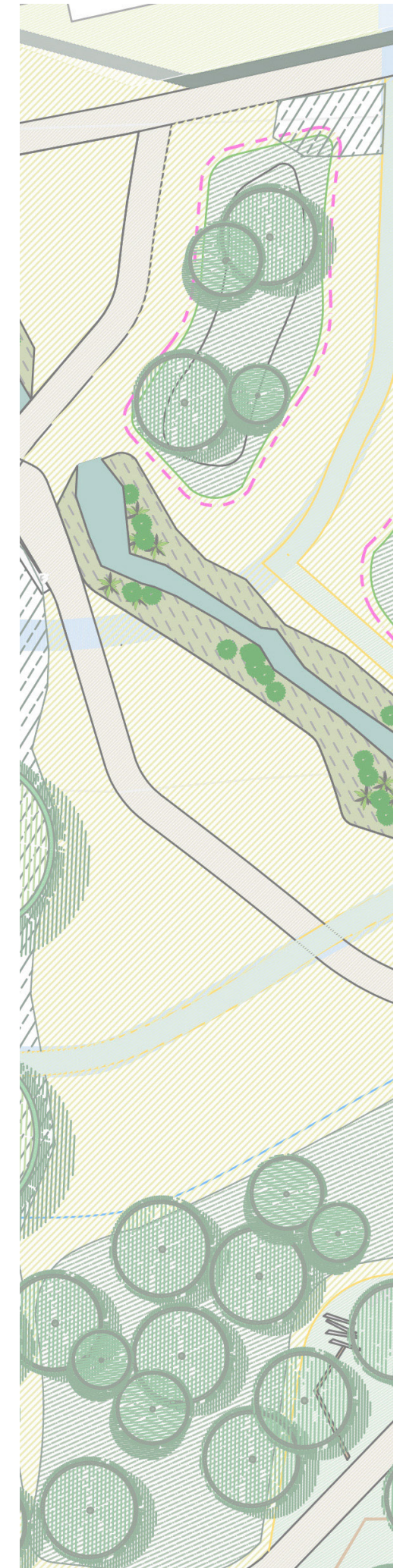


Proposed Residential Development
COOLAGAD, GREYSTONES, CO. WICKLOW
FOR CAIRN HOMES PROPERTIES LTD.

PLANNING SUBMISSION

Landscape Report

14th March 2022



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Landscape Report

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Kevin Fitzpatrick Landscape Architecture Ltd. has been commissioned by Cairn Homes Properties Ltd. to provide landscape architectural consultancy in relation to a planning application for the proposed residential development at Coolagad, Greystones, Co. Wicklow. This report should be read in conjunction with the following drawings:

- 0402-101 – Landscape Masterplan
- 0402-102 – Landscape Masterplan – Detail Area 1
- 0402-103 – Landscape Masterplan – Detail Area 2
- 0402-104 – Landscape Masterplan – Detail Area 3
- 0402-105 – Landscape Masterplan – Detail Area 4
- 0402-106 – Landscape Masterplan – Detail Area 5
- 0402-107 – Landscape Sections 1
- 0402-108 – Landscape Sections 2
- 0402-109 – Landscape Sections 3
- 0402-110 – Boundary Treatments Plan North
- 0402-111 – Boundary Treatments Plan South

1.0 Existing Landscape

1.1 Overview

The site is located on the north western edge of Greystones, Co. Wicklow. The site is in a large irregular form, defined primarily by field boundary hedgerows, stream, marsh area and surrounding roads and residential developments. The northern boundary is formed by a field boundary hedgerow beyond which lies similar pasture fields with occasional residences. It is bounded to the west primarily by a hedgerow beyond which there are several pasture fields rising to the Kindlestown Woods. To the south of the site is a hedgerow and a small pit that appears to be an old gravel pit or quarry, which makes up about a small section of the boundary. A short distance from the southern boundary hedgerow lies the Seagreen residential develop which is currently under construction and nearing completion. The eastern boundary on the southern section of the site is formed by rear gardens of the houses on Waverley Avenue. There is no boundary hedgerow or vegetation on the boundary with Waverley. Most of the remainder of the eastern boundary is formed by the hedgerows on the perimeter of Greystones Educate Together School, Temple Carrig School and the laneway and gardens of the two residences in this area. The northeastern boundary of the site is the R761 road beyond which is Redford Cemetery and the Seaview Housing Development.

In the wider landscape, the lands are situated on the northwestern edge of the town of Greystones. The coast and the cliff walk is situated 600m to the east of the lands between which lies several residential developments. To the north the land is primarily rural between Templecarrig and Bray. The lands to the west are primarily agricultural with several wooded areas, namely Kilndlestown Wood, Glen of the Downs, and Downs hill.

Across the site the levels fall in various stages, the highest point on site is at approximately +92 m in the south-west corner of the site along the boundary hedgerow. The levels fall at a steep and mostly consistent gradient towards the east. In the northern section of the site the ground level is steep in parts but the fall is less than in the southern section. The ground level is less steep in the vicinity of the marshy area in the northeast of the site. The flattest land is found in the very east of the lands near the public road where the ground level is at +40m. The ground levels change by approximately 47m from the highest to the lowest point.

1.2 Landscape Character

The lands have been in agricultural use and consist of field patterns and sizes typically common in the wider landscape. The character is that of a traditional agricultural and tillage landscape with traditional hedgerow field boundaries. The area to the North of the site contains a small marsh area and surrounding wetland vegetation. A stream runs through the site originating at a spring just west of the perimeter and running through the centre of the lands in a west to east direction towards the coast. The stream has a small verge of native hedgerow vegetation and some trees on both sides.

