

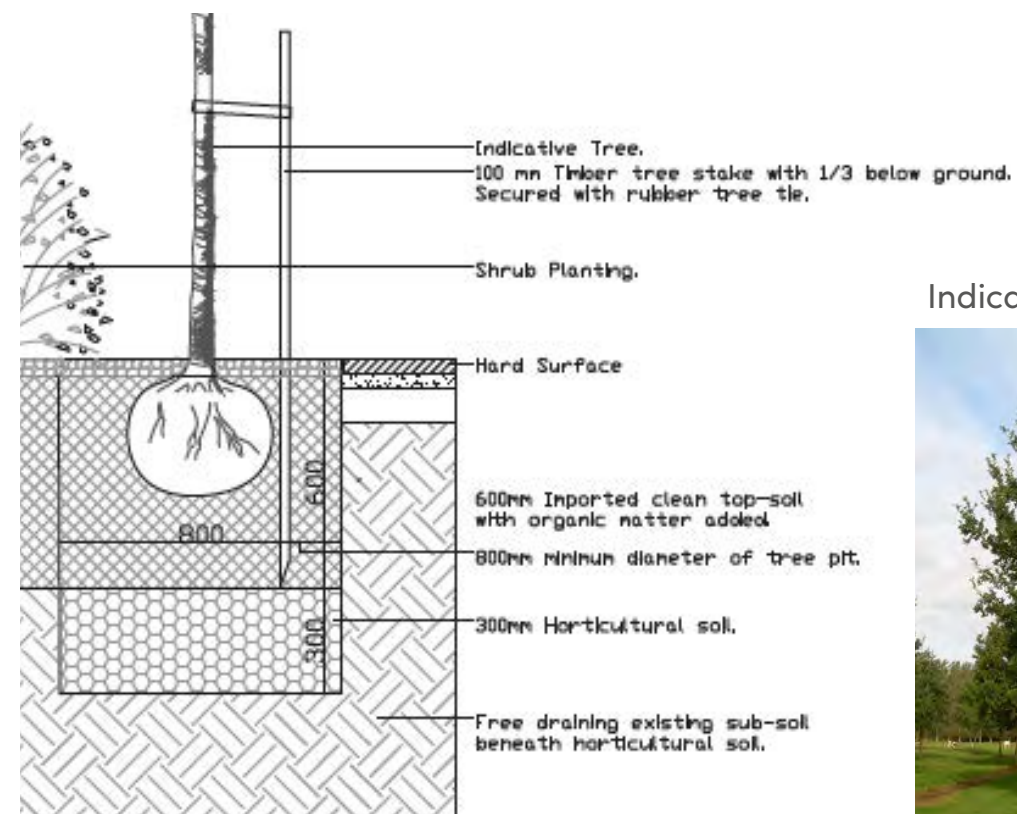
The proposed tree planting strategy is based on a number of key objectives:

- Enhance wildlife habitats in the urban area
- Promote sustainable planting
- Improve local biodiversity

The tree planting palette will help strengthen the identity and character of the spaces within the masterplan and compliment the placemaking strategy. Species have been selected for their ecological value, beauty, seasonal interest and appropriateness to context.

There are 68 proposed trees, all of which are native species.

Tree species in soft landscape will have a tree pit of 1000mm depth filled with topsoil and with an integrated aeration/irrigation system on the rootball.



Proposed Tree Diagram

Indicative Proposed Tree Species



Quercus robur



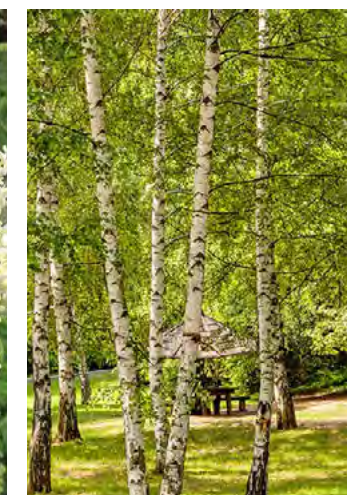
Prunus avium



Sorbus aucuparia



Sambucus nigra



Betula pendula



Cornus mas

Shrubs and wildflower planting

Planting is a key feature throughout the site with different areas of planting providing a key role in how the site functions on a daily basis. An exciting palette of plants has been selected for the landscape design and will consist of naturalistic planting using native plant communities.

