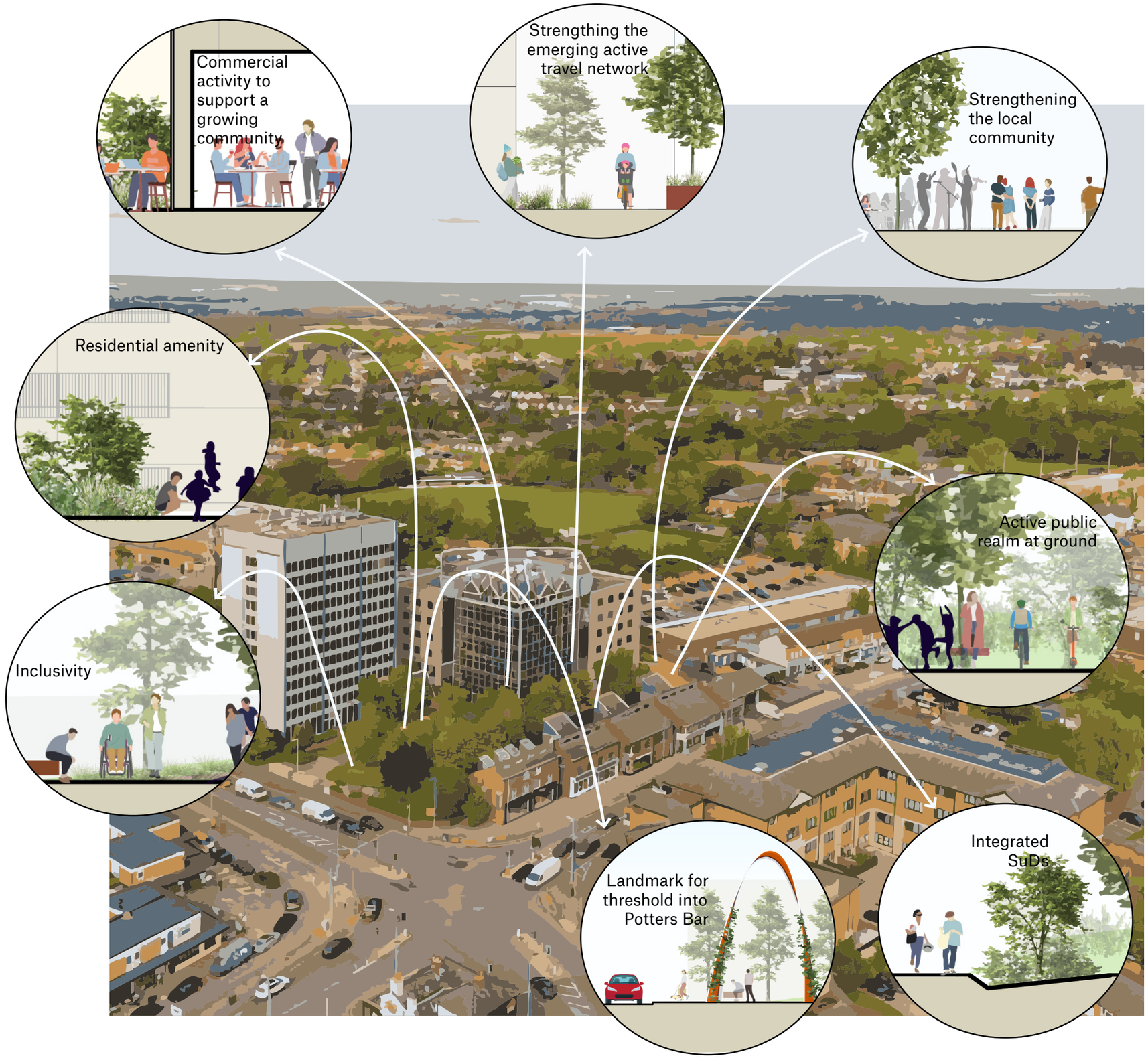
- By bringing an open public space to the High Street, the site will welcome all back into the heart of Potters Bar and provide a central point for community gatherings and events.
- Changing land use from commercial to residential-led mixed-use requires both objective and qualitative improvements to connections with surrounding destination points and wider transport networks.
- The new public realm and landscape will embody a sense of inclusivity and vibrancy.
- Landscape will tie in with building use at ground: retail, commercial or residential for footfall and streetscape authenticity.

Residential amenity

- To deliver the quality and quantity of homes required, we expect to create multi-use. playable and accessible shared external spaces.

Biodiversity for resilience

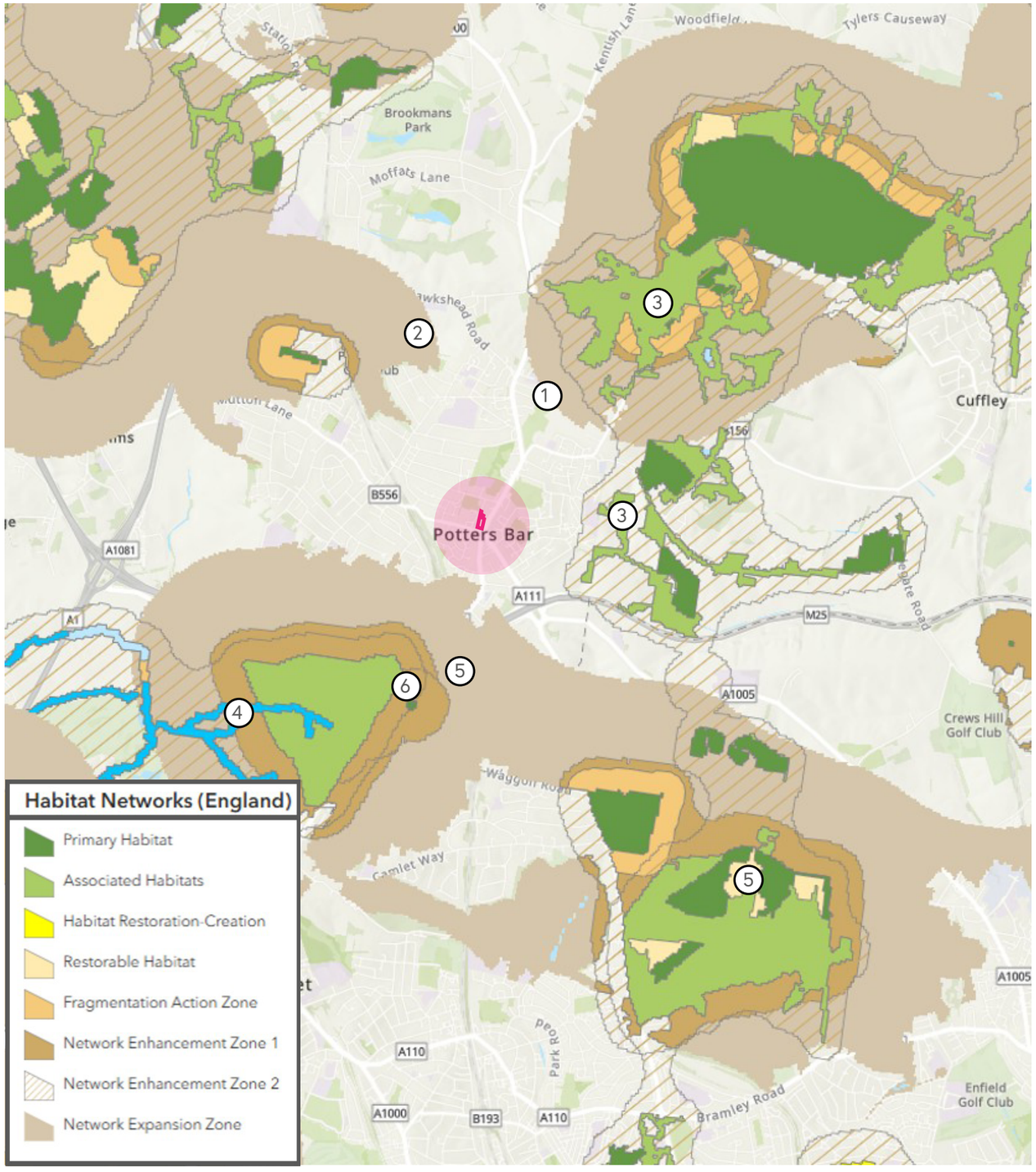
- Priority to protect, manage and adapt existing site conditions to tie in with wider strategies to support flora and fauna
- Increase and strengthen the green landscape that support biodiversity for wellbeing and delight.
- Use water management through the landscape as an opportunity for education and amenity.



Ecological context

Current/natural habitats in Potters Bar

The wider landscape around Potters Bar contains a rich mosaic of habitat types.
These habitats are embedded within a network of enhancement and restoration zones, highlighting the area's potential for increased ecological connectivity and biodiversity support.



Low and heathland



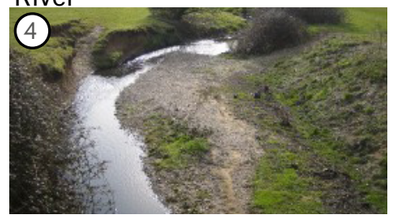
Lowland meadow



Ancient semi natural woodland



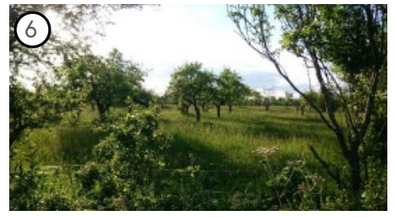
River



Wood and pasture parkland



Traditional orchards



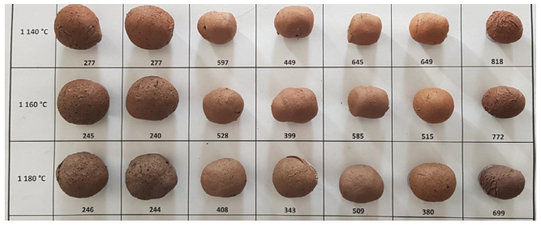
Geology

Geological surveys from the early 20th century reveal that Potters Bar settled on a patch of pebble gravel, most likely because it offered a more stable base for building foundations and was less susceptible to flooding, but had the benefit of clay resources nearby.

London clay is a stiff, bluish clay which becomes weathered when oxidized and has historically been used for making bricks, tiles and coarse pottery.



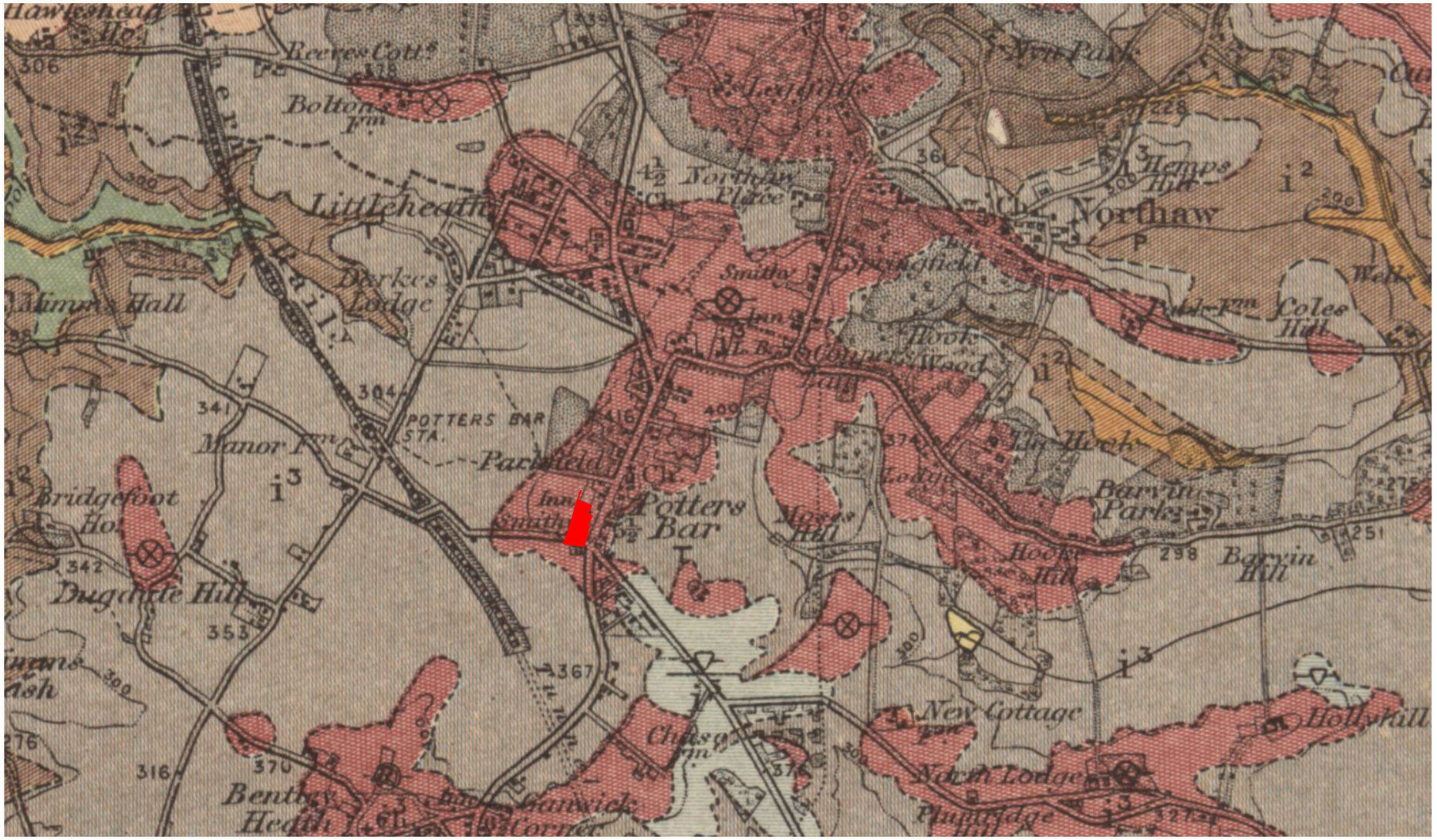








London Clay structure and colour



OS revised: 1902, Geological Survey resurveyed: 1911 to 1921, Published: 1924

Site boundary
Pebble gravel
London clay

Soil

Urban/ Made Ground:

- Created through process of urbanization and the disturbance and redistribution of soil materials that have the presence of anthropogenic materials leading to compaction, restricted water percolation and aeration, and interrupted nutrient cycling

Luvisols:

- Fertile, clay-enriched soil suitable for agriculture
- Well-drained and slightly acidic to neutral

Planosols:

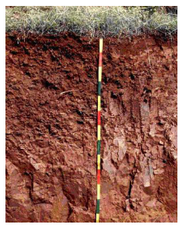
- Sandy, silty topsoil with a clay-rich layer that impedes water percolation
- Low fertility because of poor aeration but is still used for low-intensity agriculture or grazing

Stagnosols:

- Mottled soil colours as a result of fluctuating water tables
- Water often sits on the surface or just below it, especially in winter



Stagnosol



Luvisol



Planosol

Site
Urban
Stagnosol
Luvisol
Planosol



Map Data from MapsApp2

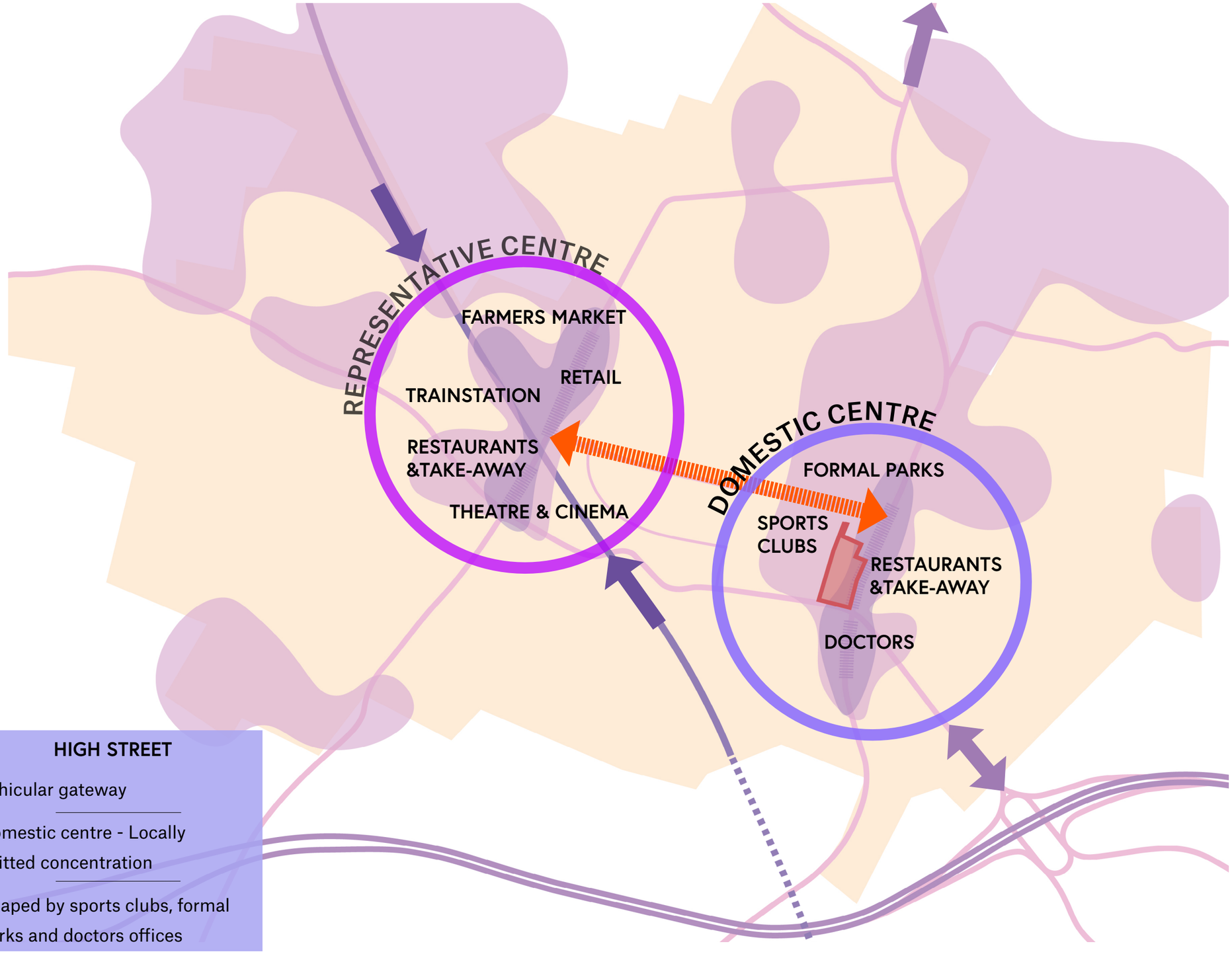
Wider context

Two centres with distinct identities

Each centre in Potters Bar has its own identity, shaped by a different focus of use.

The Darkes Lane centre, serving as the town's arrival point via public transport, is more carefully maintained than the High Street. Pedestrian infrastructure is prioritised here, with a reduced carriageway width and dedicated pavement zones on the west side, providing a buffer from traffic. It functions as the cultural and retail heart of Potters Bar.

In contrast, the High Street, located closer to the motorway, acts as the main gateway for those arriving by car. This is reflected in the car-oriented infrastructure, including overly wide carriageways and lay-bys that further broaden the streetscape, prioritising vehicles over pedestrians.
However, the area surrounding the High Street is defined by domestic uses, such as sports clubs, formal parks, the library making it a day to day destination for the residents of Potters Bar.



DARKES LANE

Pedestrian gateway

Representative centre - Wider, externally-serving catchment

Shaped by culture and retail

HIGH STREET

Vehicular gateway

Domestic centre - Locally knitted concentration

Shaped by sports clubs, formal parks and doctors offices

Encouraging active travel through context - Wider route enhancement and tree strategy

Potential context-wide route enhancement and tree strategy

For daily errands, people tend to choose driving over walking for distances greater than 400 metres, or roughly a five-minute walk.

However, this threshold can be extended by introducing elements that break up the journey, such as...

...comfortable places to pause that do not require spending money.
...elements of recognition that support intuitive wayfinding and help mentally divide walking routes into more manageable segments.
...protected footways and tree cover for shelter from wind and sun to create a more comfortable, appealing environment for walking.

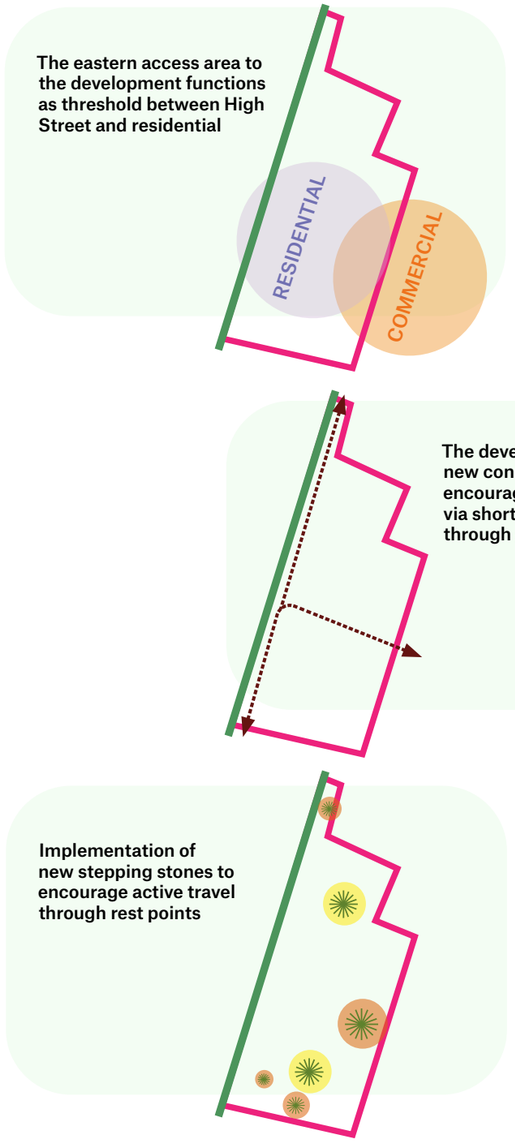




- Destinations
- Pausing points in <400m intervalls
- Elements of Recognition
- High Street character streetscapes
- Main connection between two centres
- Daily pedestrian connections
- Centres
- Parks

Three approaches to enhance the High Street context with emerging development

The site holds a key position within the potentially emerging active travel network. It introduces a new pausing point and by forming a significant part of the High Street, offers a strong opportunity to initiate wider improvements along this important pedestrian corridor.



The eastern access area to the development functions as threshold between High Street and residential

The development enables new connections to encouraging active travel via shorter distances through greener spaces

Implementation of new stepping stones to encourage active travel through rest points



Sun and shade analysis combined

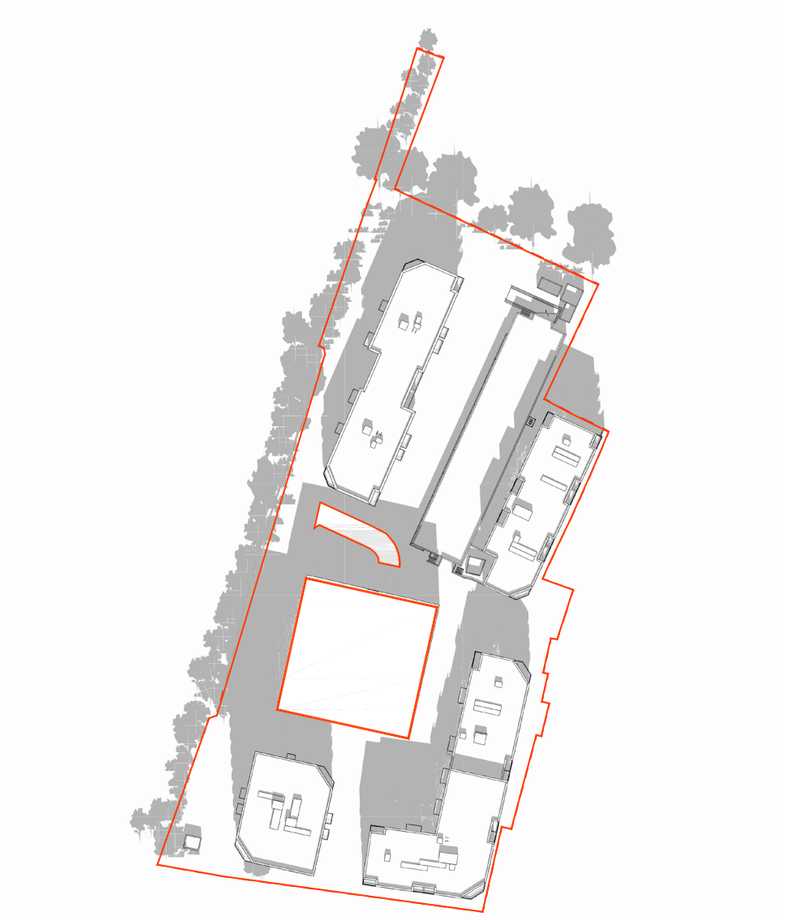
The distribution of sun and shade across the site informs the landscape arrangement in several ways.
It guides the placement of amenity areas to make the sunnier spaces are usable and enjoyable and has also influenced the positioning of mounds and the planting strategy.