Native hedgerows within and around the site vary considerably in quality. Most of the hedgerows would be considered of high landscape value as they are both historical landscape elements and an integral part of existing green infrastructure links. The higher quality hedgerows are in the centre of the site adjacent to the stream. The hedgerows on the southern part of the site are good boundary hedges however they contain very few trees.

The aesthetic quality of the existing stream, native hedgerows, trees, marsh area and the steep ground levels are the most important components in defining the landscape character of the site. Other than these elements, the general character of the landscape would be considered that of a traditional agricultural landscape mixed with adjoining developing residential use. In a wider context, the Glen of the Downs and coastal areas would be of a high value landscape character.



Fig. 1) Laneway with hedgrows in centre of the site



Fig. 2) View from higher levels over the hedgerow and stream towards the sea.

1.3 Existing Trees and Vegetation -

The trees and hedgerows on the subject lands have been surveyed by a qualified arborist (Arborist Associates Ltd). In general the trees and vegetation are of a mixed quality in terms of their amenity value, health and vigour. Most of the trees of high value are situated along the southern boundary and in a large copse to the south of the summer house. Each tree is assessed as to their quality and assigned a grading. The grading categories as defined in the Arborists report are listed as follows:

Category U - Those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. These would be seen as trees that have little or no potential either due to their physiological and/or structural condition and their removal would be seen necessary either now or in the short-term as the most appropriate management option. Due to the condition of these trees, they should not be considered a constraint on the design layout of the proposed development of this site area.

Category A - Trees of high quality/value with a minimum of 40 year life expectancy. These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the long-term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

Category B - Trees of moderate quality/value with a minimum of 20 years life expectancy. These would be seen as trees that have the potential to contribute to the tree cover of these grounds for the medium term and consists of trees of all age classes from semi-mature to mature.

Category C - Trees of low quality/value with a minimum of 10 years life expectancy. These trees would be seen as having the potential to provide tree cover for the short to medium term. As part of the future management, most of these would probably be removed for one reason or another. This category consists of trees of all age classes from young to mature. These trees should not been seen as a considerable constraint on the development of these lands, but should be considered for retention where viable.

