

STAGE

Pinewood South

PINEWOOD STUDIOS SCREEN HUB

Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy



PINEWOOD

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Project

Pinewood Studios Screen Hub - Pinewood South

Client

Pinewood Group Limited

LUC Project Number

11183

Project Team

The landscape strategy has been prepared by a team led by LUC. All comments and contributions to the development of the study are gratefully acknowledged.

Note

This document and its contents have been prepared by LUC for Pinewood Group Limited and is intended solely for use in relation to the Pinewood Studios Screen Hub project.

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Fig 1.1: Aerial view of site, August 2020

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0.1 This report sets out the illustrative landscape and biodiversity strategy for the planning application for the Pinewood South development. The report has been produced by Land Use Consultants Ltd and Aspect Ecology and should be read in conjunction with the remainder of the application. The relevant Parameter Plans are:

- 3939-FBA-02-00-DR-A-01_001 – PP1 Site Context (Current levels)
- 3939-FBA-02-00-DR-A-01_002 – PP2 Site Context (Proposed levels)
- 3939-FBA-02-00-DR-A-01_003 – PP3 Development Zones
- 3939-FBA-02-00-DR-A-01_004 – PP4 Land Use
- 3939-FBA-02-00-DR-A-01_005 – PP5 Green Infrastructure
- 3939-FBA-02-00-DR-A-01_006 – PP6 Access and Movement
- 3939-FBA-02-00-DR-A-01_007 – PP7 Building Heights
- 3939-FBA-02-XX-SC-A-01_000-PP8 Development numbers & yield

1.0.2 Landscape and Ecological Design Approach

The landscape design approach has followed an in-depth analysis of the site. Key drivers include the creation of an appropriate setting and framing of the new buildings, filtering views into the site, the creation of a resilient, ecologically rich framework, and the resolution of a number of technical requirements including access. The landscape proposals have been produced in close co-ordination with other disciplines notably planning, architecture, highways, ecology and arboriculture to form an integrated strategy.

1.0.3 The ecological approach has also followed an in-depth analysis of the context and status of the site. The majority of the site holds limited ecological value, with the exception of the western and northern site boundaries which are of elevated ecological value and offer opportunities for a range of species, including bats. The strategy has focused on enhancing these boundaries, creating naturalistic and varied planting in these locations to enhance the setting of existing boundary vegetation. Such a strategy was previously included within the Screen Hub UK application.

1.0.4 Summary

The illustrative landscape proposals contained in this document demonstrate that the scheme can deliver significant landscape and ecological benefits.

1.1 EXISTING LANDSCAPE

- 1.1.1 The site is located on the western outskirts of Iver Heath, approximately 3km north of Slough.
- 1.1.2 To the north of the site are the existing buildings and 'backlots' of Pinewood Studios; to the east the site is bound by Pinewood Road, except where it borders two residential properties (Park Lodge/ Royal Lodge); the southern boundary of the site is defined by Uxbridge Road and the gardens of residential properties on the northern side of the road; and finally, the western boundary of the site abuts extensive broad-leaved and coniferous woodland within Black Park Country Park.
- 1.1.3 The site has been previously worked for gravel extraction but has now been restored to agriculture/ pasture, with the southern area current used for maize crops. The topography of the site is mainly flat and low lying with little level change (rising from approximately 61m to 62m AOD in the north of the site).
- 1.1.4 Details for the Alderbourne Farm site are provided in a separate landscape strategy for that area.

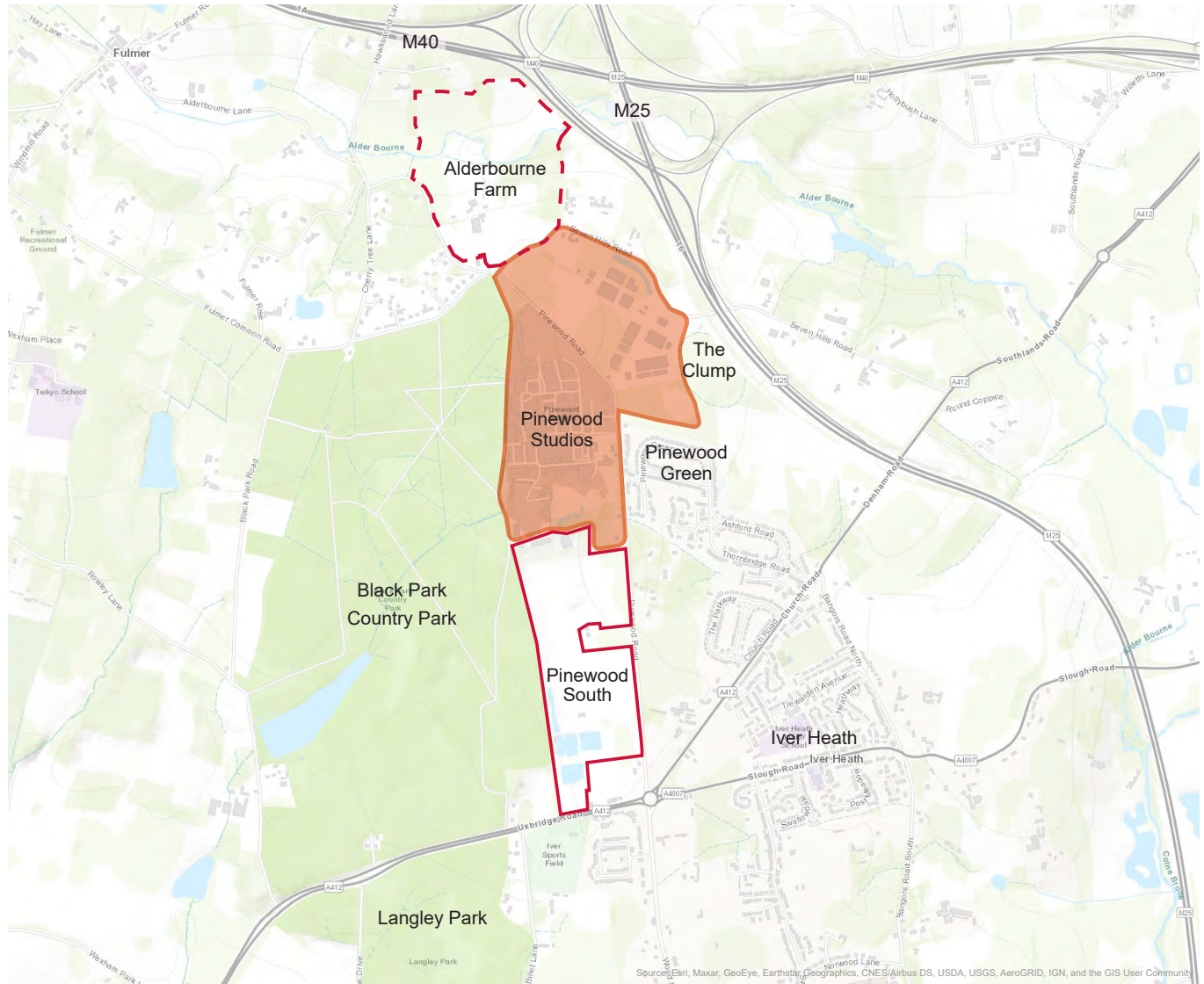
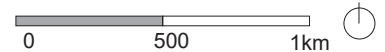


Fig 1.2: Landscape Context Plan



Legend

- Site Boundary Pinewood South
- - Site Boundary Alderbourne Farm
- Existing Studios



Fig 1.3: Aerial photo of site (elevated view from the west, August 2020)

EXISTING LANDSCAPE (Contd)

- 1.1.5 Landscape features and tree cover within the site itself are sparse and primarily concentrated along the site boundaries.
- 1.1.6 The landscape character of the site is influenced by the surrounding urban development and the proximity and busy nature of the adjacent roads. There are no landscape designations within it, although the site falls within the Colne Valley Regional Park and is therefore valued as part of this wider landscape.
- 1.1.7 Views of the site are typically in close proximity from its boundaries. Roadside vegetation along Pinewood Road and Uxbridge Road which includes hedgerow and some mature trees provide screening albeit with gaps allowing for glimpsed views through. Views from the Public Right of Way within Black Park Country Park and the northern permissive link path are through the fenced boundary and partially screened by woodland trees and light understory vegetation.