0900 - Spring/Autumn



Long shadows are cast by the buildings on site towards the north west throughout the year, leaving much of the residential space in shade at this time.

1200 - Spring/Autumn



Shadows are cast in the northern direction, allowing stips of light to shine through the residential courtyards

1500 - Spring/Autumn



Long shadows are cast in the north east direction, allowing more light to filter through the hedgerow.

*Illustrative sun and shade study - for landscape design purposes only

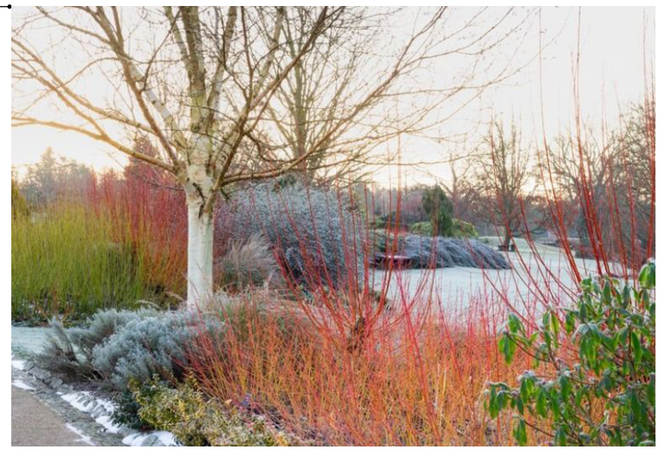
General landscape arrangement



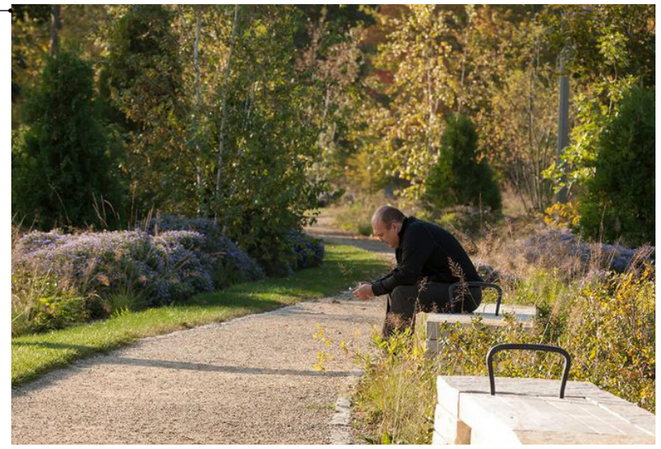
General landscape arrangement including indicative landscape design in land outside the application to show coordination intent (26/0764/FUL)

Landscape masterplan
Northern connection to The Walk





Flower and shrub planting as continuation of hedgerow - Easily maintainable planting with high seasonal interest



Tree row with benches underneath visually screening Goodacre Court



Protected oaks creating a gateway for new public north-south connection

Landscape masterplan
Northern courtyard





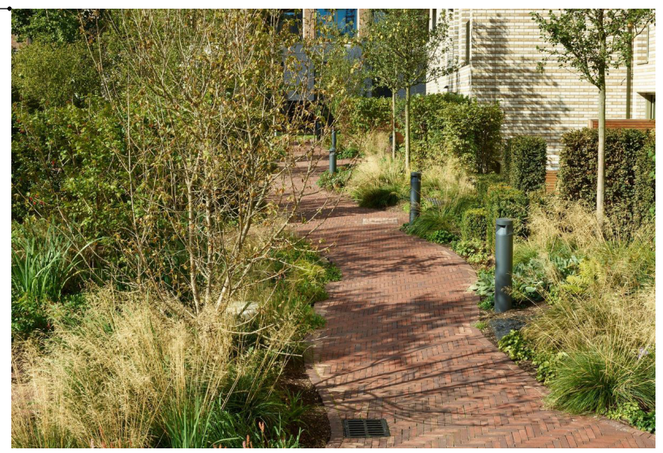
Section B



Play and playable elements



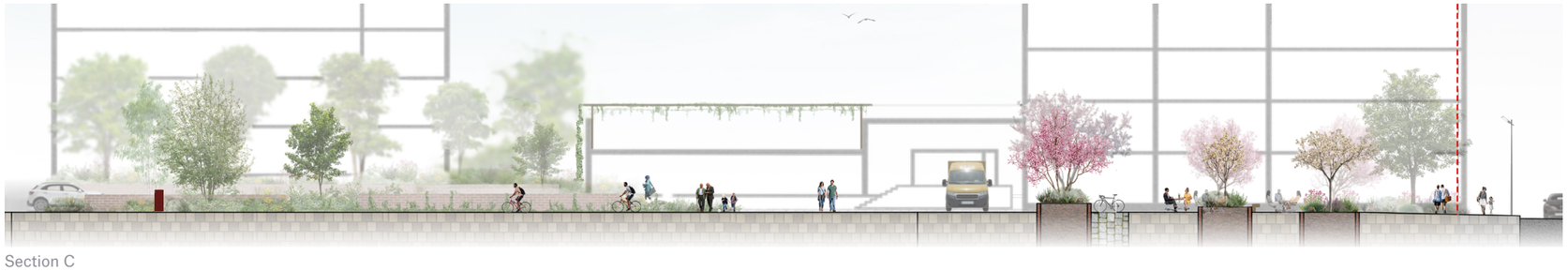
Spaces for small gatherings



Winding paths

Landscape masterplan
Central space





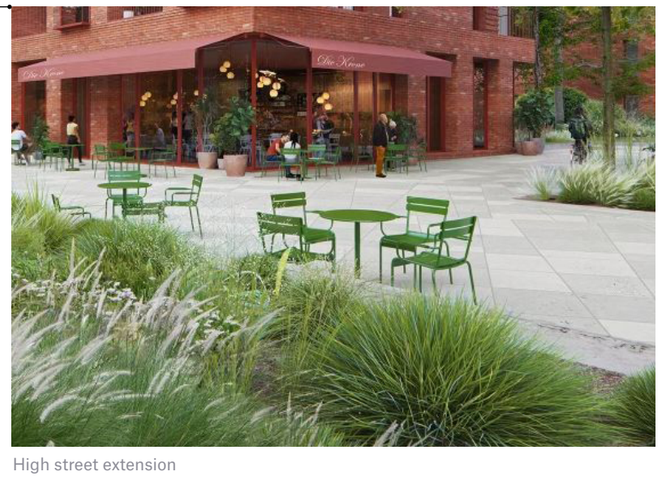
Section C



Intergenerational play area



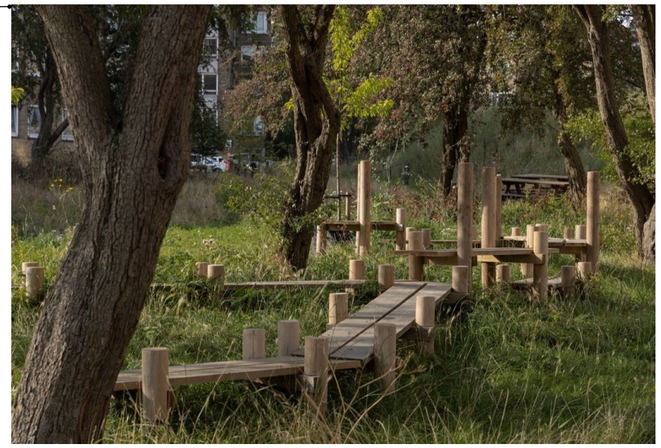
Planting as visual buffer



High street extension

Landscape masterplan
Southern garden Courtyard

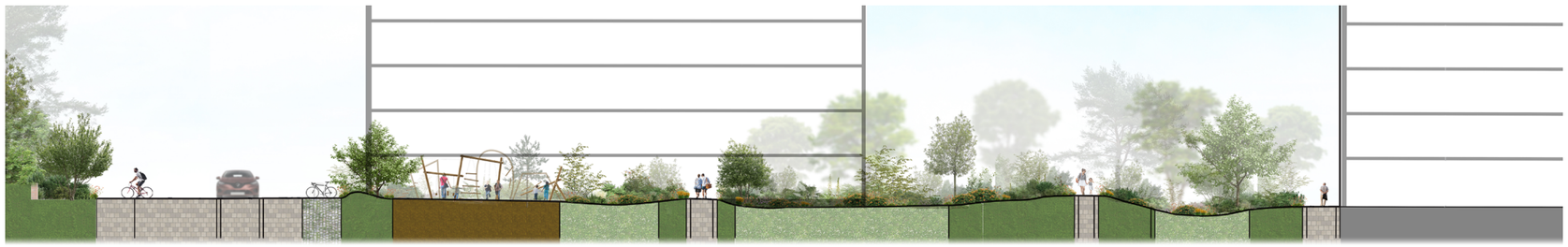




Woodland play



Anchor trees emphasise mounded terrain



Section D



Spill out area with pinch-pointtowards the private communal southern courtyard

High street extension

- Reinforcing the High Street's axis with arrangement of planters and trees
- Visual layering to create a soft, green outlook as well as a flexible space across from the listed pub.
- Height of understory planting increasing towards the west: High Street and Block B facing planting is planted flush, while planters are rising towards the west.



Brick raised planters with trees



Brick raised planters - Bricks to match buildings B and D



Raised planters further into the site with benches (Form only)



Capacities for outdoor F&B seating are provided for both the northern and southern commercial units. **In this arrangement 7 + 6 tables with four chairs each can be accommodated.**

The south of the High Street extension is framed by the northern frontage of block B with in ground planted soft landscape leaving a gap for access to the middle unit.

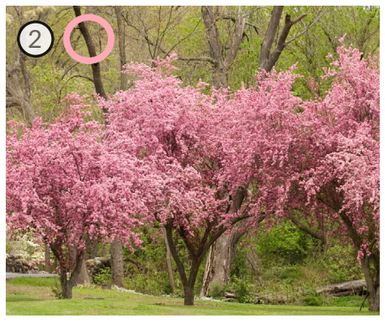
The north-eastern planter is positioned to avoid needing to meet the existing slope of 6.72% as we are aiming to keep slopes in the High Street extension area under 5%. It is not raised as this would pose a perceived hard barrier, crossing the pedestrian axis down the High Street.

- Service access to Block B
- General pedestrian routes
- Residential pedestrian routes
- Outdoor seating F&B
- Area opposite of listed pub to be kept flexible for potential uses like a christmas tree
- Substation utility corridor

High street extension









1 Single stem street trees, clear stem 2.2m+ to signify public realm with a paving matching root plate

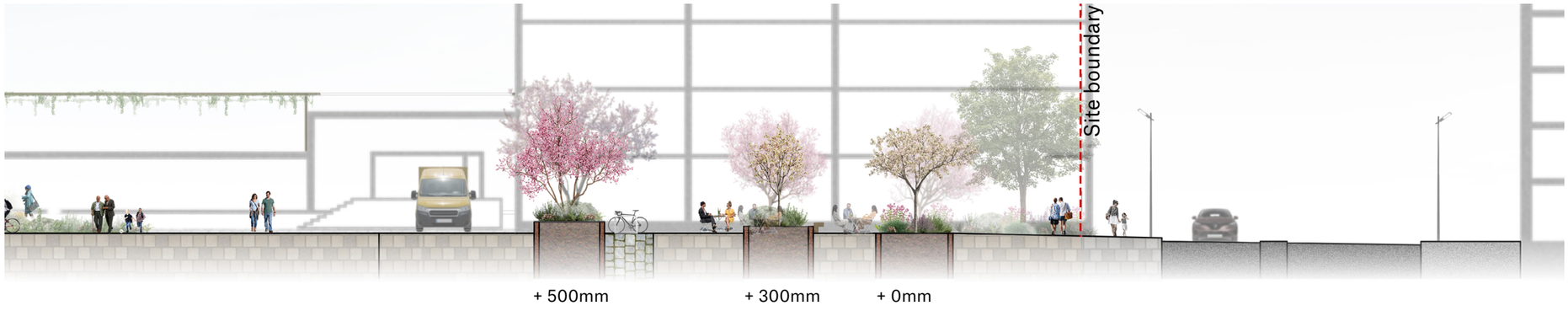
2 Trees in back row of raised planters are multistems to create a denser backdrop

Soft pink just the indicated trees

Outdoor seating F&B

Area opposite of listed pub to be kept flexible for potential uses like a christmas tree

Substation underground utility corridor



Principle of raising planters containing the High street retained

Defensible planting in front of residential windows

Along frontages with ground floor residential windows where front gardens cannot be accommodated, a buffer of defensible hedge planting is integrated instead to provide separation from the public realm and visual screening.