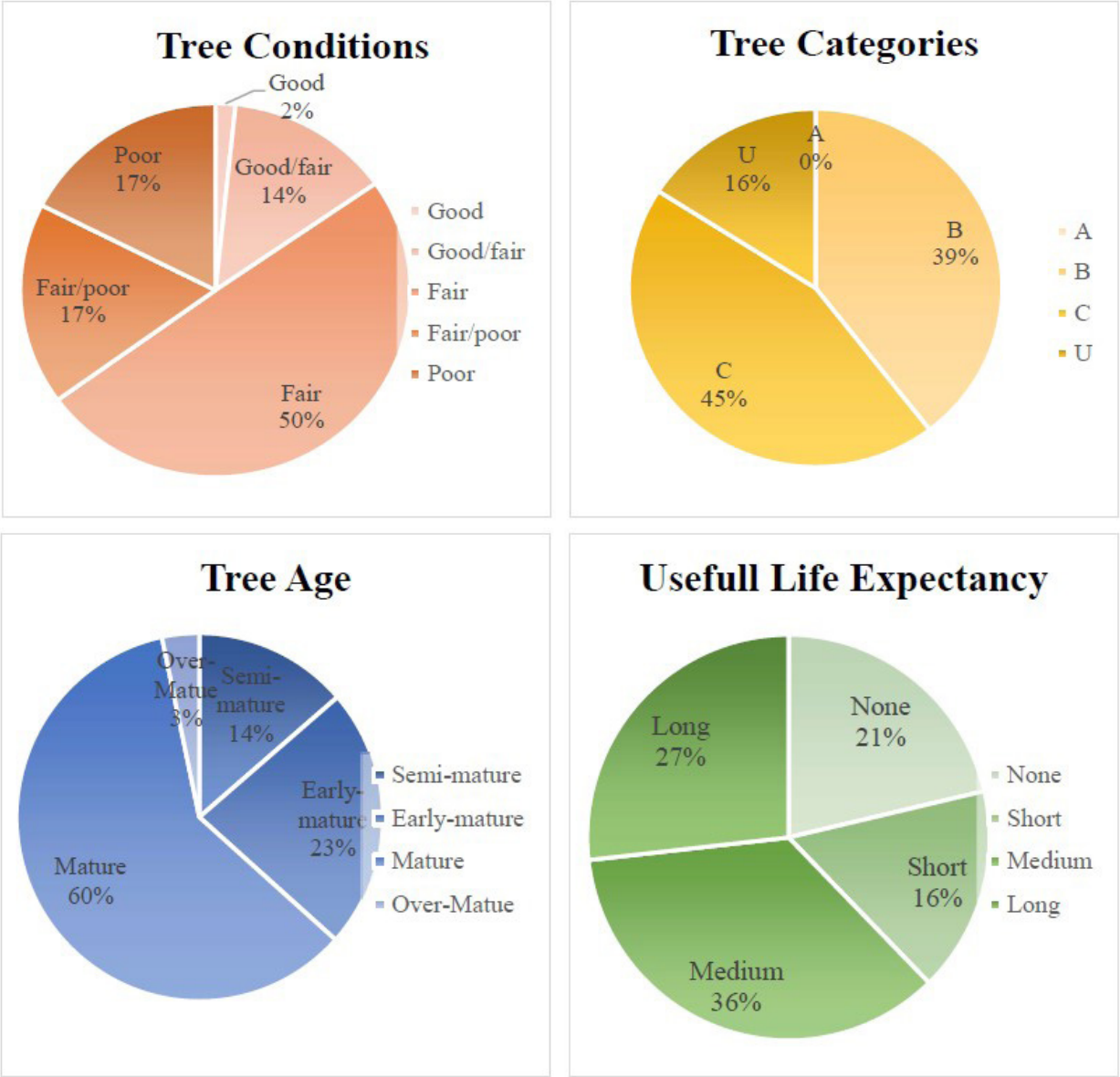


Fig. 3) Exerpt from the Arboricultural Report by The Tree File Ltd

As detailed in the Arboricultural Report by The Tree File Ltd, the majority of the trees (66%) are classed as good to fair in condition. However a considerable portion of the trees (34%) are classed as poor or fair to poor. Only a very small portion (3%) are considered over mature however due to the high proportion of category U trees it is notable that 37% of the trees on site are assessed to only have a short life expectancy or none at all. The other notable finding of the Arboricultural report is that a large proportion of the trees 39% are classed as category B , trees of moderate value.

2.0 Landscape Strategy

2.1 General Aims

The character of the landscape proposed is one of parkland, native woodlands, native hedgerows, large trees, copses of native trees, wetlands, formal clipped hedges, and meadow areas. The landscape strategy aims to integrate the proposed residential development with the existing landscape and create a network of attractive and useable open spaces while contributing to local biodiversity. The public green areas are designed as landscape spaces that offer the opportunity for meeting, walking, interaction with nature and formal and informal play. The protection and enhancement of existing landscape features, notably large trees, the stream, wetland marsh and native hedgerows is an important aspect of the overall strategy, providing a structure for circulation and the connection of proposed open spaces, while continuing to develop green infrastructure links in the area. The long-term development and maintenance of the landscape is an integral part of the design strategy.

The landscape is divided into several open space and transitional areas, each with a different character and range of uses. The largest area is the Active Open Space which measures 3.05 hectares. This is designed as a public park with playing fields, games court, playgrounds, cycleways, seating spaces and a wetland habitat. The central open space is created around the stream and primarily focused on protection of the existing vegetation and underground archaeology and creation of new native habitats. Linear parkland is to be provided on most perimeters of the site providing a range of habitats and spatial uses. Further to this green infrastructure links are provided throughout the site, linking the various landscape spaces, and creating ecological corridors linking to other landscape elements outside of the site boundary. Connectivity is central to the design strategy.



Fig. 4) Landscape Masterplan

2.2 Spatial Uses

The overall landscape strategy is to provide usable public open space for future residents. A series of open spaces and parkland are connected by linear green links which are based on existing landscape features. These existing features form part of the existing green infrastructure links within the site and surrounding area. The open spaces are distributed throughout the site and each space is easily accessible from the surrounding residences. In the primary open spaces, the levels have been carefully considered to accommodate a large flat area for passive recreation, formal and informal play and ball games. Overlooking each of the lawn and play spaces, a seating space is located including benches, ornamental planting, flowering trees and feature paving.

The desire lines through the landscape spaces are reflected in the path layout and will integrate with the general street layout to provide a high level of pedestrian permeability. The pedestrian circulation network is designed to accommodate movement through the space at a gradient of less than 1:20 where this is achievable. The layout of the paths and planting allows smaller areas of lawn suitable for passive uses by smaller children and other alternative uses to the large kickabout space. Pedestrian permeability throughout the site and to adjoining sites has been provided linking with the existing and future proposed footpath network and passive surveillance has been considered throughout all the open spaces.



