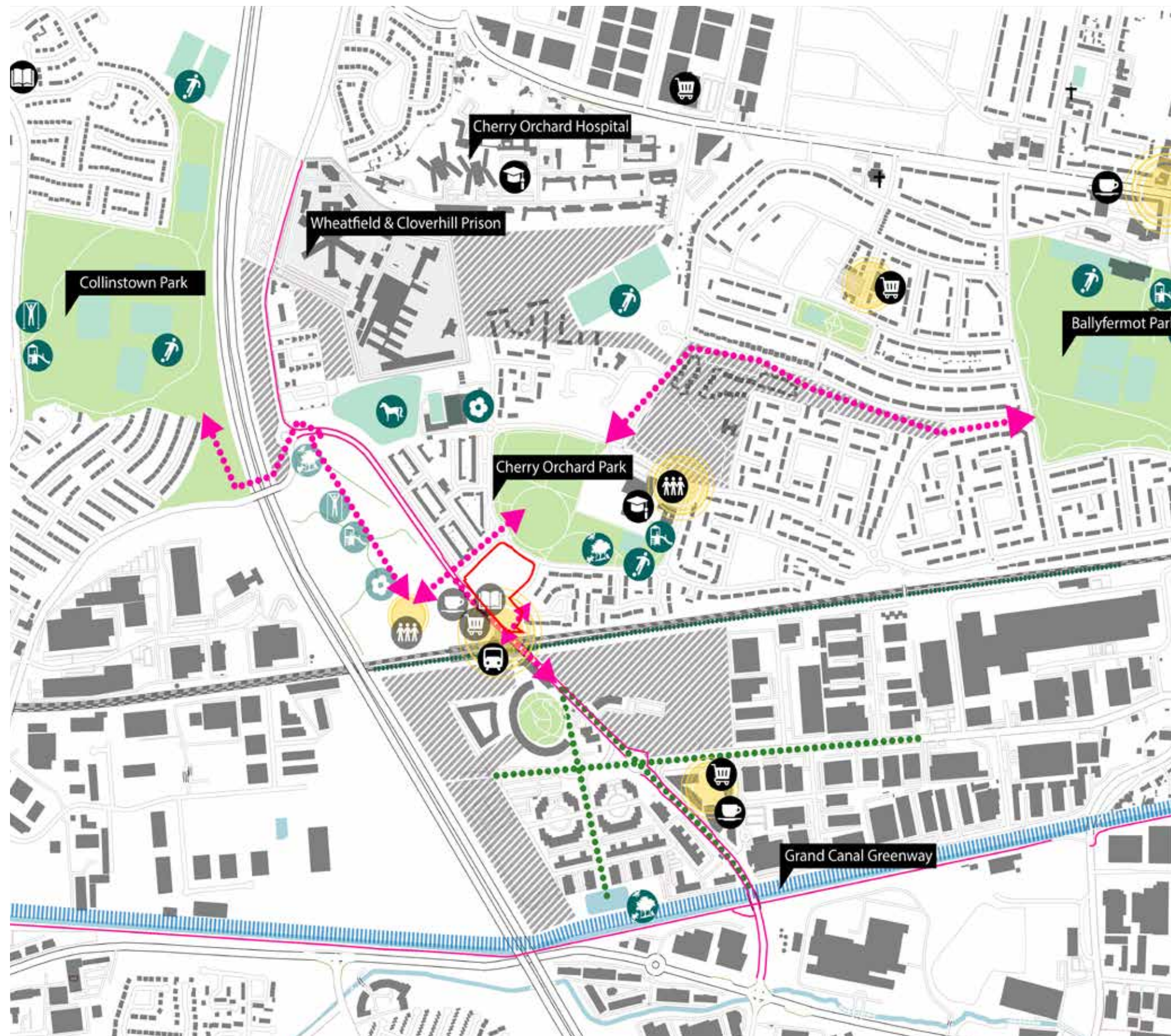


Cherry Orchard Point - Phase 3

LANDSCAPE PLANNING REPORT, September 2026

1.1. Analysis of existing context

ENVIRONS - AMENITY

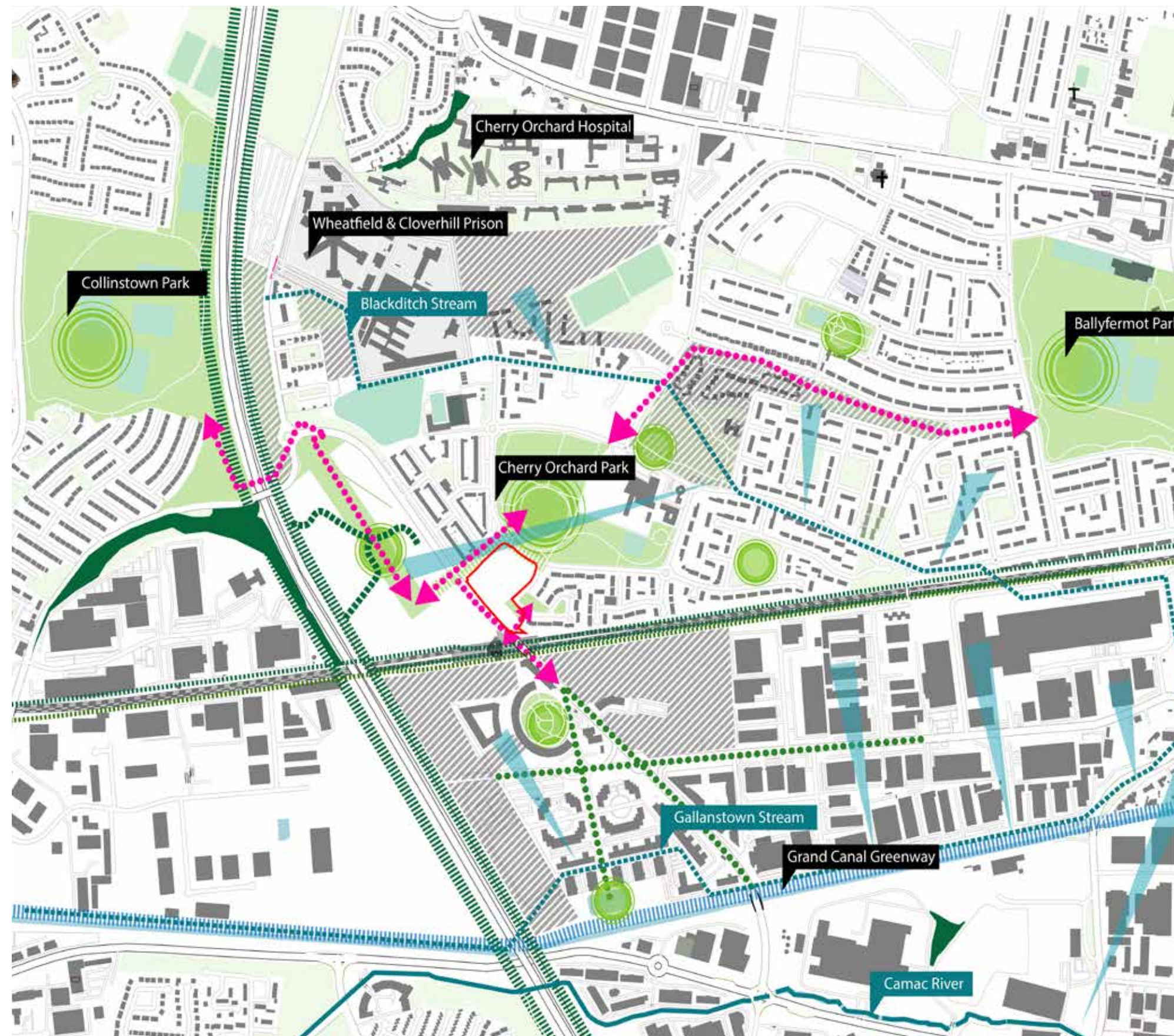


Cherry Orchard Point site is located between the M50 and Park West avenue; next to the train station Park West Cherry Orchard which creates a natural central point of Park West-Cherry Orchard with potential for new amenities, including shops, cafés or cultural amenities. The main outdoor recreational amenity is provided by the Cherry Orchard Park located to the east of the site which comprises a playground, sports pitches and which is directly adjacent also to St Ultans School and childcare, the Church of the Most Holy Sacrament and Community centre and Child and family services. Other outdoor amenities include Cherry Orchard Equine centre, and nearby community gardens. Commercial Park West avenue is an important link to the train station from the north but also from the west thanks to the bridge connection across the M50.