To prevent the planting from obstructing the windows, a 300 mm gravel margin is introduced between the facade and the planting.





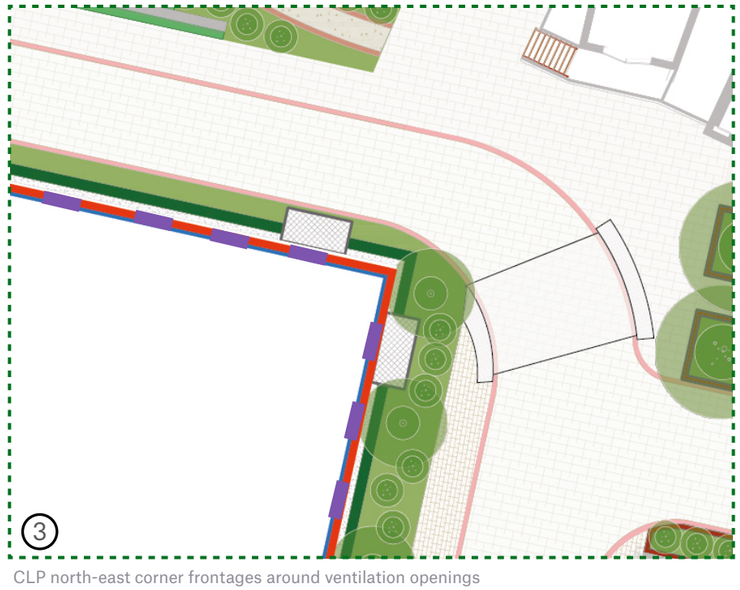
Southern frontage of Block E

- The private gardens cannot wrap around the southern frontage of Block E due to the level differences to the northern retaining wall
- The south facing windows of Block E have a min. distance to the public east-west axis of approximately 17m with the ramp as a further seperation and a steep inaccessible slope in the threshold between the northern retaining wall to the ramp and Block E
- This also makes it higher than the public path and constricts any visual impacts further
- The hedge should be kept just as high as necessary here to not block the sun

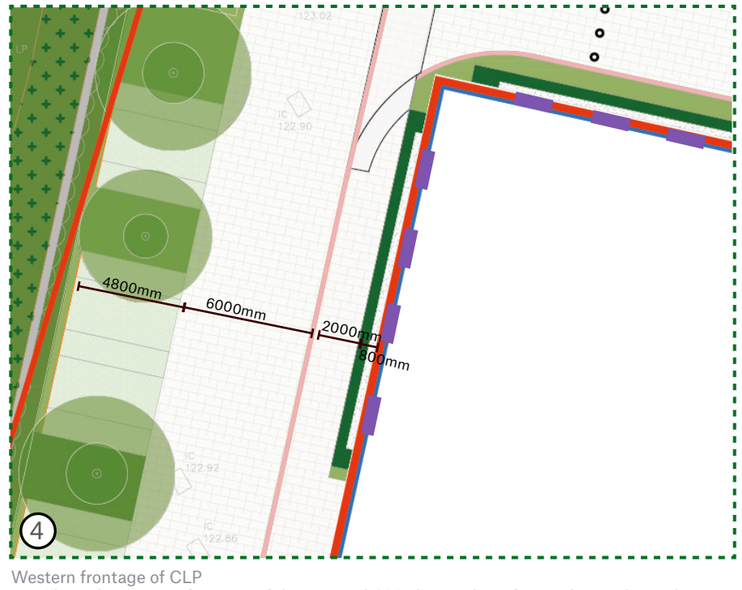


Western frontage of Block E

- Along the western frontage of Block E the window facing the bike stands is shielded by a eye level high hedge with a 300mm gravel buffer



CLP north-east corner frontages around ventilation openings



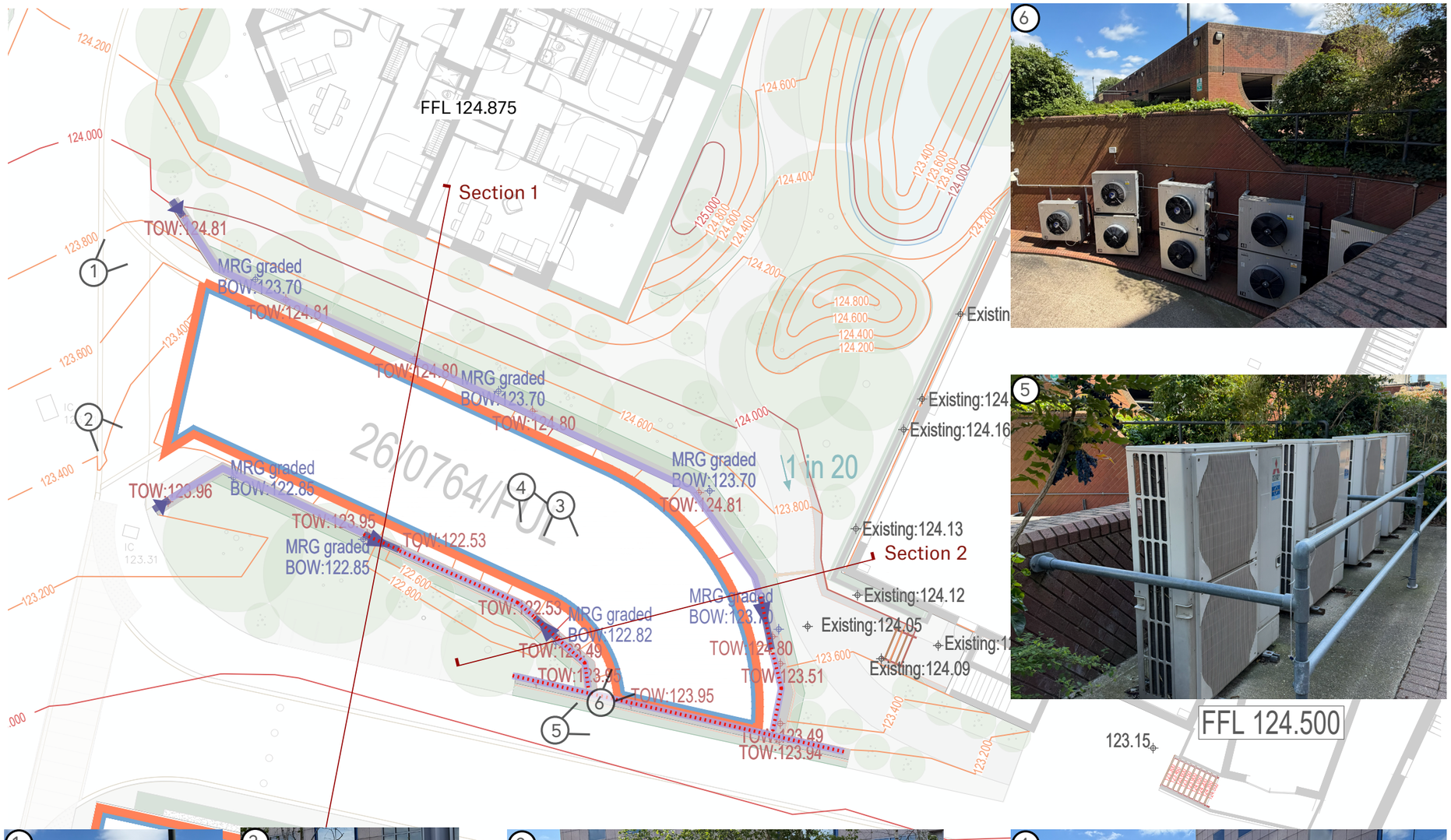
Western frontage of CLP

- Along the western frontage of the retained CLP the windows facing the north-south axis and shared surface are shielded by a eye level high hedge with a 300mm gravel buffer

Residential GF windows without a private terrace as buffer

Fall protection and grading around the retained CLP car park ramp

Fall protection has been considered with the strategy to grade to 1100mm below the surveyed top of wall (TOW) where possible and otherwise add a balustrade where necessary.




1


2


3


4

6

5

- Top of retaining wall - Flat
- Top of retaining wall - Sloped
- Additional balustrade to reach 1100mm fall protection height

Central area: grading and fall protection

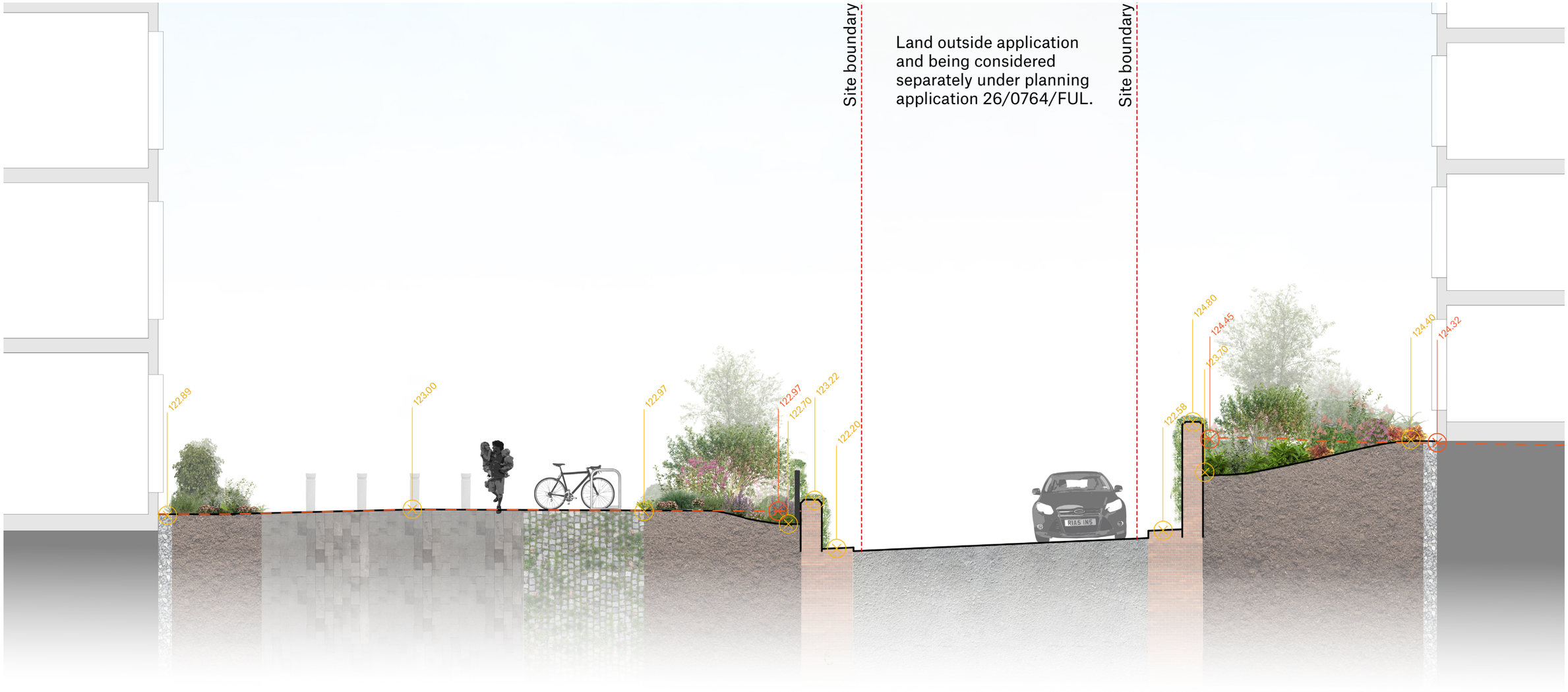
On the south side (left), hedging and understorey planting provide privacy for the residences. Grassy cobblestones create a gradual transition from the paved emergency access route into the naturalistic planting, which acts as a buffer to the balustrade and the car park ramp beyond.