- A** The northern boundary contains a tree belt with mature oaks to the west and some newly planted trees to the east providing visual separation to the existing studio buildings within Pinewood.
- B** Mature trees along the property boundaries of adjacent residential properties (Park Lodge/ Royal Lodge) in the centre of the site
- C** A hedgerow with some mature hedgerow trees runs along the eastern boundary with Pinewood Road.
- D** Dense woodland canopy along Black Park boundary, but lacking effective screening at ground level.
- E** Internal mature tree belt providing visual buffer to the A412 Uxbridge Road.
- F** Existing hedgerow along the A412 Uxbridge Road.

1.2 LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY STRATEGY

1.2.1 The proposed landscape and ecology strategy will provide a strong and resilient framework for development. It has been informed by separate appraisals on landscape and visual, arboriculture and on ecology. The strategy will realise the opportunities identified in these appraisals reinforcing, extending and enhancing landscape, screening and ecological assets in an integrated manner.

1.2.2 The key existing landscape and ecological features, predominantly located around the perimeter of the site, will be central to this process with their assets used to create significant and lasting green/ blue infrastructure, and in the west and north maintained as low-light corridors. The opportunity exists to retain and extend these assets through the creation of new and enhanced green/ blue infrastructure that surrounds the development and provides screening and landscape/ ecological connectivity in keeping with local landscape character.

1.2.3 The following objectives are proposed as part of the landscape strategy and align with those listed in the Colne Valley Regional Park Action Plan:

- Protect: restore and strengthen the landscape character, focusing on key habitats providing resilience and long term sustainability
- Manage: existing habitats and features including veteran trees to conserve and enhance biodiversity
- Enhance: creation of new woodland, heathland and acidic grassland and wetland habitats.

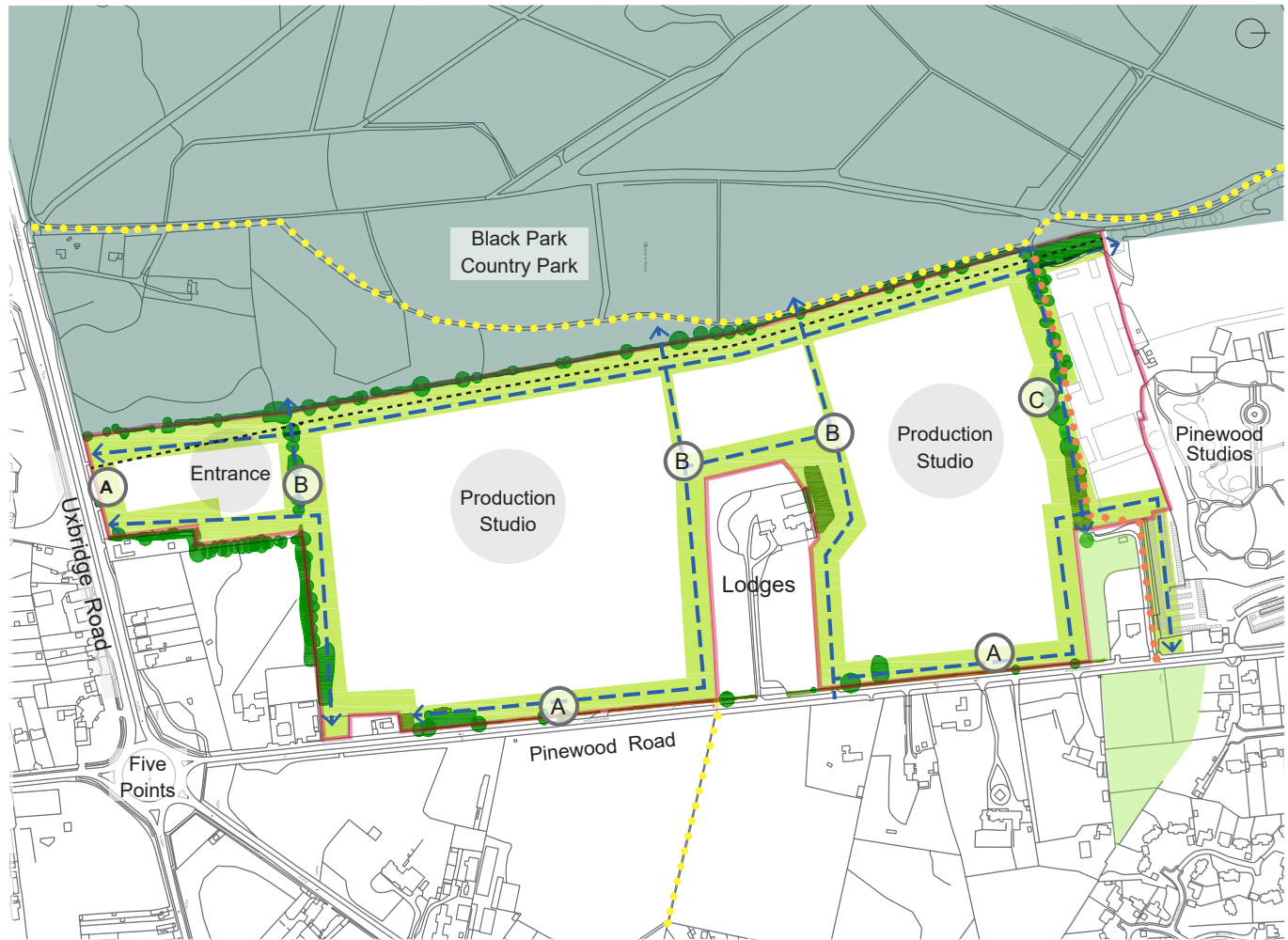


Fig 1.4: Landscape Strategy Plan

Legend

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Existing trees retained | Enhanced ecological connectivity | Existing Peace Path to be retained | Indicative external site access |
| Black Park | Underground pipeline (approx. location) | Existing Public Right of Way | Indicative internal site access |
| Proposed landscape buffer | | | Indicative limited access from existing studios |



North along Pinewood Road - retention of existing hedgerows and mature trees with opportunities to strengthen and infill gaps with new boundary vegetation



Perimeter hedgerows - retention, strengthening and enhanced management of existing hedgerows



Northern boundary - retention of existing mature tree belt, with potential to enhance and widen with additional new native planting to provide improved ecological connectivity



Perimeter trees - retention of existing mature trees, with potential to enhance biodiversity with the installation of bird and bat boxes



Southern tree belt - retention of existing mature trees, potential to enhance with planting/ improved management



Public Right of Way adjacent to the site within Black Park - opportunity to strengthen boundary screening and provide additional ecological habitats along the Black Park boundary

1.2.4 There are three key strands that will help deliver the strategy:

1. An enhanced woodland framework - the strengthening and management of existing woodland and the potential creation of new woodland and scrub planting to create meaningful woodland corridors.
2. The creation of ecological corridors - the strengthening and enhancement of existing corridors and their significant extension through the design of new woodland, planting and meadows supported by ecological features such as log piles.
3. An integrated SuDS provision - the provision of any required attenuation and infiltration facilities, designed to provide associated landscape and ecological benefit. Many of these large swale systems would run parallel with the proposed woodland corridors with each reinforcing the landscape and ecological benefit of the other.