New pedestrian and cycle links as outlined by the LAP are to connect the existing and future parks as part of the green infrastructure. Cherry Orchard Point thus becomes an important part of the green infrastructure connecting with Cherry Park further through future green link to Le Fanu Park. The ground floor units facing Park West Avenue and the adjacent public space will aim to urbanise and improve the quality of the public realm on Park West Avenue. A pedestrian link is proposed to link the existing Barnville Park to the train station

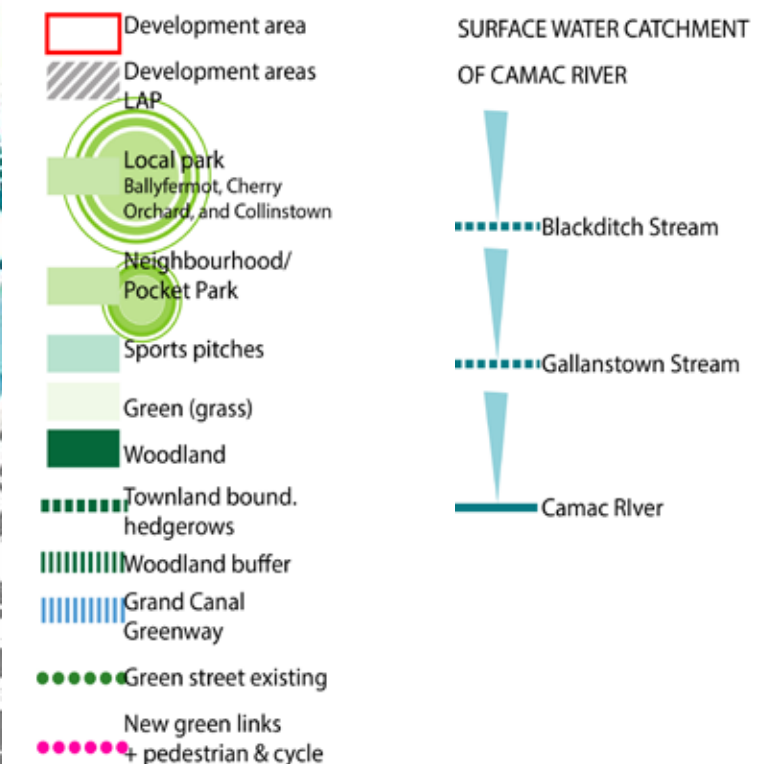
1.1. Analysis of existing context

ENVIRONS - GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



Cherry Orchard Point becomes an important part of the green infrastructure connecting with Cherry Orchard Park and further through future green link to Le Fanu Park. The proposed new pedestrian and cycle link along the northwestern end of the site provides a crucial connection for the green infrastructure, linking the new Cherry Orchard Point park and Park West Avenue with the train station to Cherry Orchard Park and its amenities.

The site lays in the water catchment of the Camac river and nature based sustainable drainage solutions on the site are crucial in order to improve the water quality of the Camac river.



Landscape strategy

CONCEPT

The aim of the landscape design is to contribute to healthy place making - creating a healthy neighbourhood for a healthy community. The design is focused on creating inclusive space that fosters sociability and community involvement, while also fostering a having a particular regard to healthy lifestyle, and nature inclusive design to provide a healthy and biodiverse environment but also create opportunities for nature experience for both residents and visitors, thus having a positive impact on people's psychology, creating opportunities for development of children and young adults and education.

Community and sociability

Positive social relations have without a doubt a strong impact on our psychology. Moreover, studies have shown, that living a social life and being part of a community may have an impact on longevity.

The landscape design is promoting community by creating sociable spaces where people can gather, sit together, and share in activities, opportunities for events, sports etc. both in the public space integrating the already existing local community, as well as in the secured communal open space for the new residents of all the proposed blocks in Phase 3.

Connection with Nature

Connection with nature is central to the landscape design, with biodiversity and nature based solutions, at its core including nature based SUDS measure. The diversity and character of the planting will aim to maximise nature experience and the diversity of amenities in the outdoor space aims to encourage visitors and residents to spend time outdoors. Creating a healthy environment for biodiversity as well as for human experience contributing to improved mental health as well as creating opportunities for children incidental play and development and education.

Healthy Lifestyle

When talking about healthy lifestyle, we focus on two factors - active lifestyle, but also healthy diet.

To promote an active lifestyle, opportunities outdoor activities are proposed, such as play space, fitness equipment, or table tennis. Promoting active travel is also part of an active lifestyle, which is why pedestrians and cyclists are prioritised, and creating green and attractive pedestrian and cycle connections are important.

To promote a healthy diet, edible planting is introduced into the public space and green infrastructure (DCDP Green infrastructure objective GIO28) as extensive edible landscaping. The aim of this is also to create space for education on food and gardening (in communal spaces) and activities related to these for all the members of the community.