Fig. 5) Landscape Typologies

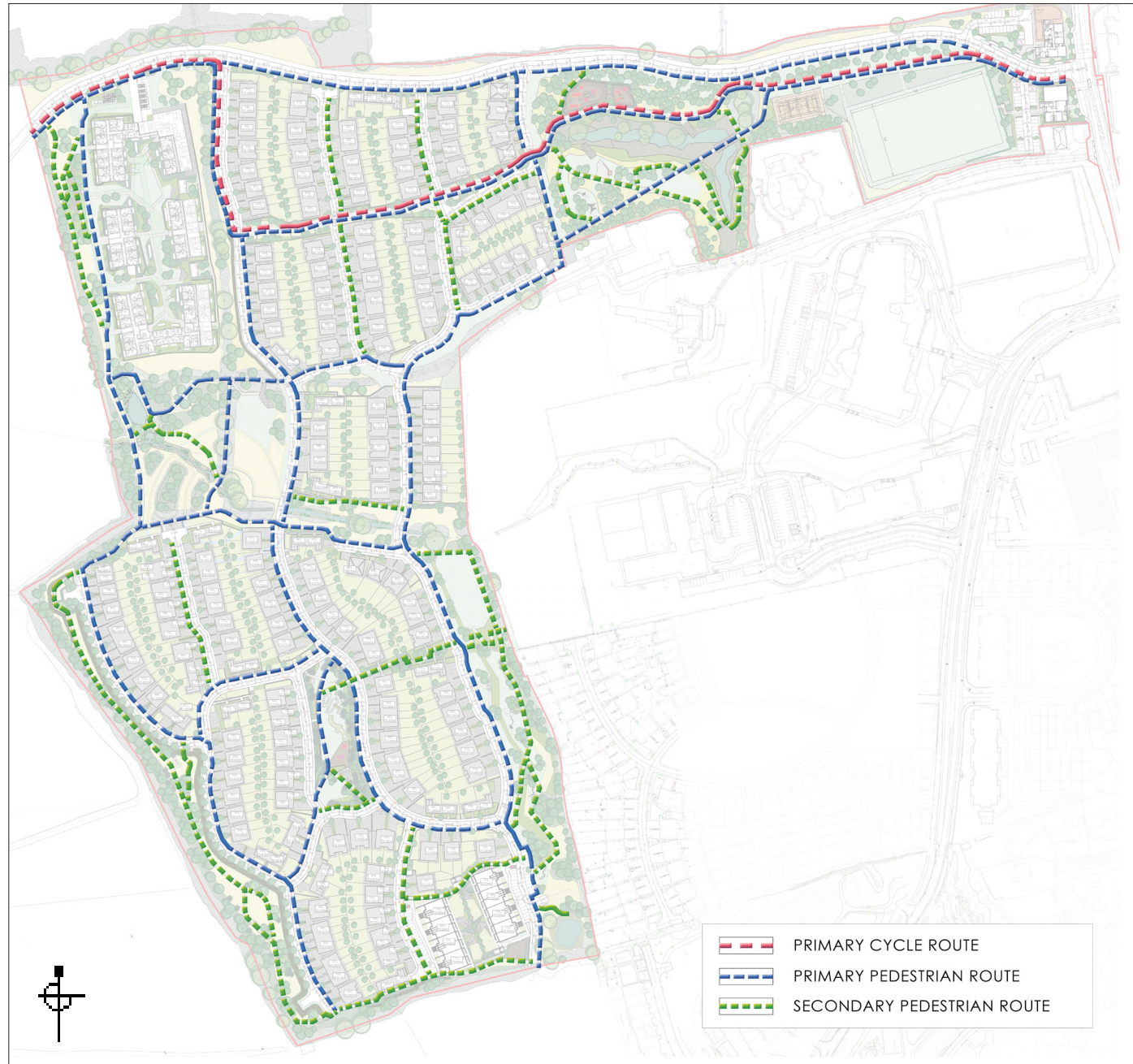


Fig. 3) Main Circulation Routes

2.3. The Park



Fig. 7) Parkland Space

This is the largest of the open spaces and comprises a series of sub-spaces providing a range of amenity uses for the residents of the proposed development and the surrounding community.

A central element within the space is the active uses provided for within the park. At the lower levels on the eastern edge the levels have been manipulated to provide a flat playing field. The area is suitable for a range of sports activities, group training and ball sports. The playing field is not marked out to any specific sporting code and instead is a flexible space suitable for a range of activities. The playing field has a direct link to the changing rooms within the community building and the car park. The levels have been carefully considered to provide the maximum area for the playing field while reflecting the constraints of the existing hedgerows and trees, the proposed road, and a universal access point.

Embankments created by the change in levels will be planted with native woodland planting to add to the general habitat creation objectives of the scheme. A multi-use games court (MUGA) is provided in the center of the scheme and this can also be accessed from the universally accessible pathway. Within the western side of the park a large play area is provided with an area focused on toddler play and a section for older children. Age-appropriate play equipment, safety surfacing and seating will be included in the play area. Other natural and informal play activities are included in the southwest path of the park. These play elements are distributed through the space integrated into the general landscape design.

The central feature of the western side of the park is the native wetland habitat. The existing wetland marsh, that has in the past been partially filled in will be expanded into a larger feature.

The marsh is to be retained in part and remodelled in part to create a naturalised pond and wetland that acts as a large attractive feature and focal point within the landscape. The wetland will be designed to accommodate a gradual embankment allowing native flora and fauna habitats to be established. This wetland will improve the local habitat diversity and create a very attractive landscape feature. The main landscape scheme engages with the wetland by perimeter paths, a footbridge and three seating spaces protruding into the wetland edge.

A range of habitats will be created within the park, building upon the existing hedgerow and wetland marsh area. The hedgerow on the southern perimeter will be maintained and expanded with additional woodland with a dense understory. Copses of native trees will be distributed through the area with meadow or mown grass understory. A belt of high canopy woodland is proposed as a buffer between the parks areas and the access road. This type of woodland will permit light to penetrate allowing visual links and a grassland meadow to establish. The expanded and improved wetland march and pond is a high value biodiversity habitat and will be complemented by the woodland, scrub and meadow habitats that are to surround it.



Fig. 8) Parkland precedent reference, Glenheron, Greystones by Cairn Homes

2.4 The Stream

The spatial design of this space is focused on two of the existing landscape features and a historical feature. The stream runs across this space from west to east and crosses an existing laneway that was used by previous landowners when farming the land. The Stream has retained a narrow corridor of hedgerow vegetation and the occasional tree. The stream will be retained on it's current course and all areas of suitable vegetation retained and protected. The corridor of the stream will be expanded and some interventions to improve the riparian corridor, such as removal of less desirable species, removal of dense gorse scrub and removal of any debris. A cut off ditch is proposed on the western boundary of this space and this will be planted with native hedgerow species to create a bioswale. This swale will discharge into a new pond and native wetland that will act as a detention basin. This in turn will discharge into a smaller pond before entering the stream at a low rate. All these features expand the stream habitat and contribute to the local biodiversity value of the area. A seating space is created at the point where the ponds discharge to take advantage of these elements as attractive landscape features.

