



SECTION 04
Landscape Palettes

4.1 Planting Palette

4.1.1 ARBORETUM LINK ROAD PALETTE

General Principles:

- The application of this planting style will occur along the western and eastern edges of the link road central to the landscape masterplan. This will create a central spine arboretum.
- Enhancement of the central landscape creating a linear park. A mix of native and non native species adding colour and interest.

SPECIES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Acer platanoides | 6. Castanea sativa |
| 2. Prunus avium 'Plena' | 7. Tilia cordata 'Greenspire' |
| 3. Liquidambar styraciflua | 8. Acer campestre |
| 4. Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer' | 9. Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea |
| 5. Quercus robur | |



4.1 Planting Palette

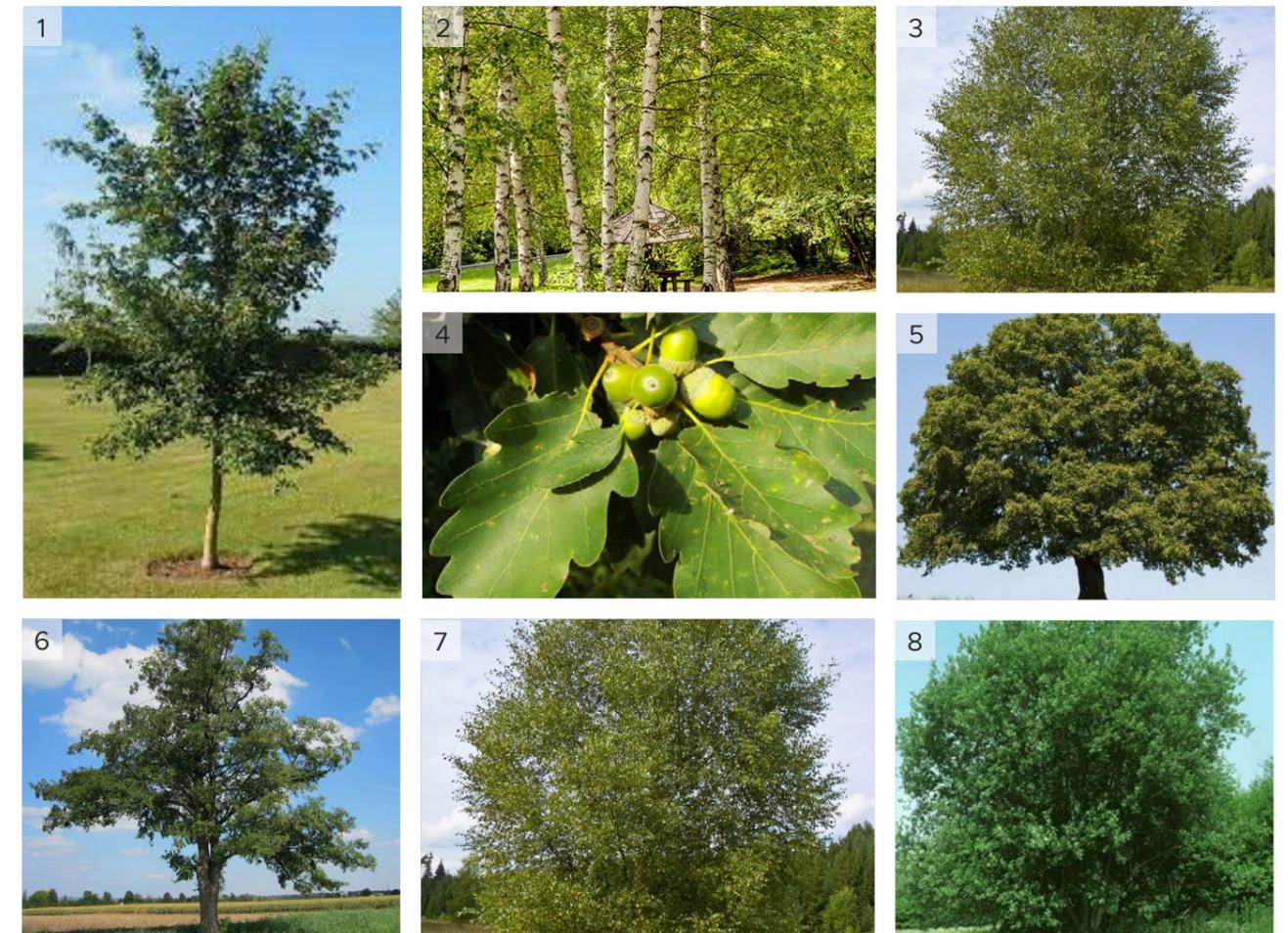
4.1.2 NATIVE MIXED WOODLAND AND TREE PALETTE

General Principles:

- The application of this planting style will occur within the steeper areas of the landscape masterplan, where mitigation is required for development.
- Proposed mix woodland will be densely planted throughout the landscape masterplan. Key areas identified for these include steep 1:3 slopes and embankments.
- This mixed woodland will complement the existing woodland and enhance green corridors and connections across site.
- These woodlands are proposed to have a mix of deciduous and evergreen species which will provide, cover, shade and screening throughout the year.
- Quick to establish species such as birch will take over initially allowing species such as oak to mature and form dense canopies over time.