Community activities across generations, and social groups



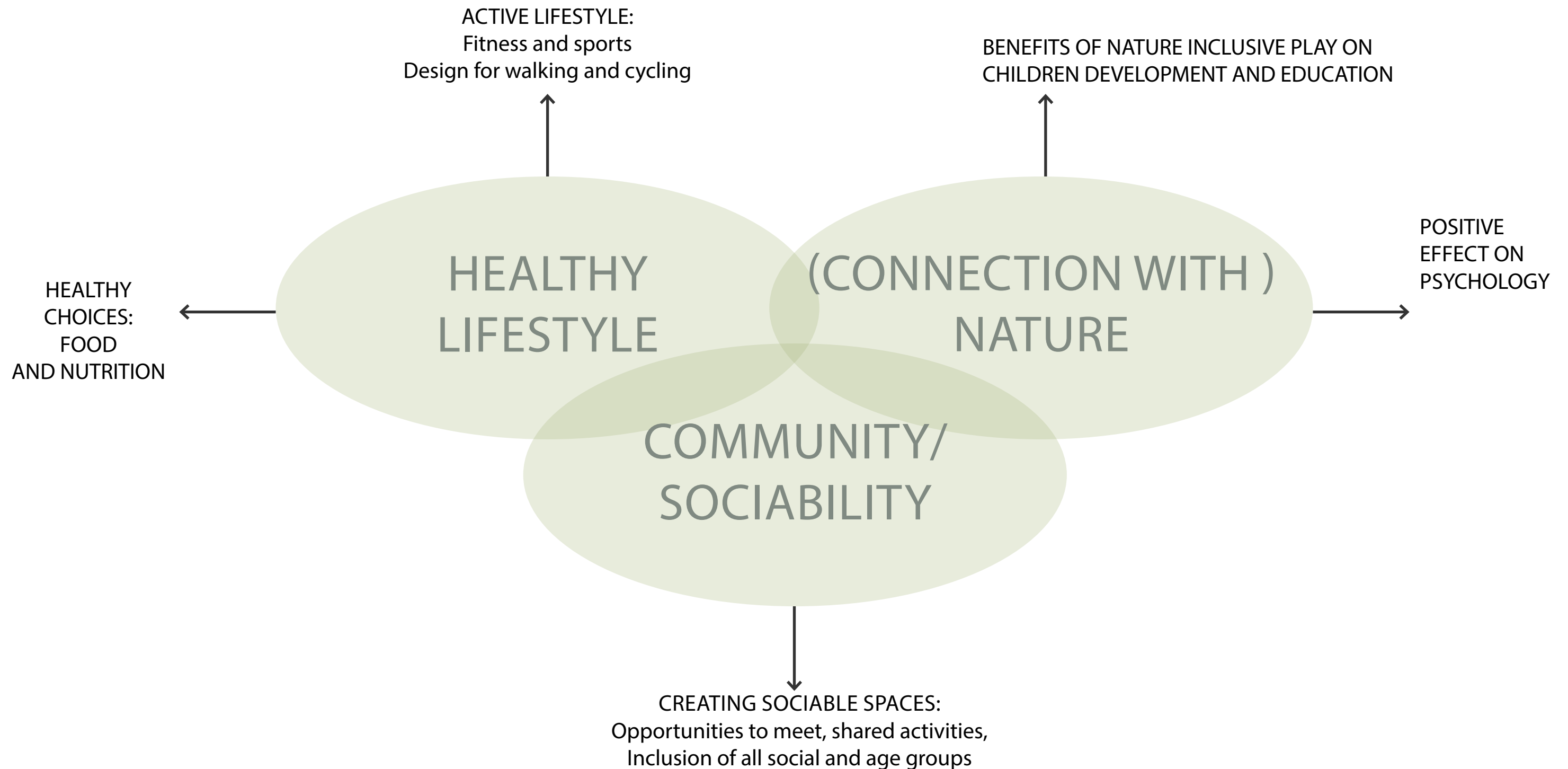
Active lifestyle and inclusivity



Rijnvliet edible neighbourhood in Utrecht, NL, as an example where fruit trees and berry bushes are incorporated into public and communal space planting

Healthy neighbourhood for a healthy community

The aim of the landscape design is to contribute to healthy place making with particular regard to healthy lifestyle, nature inclusive design which has not only positive effect on a healthy biodiverse environment but also on the psychology of the residents and education and development of children and young adults; and with focus on creating a space for a healthy community.



Note: all three areas are inter-related, e.g. community gardens or team sports play a role in both healthy lifestyle and Sociability, or sports in a natural environment benefits on psychology etc.

Green Infrastructure strategy

The urban block layout and landscape design strategy is informed by the Green Infrastructure plan for the site. This identifies the existing and potential local connectivity and places, identifying routes and corridors, civic and green open space. It relates to three interrelated themes:

- Humans (recreation and well-being),
- Nature (habitats and biodiversity) and
- Water (sustainable water management).

These themes are supported by further mapping, including recreation and play, biodiversity (see ecology) and water (see drainage), where each subject is integrated in the landscape design.

Cherry Orchard Point becomes an important part of the green infrastructure connecting with Cherry Park further through future green link to Le Fanu Park. The main green axis is the new pedestrian and cycle link along the Cedar Brook Way.

As the site lays in the water catchment of the Camac river, nature based sustainable drainage solutions on the site are crucial in order to improve the water quality of the Camac river.



Play, biodiversity and water management working together.

Open space strategy

Public Space

The public open space provided under Phase 3 consists of public space to Park West Avenue, green space to the northwest of the site (along Cedar Brook Way) contributing to the Green pedestrian and cycle link to Cherry Orchard Park, and green space to the lower south end of the site contributing to the existing Barnville Park, each of them enhancing existing public spaces. Clearly defined and active edges are crucial for the public space. The amenities in the ground floor facing Park West Avenue can directly spill onto the space and own door entrances are proposed to streets to activate the edges.

The main focus of the public space design is on

- Clear active edges
- Sociability and activation - meeting space, seating, incidental play
- SUDS, perennial planting, and street trees

Communal Space

A secured communal open space is proposed in the courtyard. The aim here is to create a balance between privacy and sociability. Therefore all ground floor patios and apartments would have a privacy planting strip screening them from the communal and public spaces, but direct access from first floor apartments and patios onto the communal space is maximised, creating an active edge to the communal courtyards.

- Balance between privacy and sociability
- Amenity for the neighbours: meeting space, seating, toddler play, gardening opportunities, fitness, fruit trees and other edible planting for people and wildlife

Management of Communal and Public Spaces

The goal of the proposed management of the external communal and public spaces is to engage residents so that a sense of ownership developed, thus generating a cohesive community and sense of place in the scheme, and reducing the problematic issues that can arise. Community participation should be encouraged especially where there is the potential to evolve roles for residents to participate. It is envisaged that as the community develops, residents may take an active role in some operations associated with landscape maintenance. In general, regular and simple operations such as mowing and hedge cutting require little experience, but safety is a concern. Therefore, it would take some training related to H+S to enable any residents to take a role. This is an opportunity for local people to gain experience and upskill. The burgeoning community should be empowered to aim for awards and to enter competitions such as the IPB Pride of Place, Tidy Towns and local initiatives in Dublin City Council. The landscape design sets up a structure that will enable events aligned with national initiatives such as Tree Week, Biodiversity Week and Heritage Week.



Informal toddlers' play and socialising in communal space

Sustainability and Climate Action

The landscape design is informed by Circular economy and Carbon footprint principles, and aims to take into account the following principles:

- Design flexible spaces that can evolve and accommodate different uses
- Promoting active travel and public transport rather than prioritising vehicular travel, providing sufficient bike parking, and prioritising pedestrians and cyclists, creating a walkable design that is safe and pedestrian (and cyclist) friendly - accessibility, active façades, public transport availability, play and fitness amenity
- educational design - engage visitors and create positive memories to foster behavioural change (interaction with woodlands, meadows and grasslands, nature based water management including potentially flooding and rain, food production, active travel and lifestyle, natural materials, absorption of CO2 etc.
- Creating opportunities for growing food and promoting locally grown food as a lifestyle choice through design
- Retaining and reusing soil in place as well as other on site materials - e.g. reusing crushed concrete from site as growing medium when and where possible, as well as using
- Plant selection - aligned with climate and water conditions to minimise maintenance, irrigation etc. see further Planting strategy
- Material selection - spec and sourcing, see further Hardscape strategy
- Explore potential to use renewable energy and energy saving solutions (smart lighting, solar powered lighting etc.) maximising carbon sequestration by
- Maximising tree planting and designing for soil health
- Maximising opportunities for greening structures and incorporating habitats
- Design that promotes shared stewardship - see further open space strategy
- And other nature based solutions supporting ecosystem services

A strong nature based green infrastructure is not only crucial for our physical and mental health, providing a range of opportunities for an active lifestyle and contact with nature, but through nature-based solutions, it can also help slow down climate change as well as help building resilient environments and communities and help resolving climate change issues.

Nature based solutions are at the core of the landscape

proposal with the aim to provide for carbon sequestration, water purification, infiltration, flood protection. The foundation of nature-based solutions is biodiversity as only when ecosystems thrive, can they provide ecosystem services and support people over the long term, which is why the landscape proposal aims to maximise biodiversity as described in previous chapter.

Nature based solutions play an important role in the SuDS measures in the proposal. Raingardens, green roofs, swales and bioretention planting and well as permeable paving and above ground attenuation will play an important role. The aim is also to make the 'path' of the rainwater more visible for educational purposes.

The aim is to maximise tree planting to streets, public space and communal courtyard. The tree planting is not only crucial for biodiversity, rainwater management, reducing air and noise pollution, but also for carbon sequestration.

Where space is limited, vertical surfaces have potential to increase opportunities for greening and biodiversity. Greener façades create heat mitigation, carbon sequestration and habitats, as well as an attractive amenity.



Reuse of crushed concrete as growing medium and playfu elements. Bridgefoot Street park Dublin



Nature and nature based solutions experience and education

Softscape and Hardscape Strategy

SOFTSCAPE STRATEGY

Biodiversity strategy

The aim of the landscape design is to maximise biodiversity by maximising plant and habitat diversity and maximising planting and greening, including vertical greening where possible. This will include the following principle:

- Use of pollinator friendly and nectar rich plants that provides food for insects year round
- Use of trees and shrubs providing food for birds year round
- Use of food producing plants such as fruit and nut trees and shrubs, and herbs, areas of sufficient soil depth in the courtyard to allow for vegetables growing for community garden
- Using evergreen plants to provide winter shelter for insects
- Prioritise planting and grassland and meadow to mown lawns except for amenity lawns
- Minimise use of fertilisers and pesticides in management and maintenance
- Include bird and bat boxes, as well as habitats for insects (gravel or sand surfaces, evergreen plants etc.)
- Maximise surface permeability for water and design nature-based SUDS features
- Consider climbing plants and green roofs where possible
- Design for soil health - minimise fertilizers and pesticides, and promote nutrient cycling - nitrogen fixing plants, appropriate mulching, promote mycorrhiza, maximise water and air permeability

Planting Strategy

As per previous chapters, the aim is to maximise planting and its diversity. The focus is on native planting, but non-native planting is added in order to provide sufficient evergreen plants and pollinator friendly plants for biodiversity as well as year round visual amenity and experience for residents and visitors.