The laneway and the hedgerows and trees on each side will be incorporated into the landscape scheme. The lane will form part of the circulation network and the existing stream crossing will be utilised. Additional woodland and hedgerow habitats are proposed to link the existing hedgerows with those in the wider landscape. The majority of the below ground archaeological feature will be retained in this space. The lines of the historic enclosure will be marked on the surface by mown grass paths through the meadow. Woodland planting within the archaeological feature is to be located on mounds with root protection to control any root damage to the underlying archaeology. This approach has been agreed in discussions with the National Monuments Service and the Consultant Archaeologist.

In the eastern side of the space, the levels have been carefully considered to accommodate a flat area of lawn for passive recreation, formal and informal play and ball games. Overlooking the lawn, a seating space is located including benches, ornamental planting, flowering trees and

feature paving. Further up the hill towards the pond a large woodland area is proposed with a path winding through it. A clearing is proposed in the middle of this new woodland where some natural play features are located



Fig. 9) The Stream Open Space

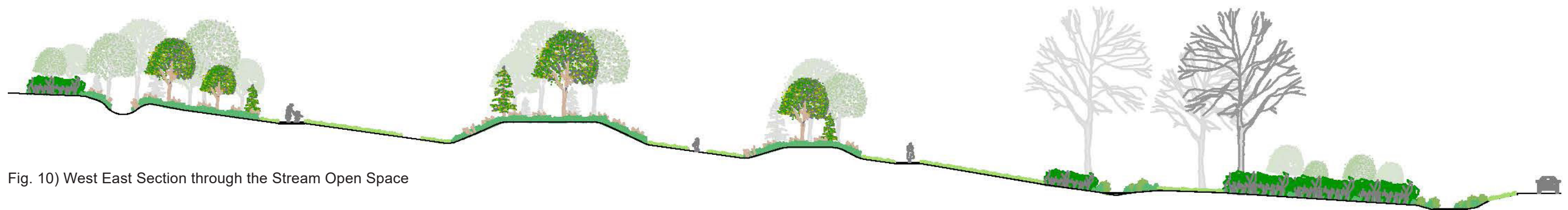


Fig. 10) West East Section through the Stream Open Space

2.5 The Courtyard

The landscape between the buildings is characterised by very dense planting creating partial screens and buffers to the private terrace spaces. A series of sub spaces are created within this area for seating and gathering. The main organizing element in these spaces are the planters and mounds that can accommodate groups of small trees. The mounds with copses of trees perform the spatial role as focal feature and central spatial elements around which the circulation, uses and spatial hierarchy is arranged. The groups of trees are arranged to provide an almost continual line of trees between the buildings to reduce overlooking and improve the quality of the staying spaces. Planted buffers of low-level ground covered edged by formal hedges are used to create a buffer between the ground floor units and the circulation paths. The fire tender access route is incorporated into the landscape scheme using a combination of the footpaths and reinforced grass overrun. The access route will be visually integrated into the landscape scheme.

Play areas are provided to the west of the apartment blocks and this is linked directly to the buildings and courtyard by direct routes. The lower section of the playground can be accessed by a universally accessible path. To the east of the apartment block the levels have been considered in great detail to ensure that the hedgerow can be retained therefore assisting the integration of the built development with the landscape. An access path is provided between the hedgerow and the building and a large terrace at the northeastern corner. A combination of soil nailing and green retaining structures are proposed to manage the level changes and ensure the existing hedgerow can be retained.



Fig. 11) Courtyard precedent reference, Marianella, Dublin by Cairn Homes



Fig. 12) Courtyard precedent reference, Donnybrook Gardens, Dublin by Cairn Homes



Fig. 13) The Courtyard

2.6 Linear Park Areas

The scheme includes significant areas of public open space along the full western boundary and the eastern boundary of the southern section of site. This linear parkland retains and enhances the existing hedgerow where it exists and creates new perimeter hedgerow where there is none at present.

The section of linear parkland on the northwest edge of the site links the stream area open space to the courtyard gardens at the apartments. A new hedgerow, incorporating a swale, is to be created that will link the existing and proposed green infrastructure around the stream to the ecological corridors to the north. The hedgerow is complemented by copses of native trees and native grassland meadow. A continuous pedestrian path is proposed and playgrounds are integrated into this space.

The section of linear parkland on the southwest edge of the site links the stream area open space to green infrastructure in the southern section of the site and to within the wider landscape. In this area a combination of soil nailing and green wall engineering is proposed to retain as much of the native ground levels as possible while accommodating the level changes required for the construction of the housing and roads. The hedgerow on the western perimeter will be maintained and expanded with additional woodland with a dense understory. The cut off ditch will be incorporated into the new belt of woodland as a bio swale further enhancing the biodiversity value of this landscape. A pedestrian route is to be provided through this space with seating areas located to take advantage of the expansive views offered towards the coast. The path is integrated into the main pedestrian network at three locations.