On the north side (right), the grading is designed to maintain a minimum level difference of 1100 mm between the top of the existing retaining wall and the adjacent ground level, allowing the wall to satisfy safety requirements as a balustrade.

The planting provides privacy for the residences from users of the east-west route north of CLP while maintaining access to daylight and outward views. This is further supported by the higher FFL of Block E and the lower positioning of the east-west route.



Key plan with section lines



Section 1 (this is to show the relationship with the areas being considered under 26/0764/FUL)

– – Surveyed and partially assumed existing levels

Central area: grading and fall protection

On the west side (left), large shrubs and perennial planting discourage access to the retaining wall. A balustrade is required here to achieve the minimum safety height of 1100 mm above adjacent ground level.

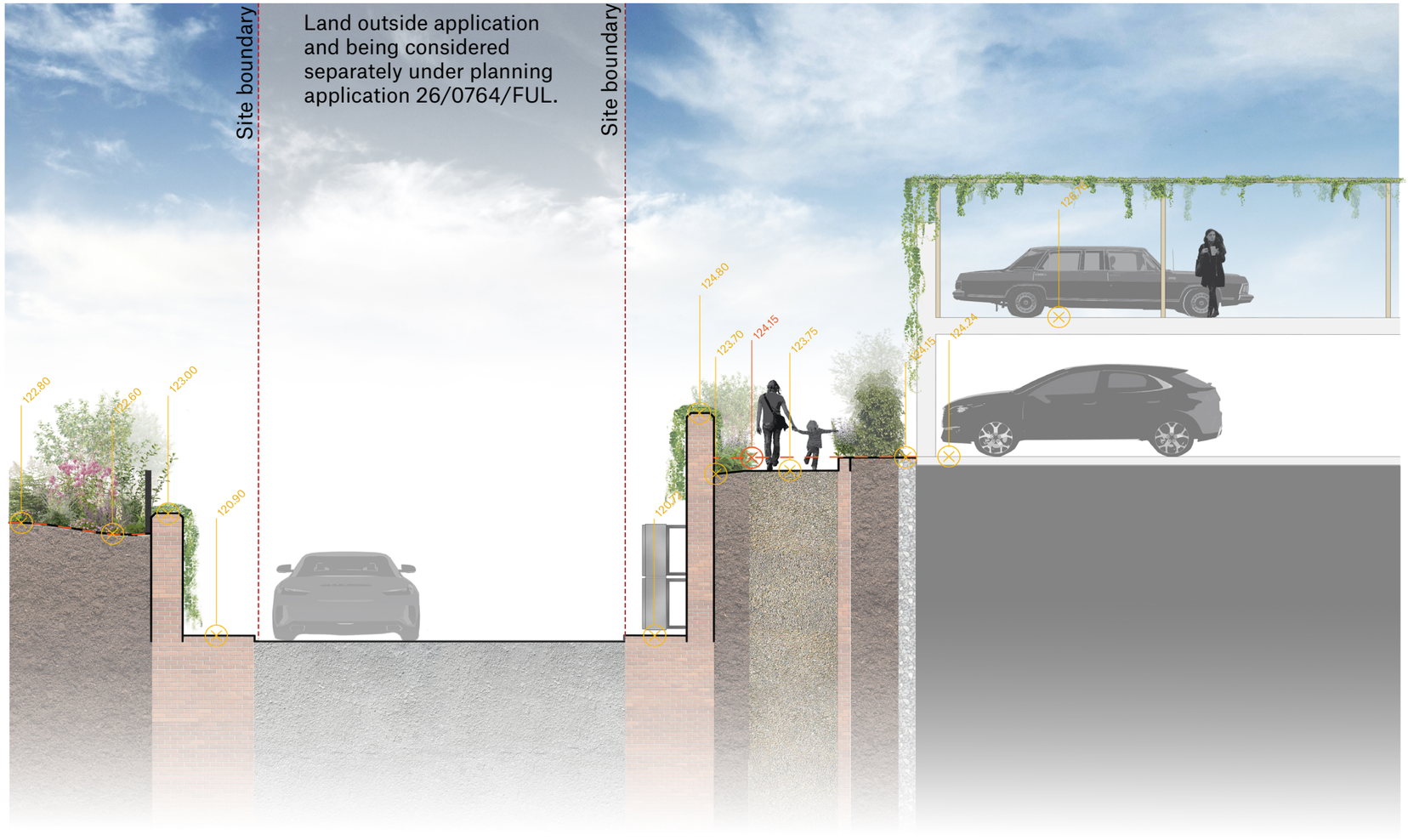
On the east side (right), the grading is adjusted to provide an accessible route into the northern courtyard. The resulting lowering of the adjacent ground level increases the exposed height of the retaining wall to the required 1100 mm, allowing it to function as a compliant barrier.

The planting in and around the pinch point between the retaining wall and the retained car park, which also marks the transition from public to private communal space, is densely planted to reinforce this threshold.

Trailing climbers create a seamless and naturalistic connection between the planting and the hard infrastructure.



Key plan with section lines



Section 2 (this is to show the relationship with the areas being considered under 26/0764/FUL)

– – Surveyed and partially assumed existing levels

Landscape character areas



Hedgerow



Northern courtyard





Refined hedgerow



High Street Extension



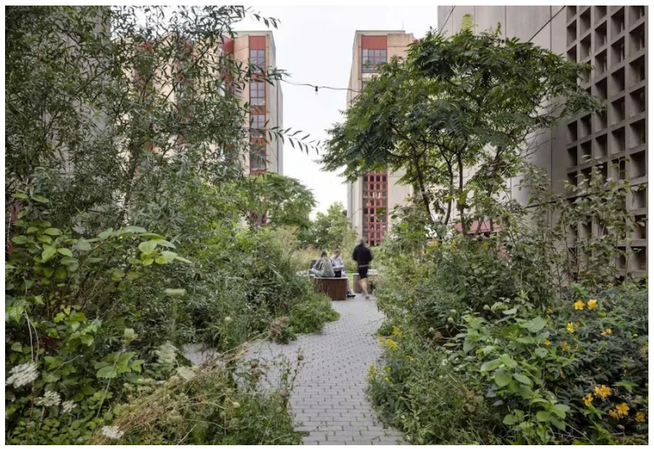
Southern courtyard

Identity and separation of private communal and publicly accessible spaces

SOFT LANDSCAPE DEVICES



Public



Private



Transition



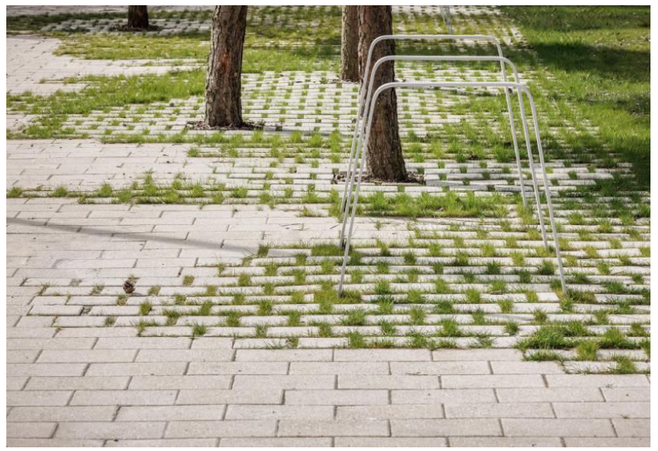
HARD LANDSCAPE DEVICES



Public



Private



Transition

Hard landscape



Permeable block paving that complements, while subtly contrasting, the surrounding red brick buildings.



Brick elements are integrated within the landscape to reference the architecture and create a cohesive overall composition.



Cobble stone with open gaps or lawn pavers in car and cycle parking areas





Private communal paths to be permeable block paving (south) and resin-bound gravel (north) with a brick border to provide a softer appearance and reference the brick facades



Play areas with increased impact: bonded rubber finish in a natural colour.



Paving following Hertsmere guidance: town and district centres
use of larger (up to 900mm (w) x 600mm (l) x 63mm (d)) concrete paving with brick details in the High Street Extension area

Parking provision and cycle parking

125 car parking spaces provided

6% of the total number of spaces for exclusive disabled use ->
7.62 -> 8 Blue Badge spaces

1 short stay residential cycle parking space per 5 units ->
77 cycle parking spaces (78 provided)

+ 14 commercial cycle parking spaces
1 for Block A
8 for Block B
5 for Block D

Provided:

59 + 56 = 115 standard spaces in retained car park

1 UKPN space in the open space

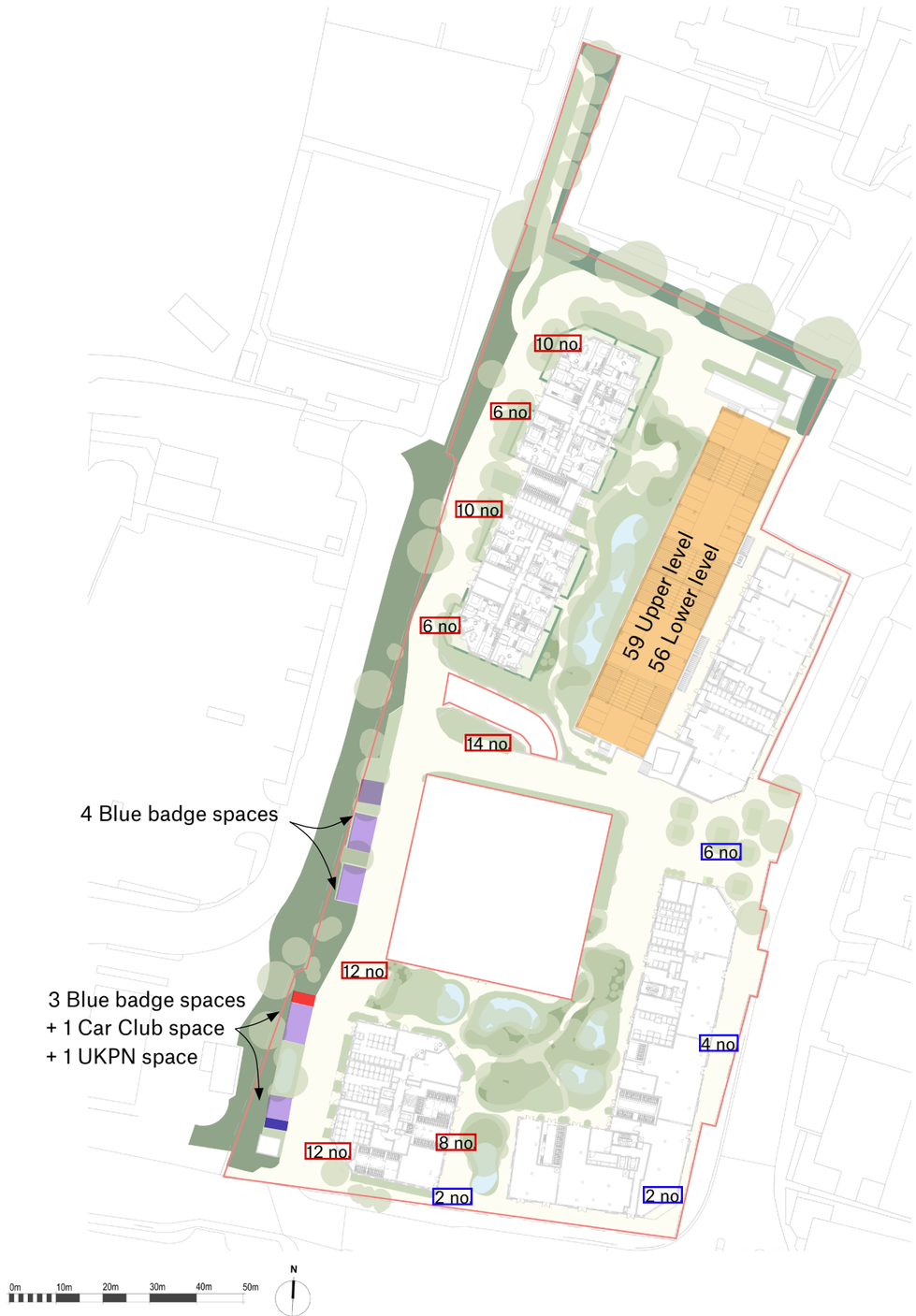
8 Blue Badge spaces in the open space

1 car club bay

78 Residential bicycle parking spaces (1 overprovided)

14 Commercial bicycle parking spaces

Ground level parking is confined to the south-west boundary of the site along the hedgerow with green buffers separating the parking visually.