The planting is following sustainability, circular economy and carbon principles, such as:

- Plant selection aligned with climate and water conditions to minimise maintenance, irrigation etc.
- Minimising / excluding irrigation needs by selecting appropriate planting and investigating possibilities for rainwater storage and reuse for irrigation
- Maximising carbon sequestration by maximising tree planting and designing for soil health

Tree Strategy

New tree planting is proposed to streets, community courtyard and the public open space. The proposed tree species will include native trees, pollinator friendly species, fruit and nut bearing species.

Green roofs and vertical greening

Green roofs are proposed to be incorporated. The benefits of intensive vs. extensive green roofs are to be evaluated in terms of water attenuation, structure requirements, maintenance requirements etc.

It is proposed to evaluate where vertical greening can be incorporated to green façades in order to provide vertical habitats.

HARDSCAPE STRATEGY

Materials selection will follow circular economy and carbon objectives and principles, such as:

- Using durable long life cycle materials, and natural untreated materials
- Using preferably low carbon materials, and recycled materials
- Prioritising paving on unbound base course
- Using preferably pre-cast modular demountable elements to in situ features
- Prioritising free standing or under ground flange fixed furniture
- Prioritising locally (Irish) sourced materials



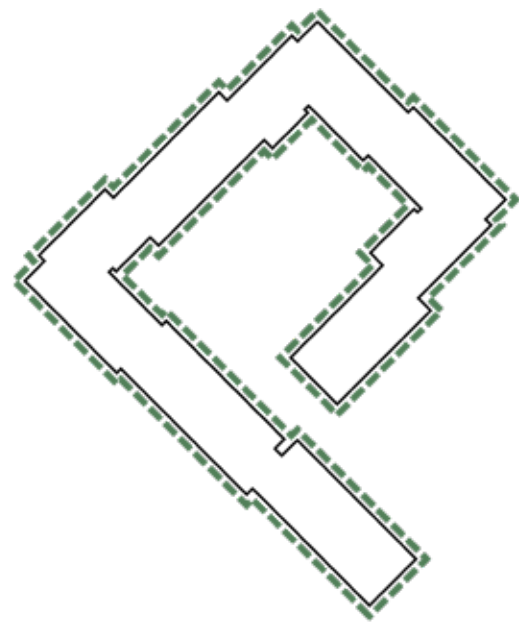
Rain gardens as part of the naturebased SuDS solutions.
Reference: Brannan street, San Francisco



Greening facades with climbing plants.

Landscape Strategic Plan

STARTING POINTS



DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Privacy screening with own door access and direct access to the courtyard

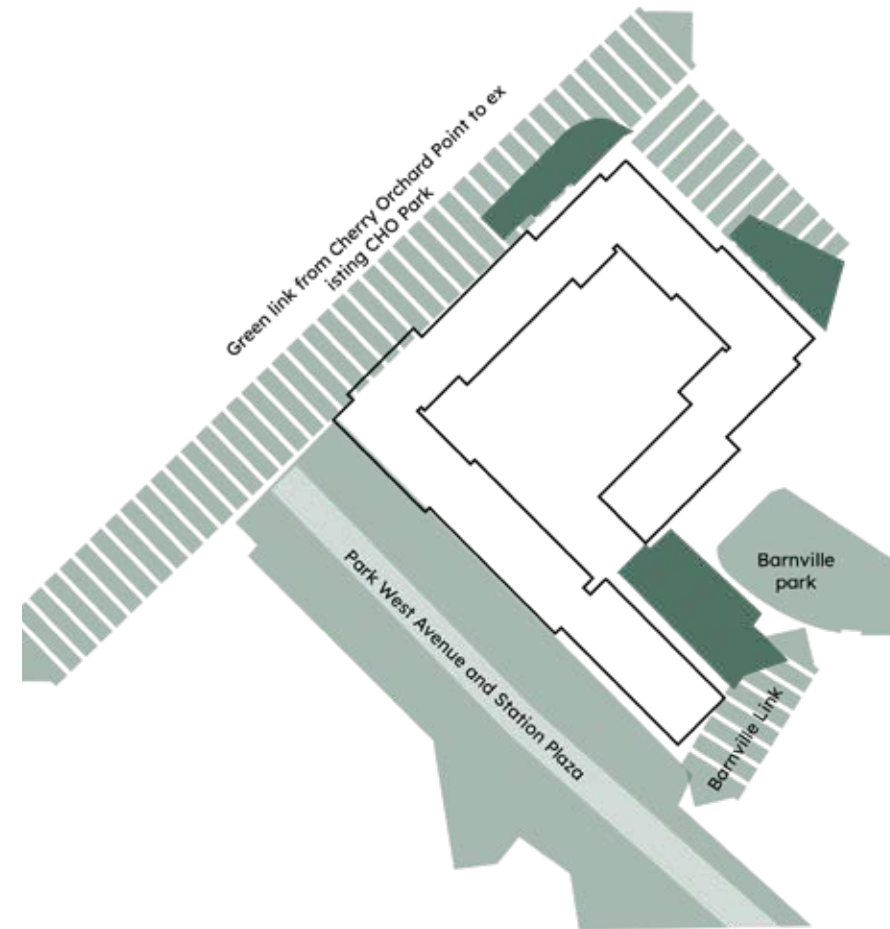
in line with Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines



COMMUNAL SPACE

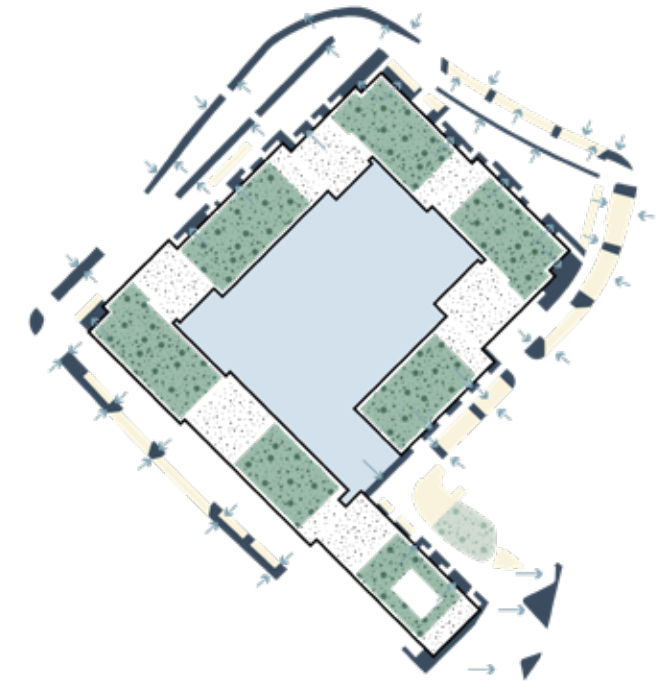
A secured communal courtyard with play provision

in line with Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines



PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

All three POS are not separate new areas but rather contributing to the existing public open space - POS3 to the existing Barnville Park Green, and POS1 and POS2 to the key cycle and pedestrian link and Green axis as identified in the overall GI strategy



SUDS

Integrating nature-based SUDS and permeable paving solutions

Includes bioretention tree pits, raingardens, permeable paving and green roofs.

Please refer to page 16 for more detail.

M + A



Communal Open Space



COMMUNAL OPEN SPACE

A secured communal courtyard on podium level is provided for the new development, accessible directly from apartment blocks as an amenity space for the resident to use and to meet.

