05 Landscape Strategies

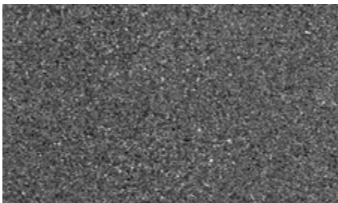# 5 Landscape Strategy
5.1 Surface Material Strategy

A variety of surface materials have been selected to define the various functions of the landscape spaces, reinforce the hierarchy of road and pedestrian pathways, and define areas of shared vehicular/pedestrian use from areas restricted to pedestrian use only.

The material palette forms a structured palette that are coordinated to create visual unity and integrity within the landscape and with the adjoining architecture. The palette has variations in surface texture and colour that can be used to define the different functions of the paved areas. Hard landscape areas will be designed to be physically robust and of a quality appropriate to the site. Consideration has be given to the appropriateness of the materials with regard to place making and their long-term performance and sustainability.

Principles:
> Block paving to shared surface areas and shared private drives.
> Use of asphalt for all shared cycleway routes and pedestrian footpaths though the site.
> A natural self-binding gravel path network that is secondary to the shared cycleway routes and connects the site.

Legend:
— Site boundary
— Existing PRoW
Surface Type 01 - Streets
Surface Type 02 - Lanes
Surface Type 03 - Shared surface
Surface Type 04 - Shared surface
Surface Type 05 - Private drives
Surface Type 06 - Pedestrian footpath
Surface Type 07 - Footpath
— Existing path to be retained