1.3 LANDSCAPE OPPORTUNITIES

1.3.1 The images adjacent show a number of integrated landscape and ecological opportunities within the existing site and surrounding area, that could be delivered as part of the landscape strategy. These focus on the retention and enhancement of boundary features within the green infrastructure parameter.

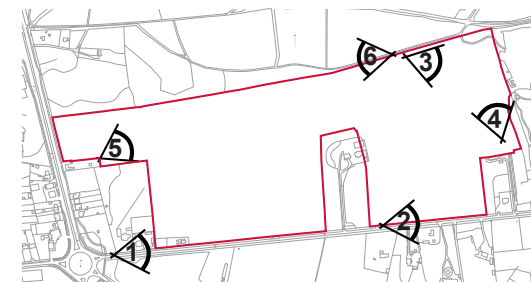


Fig 1.6: View Location Plan

Fig 1.5: Existing site photos - landscape opportunities

1.4 ILLUSTRATIVE GREEN LINKS

1.4.1 The adjacent diagram shows the illustrative green links around and across the site. These layers include:

- retained existing trees and hedgerows
- proposed landscape buffer/ framework
- retained Peace Path

1.4.2 Together these landscape elements create robust green links across the site, which together ensure:

- the development is well integrated into the surroundings
- views into the site are filtered
- a positive visitor experience begins upon entering the site
- the Peace Path is retained in an enhanced setting
- significant ecological connectivity is created across the site
- biodiversity enhancement is at the core of the development.

1.4.3 The primary landscape links and ecological corridors are provided and delivered by the green infrastructure parameter and consist of:





- the retention and strengthening of the northern Peace Path tree belt, delivering particularly for foraging and commuting bats
- provision of a 30m wide landscape corridor along the Black Park boundary
- the retention and strengthening of the Pinewood Road boundary
- the retention and strengthening of the southern tree belt
- creation of a two new internal east west green corridors

1.4.4 The following plans show the combined landscape and ecological concepts for these key green links and indicative designs illustrating how these may be realised.



Fig 1.7: Green links study - combined plan

Legend

-  Existing trees and hedgerows retained
-  Black Park
-  Landscape buffer/ framework
-  Ecological connectivity

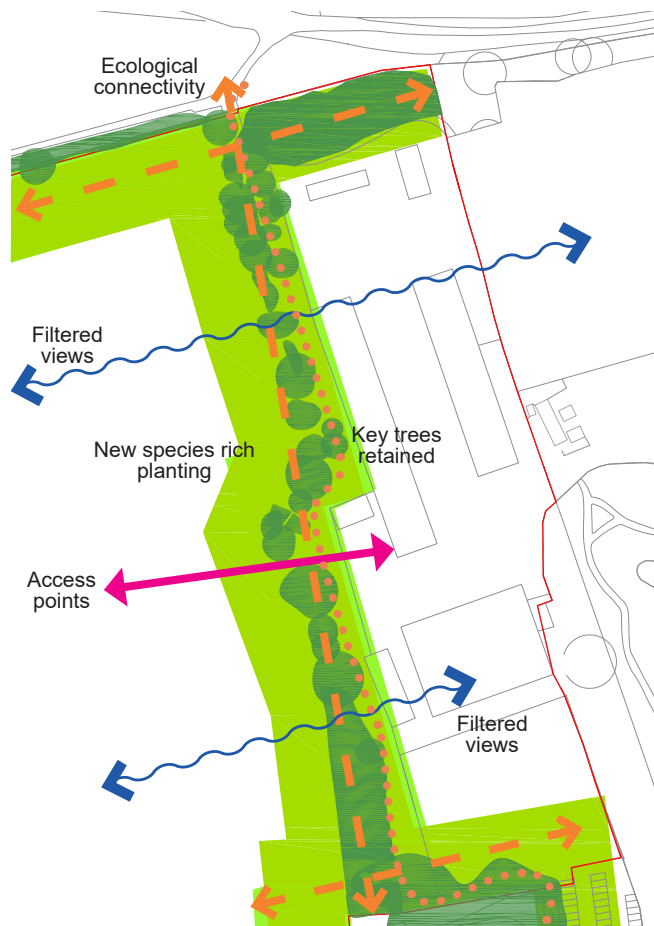


Fig 1.8: Northern tree belt concept

Legend









-  Existing vegetation
-  Landscape corridor
-  Ecological connectivity
-  Existing Peace Path to be retained



Fig 1.9: Northern tree belt - illustrative design

Legend

-  Existing trees retained
-  Proposed trees
-  Proposed woodland
-  Proposed scrub
-  Proposed hedge
-  Proposed species-rich grassland

The Northern Tree Belt

1.4.5 The proposals for the northern tree belt are centred on the opportunity to enhance this existing wildlife corridor. Bechstein bats are known to use this northern boundary (and in particular the Peace Path) as a regular commuting route. The below measures are designed to bolster and enhance this important wildlife corridor, as well as delivering a key visual landscape feature:

- retain the key existing trees on site
- strengthen and enhance the existing tree line through the provision of new native tree and scrub planting to the southern boundary of the tree belt, thereby strengthening and widening the existing wildlife corridor for the benefit of foraging/commuting
- new tree and scrub planting to be combined with species rich wildflower grassland, creating a natural edge habitat (i.e. a high value interface habitat), to the existing treeline. Natural eco-tones along tree lines are diverse habitats that offer numerous opportunities for invertebrates, birds and mammals and thereby create new and valuable habitat for species groups such as lepidoptera (butterflies) which need differential habitats to breed, forage and overwinter;
- northern tree belt will be maintained as a low-light corridor, ensuring that this corridor is functionally maintained for Bechstein bats, along with other nocturnal and crepuscular species
- limits tree removals to ensure only poor specimens are removed with little ecological and landscape value
- provides visual separation between the new development and the existing studio
- retains public access to existing Peace Path

ILLUSTRATIVE GREEN LINKS (Contd)

Black Park Boundary

1.4.6 The proposals for the boundary to Black Park are centred on the opportunity to enhance this existing wildlife corridor. The offsite woodland is of high ecological value and the below measures are designed to bolster and enhance this habitat, as well as delivering a key visual landscape feature:

- retain the key existing boundary trees
- strengthens and enhances ecological habitat provision via new native hedgerow, tree and scrub planting, species rich grasslands and wetland scrapes
- new tree and scrub planting to be combined with species rich wildflower grassland, creating a natural edge habitat (i.e. a high value interface habitat), to the existing treeline. Natural eco-tones along tree lines are diverse habitats that offer numerous opportunities for invertebrates, birds and mammals and thereby create new and valuable habitat for species groups such as lepidoptera (butterflies) which need differential habitats to breed, forage and overwinter
- the creation of the landscape buffer will also reduce potentially adverse edge effects (increased wind and light) on the woodland and thereby enhance the existing value of Black Park Wood
- enhances biodiversity value and ecological connectivity with the introduction of new boundary planting and species rich grasslands
- boundary will be maintained as a low-light corridor, ensuring that this boundary is functionally maintained for nocturnal and crepuscular species
- provides screening to views from the Public Right of Way within Black Park