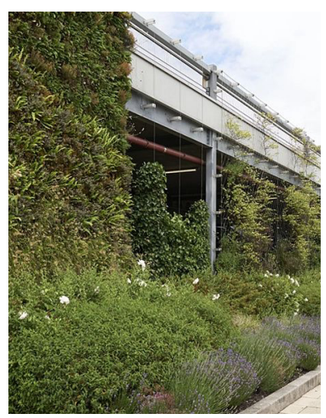
'Doorstep' short-term cycle parking in public spaces

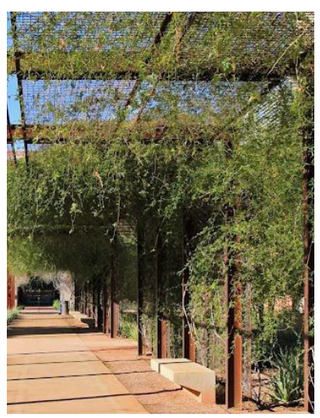
- Provides the option to securely park a bicycle for short periods without having to walk far to building entrances or other places of interest
- Prevents bicycles from being parked against walls or lamp posts, or otherwise cluttering the spaces around entrances



Visual enhancements to the retained car park

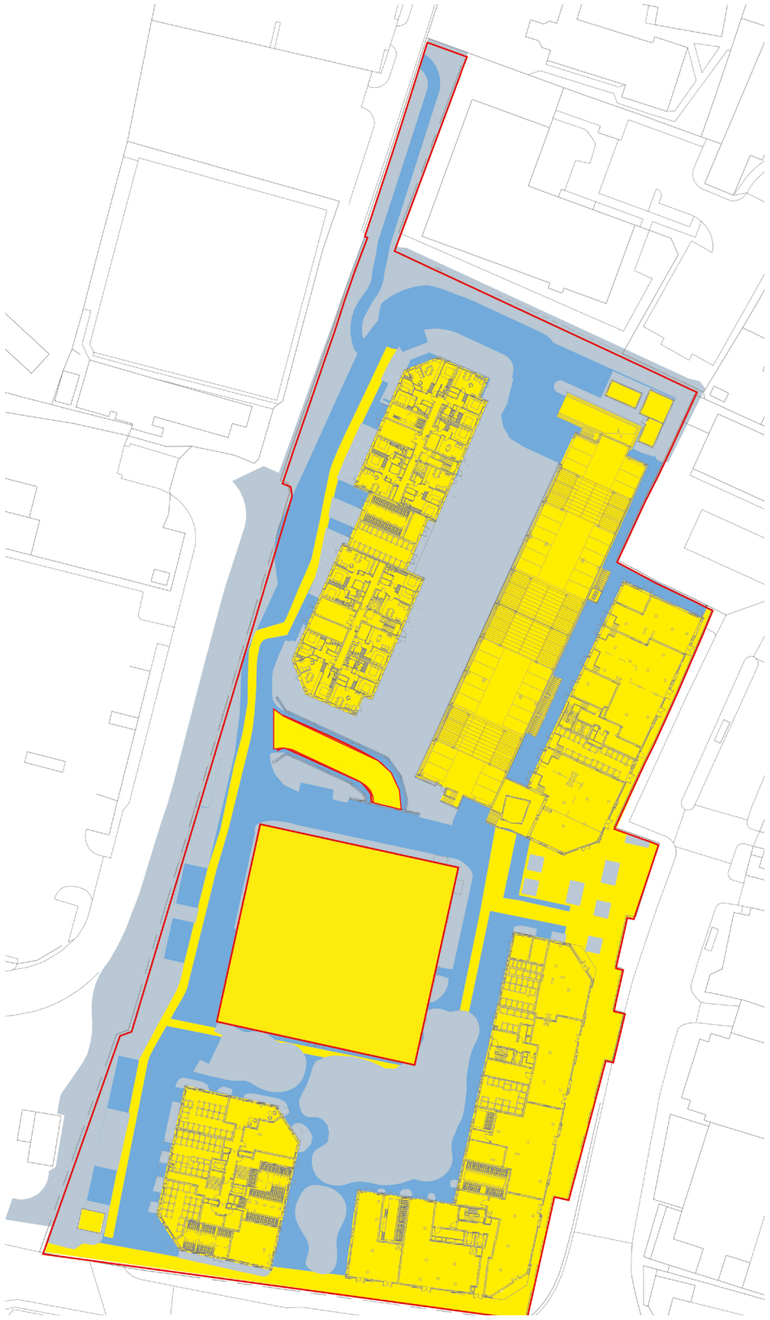
- Ground floor impact: Climbers along the car park's east and west frontages.
- Outlook from Blocks D, CLP and E: A lightweight structure spanning the top deck over the parking spaces, softened by climbers trained up trellises on the car park's east and west elevations.





Surface water management + habitat and amenity creation

Sealed / Unsealed surface areas and loceation



Sealed surface

Permeable paving

Approx.: Permeable paving: 25% + Planted: 75%

Swales and mounds



Permeable paving: 25% + Planted: 75%

Swales and basins

Mounds

Water movement across the site



Sealed / Impermeable surface

Planted

Mounds

Swales

Green roofs (TBC)

Water flow

Surface water management + habitat and amenity creation

SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT



1:100 year flood basin/swales



1:30 year flood basin/swales



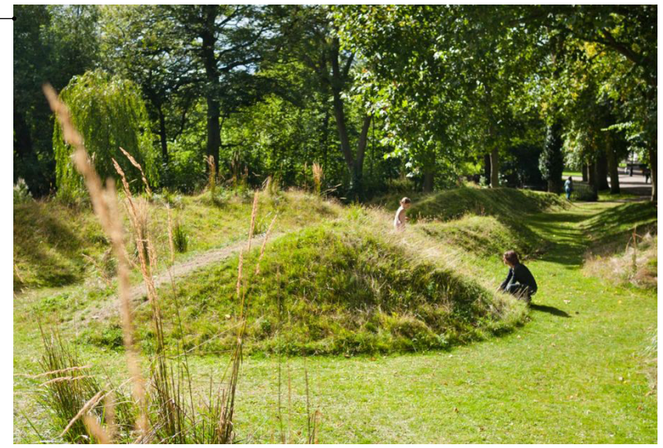
Sub-surface attenuation



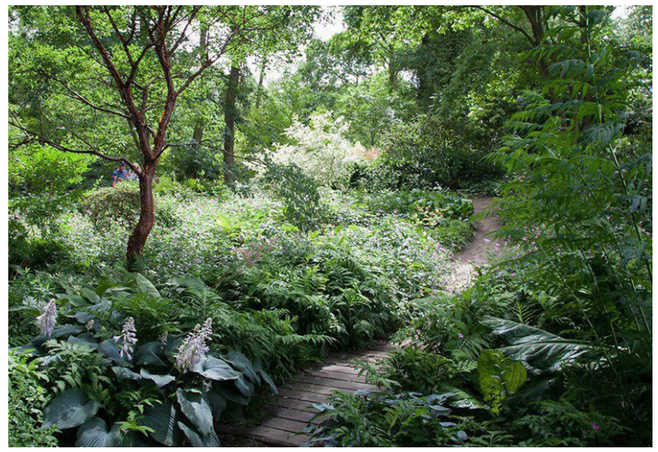
HABITAT AND AMENITY CREATION



Integrated play



Mounds to create prospect and enclosure

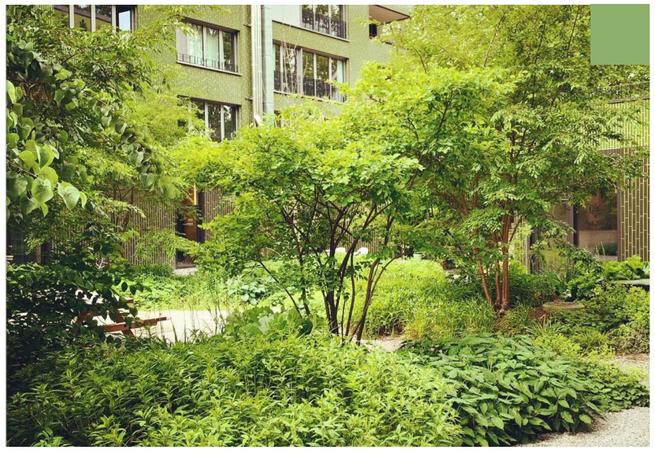


Shaded understory planting

Soft landscape



Hedgerow - Existing to be enhanced for biodiversity



Layered planting

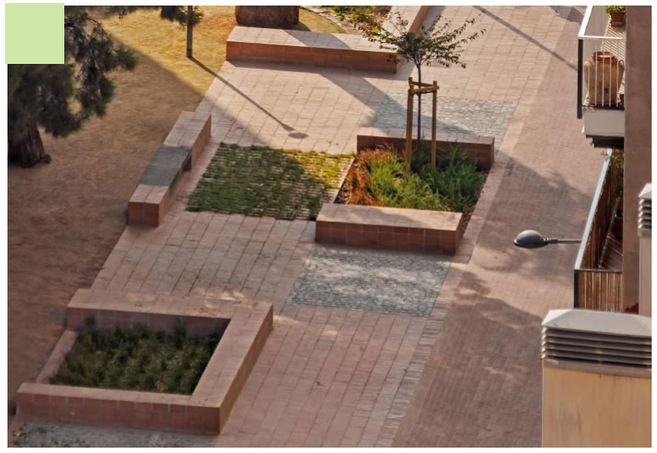


Mounded planting

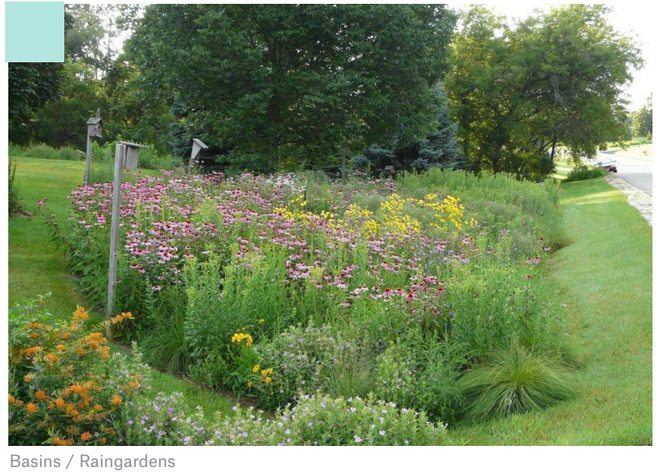




Private gardens



Flush to raised planters



Basins / Raingardens

Microclimate and aspect

The site exhibits variation in microclimate, with areas of shade and partial sun influencing planting distribution. Shaded zones are concentrated along the hedgerow and within enclosed courtyards, while more open parts of the site receive partial sun.

SuDS features are distributed across the site, creating a range of moisture conditions from deeper swales to marginal zones, resulting in diverse planting conditions across the landscape.



*Based on illustrative sun and shade study - for landscape design purposes only



Partial sun marginal swale



Refined hedgerow planting as privacy buffer and enhancement of the east-west axis



Shaded understory planting - layered and often on mounds

Ecological strategy and proposed planting

The landscape design strengthens environmental and ecological resilience through a layered green infrastructure that integrates new habitats for local wildlife, biodiverse planting and SUDs.

Planting throughout the site provides ecological value as well as seasonal character and spatial definition that create enclosure, intimacy and a sense of place.

Enhancements also include the unsealing of hard surfaces, the planting of 130 new trees, green roofs and vertical greening that contribute to urban cooling and visual relief.



SuDS



Partial vertical greening of existing car park with climbers



Green link to The Walk and layered planting



Private communal gardens with planted pinch-points



Play provision

Play and amenity space provision in the site's context

Local Areas of Play (LAPs)

For very young children (toddlers)
- Small local spaces integrated within the development
- Located within 100 m of all dwellings
- Minimum 100 m² total area (which may be distributed across the site)

Locally Equipped Areas of Play (LEAPs)

For young and increasingly independent children
- Larger equipped play spaces
- Positioned centrally, avoiding edges of the development or locations separated by major roads
- Located within 400 m of all dwellings
- Minimum 400 m²

Neighbourhood Equipped Areas of Play (NEAPs)

For older children and young people
- Larger, more robust equipped play spaces
- Designed to accommodate more active and noisy play
- Positioned to minimise impact on nearby housing, with appropriate buffers
- Located within 1,000 m of all dwellings
- Minimum 1,000 m² total activity zone (excluding buffer zones

Parks with no public play equipment

Public parks provide recreational value beyond equipped play, supporting informal and active use for children and families.
- Parkfield Open Space is a Green Flag–awarded park providing diverse landscapes and facilities, supporting informal play, movement, and wider recreational use through an established network of paths and open spaces.
- Morven Park is a large public park offering woodland walks and informal recreation, supporting everyday outdoor activity for families and dog walkers.