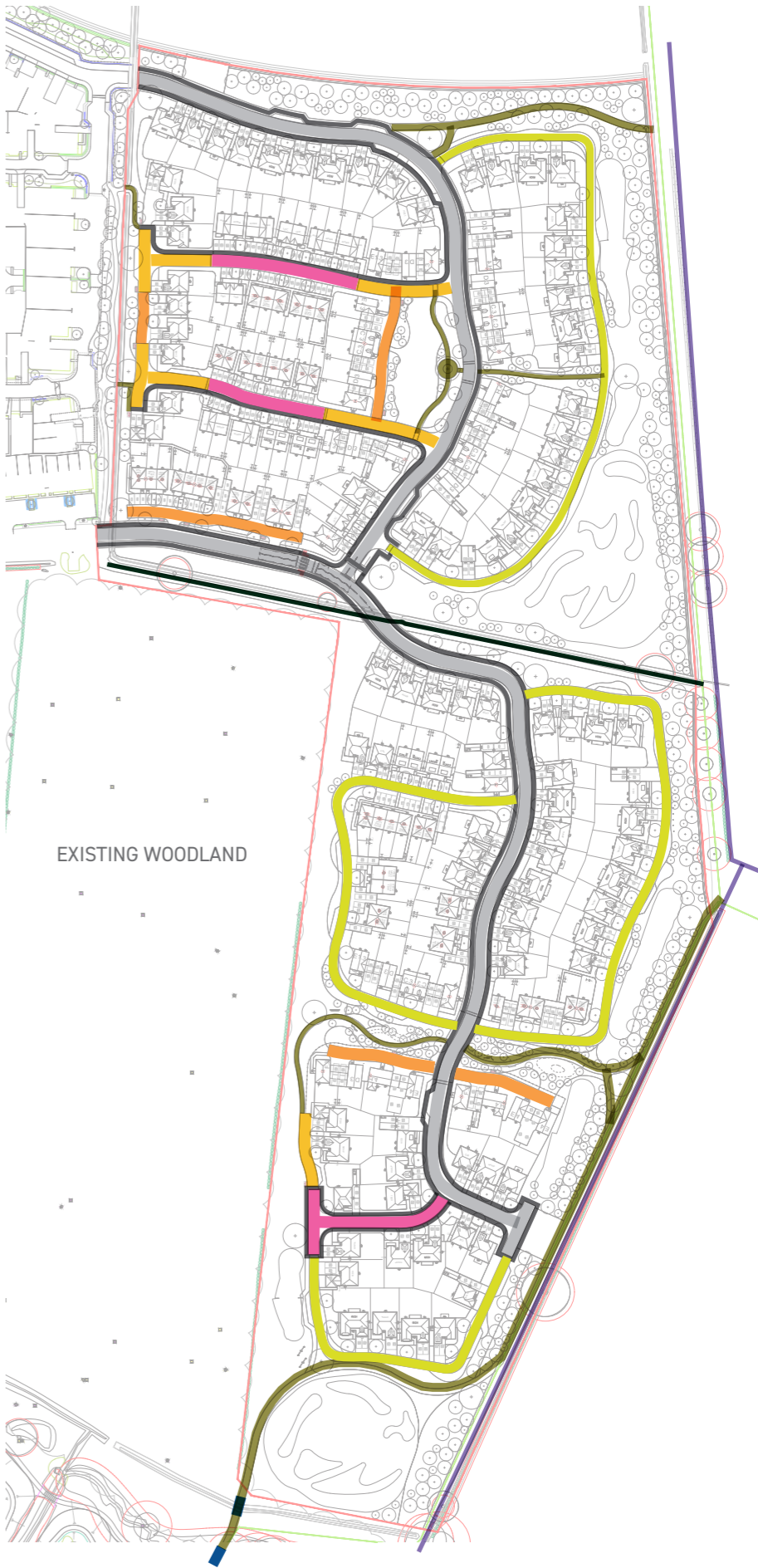EXISTING WOODLAND

Asphalt roads, pavements and cycle routes

Shared Surface Streets

Asphalt Lanes

Self-binding gravel path

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

REDROW

5 Landscape Strategy
5.2 Green Infrastructure and Ecology

The development of the landscape approach for Great Wilsey Park considers the existing ecological context of the site and aims to protect, preserve and enhance the site's existing ecology. The ecology initiatives for A3 and A5 are summarised in the Phase 1 Landscape Statement and described in detail in the Ecological Implementation Strategy.

Principles:

> Connected green infrastructure linkages throughout the parcels
> Primary green linkages to secondary road and green buffer zones between parcels
> Incorporating wildflower meadow for habitat and supporting biodiversity
> New tree planting
> Protection of existing woodland and other trees
> New green spaces to support social and ecological sustainability
> Swale to be fully integrated along the secondary vehicular routes
> Bug hotels, bat hops and other ecological features incorporated into green spaces to support biodiversity
>

Site boundary

Primary G.I Link - Green corridor with integrated swales

Secondary G.I Link - Green streets

Existing woodland

Enhanced/ new structural planting

Existing trees to remain

Green Space

SuDS feature

Bug hotel/rock pile/other ecological feature

Bat hop

EXISTING WOODLAND

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

REDROW

5 Landscape Strategy
5.3 Play and Wellbeing Strategy

Parcels A3 and A5 fit into a wider play and well-being offering across the GWP development. Key green connections to wider walking and cycling routes have been provided across both plots.

Principles:
> Providing a connected walking and/or cycling route that supports health & well-being
> Informal play space for active recreation
> Places to pause and dwell at picnic tables and benches
> Inclusive and multi-generational play opportunities