The following forms part of the communal courtyard proposal:

- A multifunctional central lawn area for play / picnicking / yoga etc. with sculptural seating
- A play space for younger children of approximately 93 sqm in line with Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines with springers, a crawling pyramid and a see-saw
- A fitness area with callisthenics station and seating
- A seating and gathering space with community garden / sensory herb garden
- Biodiversity shrub planting zone around vents location to compensate for lost willow scrub
- Privacy planting zone to the perimeter to provide privacy screening to private patios i line with Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines
- Outdoor seating area for the Community, Arts and Culture unit

Public Open Space



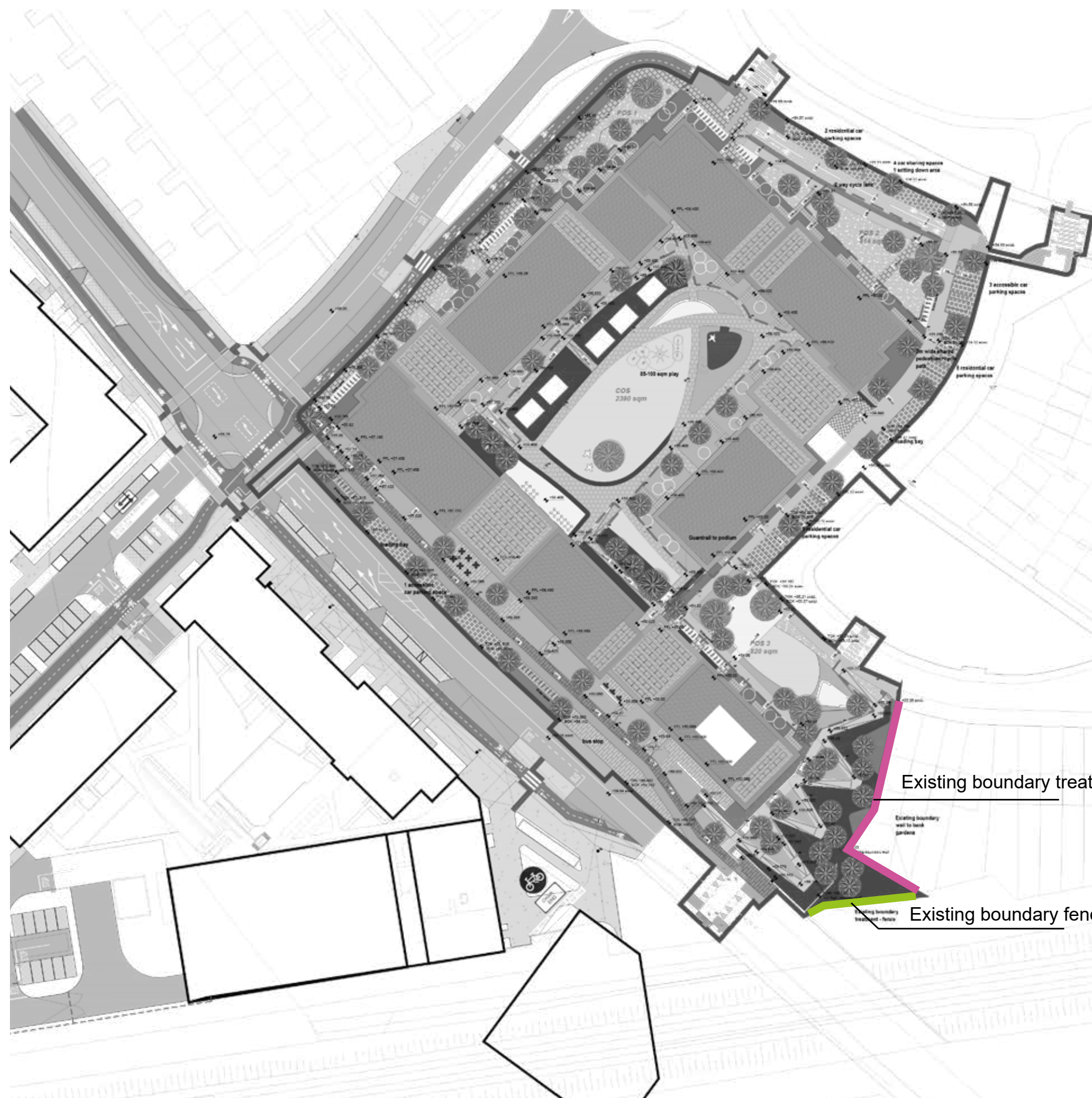
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Public open space consists of

- The streetscape on Park West Avenue which aims to provide not only pedestrian and cycle connectivity, but also contribute to the placemaking of Park West Avenue with a more urban character, with feature paving, significant greening and tree planting and spill out spaces from ground floor units, as well as bus stop and cycle parking
- The Green link linking the rest of Cherry Orchard Point and Park West Avenue to the Cherry Orchard Park. The building was offset from Cedar Brook Way to allow for a generous green pedestrian and cycle link with bioretention planting, wildflowers meadows, tree planting, as well as a wider Public Open Space (POS1) with incidental play, such as stepping stones through the meadow, and small art features, see play equipment on page 24.
- Public open space to Cherry Orchard Green (POS2), similarly to POS1 with incidental play, such as stepping stones through the meadow, and small art features
- Public Open Space 3 contributing to Barnville Park Green with seating and meeting space, amenity lawn as well as fruit tree planting, wildflower meadow and sensory planting
- Barnville Link - gently sloping and stepped connection from Barnville Park directly to the train station and Park West Avenue with biodiversity planting, please refer to page18.
- Additional streetscape to Barnville Park with bioretention tree pits, and wildflower meadow planting

All three Public Open Spaces, that form part of the POS calculation (POS1, POS2 and POS3, refer to architects report) are not separate new areas but rather contributing to the existing public open space - POS3 to the existing Barnville Park Green, and POS1 and POS2 to the key cycle and pedestrian link and Green axis as identified in the overall GI strategy.

Boundary treatment



BOUNDARY TREATMENT

The private patios have railing around and all of the private ground floor patios and apartments have a buffer of privacy screening planting of as per Apartment Guidelines and an additional knee rail.

The communal courtyard is an enclosed courtyard on a podium level over a undercroft car parking and is accessible through all of the buildings stair cores on the ground floor level along Park West avenue (Blocks A, B, and C), and from the first floor in the other blocks. The courtyard is almost entirely enclosed by the building except for a gap in the south corner, where a railing is proposed.

The public open space is open and accessible, without boundary treatment with the exception at the south corner, where the Barnville link is adjoining to the existing private back gardens and to the rails. The existing boundary treatment is retained in these locations - a boundary wall to the back gardens and a steel fence to the railway.

Existing boundary treatment wall to private back gardens

Existing boundary wall to back gardens

Existing boundary fence to rail

Boundary treatment

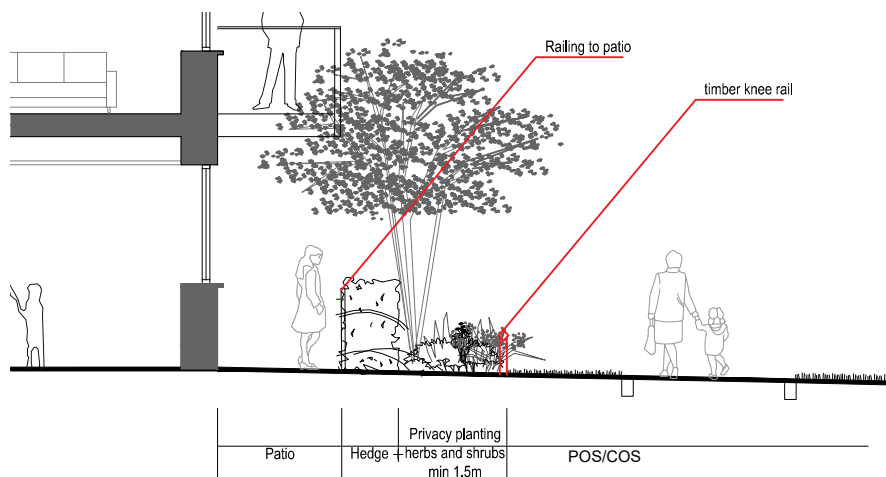


DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Privacy screening in line with Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines to both Communal and Public Open space.