Play provision in the site's context

Play provision

The total number of units proposed is 293. Using the population of 2.4 people per dwelling as detailed in the Open Space Study Standards Paper, the proposed development has a resultant population yield of 704 people.

Typology	*Quantity standard (hectares per 1000 population)*	*Calculation / requirement*
Play (total)	*0.25*	*0.25 / 1000 x 704 = 0.18ha*

Table 3 Amenity space quantity requirements as per the Open Space Study Standards Paper

Following the Hertsmere guidance, the scheme triggers on-site provision for minimum 1 LAP, 1 LEAP and 1 NEAP and meet a total of 0.18ha of play space.

LAP: min. 0.01 ha
LEAP: min. 0.04 ha
NEAP min. 0.10 ha

LAP is provided as doorstep play in the private communal courtyards

LEAP is not provided formally on site, but play areas for children aged 4-11yr mixed with intergenerational play is provided in the public area in the centre on the site.

Formal LEAPs will be compensated off-site.

NEAP provision is to be accommodated at Willow Way open space and Oakmere Park.



Play distribution



Balancing & Movement Exploration
Logs, beams, stepping stones or wobble elements
Naturalistic traversal routes



Sensory features
Textured surfaces (sand, gravel, bark, rubber mulch)
Planting for smell, touch and colour



Social & imaginative play
Play panel, shopfront, small den frame



Rotational & Dynamic Play
Small spinner, low roundabout
Natural elements that allow pivoting or shifting movement

Play provision and playable spaces - age groups and landscape character

Play is organised across three complementary layers, moving from more structured provision in form of LAPs for younger children, through flexible and shared play for a wider age range, to informal and incidental play embedded within the landscape.

This gradient allows play to respond to different abilities and preferences while remaining integrated with the wider open space, supporting everyday use and intergenerational activity.

LAPS (0-6 YEARS)



Play equippment catering to 0-6year olds integrated into the mounds



Elements for imaginative play



Balancing elements

PLAY FOR 4-11 YEARS AND INTERGENERATIONAL PLAY



Multifunctional elements attractive to all ages



Play elements allowing safe physical and social risk taking for older children



Age inclusive play elements

INCIDENTAL PLAY



Climbable trees



Playable furniture / artwork



Landforms / slopes

Play provision and playable spaces - play in response to landscape arrangement

The play elements are predominantly integrated into the attenuation structures and mounding with substantial planting.

To support this approach, the play features are raised off the ground, allowing lawn or other planting beneath to remain largely unaffected.

In areas where increased impact is expected, the surface will be a bonded rubber finish in a natural colour.

PLAY ELEMENTS IN BASINS



Raised, water resistant elements



Elements spanning over attenuation structurs



Balancing elements

PLAY IN DENSE PLANTING ON MOUNDS



Raised elements that can be integrated into planting



Play elements interactng with the mounding



Age inclusive play elements

GROUND-BASED PLAY



Multifunctional elements attractive to all ages



Multifunctional elements inviting to dwell



Intergenerational play

Outdoor Amenity

Balance of private communal and publicly accessible open spaces

Private amenity space requirement:

Per Hertsmere Planning and Design Guide 20sqm per first bedroom and 10sqm for every additional
in total: **8280m²**

...of which proposed private external amenity below 55dB provide: **814m²**

Total
PRIVATE OPEN SPACE AMENITY REQUIREMENT:
10,410 m² - 1,181 m² = **7466m²**

Breakdown by Block

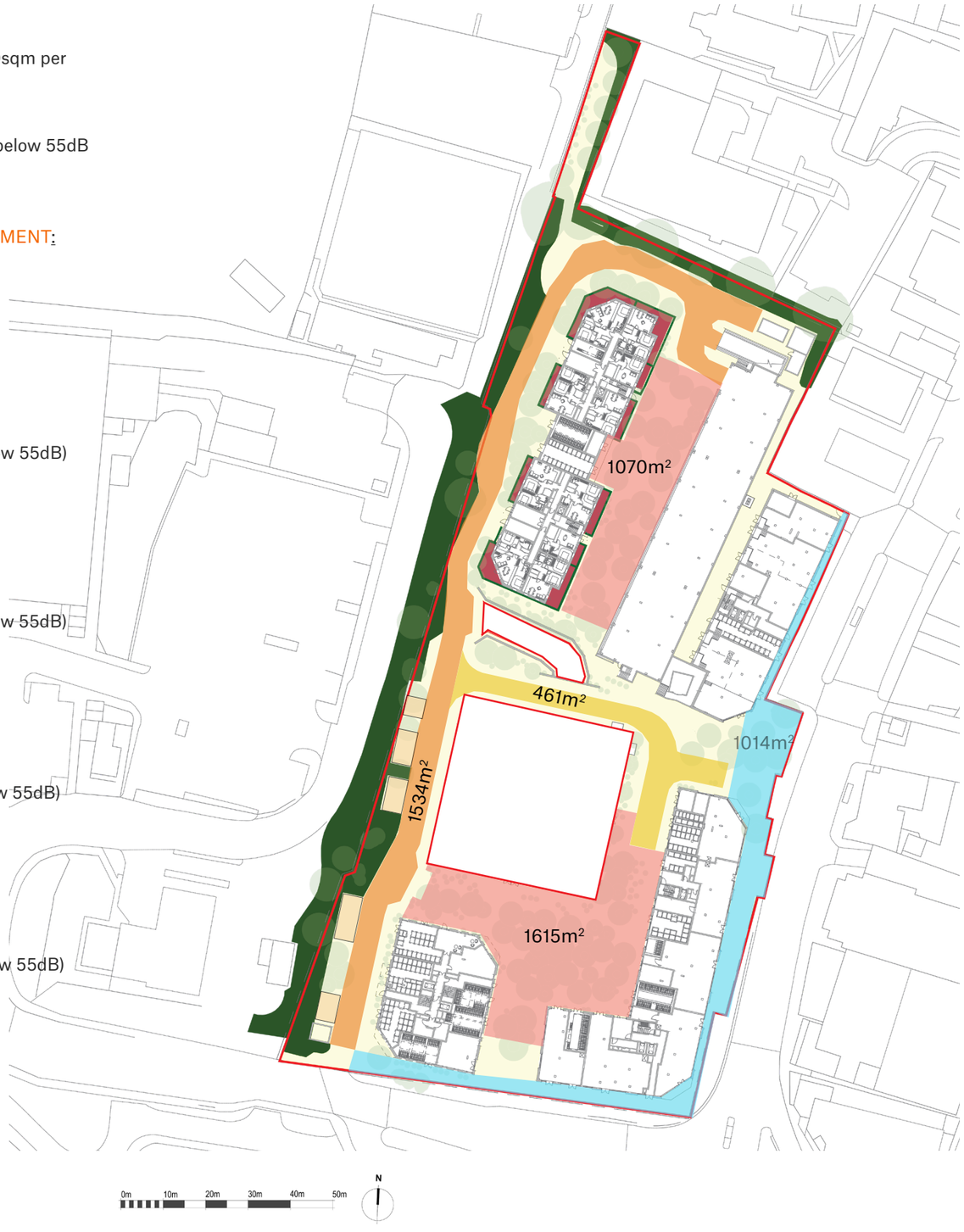
Block A
56 1B = 1120m²
56 2B = 1680m²
14 3B = 560m²
Total: 3360m² - private external amenity (below 55dB) 127m²
= **3,233m²**

Block B
19 1B = 380m²
52 2B = 1560m²
8 3B = 320m²
Total: 2260m² - private external amenity (below 55dB) 189m²
= **2,071m²**

Block D
8 1B = 160m²
12 2B = 360m²
16 3B = 640m²
Total: 1160m² - private external amenity (below 55dB) 132m²
= **1028m²**

Block E
14 1B = 280m²
30 2B = 900m²
8 3B = 320m²
Total: 1500m² - private external amenity (below 55dB) 365m²
= **1,135m²**

Area within red line boundary: **16114m²**



TOTAL PRIVATE OPEN SPACE AMENITY REQUIRED: 7466m²

OPEN SPACES:

- A. Area within red line boundary without buildings: 10039m²
- B. Private communal external amenity space: 2685m²
- C. Combined street frontage: 1014m²
- D. Surface parking: 190m²
- E. Cycle storage (distributed throughout the site): 112m²
- F. Private terraces/gardens: 280m²
- G. Shared surface with lay-bys (north south connection): 1534m²
- H. Shared surface (service access): 461m²
- I. Publicly accessible communal amenity space (not counting shared surface (service access) and shared surface (main north south connection)): 4043m²

PRIVATE OUTDOOR AMENITY SPACE

840m² Balconies (noise exposure of <55dB)
+ 280m² Private terraces/gardens
+ 2685m² Private communal resident courtyard gardens

= 3805m²

PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE CAR-FREE AMENITY SPACE

= 4043m²

Planting factors and constraints



KEY CONSIDERATIONS

RESIDENTIAL AND PUBLIC USE

- Ease of maintenance
- Can withstand intense public use
- Planting in combination with play

PLANTING RESPONSE

- Planting create distinction between public and private
- Planting to support passive surveillance and sightlines
- Seasonal interest to support year-round use
- Robust edge definition to withstand desire lines
- Tolerance to compaction in high footfall zones
- Non-toxic species
- Planting to establish quickly and suppress weeds
- Species selection aligned with realistic maintenance regimes



CLIMATE AND ASPECT

- Deeply shaded areas
- Surface water attenuation stuctures
- Mounding

- Drought tolerant planting in exposed areas
- Shade tolerant species (particularly in the southern courtyard)
- Integration with SuDS performance (filtration and interception)
- Tolerance to periodic inundation in basin areas



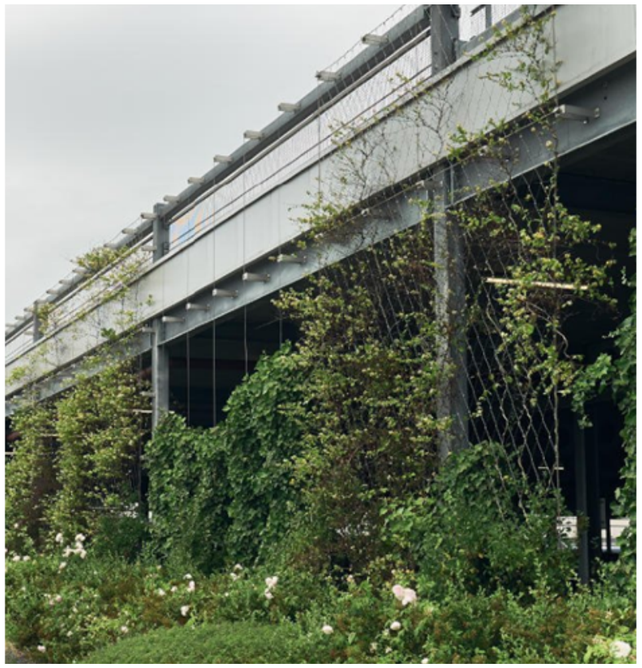
ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY AND HABITAT CREATION

- Existing hedgerow as habitat and corridor
- Mounds as potential to diversify habitat aspects
- Basins and raingardens

- Existing hedgerow to be retained and extended
- Elevated hedgerow planting along Block A and E facing the hedgerow
- Native and near-native species selection where appropriate
- Pollinator-friendly planting strategy
- Structural diversity (groundcover, shrub, tree layers)
- Year-round habitat value (berries, shelter, nesting)
- Continuity of habitat across the site (not fragmented pockets)
- Non-invasive species
- Integration of SuDS features as ecological habitat