1 Recreational play

2 Key green links to walking routes and cycling routes

3 Ecological initiatives

4 Pause and dwell moments

EXISTING WOODLAND

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

REDROW
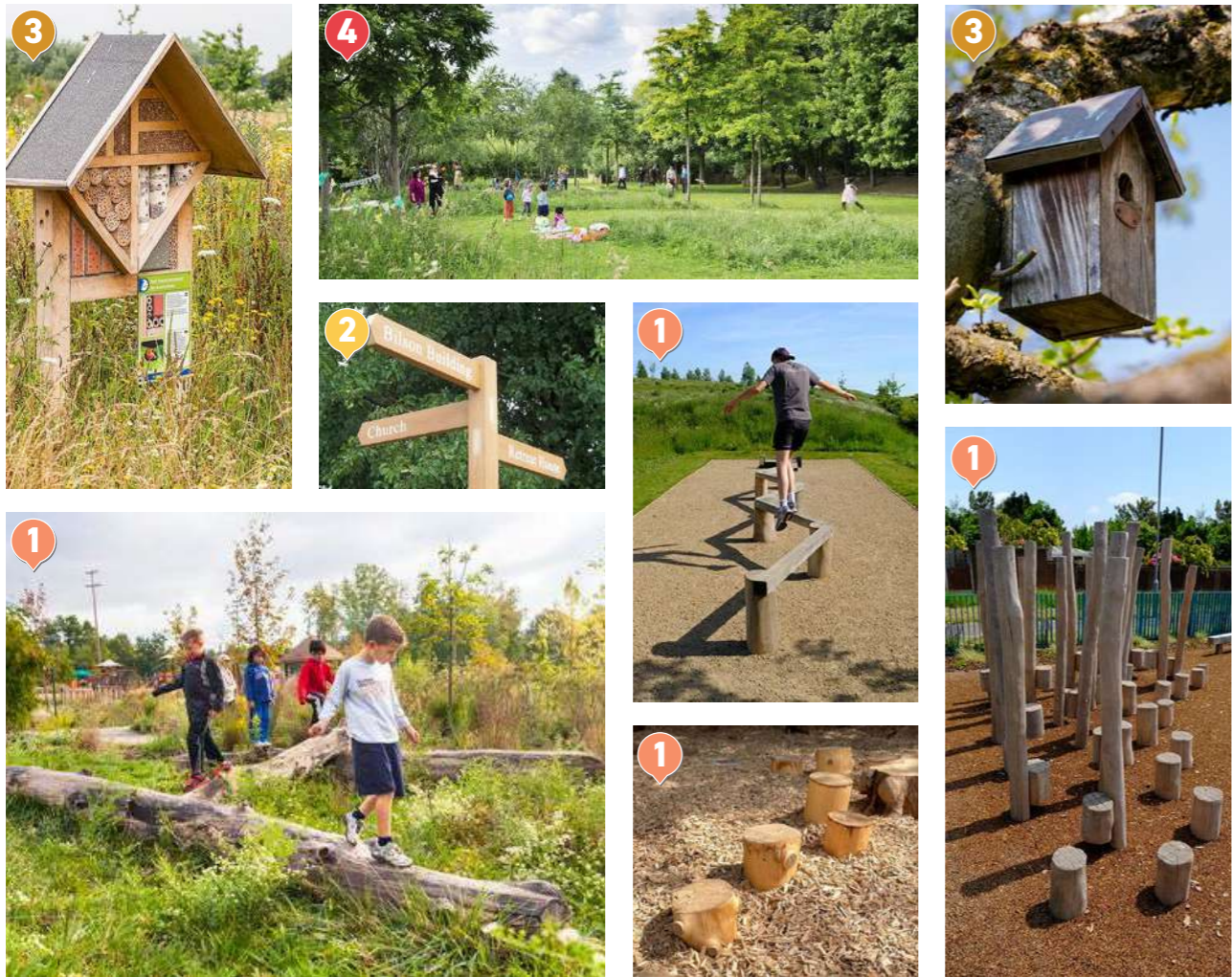
6 Soft Landscape Strategy
6.1 Overview

The development of a soft landscape palette has been developed to add a strong vegetated character to the site and integrate it within the adjacent rural character. Species have been chosen from an appropriate palette and seek to define spaces, soften the appearance of the development, help create variation in character, enhance ecological diversity, and provide colour throughout the seasons.