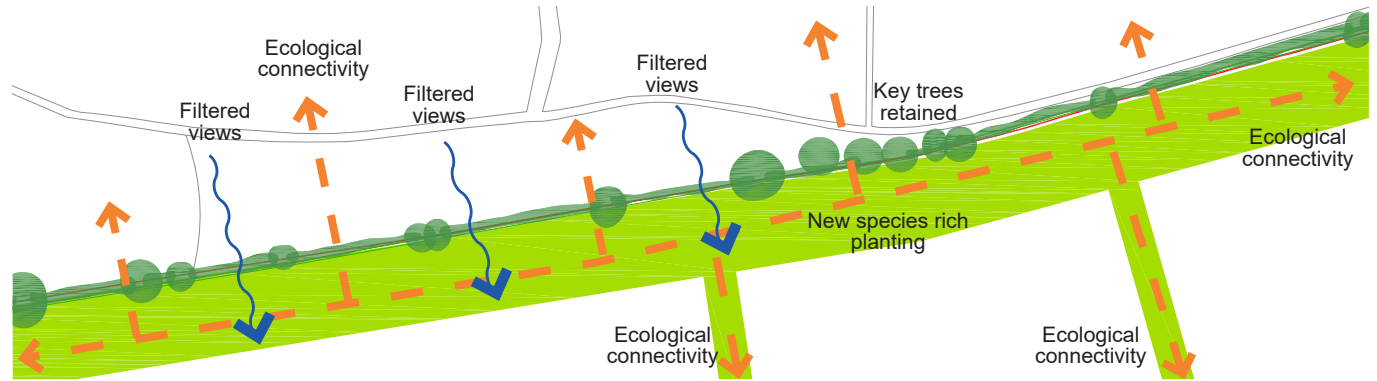


Fig 1.10: Black Park boundary concept

Legend

- Existing vegetation Landscape corridor Ecological connectivity



Fig 1.11: Black Park boundary illustrative design

Legend

- Existing trees retained Proposed scrub
Proposed trees Proposed hedge
Proposed woodland Proposed species-rich grassland

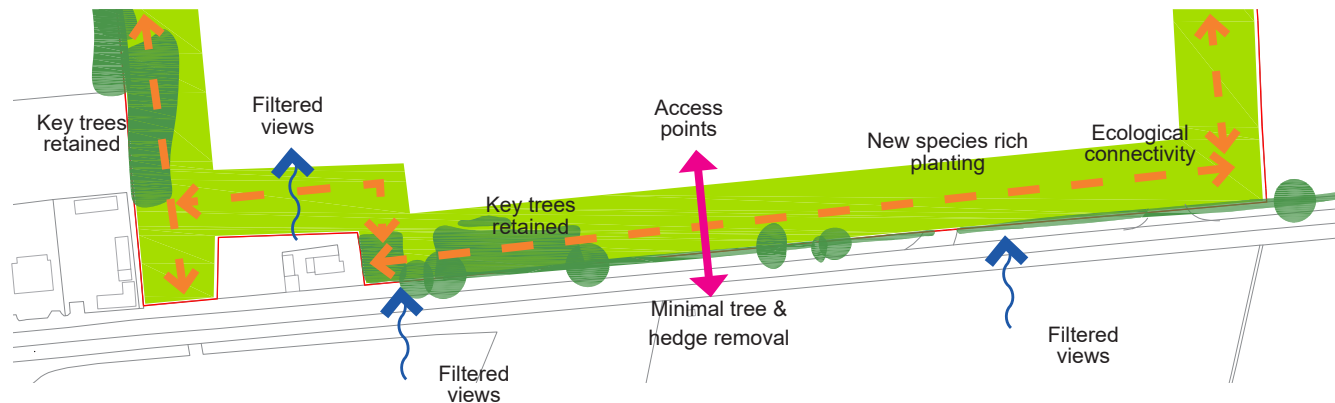


Fig 1.12: Pinewood Road boundary concept

Legend

Existing vegetation Landscape corridor Ecological connectivity



Fig 1.13: Pinewood Road boundary illustrative design

Legend

Existing trees retained Proposed scrub
Proposed trees Proposed hedge
Proposed woodland Proposed species-rich grassland

Pinewood Road Boundary

1.4.7 The Pinewood Road boundary:

- retains the key existing boundary trees on site
- strengthens and enhances the species provision via new native tree and scrub planting
- restricts access connections to ensure the removal of only a small number of trees and section of existing hedgerow occurs
- enhances biodiversity value and ecological connectivity with the introduction of new boundary planting and species rich grasslands
- provides screening to views from the Pinewood Road

1.4.8 The southern tree belt:

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1.4.8 The southern tree belt:

- retains the key existing trees on site
- strengthens and enhances the species provision via new native tree and scrub planting
- restricts access connections to the existing hedge break
- enhances the biodiversity value and ecological connectivity
- provides screening to glimpsed views from the Uxbridge Road
- subdivides the site breaking down its scale

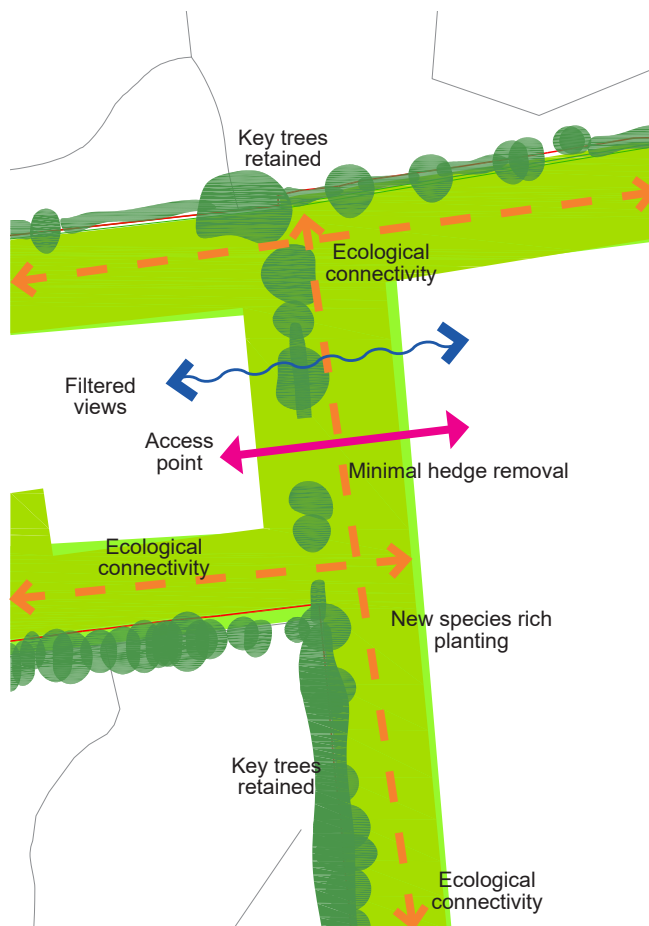


Fig 1.14: Southern tree belt concept

Legend




-  Existing vegetation
-  Landscape corridor
-  Ecological connectivity



Fig 1.15: Southern tree belt illustrative design

Legend

-  Existing trees retained
  Proposed scrub
-  Proposed trees
  Proposed hedge
-  Proposed woodland
  Proposed species-rich grassland