Retained car park enhancement





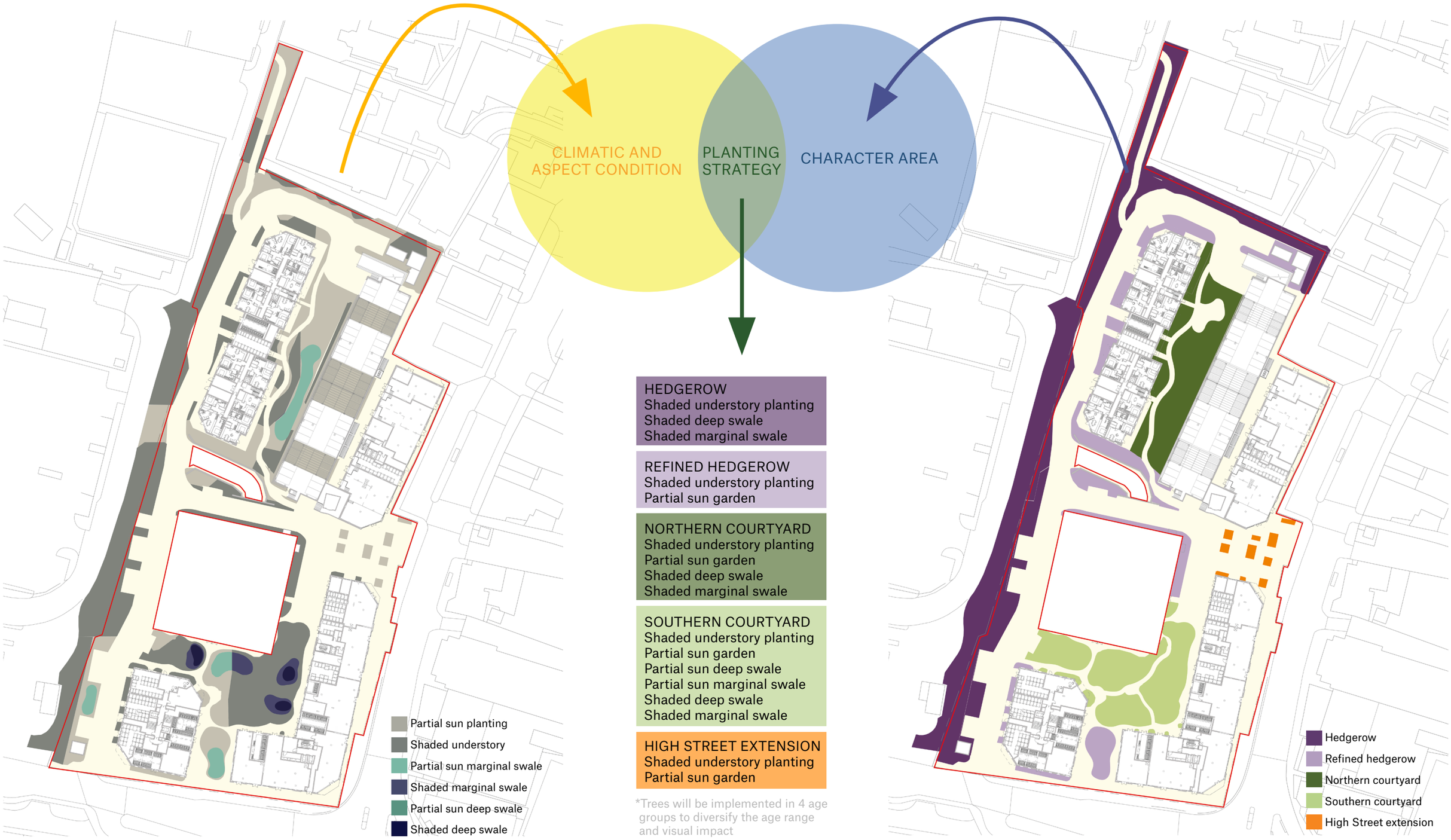


West frontage:
Climbers planted in the ground and trained up a trellis suited to the species cover the whole western frontage.

East frontage:
Climbers grow out of planters (approx. w 1000 x h 1000 mm x length as shown in the plan) and would not run along the full frontage but would sit beneath the lightweight structure on top of the car park, allowing the climbers to reach up and provide coverage there.

The structure on the upper deck:
Intended to stay fairly open so as not to create too much additional wind load, while still providing some visual coverage. The posts are aligned with the car park's structural columns and the horizontal beams are connected with wires that guides the planting between them.

Planting and tree strategy



*Trees will be implemented in 4 age groups to diversify the age range and visual impact

Planting strategy - Character areas

The existing hedgerow forms the most characteristic and ecologically valuable structure on site. The planting draws inspiration from this native hedgerow, establishing a clear reference across the site that helps to knit together the different character areas and create a cohesive landscape.

The building façades range from dark red to light buff brick, and this variation is reflected in the planting mixes and colour palettes.

The overall approach distinguishes between public and residential areas.
Public spaces adopt a more vibrant planting character, complementing and enhancing the colours of the buildings, while the residential gardens are designed with a more restrained and calm palette.

Public character areas:
- Hedgerow
- Redefined hedgerow
- High street extension

Private character areas:
- Northern courtyard
- Southern courtyard

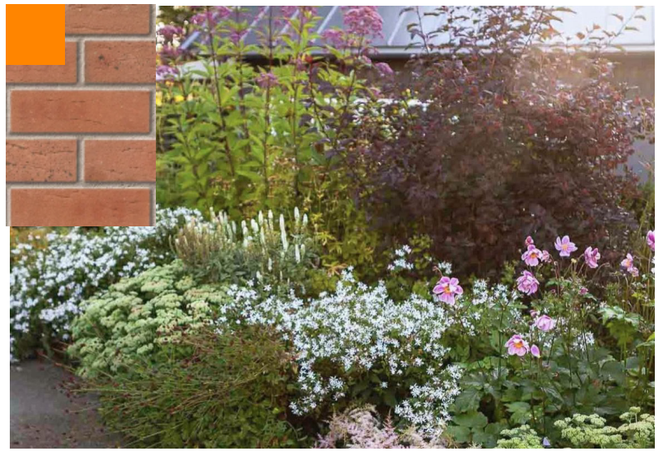




Hedgerow | Native hedgerow



Redefined hedgerow | Focus on colourful flowering species



High street extension | Colourful flowering species



Colour scheme of the proposed buildings





Northern courtyard | Planting in contrast to red brick with light coloured birches and shade tolerant white flowering species



Southern courtyard | Brick red to orange flowering colour palette

Character areas
Hedgerow

Microclimate mixes:

Shaded understorey planting

Shaded bank swale

Shaded bottom swale


Existing hedgerow


Part sun areas with flowering species


Raingarden with log pile

Indicative species:


Sorbus aucuparia


Betula pendula


Crataegus monogyna


Salix caprea


Corylus avellana


Fagus sylvatica


Pinus sylvestris


Prunus padus

Character areas
Refined hedgerow

Microclimate mixes:

Shaded understorey planting

Partial sun garden



Sunny, lower, more flowering, around main entrances



Flowering hedgerow species



Layerd hedgerow effect

Indicative species:



Ligustrum vulgare



Kerria japonica 'Pleniflora'



Nepeta racemosa 'Amelia'



Lamium galeobdolon

Character areas
High Street Extension

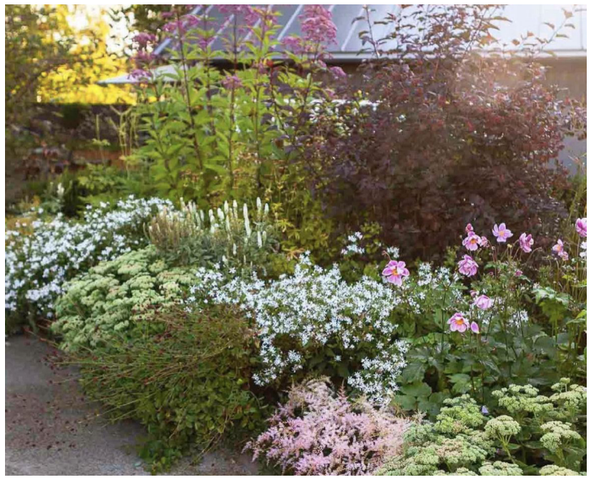
Microclimate mixes:

Shaded understorey planting

Partial sun garden



Flush planting with single stem trees


Planting in 300mm raised planters with single stem trees


Planting in 500mm raised planters with multi-stem trees

Indicative species:


Eupatorium cannabinum


Viburnum tinus 'Ladybird'


Geranium 'Mavis Simpson'


Aruncus 'Sparkles'

Character areas
Northern Courtyard

Microclimate mixes:

Shaded understorey planting

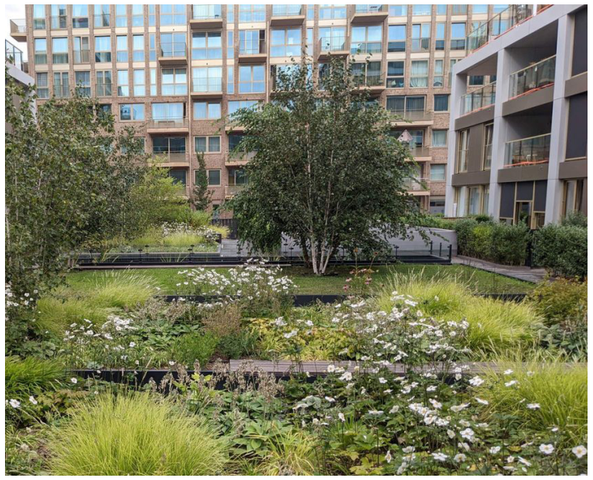
Partial sun garden

Shaded bank swale

Shaded bottom swale



Layered planting on mounds



Planting in basins



Saded understory planting

Indicative species:



Sarcococca confusa



Heuchera maxima



Polystichum aculeatum



Anemone × hybrida 'Honorine Jobert'

Character areas
Southern Courtyard

Microclimate mixes:

Shaded understorey planting

Partial sun garden

Partial sun bank swale

Partial sun bottom swale

Shaded bank swale

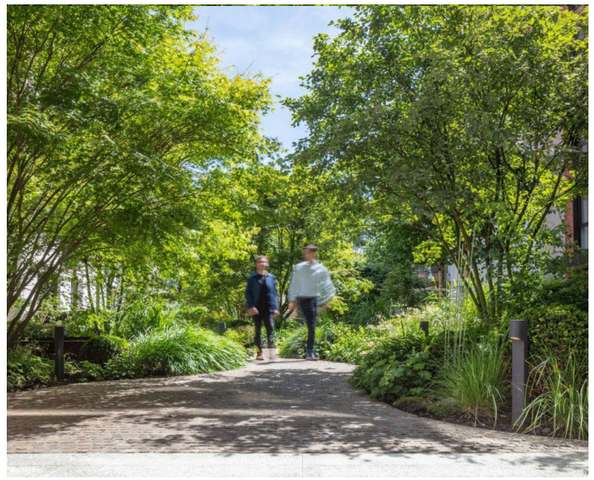
Shaded bottom swale



Layered planting on mounds



Planting in basins



Planting at thresholds

Indicative species:



Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire'



Heuchera 'XXL'



copper shield fern



Geum 'Coppertone'

Tree survey and proposed trees

Tree survey - Existing trees



Retained and proposed trees



Site

- Red line boundary

Trees

- Existing tree to be removed
- Existing hedge to be removed
- TPO Trees
- Existing tree to be retained
- Existing hedgerow to be retained
- Proposed trees and shrubs

Tree strategy

Logic on size variation

Trees are implemented in four size groups and one multistem option to create a heterogeneous landscape. This allows for intentional placement, enhancing the spatial character and creating an immediate visual effect from day one.

This approach combines an economically conscious strategy with the objective of achieving the greatest landscape impact at installation.

Tree type 1
40-45 cm girth - single stem

Tree type 2
30-35 cm girth tree - single stem

Tree type 3
20-25 cm girth tree - single stem

Tree type 4
2.0-2.5 m high tree - multi stem

Tree type 5
18-20 cm girth tree - single stem

Tree type 6
2.0 m high tree - multi stem

Shrub type 1
1.0 - 1.8 m high

Crown spread at 20+ years
Crown spread at installation
Trunk girth at 20+ years (outer circle) + at installation (inner circle)

Tree type 6
Existing category A tree

Tree type 7
Existing category B tree

Tree type 8
Existing category C tree

Root protection zone from tree survey
Crown outline from tree survey
Tree symbol with trunk from survey (Rev C)



At installation



At maturity

Tree and shrub strategy

The tree and shrub strategy combines ecological enhancement with amenity, shaping the unique identity of the different character areas across the site. A predominantly native species palette is used, with selection responding to the varying microclimatic and aspect conditions.

For each character space, a specific selection of species is applied, supporting both the spatial quality and ecological value of the landscape.



At installation



Juniperus communis



Malus sylvestris



Corylus avellana



Pinus sylvestris



Acer campestre



Carpinus betulus



Crataegus monogyna



Alnus glutinosa



Salix caprea



Betula pubescens