Rain gardens are a key planting feature for the development as they provide an important role in the strategy for how the site is managed with regards to rain and surface water runoff. Within these rain garden zones, suitable trees will be planted to add height. The planting will be low maintenance and resilient but will also provide exciting year round interest for the residents. Planting will improve well-being and also enhance biodiversity on the site.

Wildflower planted areas will be planted using a low fertility soil to reduce weed growth.

The selection of species has been based on several general key objectives:

- Enhancing natural habitat with native species and species that support foraging of birds, attract pollinators and wildlife and contribute to an overall enhancement of biodiversity in local and wider context;
- Considering climate change and long term maintenance requirements by choosing low maintenance and drought tolerant species;
- Display the plant selection to include at least 30% of evergreen species giving structure to the planting arrangement and other species that will provide all year round interest with colour, scent and textures.
- Proposed species and specification: All plants to be 2L-3L containers, planted at 9/m2, planted in groups of 5.

For more details for biodiversity please refer to Ecological Impact Assessment 2064-1F.



Planting Plan

The indicative selection of species below consists of 40% pollinators and the 60% of the total planting is native. This has been driven by the following objectives:

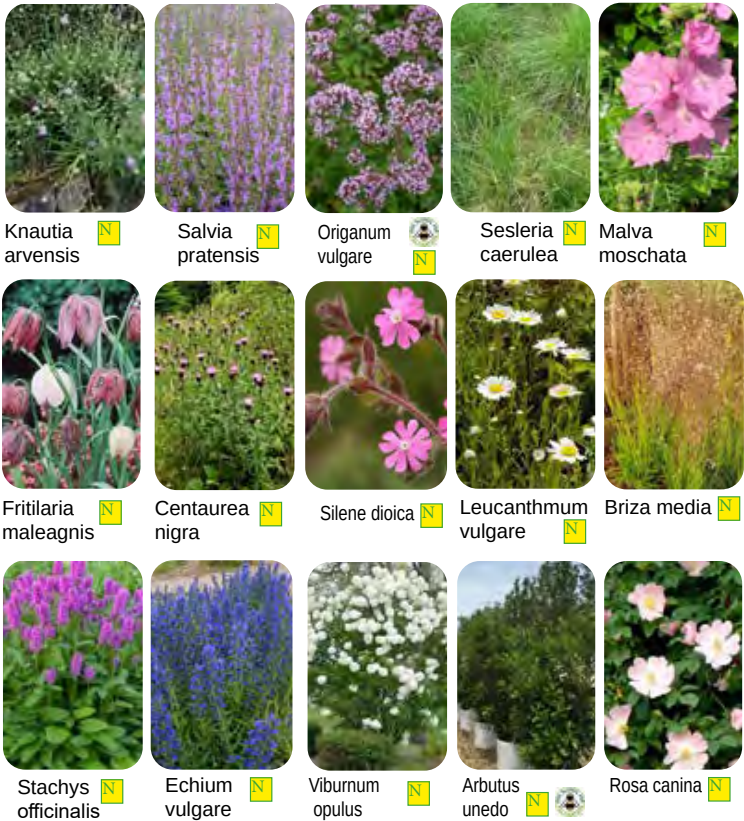
- Enhancement of natural habitat with native species and species that support foraging of birds, attract pollinators and wildlife and contribute to an overall increase in biodiversity
- Considering climate change and long term maintenance requirements by choosing low maintenance and drought tolerant species;
- Year round interest