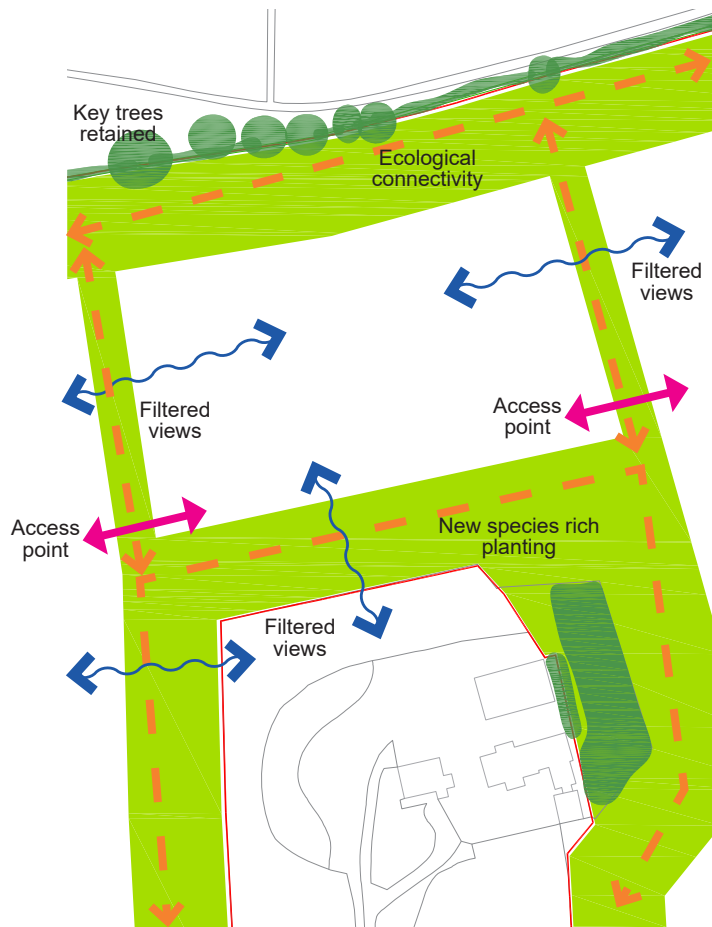


Fig 1.16: New green corridor concept

Legend










-  Existing vegetation
-  Landscape corridor
-  Ecological connectivity



Fig 1.17: New green corridor illustrative design

Legend

-  Existing trees retained
-  Proposed trees
-  Proposed woodland
-  Proposed scrub
-  Proposed hedge
-  Proposed species-rich grassland

New East/West Green Corridors

1.4.9 The proposals for the new east/west green corridors:

- provides a new ecological connection between Black Park and Pinewood Road
- enhances the biodiversity value via the introduction of new native tree and scrub planting
- provides visual separation and subdivides the site, breaking down its scale

1.5 ILLUSTRATIVE MASTERPLAN



Fig 1.18: Illustrative Masterplan

Legend

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Red line boundary | Proposed primary avenue trees | Proposed pine/feature trees | Proposed scrub | Proposed species-rich grassland | Indicative section locations |
| Existing trees retained | Proposed car park & scattered trees | Proposed woodland | Proposed hedge | Proposed swale/attenuation | |

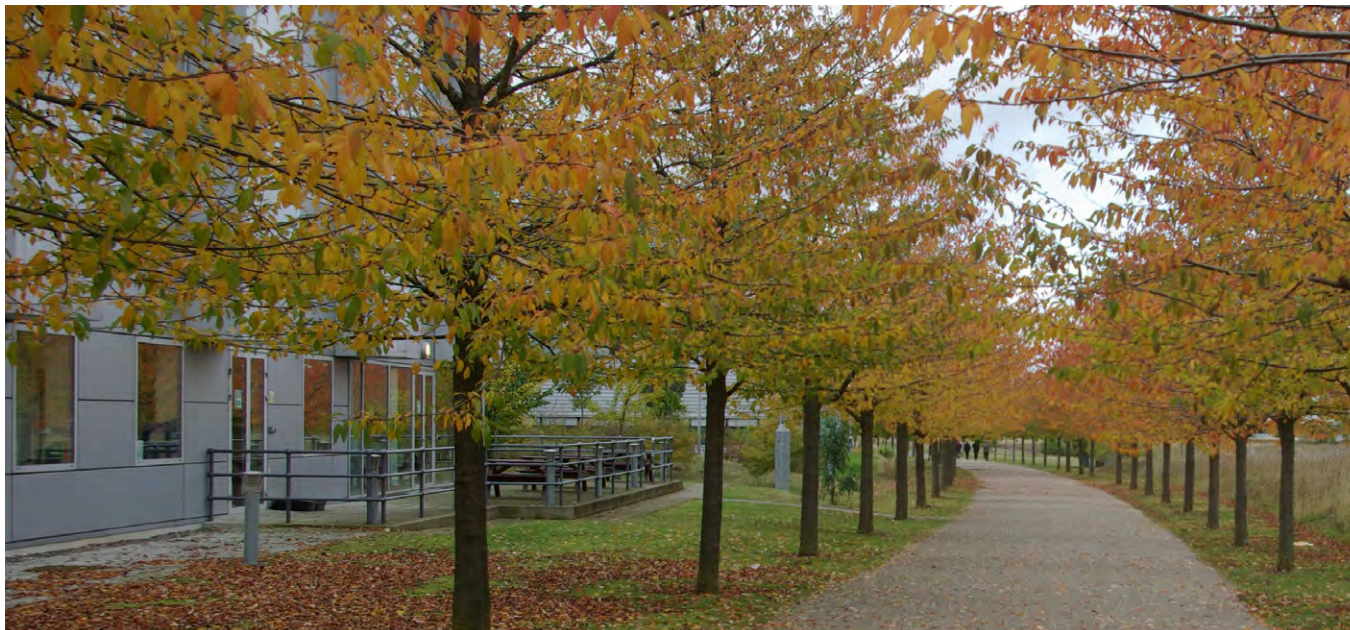


Fig 1.19: Illustrative Masterplan - Southern end of the site

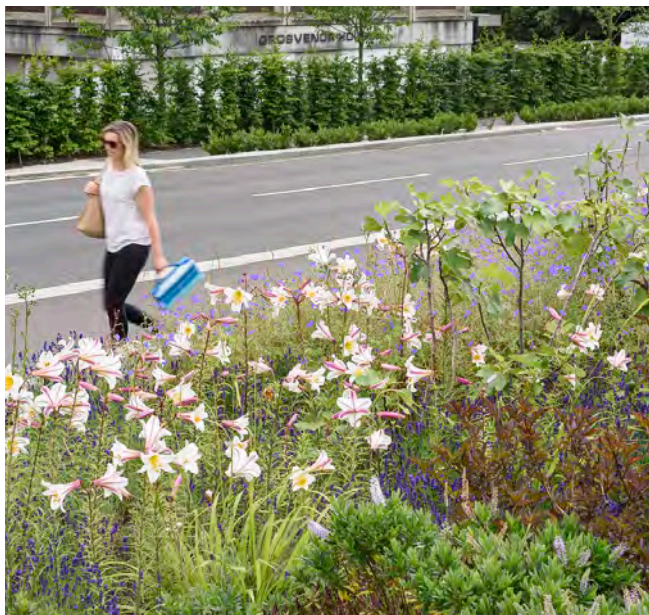
ILLUSTRATIVE MASTERPLAN (Contd)



Fig 1.20: Illustrative Masterplan - Southern end of the site



Feature trees to define arrival/approach



High quality ornamental planting



High quality ornamental planting

1.6 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER - ENTRANCES

- 1.6.1 The entrances are designed to be safe and welcoming for both employees and visitors to the Pinewood South development.
- 1.6.2 New feature trees will distinguish the entrance locations along Pinewood Road and Uxbridge Road, to enhance their legibility and the adjacent street scene.
- 1.6.3 The main entrance off Uxbridge Road will be celebrated with high quality ornamental planting to create a real gateway to the development
- 1.6.4 Car parking facilities adjacent the entrances and visitor facilities will provide the necessary quantum of parking in a well organised and safe layout. Car parking areas will be framed by hedges, planting and trees to provide a pleasing welcome.