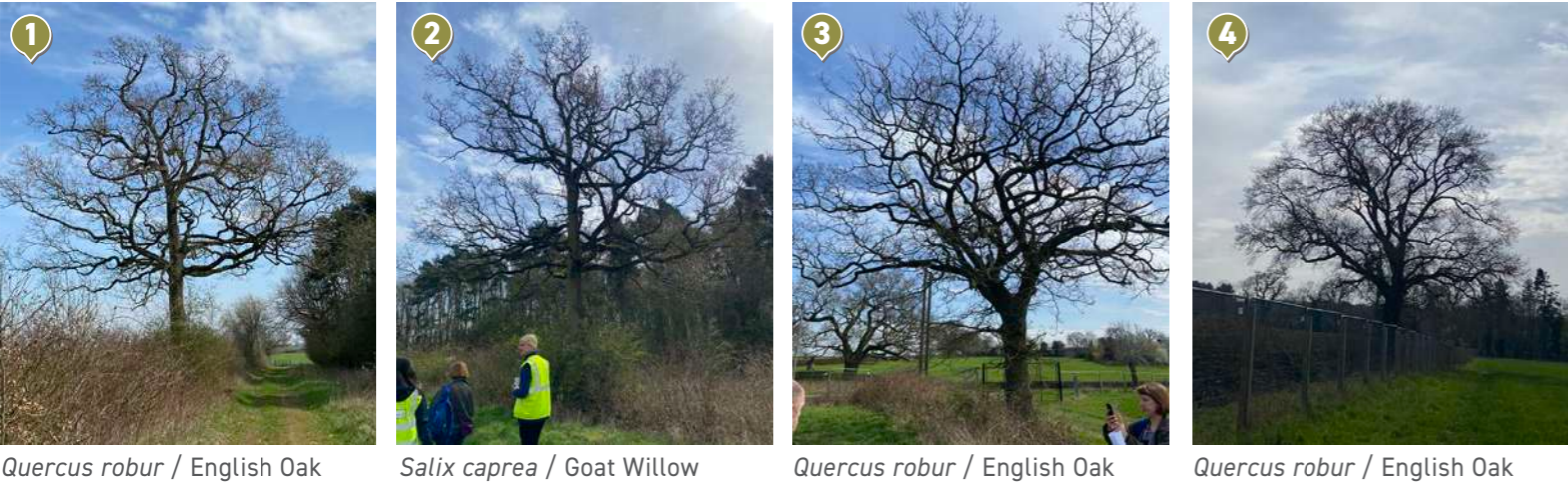The following principles have been applied to the soft landscape design:

> The selection of plants has taken into consideration the context of the site and reflects species found locally.

> Plant species, form and eventual scale have been considered in relation to the function and use of the spaces and buildings within the site. Future maintenance requirements of roads, footpaths, shared routes and vegetation have also be taken into account.

> The selection of tree and shrub planting will enhance the design of the landscape by using planting which has responded to the articulation of the spaces by framing views, celebrating entrances and thresholds and defining pedestrian routes, connections and vehicle movements.

> The selection of plant species is appropriate to their location in terms of soil type, microclimate, their setting and future maintenance/management requirements.

> Plant species selected will increase biodiversity potential of the site through the use of locally indigenous species and planted to diversify the age range of species for enjoyment for this generation and the next.

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

REDROW

6 Soft Landscape Strategy
6.2 Tree Strategy

EXISTING TREES

① *Quercus robur* / English Oak

② *Salix caprea* / Goat Willow

③ *Quercus robur* / English Oak

④ *Quercus robur* / English Oak

GATEWAY TREES (WAYFINDING AND DENOTING PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIONS)