Rain gardens

Native

Pollinators

Species quantities:
60% native & 40% pollinators



Extensive biodiverse roof

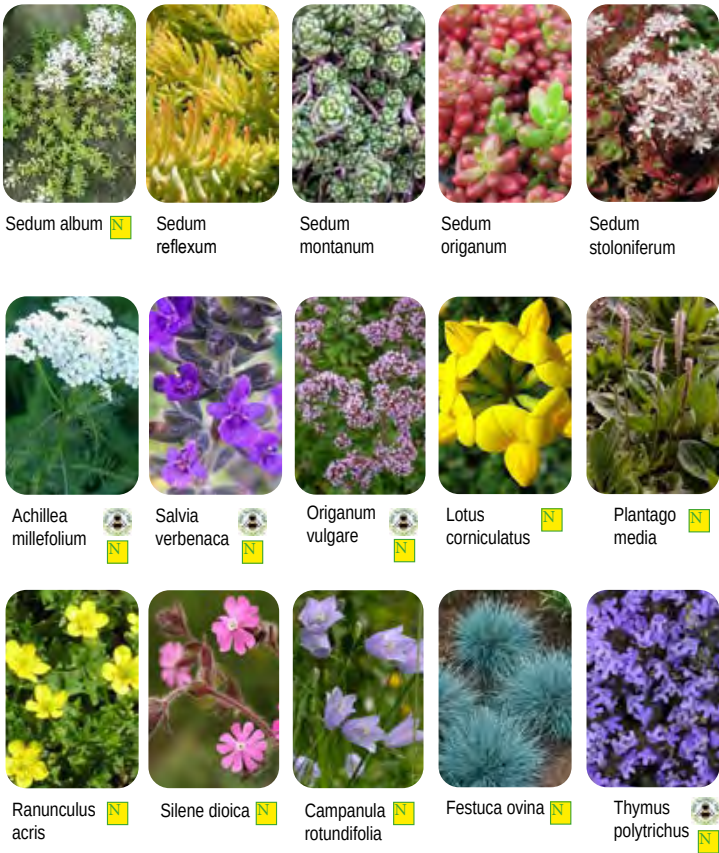
Proposed Sedum plug planting selection at 25% of the total mix

Proposed UK native species plug planting selection at 75% of the total mix

Native

Pollinators

Species quantities:
60% native & 40% pollinators



Semi-natural vegetation (Shrubs, wildflowers)

density (6No/m2)
Shrub 25% (5L pots),
Herbaceous perennial (2L pots)
Bulbs underplanting 100% (9cm pot)
& grasses (2L pots)

Native

Pollinators

Species quantities:
60% native & 40% pollinators



Perennial meadow turf (50%) with
low maintenance lawn turf (30%)
& hard wearing grass mix (20%)
for regular mowning applied for
play & picnic areas

Native

Pollinators

Species quantities:
60% native & 40% pollinators



17 Biodiversity

Landscape key points mentioned in ‘Ecological Impact Assessment’ report prepared by EPR consultants:

1. Landscape planting design contribution to existing and new habitats

Rain Garden

The proposals will result in the creation of 0.02ha of rain garden. Newly created rain garden habitat is expected to achieve moderate condition because the following ‘Urban’ core condition assessment criteria are anticipated to be met:

- There is a diverse range of flowering plant species, providing nectar sources for insects. These species may be either native, or non-native but beneficial to wildlife; and
- Absence of invasive non-native species.

Modified Grassland

The proposals will result in the creation of 0.09ha of modified grassland. Newly created modified grassland is expected to achieve moderate condition because the same ‘Grassland – Low Distinctiveness’ condition assessment criteria as noted under the ‘Retained and Enhanced Habitats’ above are expected to be met.

Other Neutral Grassland

The proposals will result in the creation of 0.02ha of other neutral grassland. Newly created other neutral grassland is expected to achieve moderate condition because the same ‘Grassland – Medium, High & Very High Distinctiveness’ condition assessment criteria as noted under the ‘Retained and Enhanced Habitats’ section above are expected to be met.

Introduced shrub planting

The proposals will result in the creation of 0.21ha of introduced shrub, specified to be either native (60%) or beneficial to pollinators (40%).

Urban Tree

The proposals include the planting of 68 new urban trees. For the purposes of this assessment, all are assumed to be small.

Green Roof

The 0.11ha of green roofs will enhance the biodiversity of the new development and it will contribute to the Biodiversity Net Gain factor.