On the south east side the linear park is wider than in other parts and accommodates a range of sub spaces and uses. The levels have been manipulated to create a series of flat areas that can accommodate natural play elements, an informal kickabout space, seating spaces and an accessible route through the space. Where there is an existing hedgerow this is to be retained and strengthened with additional hedgerow planting. Along the boundary with the Waverley Avenue a new native hedgerow is proposed along the perimeter. The old quarry pit in the south east corner is to be retained and transformed into a pond and native wetland that will act as a stormwater detention basin. A number of woodland blocks, copses of native trees and meadow area will also add to the amenity and biodiversity value of this area. A provision is to be provided for a future pedestrian link from this space to lands to the east



Fig. 14) Distribution of linear park spaces

2.7 The Pines

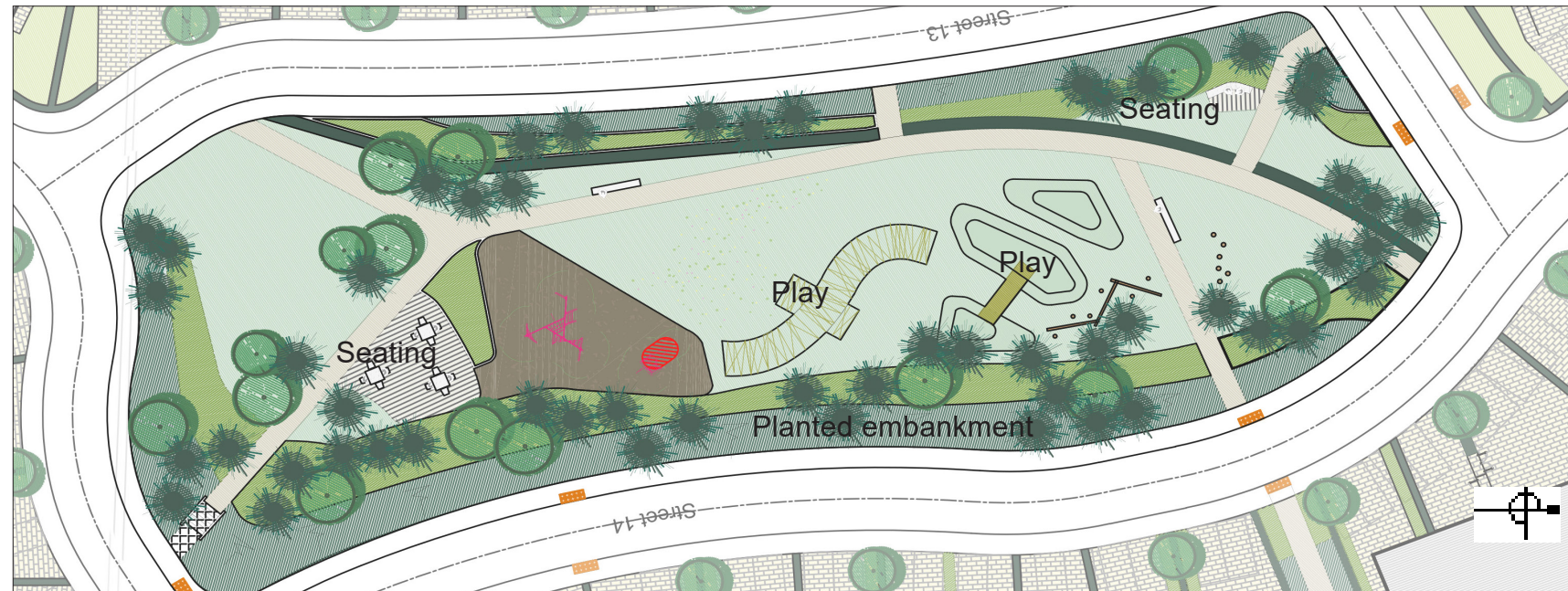


Fig. 15) The Pines Open Space

This central open space has been designed as an active landscape area with the aim of strengthening local biodiversity while offering a range of uses to residents of the local area. Central to this open space is a flat mown grass area to act as a informal formal and informal play space with mounds, tunnels and other play elements. A formal play area is also proposed that will provide for toddler play and includes a play surface and seating. A large seating area is located adjacent to the play area. A second smaller seating space is to be created in the north west corner at a raised level overlooking the open

space. Along the northern edge of the kickabout space a series of small, secluded spaces are created offering seating. Circulation is provided through the space linking to the wider path networks and creating links through this central space. The open space is spatially defined by copses of native pine trees, often found in the local landscape, that will give this space a specific character and identity. Expansive views of the sea are offered from this elevated location. The seating areas have been located to take advantage of these views.



Fig. 16) Open Space precedent reference, Elsmore, Kildare by Cairn Homes



2.8 Vegetated Stabilised Slopes

Throughout the scheme there are a number of situations where retaining structures are used to maximise the potential landscape amenity or ensure retention of existing levels to aid tree and hedgerow retention. Where this is required the levels will be retained using vegetated stabilised slopes. This is to be achieved by soil nailing into existing soil or using a green mesh system for built up soil levels.

This surface layer on both systems will be native meadow grass thus visually integrating the slopes into the landscape while contributing to the local biodiversity



Fig. 16) Vegetated stabilised slope precedent reference, Glenheron, Greystones by Cairn Homes

2.9 Green Infrastructure and Enhancement of Existing Landscape

The enhancement and strengthening of existing landscape features throughout the site is a fundamental aspect of the overall landscape approach. The green infrastructure strategy serves to link and integrate all of the spaces within the site together using existing and new landscape elements, while also contributing to green infrastructure in a wider context by creating opportunities to connect to green infrastructure beyond the site boundary.

The main method used to enhance green infrastructure links is the retention and strengthening of existing hedgerows and woodland areas. Existing hedgerows provide the opportunity to create green routes through the site, which serve both a recreational and ecological function. Hedgerows increase local biodiversity and create habitats, thus becoming biodiversity corridors which link to other green infrastructure features in the surrounding areas. In addition to this, retaining hedgerows and ditches also allows the prospect of implementing a SuDS network through the site which can integrate into the circulation routes and become a part of the wider green infrastructure strategy.