1.7 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER - SURFACE CAR PARKING

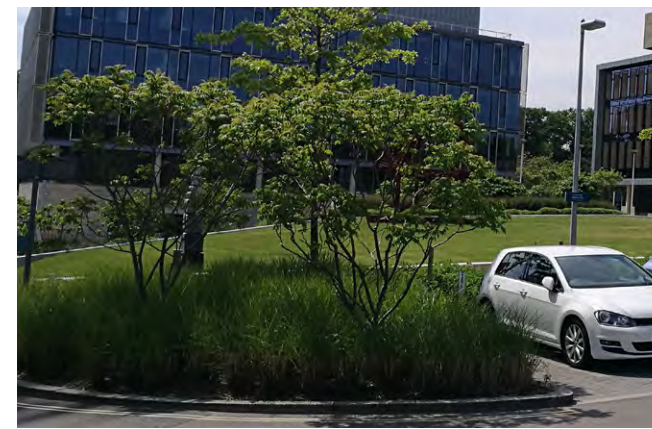
- 1.7.1 Organised efficiently, the areas of surface car parking around the site perimeter will be softened and compartmentalised by hedges, planting and trees.
- 1.7.2 The green infrastructure around the perimeter will provide screening of cars from both outside the site and contribute environmental benefits including: promotion of biodiversity, surface water attenuation and capture of vehicular pollutants.
- 1.7.3 Details of landscape elements internally within the building parameter will be developed further during the reserved matters applications.



Generous soft landscaping to boundaries of surface car parks



Hedges used to define parking boundaries



'Green' parking treatments



Scattered native tree planting



New heathland scrub



New native woodland belts and successional planting providing screening and wildlife corridors



New native wetland/ marginal planting (reed beds etc) associated with attenuation swales



Marshy vegetation associated with wetlands and attenuation swales



Provision of bird and bat boxes



Installations of invertebrate habitats

1.8 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER - GREEN/ BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

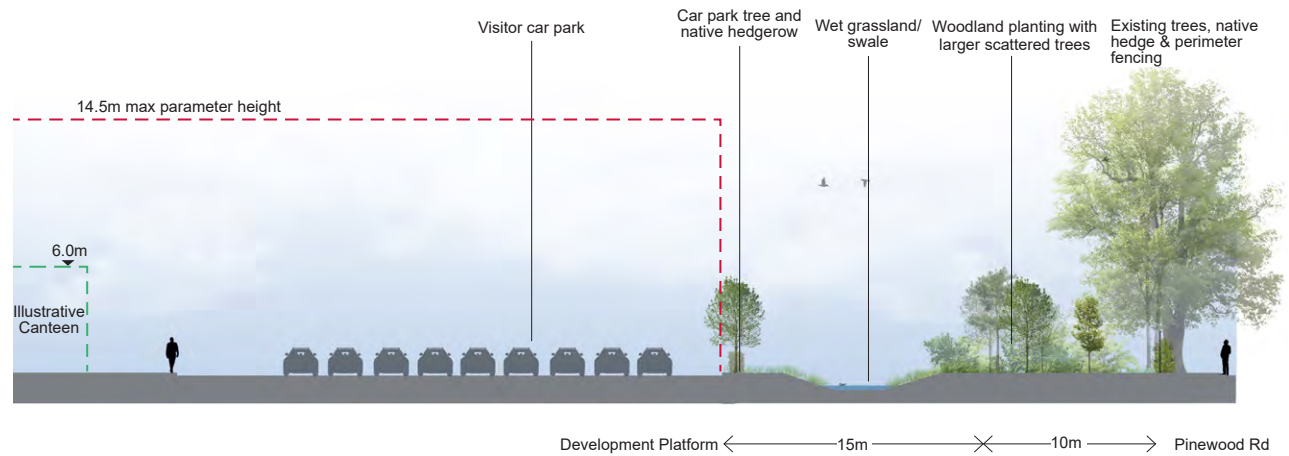
- 1.8.1 A mosaic of landscape treatments are proposed within the green/ blue infrastructure parameter surrounding the car parks and production studios. The potential treatments include:
- woodland and scrub planting
 - wet grassland/ swales
 - species-rich grassland
 - new and enhanced existing native hedges
 - retention and enhancement of existing trees & vegetation
- 1.8.2 The various treatments have been specifically selected to reference local habitats in and around Black Park and Iver Heath including acidic grassland, heathland vegetation and pine trees within the woodland planting.
- 1.8.3 These habitats will maximise opportunities for biodiversity, ecological connectivity and screening of the development. Added ecological benefits will be provided by the installation of bird and bat boxes along with invertebrate habitat features.



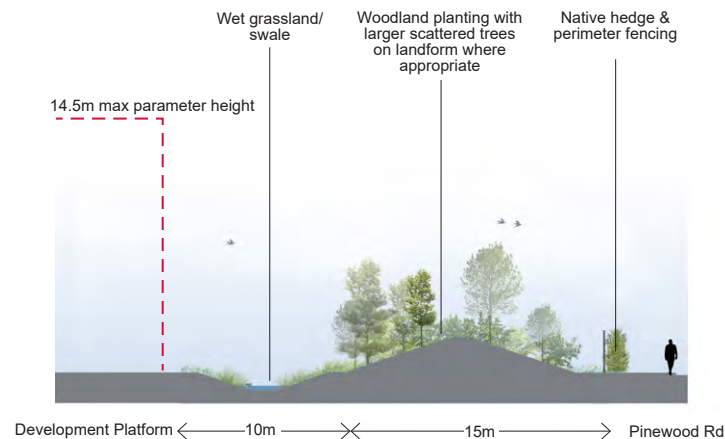
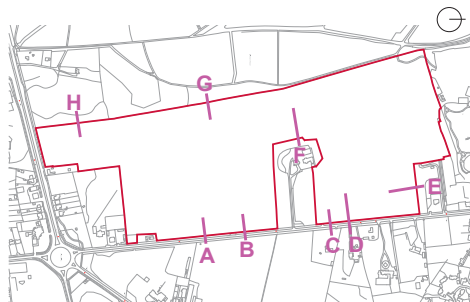
Open grasslands managed as meadow

1.9 INDICATIVE SECTIONS - GREEN/ BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1.9.1 The indicative sections opposite illustrate the potential boundary landscape treatments within the green/ blue infrastructure. Sections are shown with approximate existing levels. Please note the levels parameter plan allows for +/- 1m variation in ground level for the development parameter.
- 1.9.2 Extensive consideration has been given to the boundary treatments, including filtering of views and provision of screening where residential properties adjoin the site.