2. Additional biodiversity enhancements to integrate within the landscape proposals

In accordance with national and local policy, the proposed development will deliver biodiversity enhancements which go above and beyond the measures required to avoid, mitigate and/or compensate for the potential impacts hereby delivering biodiversity net gain. The enhancement measures are intended to benefit known features of ecological importance present within the Zol. Key deliverables include:

- The installation of bat and bird boxes within and on the new buildings and upon retained vegetation, in particular retained mature trees in the Forgotten Park, which is likely to remain relatively darker than much of the remainder of the Site. It is envisaged that as a result of this measure, gains for bat within the Zol will be achieved as well as enhancements for targeted bird species such as Swifts, House Martins, House Sparrows and Starlings, that are known to be present.
- For the benefit of solitary bee species and other invertebrates, Bee Bricks will be incorporated into the external faces of the new buildings.

As Hedgehogs are known from the records search to be present in the locality, Hedgehog houses will be installed in areas of the Site that will remain undisturbed through the operational phase of the development to provide additional nesting opportunities for this species.

- The removal of Japanese Knotweed and Virginia Creeper from the Site.

The exact specification and positioning of the features listed above will be informed through discussion with a suitably experienced ecologist prior to the completion of the proposed works.

18 Green Roofs

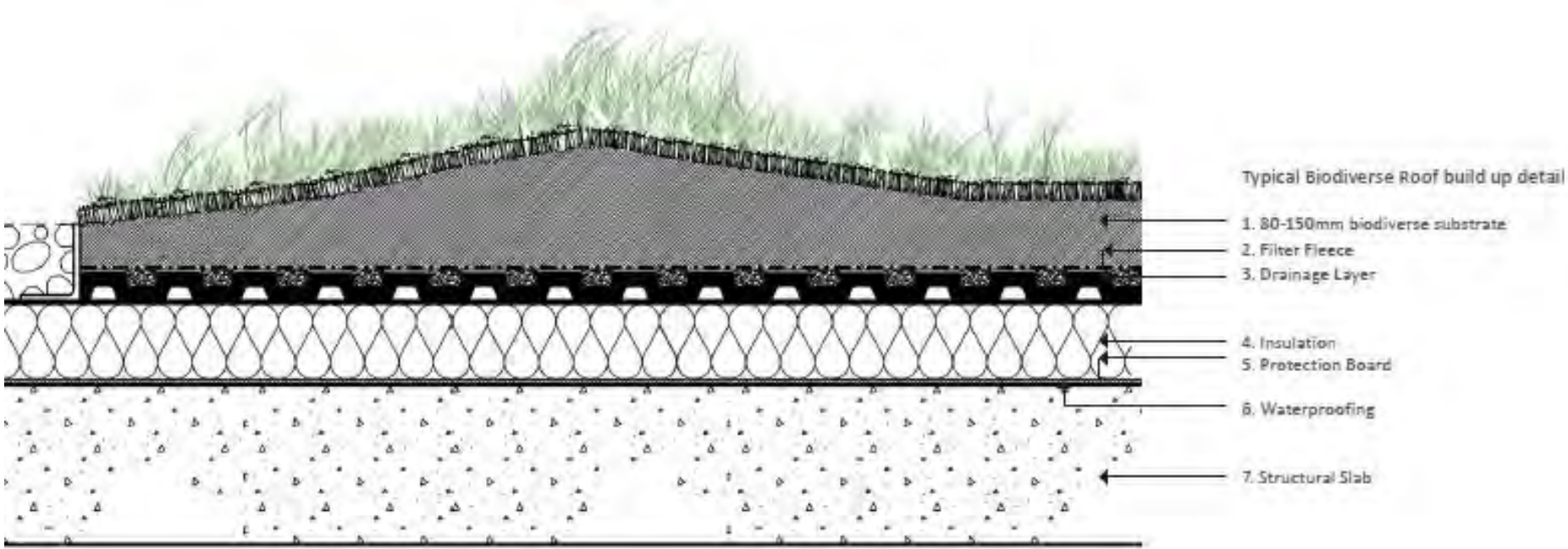
Rooftop Planting

A biodiverse roof system is proposed on the new buildings.