Cedrus atlantica

Cryptomeria japonica

Chamaecyparis Alumigold

FOCAL TREES (CREATE AN IDENITY AND FRAME VIEWS)
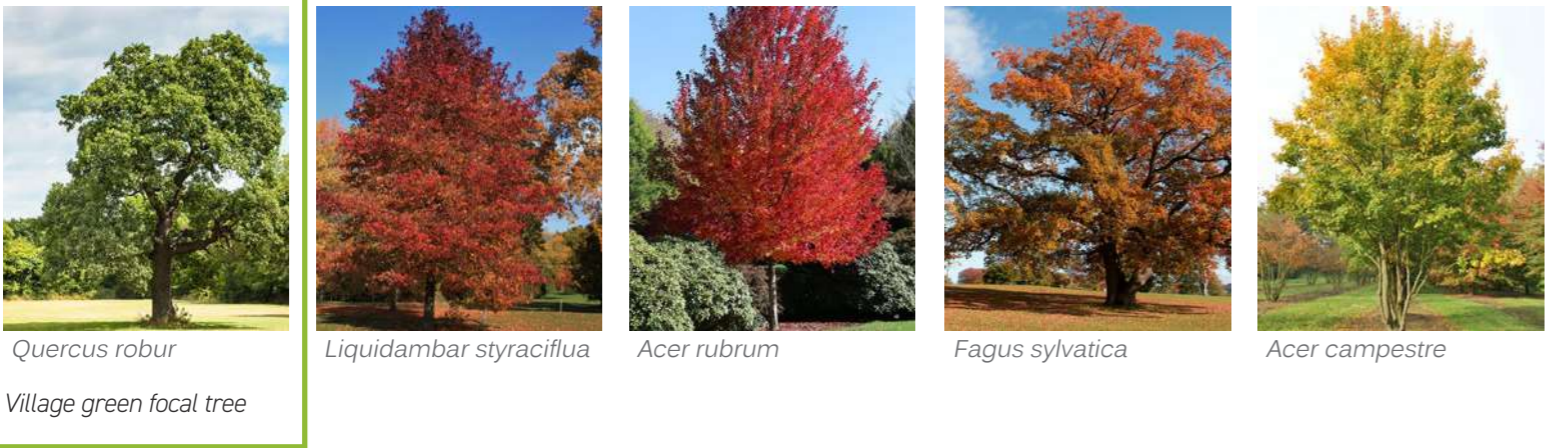
Quercus robur