Precedent pictures.

EXISTING BOUNDARY TREATMENT TO EXISTING PRIVATE BACK GARDENS AND RAIL



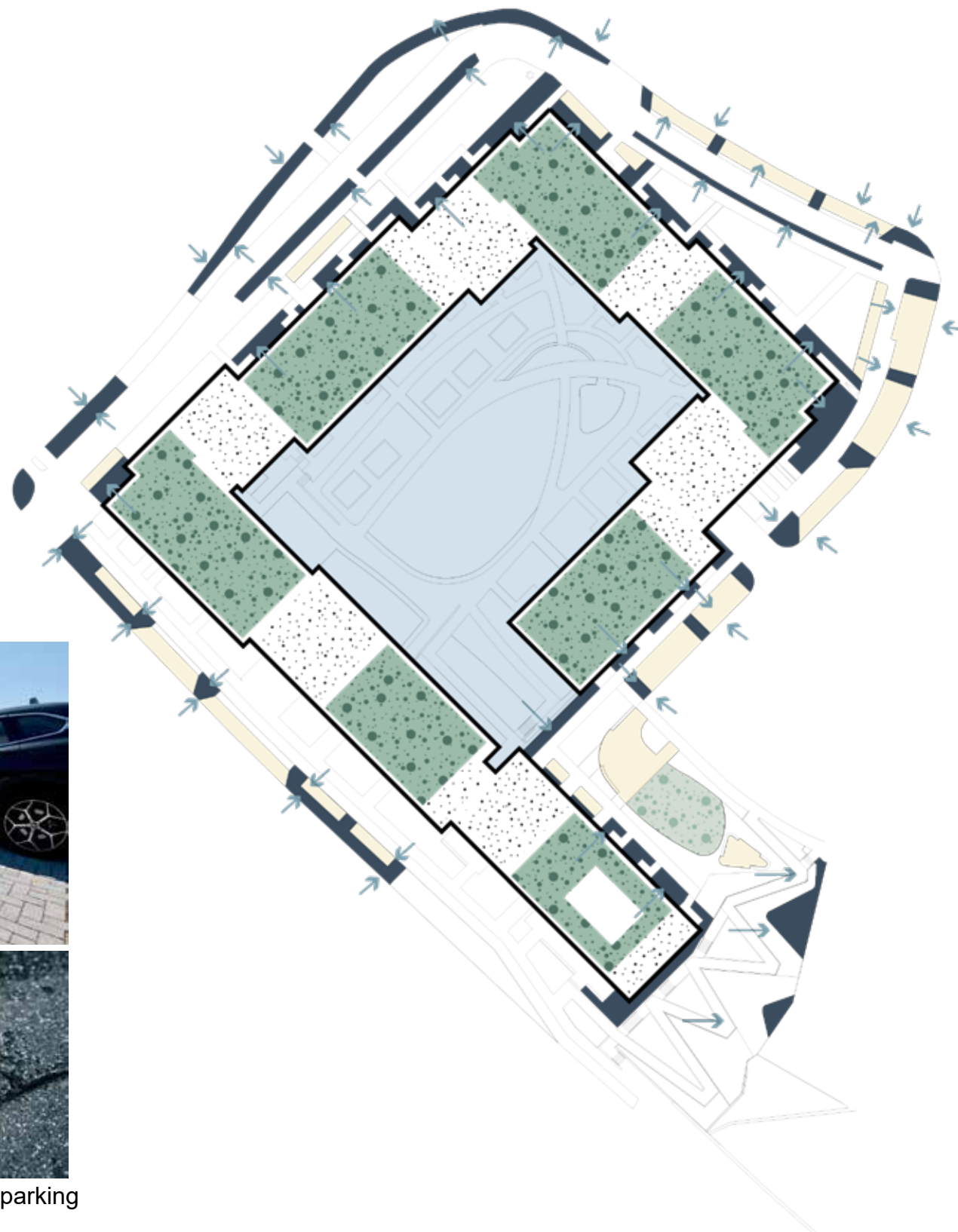
ENCLOSED COMMUNAL COURTYARD

The communal courtyard is almost entirely enclosed by the building, except for a gap in the south corner where a railing is proposed to match the enclosed courtyards in Cherry Orchard Point Phases 1 and 2.

SUDS

Integrating nature-based SUDS and permeable paving solutions

Includes bioretention tree pits, raingardens, permeable paving and green roofs



Permeable paving for car and cycle parking



Raingardens to building perimeter, and as privacy planting strip



Bioretention tree pits

- Raingardens (privacy planting)
- Bioretention tree pits
- Communal courtyard on podium - on drainage board
- Permeable paving
- Shallow detention basin
- Blue Roofs
- Green-Blue Roofs

Barnville Link

1:400 @ A3



- Removed car parking to provide space for a landscaped gently sloping route, providing more space for biodiversity and minimising the use of retaining walls
- Stepped route alternative provided (for some users with limited mobility, taking the stepped route might be easier, it also offers an alternative path which may make the route safer)
- A privacy planting strip between the proposed building and stepped path is proposed following Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines. A 1.8m deep planting strip is proposed to the building edge and further privacy is achieved through partial elevation of the apartment and balcony above the adjoining public path - Balconies facing towards Barnville link are proposed to the first and higher levels of Block A, and are all therefore higher than the proposed public path, achieving better privacy for private balconies, while also overlooking the Barnville link and thus contributing to safety and security.
- Proposal to provide for nature-based SUDS, including raingardens to the perimeter of proposed buildings and at the base of the berm of the sloped path (at the eastern side), as well as a feature cascading water channel to the stepped route
- The proposed vegetation mimics a birch light woodland to provide for biodiversity and visual screening of existing gardens and houses, while providing enough visibility and light for safety with birches high clearstem birches planted to the middle of the link and lower branching birches to the eastern edge. Birch planting further into Barnville Park Green for continuity.
- A gabion retaining wall is proposed to the south-eastern end of the link with possibility to accommodate insect hotel /shelter for biodiversity

Barnville Link - Atmosphere

Light birch woodland with extensive native undergrowth



Light birch woodland provides for biodiversity and visual screening of existing gardens and houses, while providing enough visibility and light for safety with birches high clearstem birches planted to the middle of the link and lower branching birches to the eastern edge. Reference picture: Chaumont sur Loire International garden festival 2020.