The stream and associated vegetation is also of high priority. Similar to the treatment of the existing hedgerows, this linear space will become an integral linking feature in the wider green infrastructure strategy. The existing riparian corridor will be enhanced and significantly widened to form the focus on one of the main spaces. The existing wetland marsh will also be increased in size and enhanced to create an important wetland habitat of significant biodiversity value. The stream and wetland form the basis for a SuDS system, with all proposed channels eventually running into the stream. This is expanded upon with ditches and swales that will be created as bioswales adding to the green infrastructure network.

The proposed woodlands, hedgerows, wetland, copses, meadows and stream will create a high level of habitat complexity. This will create a strong ecological network that will contribute greatly to local biodiversity within the site and the wider landscape.



Wetland habitat



Copses of native trees with meadow



Stream with riparian edge



Dense woodland with understory



Hedgerows



Wildflower Meadow

Fig. 17) Example of habitats to be enhanced and created within the scheme

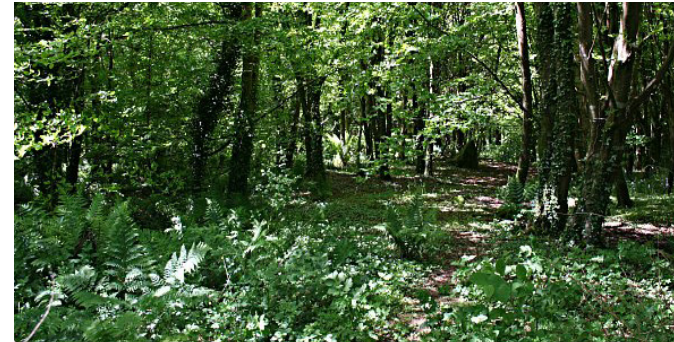
2.10 Biodiversity Actions

Throughout the design process all opportunities to improve the biodiversity within the scheme have been incorporated into the proposal. As well as retaining and protecting as many of the valuable trees as possible many positive proposals are included in the scheme aimed at enhancing the biodiversity of the site.

Biodiversity Actions:

- Maintaining existing native groundcover under trees and supplement with bulbs and wildflower seeding
- Restoration of the pond habitat using native aquatics and marginal aquatics. The existing pond sediments will be retained and reinstated.
- Pollinator friendly perennials, wild grass strips and flowering shrubs are used throughout the scheme.
- Logs from felled trees and tree works are to be repurposed as bug hotels, small mammal habitats and for fungi and lichen growth.
- Native tree and shrub planting are proposed as infill to the woodland edge and throughout the landscape.
- Bird boxes and bat boxes are proposed for installation on the existing large trees.
- Green roofs are proposed to the apartment buildings with a pollinator friendly mix of grasses and sedums

Native groundcover under trees



Pollinator friendly wild grass strips



Native pond habitat



Pollinator friendly shrubs and groundcovers



Log pile habitats, bird and bat boxes



Pollinator friendly bulbs through lawn



Pollinator friendly green roofs



Pollinator friendly, native trees



2.11 Planting Strategy

The plant species are chosen to respect and enhance the local environment while providing suitable vegetation that is harmonious with a residential area and will be successful through all stages of its maturity. Therefore, the planting palette has a limited number of species chosen for their appropriateness and with a preference for native planting where possible.

Large native Oaks and native Pines are the dominant tree species proposed throughout the main open space areas and will be complimented by, Alder, Birch, Wild Cherry and Rowan trees.. When the trees mature, they will have a very strong visual impact and will define the character of the development as the existing trees go into decline. Trees have specifically located outside of proposed attenuation areas to avoid any interference with future services.The street trees are chosen due to their more compact habit. These species are appropriate for the scale of the spaces in which they are to be used and are of a variety that will complement other native trees. Each street is to be planted using a single variety of tree and hedge giving a specific landscape character to each part of the development.

The existing trees that are retained within the scheme are to be enhanced and strengthened by additional planting of native tree planting. Throughout the public open spaces, a mix of broadleaf deciduous trees will be planted that will increase the woodland cover while facilitating safe use of the spaces. Formal evergreen hedges are used throughout the development to define spaces and create boundaries. These hedges will complement the estate landscape character of the site. Evergreen shrub mixes are also used as robust structural planting to define the streetscape and spatial uses. Ornamental and groundcover planting will be used to frame seating areas and cover the existing embankments in the open spaces, which will increase the aesthetic qualities of the space. Some more ornamental trees will be utilized for their visual quality and to provide interest around the seating areas.

The main structure planting around the site will be native hedgerow shrubs and tree-planting, along with dense woodland and understory planting to create visual screening and improve biodiversity. Native plants such as Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Hazel and Holly are all used in the hedgerow mix and tree-planting in the hedgerows consists of Common Birch, Native Oak, Scots Pine, Wild Cherry and Common Alder. Particular attention was given to introducing certain pollinator species to various plant mixes in woodland and hedgerow areas as outlined and in referral to the ‘**Councils: actions to help pollinators; All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025’**

Planting List:

<p>Tree Planting To be planted as 12-14cm g, 14-16cm g and 16-18cm g To be of the following species:</p> <p><i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Alder) <i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch) <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn) <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (Crab Apple) <i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry) <i>Prunus padus</i> (Bird Cherry) <i>Quercus robur</i> (Oak) <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (Rowan)</p> <p>Medium Sized Street Tree Planting To be planted as 12-14cm g To be of the following species:</p> <p><i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Autumn Blaze' (Freeman Maple) <i>Alnus spaethii</i> (Spaeth Alder) <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Frans Fontaine' (Hornbeam) <i>Malus trilobata</i> (Wild Apple) <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer' (Ornamental Pear) <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> 'Sheerwater Seedling' (Rowan) <i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire' (Lime)</p> <p>Coniferous Tree Planting <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)</p> <p>Ornamental/Multi-stemmed Tree Planting To be planted as 2.0-3.0m high, umbrella form To be of the following species:</p> <p><i>Amelanchier lamarkii</i> (Snowy Mespilus) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel) <i>Prunus avium</i> 'Plena' (Wild Cherry) <i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kanzan' (Kanzan Cherry) <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer' (Ornamental Pear)</p> <p>Hedge Planting To be planted at 900-1200mm high To be of the following species:</p> <p><i>Carpinus betulus</i> (Hornbeam) <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech) <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> (Privet) <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portugese Laurel)</p>	<p>Groundcover and Grass Planting <i>To be selected from following:</i></p> <p><i>Groundcovers planted at 5 per m2 in single species groups. Herbaceous plants to be planted throughout in groups of 3, 5 and 7.</i></p> <p>Groundcover + Grasses <i>Carex testacea</i> <i>Hedera helix</i> 'Hibernica' (Ivy) <i>Lavandula stoechas</i> (Lavender) <i>Libertia formosa</i> <i>Lonicera pileata</i> (Honeysuckle) <i>Lonicera nitida</i> 'Maigreen' (Honeysuckle) <i>Luzula nivea</i> (Snowy Woodrush) <i>Molinia caerulea</i> (Purple Moor Grass) <i>Persicaria affinis</i> 'Superba' <i>Stipa calamagrostis</i> <i>Stipa tenuissima</i> <i>Vinca minor</i>(Periwinkle)</p> <p>Herbaceous Plants <i>Allium</i> spp. <i>Anemone japonica</i> 'Honorine Jobert' (Windflower) <i>Crocsmia</i> 'Lucifer' <i>Ligularia</i> 'Przewalskii' <i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> 'Goldsturm' (Black Eyed Susan)</p> <p>Shrub Planting <i>To be selected from following:</i> <i>Abelia x grandiflora</i> <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (Box) <i>Cistus x hybridus</i> (Rock Rose) <i>Cornus alba</i> 'Sibirica' (Red Barked Dogwood) <i>Calamagrostis</i> 'Karl Foerster' <i>Hypericum</i> 'Hidcote' (St Johns Wort) <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly) <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> (Japanese Privet) <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> (Common Privet) <i>Mahonia x media</i> <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> (Portugese Laurel) <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (Common Laurel) <i>Salix brtizensis</i> (Willow) <i>Stipa gigantea</i></p>
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Fig. 18) Plant List

2.12 Materials Palette

SURFACES



Coloured Asphalt Surface

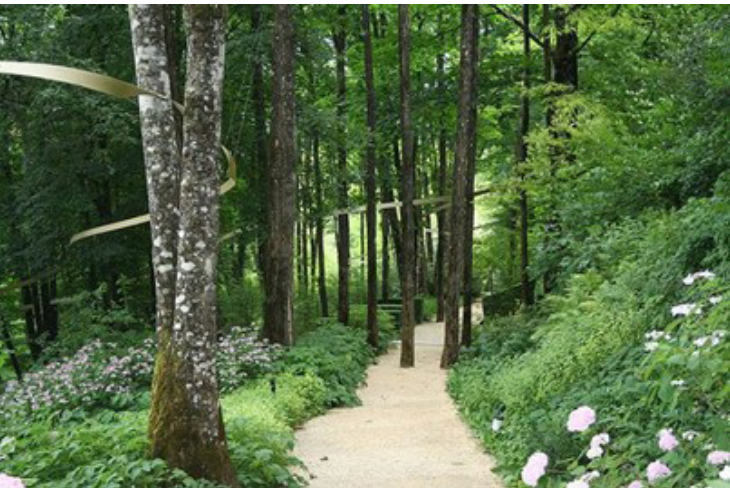


Stone Paving, Silver Granite Slabs, Flamed finish

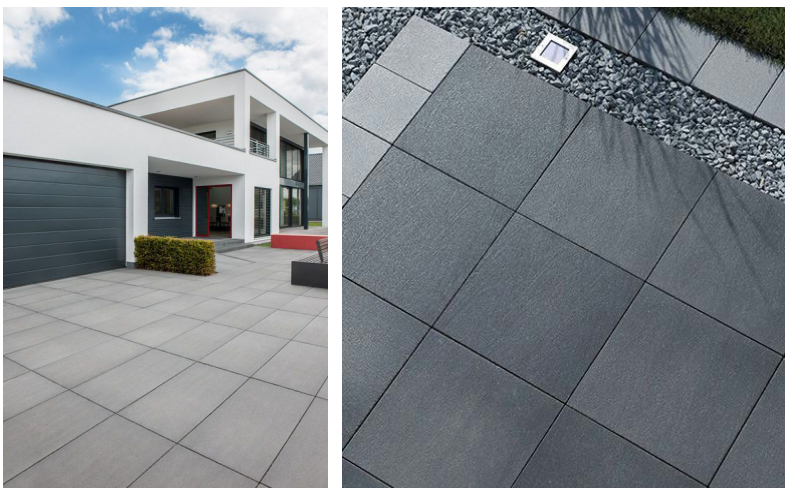


Exposed Aggregate Concrete

SURFACES



Compacted gravel



Textured Concete Flags

FURNITURE



Hardwood and steel street furniture design typologies