NATIVE TREES

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Acer campestre (Field Maple) |
| 2. Betula pendula (Silver Birch) |
| 3. Betula pubescens (Downy Birch) |
| 4. Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak) |
| 5. Quercus robur (Pendunculate Oak) |
| 6. Alnus glutinosa (Alder) |
| 7. Betula pubescens (Downy Birch) |
| 8. Salix cinerea (Grey Willow) |



4.1 Planting Palette

4.1.3 NATIVE MIXED WOODLAND PALETTE - UNDER-STOREY

UNDER-STOREY

1. Sorbus aucuparia (Rowen)
2. Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)
3. Ilex aquifolium (Holly)
4. Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)
5. Sambucus nigra (Elder)
6. Sorbus aria (Common whitebeam)
7. Corylus avellana (Hazel)



4.1 Planting Palette

4.1.4 NATIVE MIXED WETLAND SCRUB PALETTE

General Principles:

- The application of this planting style will occur within the wetter areas of the landscape masterplan.
- Native mixed wet scrub will be used within the proposed detention basins. These basins have been designed to be seasonally wet but will during periods remain dry. The requirements of these basins to flood has resulted in the proposal of the following species.
- Each species has a number of traits which will enhance biodiversity and create new habitat that will add visual interest to the otherwise low vegetation of the wet meadows.
- Native wet scrub will be planted in scattered clumps of vegetation throughout the basins.

SPECIES

1. Alnus glutinosa (Alder)
2. Betula pubescens (Downy Birch)
3. Salix alba (White willow)
4. Salix cinerea (Grey willow)
5. Salix fragilis (Crack willow)



4.1 Planting Palette

4.1.5 NATIVE MIXED HEDGEROWS PALETTE

General Principles:

- The application of this planting style will occur throughout of the landscape masterplan.
- Proposed hedgerows are of critical importance to creating and enhancing wildlife corridors and these new native mixed hedgerows will be scattered throughout areas of meadow, glade and greens to complement surrounding landscape and enhance biodiversity.

SPECIES

1. *Acer campestre* (Field Maple)
2. *Corylus avellana* (Hazel)
3. *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn)
4. *Lonicera periclymenum* (Honeysuckle)
5. *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly)
6. *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn)
7. *Rosa canina* (Dog Rose)
8. *Sambucus nigra* (Elder)



4.1 Planting Palette

4.1.6 NATIVE SCRUB PLANTING PALETTE

General Principles:

- The application of this planting style will occur throughout of the landscape masterplan and particularly as a buffer to the ancient woodland.
- Native shrub planting will be used to create new habitat scattered throughout the meadows, glades and near woodland edges to enhance biodiversity and add seasonal interest and height to the landscapes.

SPECIES

1. *Corylus avellana* (Hazel)
2. *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn)
3. *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly)
4. *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn)
5. *Rosa canina* (Dog Rose)
6. *Sambucus nigra* (Elder)



4.1 Planting Palette

4.1.7 ORNAMENTAL SHRUB PLANTING PALETTE

General Principles:

- The application of this planting style will occur within the neighbourhood greens throughout of the landscape masterplan.
- This planting has been chosen to add seasonal interest and visual colour throughout the year. The species chosen are sustainable for shared community spaces such as around play areas and social seating / gathering spaces.

SPECIES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Deschampsia cespitosa | 7. Nepeta 'Walkers Low' (catmint) |
| 2. Hebe albicans | 8. Pachysandra terminalis 'Green Carpet' |
| 3. Hebe pinguifolia 'Pagei' | 9. Rosmarinus prostratus |
| 4. Iris 'Bleck Swan' | 10. Santolina chamaecyparissus |
| 5. Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote' | 11. Sedum spectabile 'Iceberg' |
| 6. Liriope muscari | 12. Stachys byzantina |



4.1 Planting Palette

SPECIES



13. Allium 'Globemaster'
14. Bergenia purpurascens
15. Salvia x sylvestris 'Viola Klose'
16. Verbena bonariensis
17. Vinca minor

4.1.8 ROCKY GORSE / SCRUB PLANTING PALETTE

General Principles:

- The application of this planting style will occur within the 1:2 steep rocky banks around the Southern end of the landscape masterplan.