Village green focal tree

Liquidambar styraciflua

Acer rubrum

Fagus sylvatica

Acer campestre

EXISTING WOODLAND

● Existing tree to be retained

📍 Focal trees

📍 Gateway trees

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

REDROW
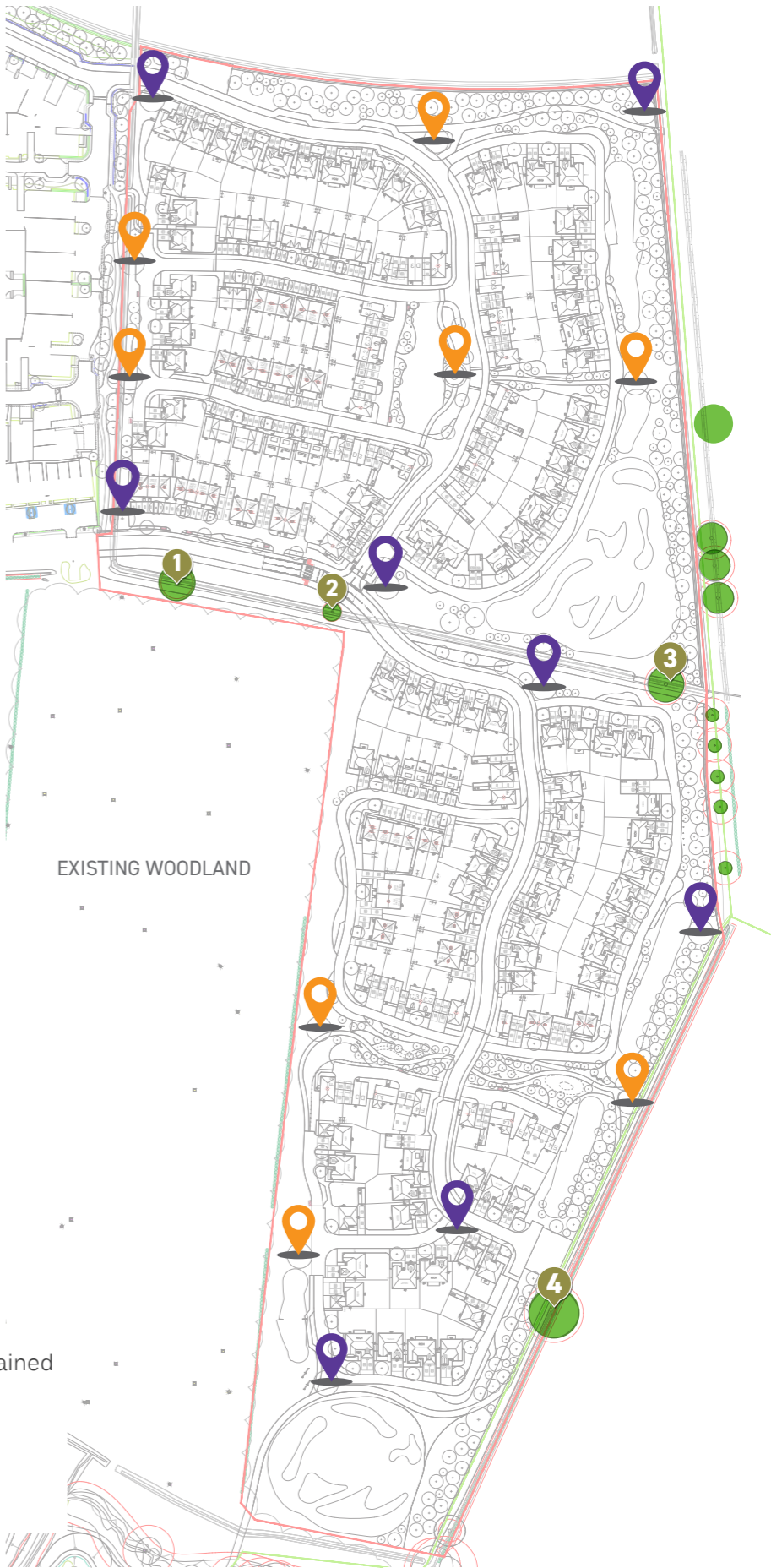
6 Soft Landscape Strategy

6.3 Tree Strategy (con't)

STREET TREES

A3

A5

Alnus glutinosa 'laciniata'

Principal street tree

Betula pendula,

Principal street tree

Acer campestre 'Streetwise'

Sorbus aria 'Majestica'

Tilia cordata 'Streetwise'

VILLAGE GREEN

The design intent for the village green is to provide a space that show cases local/ native apple tree species. The list of species is to be developed with local orchards