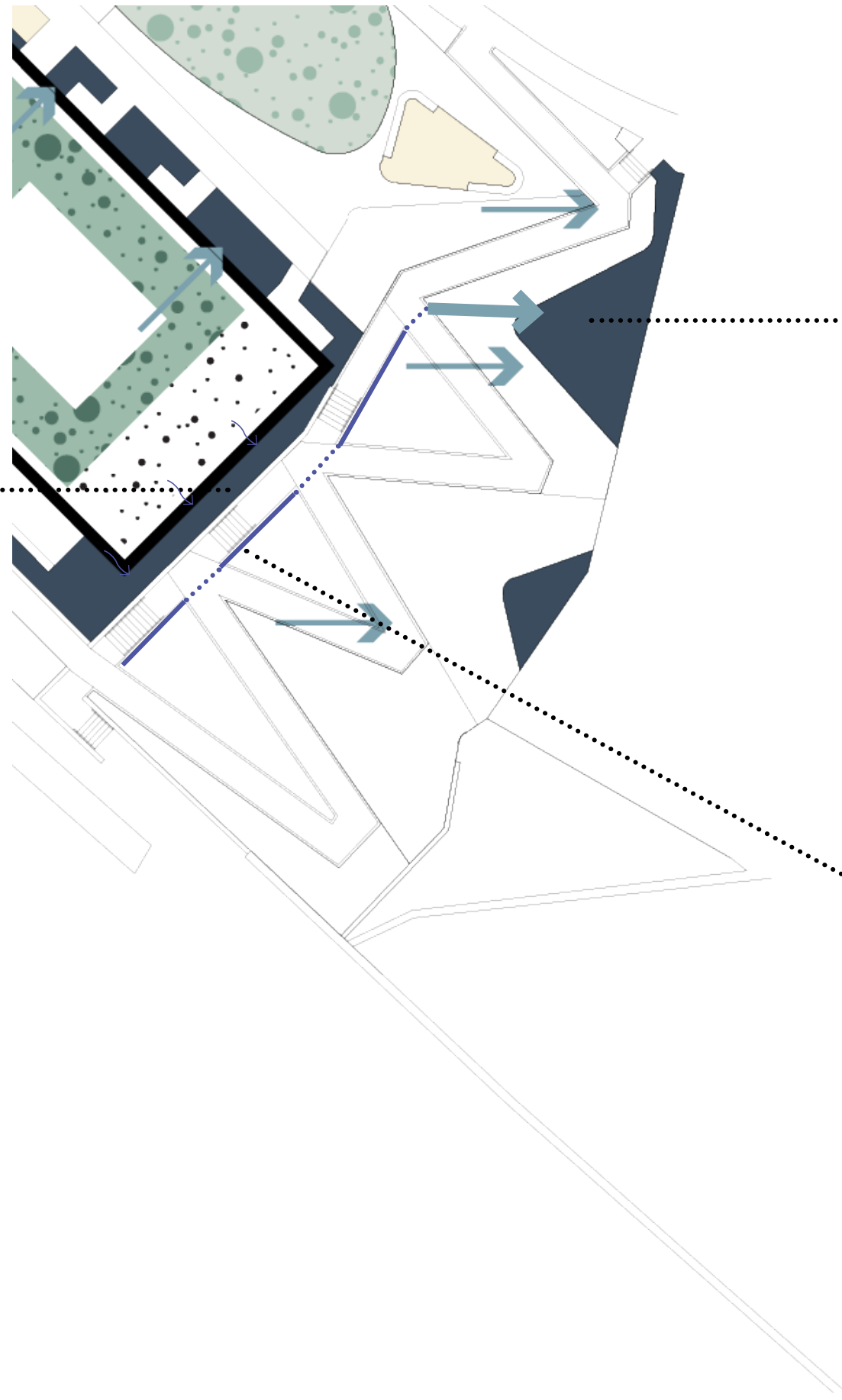


Native low maintenance groundcover planting with evergreen greater wood-rush and ferns and spring aspect with bluebells and primroses

Barnville Link - SUDS

Telling the story of the water

Raingarden to building perimeter taking up surplus rainwater from green roof, overflow to water channel along steps



Raingarden at the base of berm for surface water from sloped berm and overflow from water channel



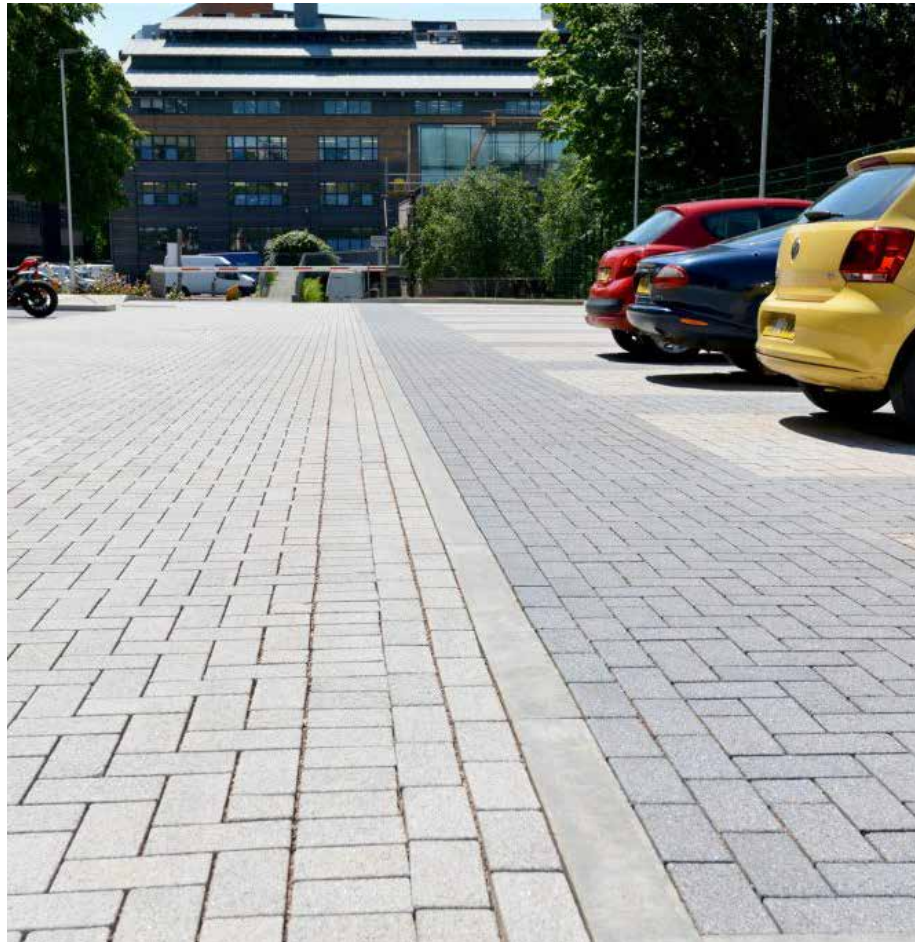
Water channel feature to steps



Materials

Surfacing

The selection of materials is determined by several factors, so as well as complying with appropriate BS and EN standards, the selection of families of materials and furniture will give visual cohesion as well as ease in the repair and replacement of elements that become damaged. In a new-build situation, the textures and colours are selected to give visual and sensory interest to the scheme, as well as creating a new sense of place and identity.



Permeable pre-cast concrete paving with granite finish for courtyard and for parking bays with pre-cast concrete kerb with granite finish.
Permeable paving chosen to benefit sustainable drainage in line with Dublin City Development plan and national guidelines.
Mid grey colour for parking bays, and silver colour to courtyard.

Impermeable pre-cast concrete paving with granite finish is proposed to the Green Link footpath linking Cherry Orchard Point Park with Cherry Orchard Park.



Feature PC concrete paving to Park West avenue colour: mid grey and silver.



Permeable pre-cast concrete textured tiles for ground floor patios with double row of PC concrete setts as edging detail. Permeable paving chosen to benefit sustainable drainage in line with Dublin City Development plan and national guidelines.

Materials

Surfacing



Compacted gravel path for gathering spaces and cycle parking.



Resin bonded recycled rubber mulch safety surfacing



Buff coloured permeable tarmac to Barnville Link.