SPECIES

1. Ulex europaeus
2. Cytisus scoparius



4.1 Planting Palette

4.1.9 WET MEADOW PALETTE

SPECIES

Meadow mix to be used for wetter areas on the site such as the detention ponds:

EM8 - Meadow Mixture for Wetlands

<https://wildseed.co.uk/mixtures/view/9>



4.1.9 WILDFLOWER MEADOW

SPECIES

Meadow mix to be used for drier areas on the site such as the meadow parkland:

EM5 - Meadow Mixture for Loamy Soils

<https://wildseed.co.uk/mixtures/view/6>



4.1.9 SPECIES RICH GRASSLAND

SPECIES

Species rich meadow mix to be used for drier areas on the site such as the 1:2.5 embankments:

WFG20 Eco Species Rich Lawn

<https://germinalamenity.com/wfg20-eco-species-rich-lawn>



4.1.10 AMENITY GRASS

SPECIES

Turf lawns to be used for neighbourhood areas and squares where short grass areas are proposed:

Medallion Turf of equal and approved

<https://www.rolawn.co.uk/turf/rolawn-medallion-turf>



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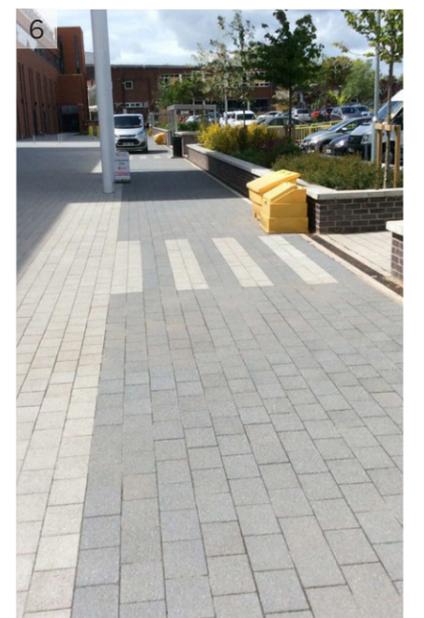
4.2 Illustrative Surface Material Palette

4.2.1 CHARACTER AREA 1

Character Area 1 relates to the landscape of Arboretum link road. This character area is defined by the following surface types:

- Resin bound gravel surface to main multi-user paths
- High quality permeable block paving to public accessible routes
- Link road, standard asphalt surface and concrete kerbs
- Self binding gravel to be used in seating and play areas.

1. Concrete kerbs
2. Self binding gravel
3. Resin bound surface
4. Coloured resin bound surfaces
5. Permeable block paving
6. High quality paving



4.2 Illustrative Surface Material Palette

4.2.2 CHARACTER AREA 2

Character Area 2 relates to the landscape of the woodland. This character area is defined by the following surface types:

- Low impact bark mulch footpaths with timber edging for routes around existing trees and ancient woodland
- FSC timber decking, with anti-slip strips used for bridges and walkways
- Compacted gravel surfaces with timber edging for Informal and low key footpaths.

1. Timber step units
2. Bark Mulch path
3. Anti slip timber decking
4. Timber walkway
5. Natural substrates
6. Compacted gravel paths



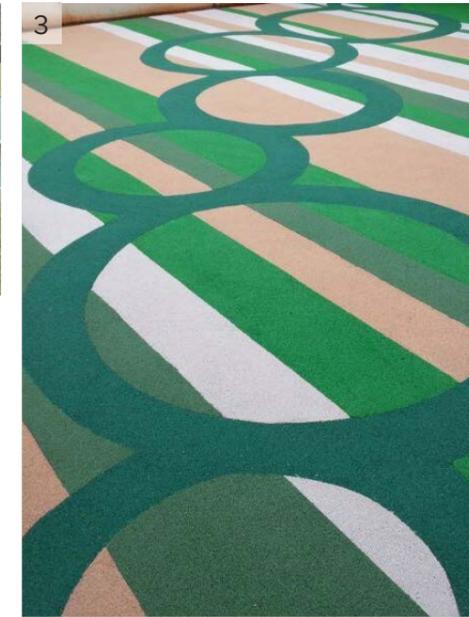
4.2 Illustrative Surface Material Palette

4.2.3 CHARACTER AREA 3

Character Area 3 relates to the landscape of neighbourhood greens and squares. This character area is defined by the following surface types:

- High quality block paving used hard landscape public areas such as those used for socialising/ mixed uses
- Resin bound gravel used for Informal walking and cycling routes
- Rubber crumb surfacing/ bark mulch used for 'formal' play areas.

1. Rubber crumb play surface
2. Resin bound footpath with timber edge
3. Rubber crumb surface
4. Concrete block paving
5. Permeable resin bound surface
6. Block paving with kerb upstand
7. Resin bound surface



4.2 Illustrative Surface Material Palette

4.2.4 CHARACTER AREA 4

Character Area 4 relates to the Meadow Park and Green Lanes. This character area is defined by the following surface types:

- Low impact bark mulch play areas and footpaths
- Mown grass routes for informal footpaths
- Rubber Mulch surfaces for play areas
- Compacted gravel surfaces with timber edging for formal routes.