Malus sylvestris

Malus domestica

WOODLAND TREES

Acer campestre

Carpinus betulus

Malus sylvestris

Sorbus aucuparia

Betula pendula,

EXISTING WOODLAND

Street trees

Woodland trees

Village green trees

Native hedgerow

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

REDROW
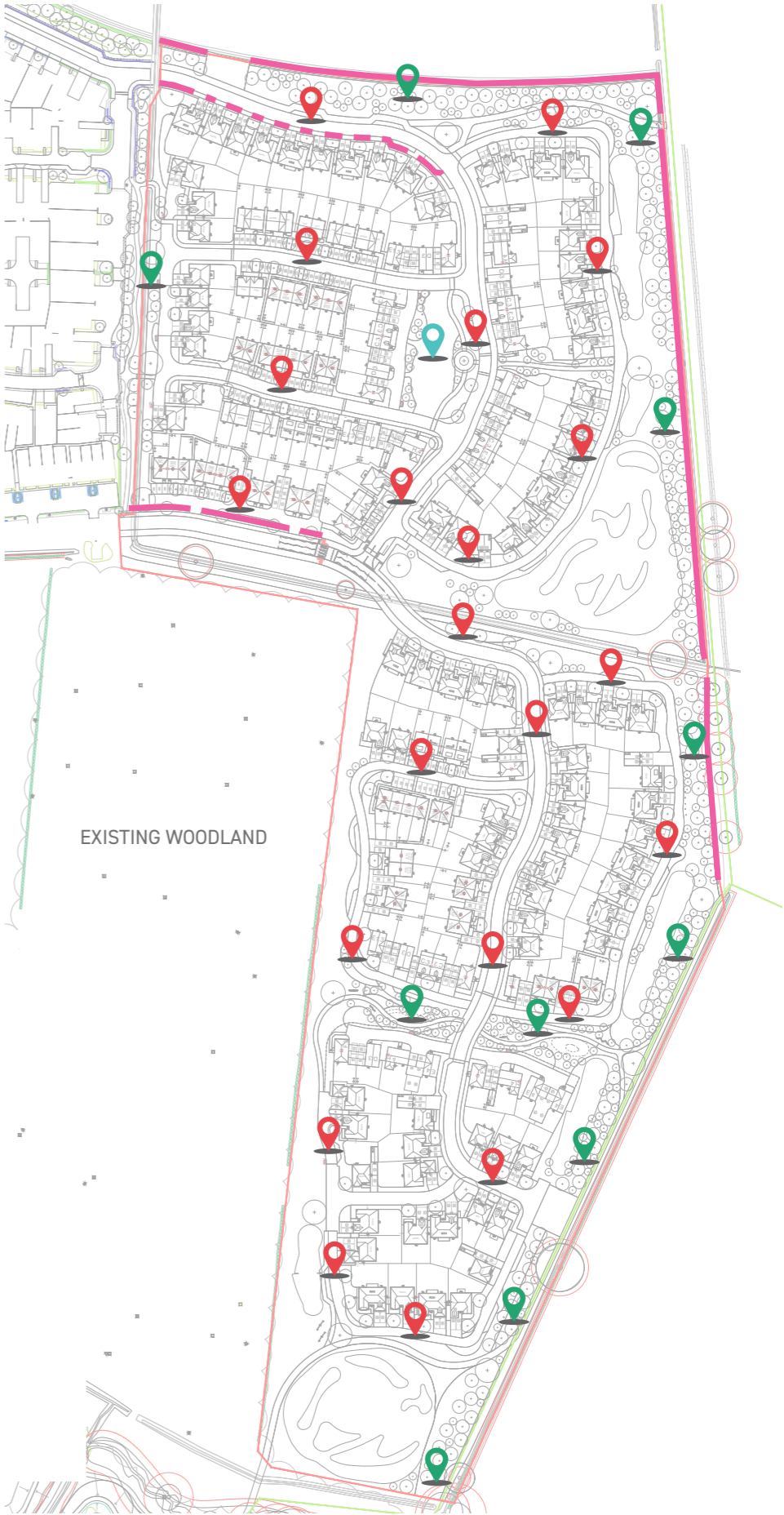
6 Soft Landscape Strategy
6.4 Structural Tree Buffer

As part of the planning condition a structural tree buffer is required to northern part of the site. The tree belt has been included across the Phase 1 development.

EXISTING WOODLAND

Required Structural Buffer

Year 0

Year 50

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

REDROW

6 Soft Landscape Strategy
6.5 Structural Tree Buffer Composition

YEAR 0

3m

10m

YEAR 50

ARABLE LAND

EXISTING & PROPOSED HEDGEROW

STRUCTURAL WOODLAND

WOODLAND EDGE

MEADOW

DEVELOPMENT LAND

WOODLAND BUFFER

BOUNDARY LINE

Cornus sanguinea
Corylus avellan
Sambucus nigra

Quecus robur
Pinus sylvestris
Acer campestre

PERENNIALS AND SHRUBS

BOUNDARY LINE

PERENNIALS AND GRASS

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

REDROW