Equipment

Furniture



Playful sculptural concrete seats



Age friendly seats with armrests and backrests

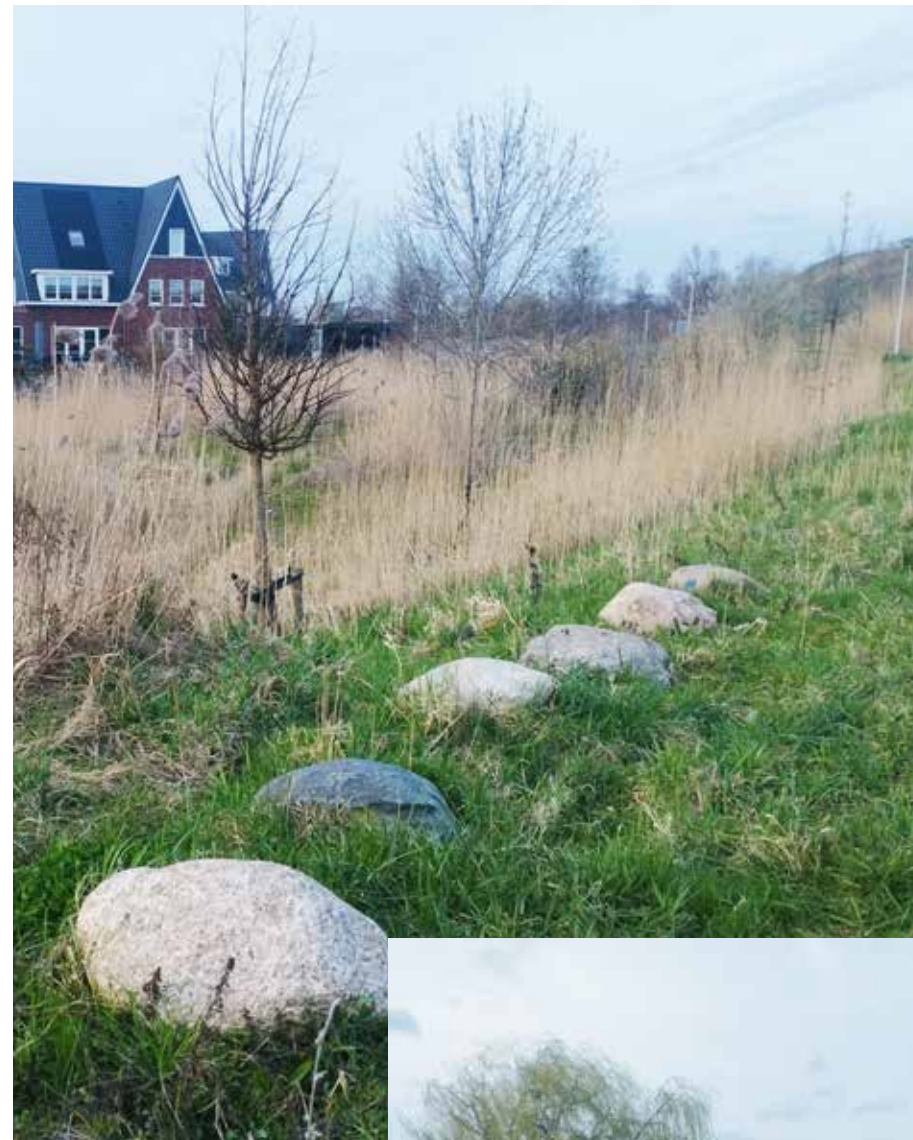


Stainless steel bollards and removable bollards

Play and fitness equipment



A play space of approximately 95 sqm is provided for younger children in the communal courtyard.



Additionally, incidental playful stepping stones and timber art sculptures are proposed to be located along the Green Link.



A small area of callisthenics fitness equipment is proposed to the communal courtyard.

Planting strategy

Plant lists

The focus of the planting is on amenity and biodiversity. Native species are supplemented with fruit bearing shrubs and trees, herbs and edibles as well as pollinator friendly plants and evergreen plants to ensure visual amenity throughout the year as well as food for pollinators and birds, and habitats.

STREET TREES AND TREES TO PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

A combination of native street tree planting suitable for bioretention planting strip and pollinator friendly tree planting to hard surfacing has been selected. Fruiting trees are proposed to public open spaces adjacent to the Barnville park.

Alder	Alnus glutinosa
Birch	Betula pubescens
Pin oak	Quercus palustris
Oak	Quercus robur
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia
Crab apple	Malus tschonoskii
Wild cherry	Prunus avium
Walnut tree	Juglans nigra
Mulberry	Morus nigra
Apple tree	Malus sp., mix of Irish varieties
Plums and damsons	Prunus domestica, mix of Irish varieties

TREE PLANTING TO COURTYARD

Smaller multistem berry bearing and flowering trees are proposed to the courtyard.

Serviceberry	Amelanchier alnifolia
Cornelian cherry	Cornus mas
Kousa dogwood	Cornus kousa
Hawthorn	Crataegus pinnatifida
Mulberry	Morus nigra

Native shrub planting is proposed to replace the willow scrub to be removed on the site.



Natural swale planting, reference: Quirijn park, Tilburg

NATIVE SHRUB PLANTING TO BARNVILLE LINK

Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna 20%
Hazel	Corylus avellana 20%
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa 10%
Purple willow	Salix purpurea 'Nana' 10%
Ered willow	Salix aurita 20%
Elder	Sambucus nigra 10%
Guelder rose	Viburnum opulus 10%

NATIVE SHRUB PLANTING TO COURTYARD

Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna 'Compacta' 35%
Guelder rose	Viburnum opulus 'Compactum' 35%
Purple willow	Salix purpurea 'Nana' 30%

NATIVE WILDFLOWER MEADOW SEED MIX

from Irish provenance, mixed with grass seed
Species: Annual Mayweed, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Black Meddick, Bladder Campion, Bluebell, Burdock, Cat's Ear, Common Sorrel, Corn Marigold, Corn Poppy, Corn Spurry, Corncockle, Cornflower, Cowslip, Devil's-bit Scabious, Eyebright, Field Scabious, Flag Iris, Fleabane, Foxglove, Garlic Hedge Mustard, Hemp Agrimony, Hoary Plantain, Kidney Vetch, Ladies Ann Lace, Lady's Bedstraw, Common Centaury, Lesser Knapweed, Musk Mallow, Marjoram, Meadow Buttercup, Meadowsweet, Mullein, Ox-Eye Daisy, Pineapple Mayweed, Purple Loosestrife, Ragged Robin, Red Bartsia, Red Campion, Red Clover, Ribwort Plantain, Rough Hawksbit, Selfheal, Shepherd's Purse, Smooth Hawksbit, St. Johnswort, Teasel, Vetch Common, Weld, White Campion, Wild Angelica, Wild Carrot, Wild Valerian, Woundwort, Yarrow, Yellow Agrimony, Yellow Rattle

RAINGARDENS - NATIVE PLANTING

Creeping Jenny*	Lysimachia nummularia
Cuckoo flower	Cardamine pratensis
Devil's bit scabious	Succisa pratensis
Hemp agrimony*	Eupatorium cnabinum
Large sedge	Carex pendula
Marsh marigold*	Caltha palustris
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria
Oxeye Daisy*	Leucanthemum vulgare
Purple loosestrife*	Lythrum salicaria



Native wildflower meadow, illustrative picture



Fruit bearing shrubs and trees are incorporated in the planting

Ragged robin*	Silene flos-cuculi
Red campion	Silene dioica
Sneezewort*	Achillea ptarmica
Soft rush	Juncus effusus
Square-stalked St John's wort	Hypericum tetrapterum
Tufted hair grass	Deschampsia caespitosa
Water avens*	Geum rivale
Water mint*	Mentha aquatica
Yellow iris*	Iris pseudacorus

ADDITIONAL BULB PLANTING GRASS AREAS

Early crocus	Crocus tommasianus
Snowdrop*	Galanthus nivalis, native
Daffodils	Narcissus 'February Gold'

EDIBLE HEDGING TO COURTYARDS

Mix of more classic berry bearing deciduous shrubs with evergreen edible berry bearing shrubs for increased privacy screening.

Currants *	Ribes rubrum, ribes nigrum
Bay laurel	Laurus nobilis, evergreen
Checkerberry	Gaultheria shallon, evergreen

EDIBLE PERENNIAL PLANTING TO COURTYARD

Anise hyssop*	Agastache officinalis
Bellflowers*	Campanula, native, semi-evergreen
Cardoon*	Cynara cardunculus
Chamomile	Chamaemelum nobile, native
Chives*	Allium schoenoprasum
Fennel*	Foeniculum vulgare
Forget-me-not*	Myosotis sylvatica
Great yellow gentian	Getiana lutea
Hyssop*	Hyssopus officinalis, evergreen
Lavander*	Lavandula angustifolia, evergreen
Lemon balm	Melissa officinalis
Lemon verbena	Aloysia citriodora
Mint*	Mentha piperita
Musk mallow	Malva moschata, native
Oregano*	Origanum vulgare, native
Oregon grape*	Mahonia aquifolium
Purple coneflower*	Echinacea purpurea
Roses*	Rosa villosa, Rosa rugosa 'Blanc Double de
Coubert'	
Rosemary*	Rosmarinus officinalis, evergreen
Sage*	Salvia officinalis, evergreen
Saffron*	Crocus sativus, bulbs
St John's wort	Hypericum perforatum, native
Valerian	Valeriana officinalis, native
Vervain	Verbena officinalis, native
Viola - mix	Viola, evergreen



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