1. Timber steps
2. Rubber Mulch
3. Bark mulch play areas
4. Timber walkway
5. Mown paths
6. Self compacted gravel path



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4.3 Illustrative Street Furniture Palette

CHARACTER AREA - 01

Character Area 1 relates to the landscape of Arboretum link road and meadow parklands. This character area is defined by the following principles:

- Parkland furnishings should utilise natural materials and sit harmoniously within their setting
- Furniture should provide an array of opportunities for seating, informal play and socialising
- Furniture should be both grouped and scattered allowing for group socialising and independent use
- Bollard lighting should be the low level and directional, located along key routes.

1. Concrete benches
2. Tree seating
3. Linear timber benches
4. Low level timber light bollards
5. Contemporary cycle stands
6. Standard picnic tables
7. Linear timber benches with backrest



4.3 Illustrative Street Furniture Palette

CHARACTER AREA - 02

Character Area 2 relates to the landscape of the woodlands. This character area is defined by the following principles:

- The woodlands furniture should be sympathetic to it's setting, utilising natural materials.
- The furnishing palette should strongly encourage the re-use of on-site materials.
- Trees which are felled within the site should be re-purposed e.g. as seating and log stepping stones.
- Woodland seating, play elements and picnic areas should be located alongside well used routes creating 'pockets' of activity within the woodland.
- Woodlands should avoid lighting as to not disturb the native fauna, such as birds and bats. Lighting would have a negative impact on its setting.

1. Rustic reclaimed timber bench
2. Insect hotel
3. Timber signage posts
4. Traditional timber bench
5. Timber benches
6. Timber picnic bench



4.3 Illustrative Street Furniture Palette

CHARACTER AREA - 03

Character Area 3 relates to the landscape of Neighbourhood squares and greens. This character area is defined by the following principles:

- Greens and squares should maintain a more formal aesthetic feel to street furniture.
- A coherent and distinctive 'family' of furniture elements which read well as a group.
- Opportunities for creating a 'sense of place' through colour and furniture design are strongly encouraged to create and enhance neighbourhood identity.
- Furniture should provide a mix of seating elements at various heights to suit all abilities and age groups.
- Spaces should provide appropriate lighting levels, utilising varied lighting sources and types, whilst ensuring that adjacent dwellings are not in direct light.

1. Timber chair
2. Timber bench
3. Linear concrete seating
4. Steel Bin
5. Timber bench
6. Timber top with backrest





4.4 Illustrative Wayfinding Palette

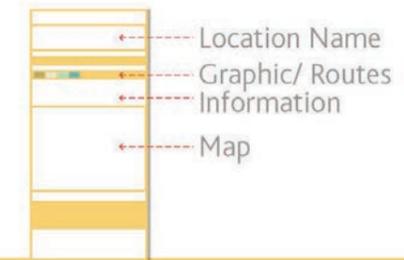
PRIMARY GATEWAY SIGNAGE



PRIMARY SIGNAGE SHOULD

Signage for the masterplan should be designed as a family, forming Primary, Secondary and Tertiary signage types which read as a group to form a key and distinctive furniture item for the development.

Primary signage should in general, be larger format and include the following information.

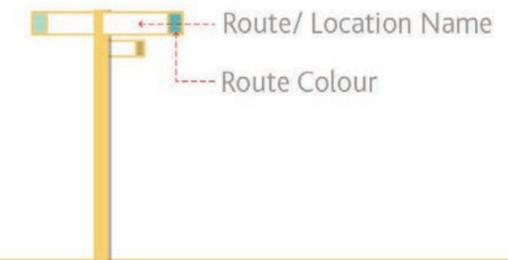


SECONDARY SIGNAGE



SECONDARY SIGNAGE SHOULD

Be formed of a simplistic and elegant signage type which is designed to be in keeping with the primary and tertiary signage types. Secondary signage should be more simplistic, showing users directional, distance and name information for various route options.



TERTIARY SIGNAGE



TERTIARY SIGNAGE SHOULD

Be legible and simplistic in its design and need only highlight the route in which users are on. Signage should also show the various directions a user may travel on the specific route if at a junction of routes.



A photograph of a dense forest with a stream. The trees are tall and thin, with light green foliage. The stream is narrow and flows through the center of the forest. The ground is covered in green grass and small plants. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

Gillespies LLP
5th Floor, Phoenix House
3 South Parade
Leeds
LS1 5QX
United Kingdom

t: +44 (0)1132470550
w: www.gillespies.co.uk

Leeds | London | Manchester | Oxford | Abu Dhabi

Gillespies