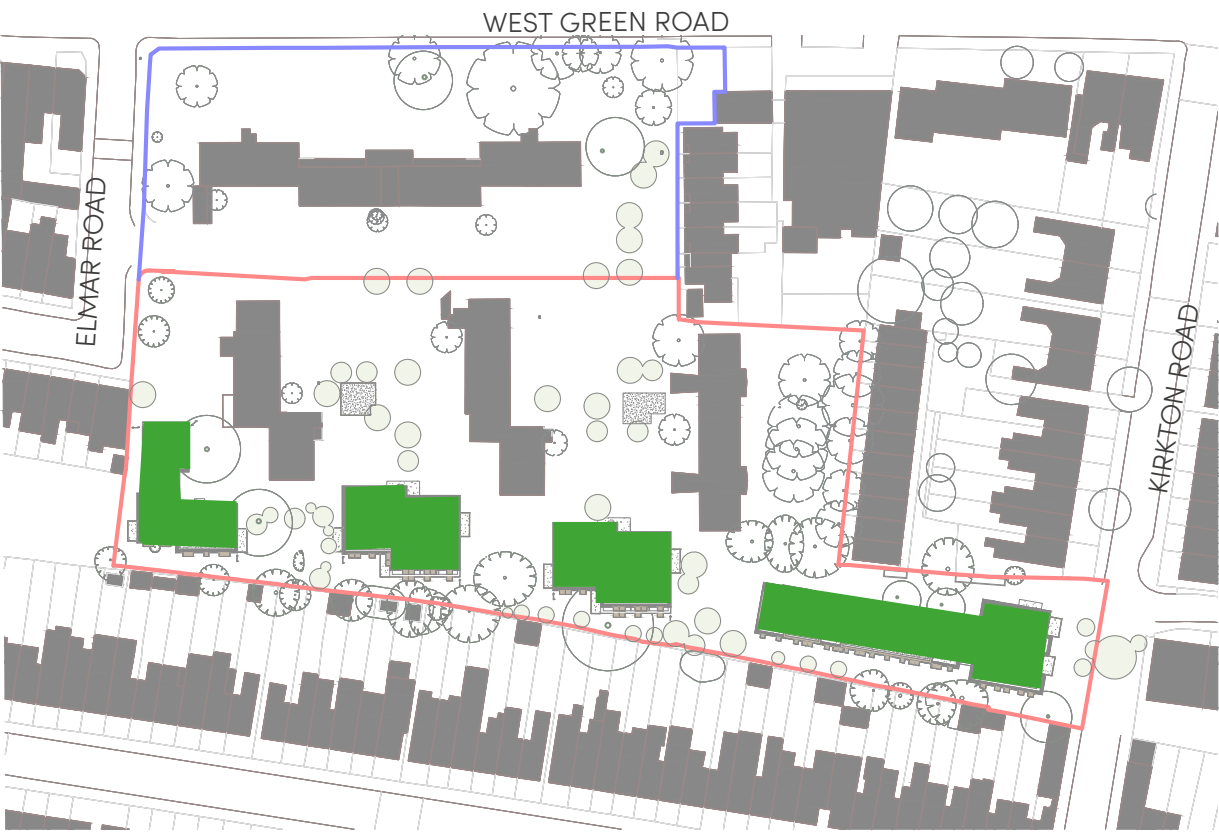
These roofs are not for general access and amenity, instead they focus on creating habitats for local plant and invertebrate life, adding biodiversity across the scheme.

The growing substrate depth will vary across the roof, ranging from a minimum of 120mm deep at the roof perimeter and sloping up towards the centre to achieve an average depth overall across the roof of 140-200mm.

The aim of a biodiverse roof is to replicate as far as is practical the ecological requirements for the local area. The careful design and construction of these habitats is key to conforming to the local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).



Typical Green Roof Section with Landscape Build-up



Biosolar Green Roofs

Green Roof Diagram

Bauder Biosolar Module Section - Cross Section



Biosolar Illustrative Section