Section A

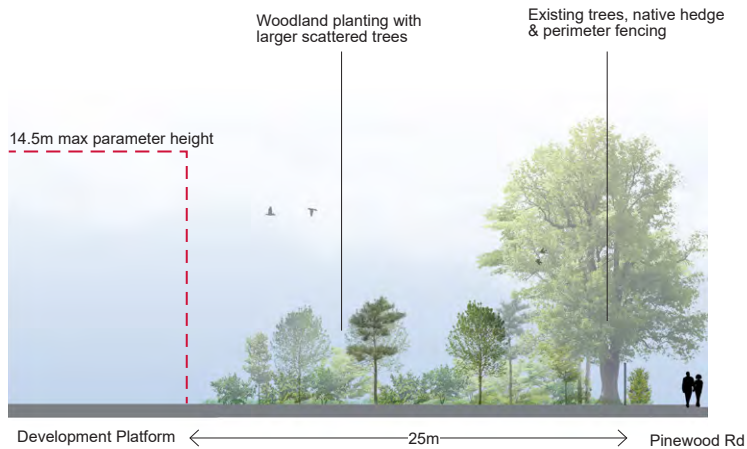


Section B

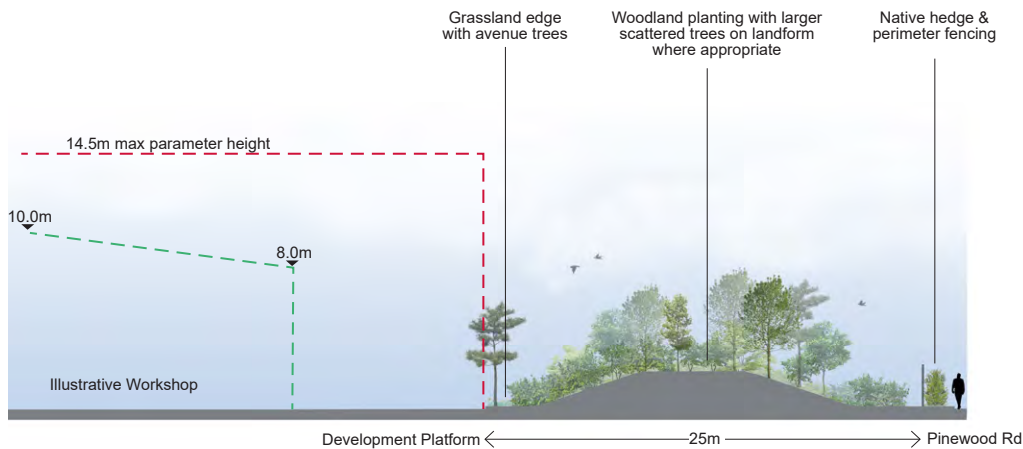
Fig 1.21: Indicative sections (A-B) - green/ blue infrastructure

1.9.3 As a result a strategy has been developed to address these concerns. The key elements of this strategy are:

- existing boundary trees and hedgerows would be retained where possible
- existing tree belts/ hedgerows would be reinforced and strengthened with native species to provide additional filtering of views where appropriate
- a minimum 15 metre zone for planting/ screening would be provided adjacent to residential areas.
- a minimum 10 metre zone for planting/ screening would be provided along Pinewood Road and adjacent to the PRow in Black Park
- landform could be incorporated into these screening zones, where appropriate and possible



Section C



Section D

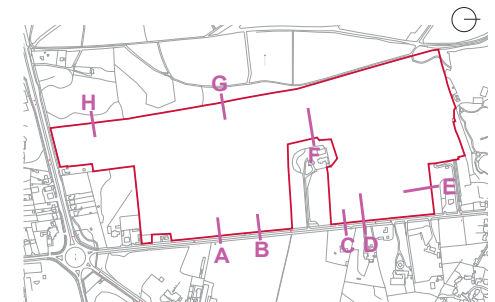
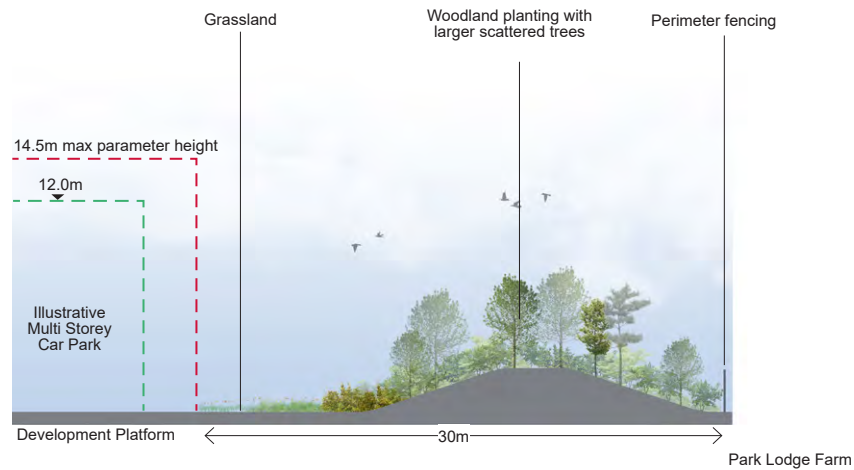


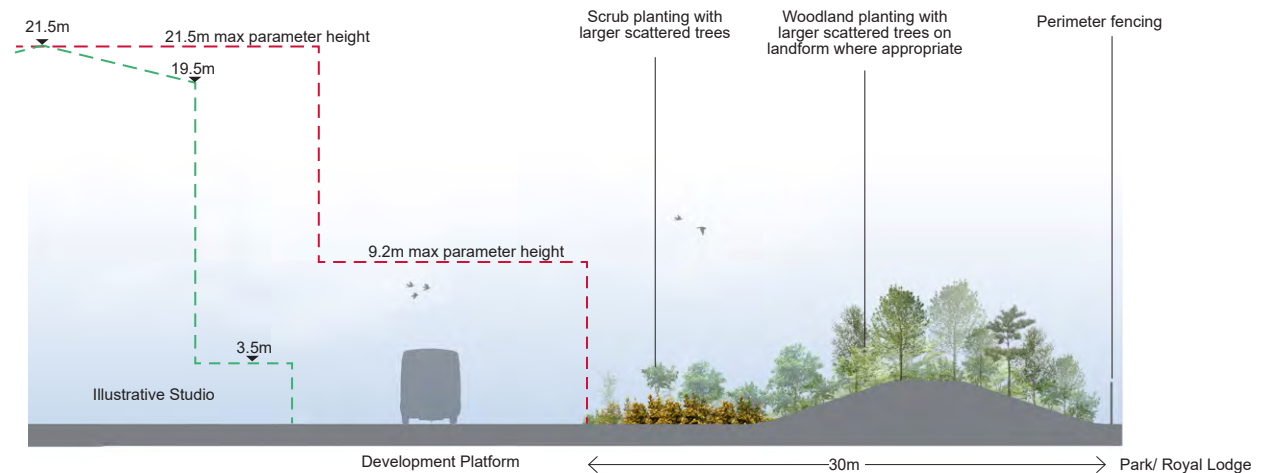
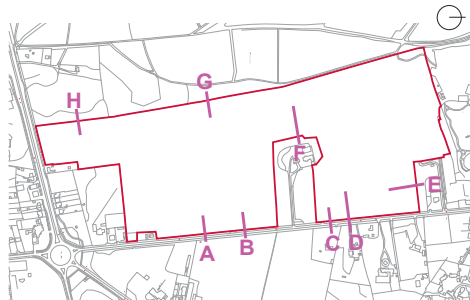
Fig 1.22: Indicative sections (C-D) - green/ blue infrastructure

1.9.4 The potential new tree belts around the perimeter of the development would connect to existing woodlands, strengthen wildlife corridors and ensure ecological habitat connectivity. The tree belts would be planted with a mixture of locally native trees and shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous, to maximise both their screening and biodiversity value.

1.9.5 The potential new tree belts around the perimeter of the development would connect to existing woodlands, strengthen wildlife corridors and ensure ecological habitat connectivity. The tree belts would be planted with a mixture of locally native trees and shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous, to maximise both their screening and biodiversity value.

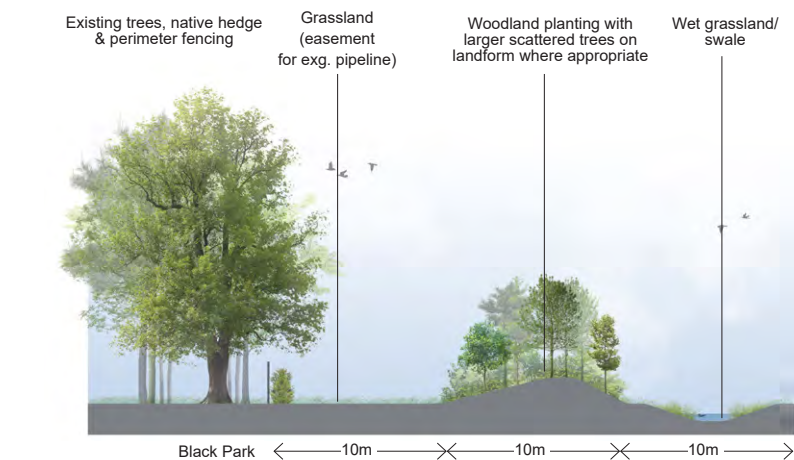


Section E

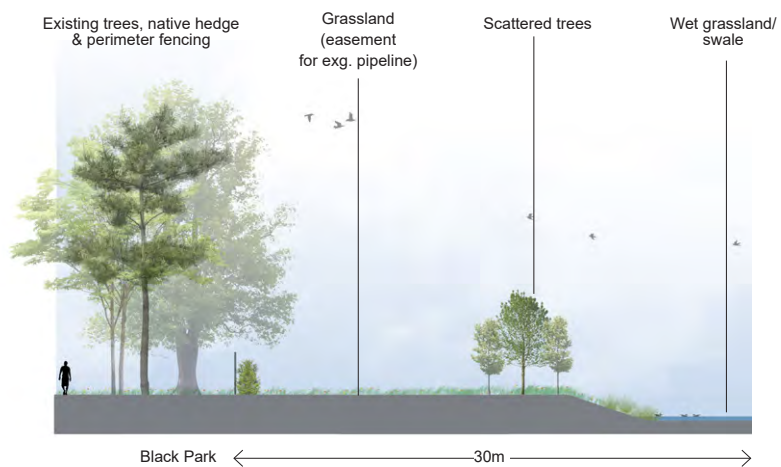


Section F

Fig 1.24: Indicative sections (E-F) - green/ blue infrastructure

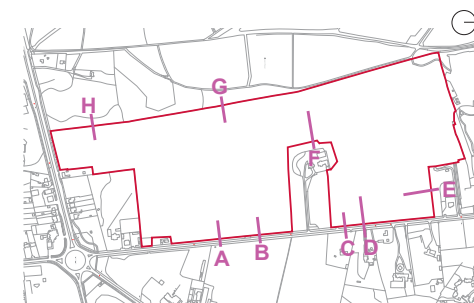


Section G



Section H

Fig 1.25: Indicative sections (G-H) - green/ blue infrastructure



1.10 SOFT LANDSCAPE STRATEGY - GREEN/ BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1.10.1 The planting palette has been predominantly developed to extend and enhance the ecological habitats found on and surrounding the site. The images adjacent illustrate a small sample of the proposed tree/ woodland planting palette.

Trees

- 1.10.2 Trees are an intrinsic part of the landscape of the site and bring a sense of scale and balance against buildings of a considerable size. All tree species proposed around the boundary are native species and include good species for pollinators to maximise biodiversity.

Woodland

- 1.10.3 Extensive areas of native woodland is proposed to integrate the development into its context, create additional wooded habitats and filter boundary views.

Scrub

- 1.10.4 Extensive areas of scattered scrub and woodland edge species are proposed these are quick to establish with excellent ecological value. Species such as Gorse and Broom will reflect the local Black Park acidic/ heathland vegetation.

Hedgerows

- 1.10.5 New native species rich hedgerows are proposed to provide ecological connectivity and boundary definition.

Grasslands

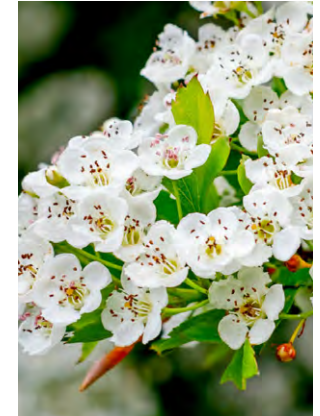
- 1.10.6 The remaining soft landscape will be formed of swathes of species-rich wildflower meadow (including slightly acidic and marshy grassland areas).



Quercus robur - English Oak



Prunus spinosa - Blackthorn



Crateagus monogyna - Hawthorn



Acer campestre - Field maple



Ulex europaeus - Gorse



Pinus sylvestica - Scots Pine



Ilex aquifolium - Holly



Prunus avium - Wild Cherry



Cytisus scoparius - Broom



Carpinus betulus- Hornbeam

Fig 1.27: Planting palette images

1.11 SOFT LANDSCAPE STRATEGY - OUTLINE INDICATIVE PLANT SCHEDULE

1.11.1 Further details with regards to species proposed within the green/ blue infrastructure are shown on the following outline plant schedule.

Species	Name	Height/ specification	Planting density	% of mix
Woodland Planting				
Acer campestre	Field maple	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	14%
Acer campestre	Field maple	3.0-3.5m high fully furnished feather	1m ctr	5%
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	2%
Betula pubescens	Downy birch	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	2%
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	2%
Corylus avellana	Hazel	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	7%
Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	15%
Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	3.0-3.5m high fully furnished feather	1m ctr	2%
Euonymus europaeus	Spindleberry	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	3%
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	60-80cm container grown	1m ctr	2%
Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	7%
Prunus avium	Wild cherry	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	2%
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	10%
Quercus robur	English Oak	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	15%
Quercus robur	English Oak	3.0-3.5m high fully furnished feather	1m ctr	5%
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	3%
Ulmus glabra	Wych elm	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	1%
Taxus baccata	Yew	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	1%
Viburnum opulis	Gelder Rose	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1m ctr	2%
Scattered Tree Planting				
Acer campestre	Field maple	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Betula pendula	Siber birch	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Carpinus betulus	Common Hornbeam	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Quercus robur	English Oak	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Tilia cordata	Small Leaf Lime	3.5m height, rootballed standard	As shown	N/A
Native Hedgerow Planting				
Acer campestre	Field maple	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	20%
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	10%
Corylus avellana	Hazel	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	10%
Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	25%
Euonymus europaeus	Spindleberry	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	1%
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	2%
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	1%
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	25%
Rosa canina	Dog rose	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	5%
Viburnum opulis	Gelder Rose	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	0.45m ctr, double staggered row	1%
Scattered Shrub				
Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1 Ctr planted in groups of 5no. min	20%
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1 Ctr planted in groups of 5no. min	10%
Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1 Ctr planted in groups of 5no. min	10%
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1 Ctr planted in groups of 5no. min	25%
Rubus fruticosus	Blackberry	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1 Ctr planted in groups of 5no. min	20%
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	60-80cm 1+2 whip, Bareroot	1 Ctr planted in groups of 5no. min	15%

Fig 1.28: Outline plant schedule - green/ blue infrastructure

New Species Rich Slightly Acidic Grassland		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Specification
Autumn Hawkbit	Leontodon Autumnalis	Native Wildflower British Meadow Seed Mix for Acid Soils MAS-WMEAD2 Supplier: MAS Seeds Ltd. 14 Golding Avenue Marlborough Wiltshire, SN8 1TH Application rate: 5g/m²
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Lotus Corniculatus	
Common Cat's Ear	Hypochaeris radicata	
Corn Poppy	papaver Rhoëas	
Cowslip	Primula Veris	
Devil Bits Scabious	Succisa pratensis	
Lady's Bedstraw	Galium Verum	
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	
Musk Mallow	Malva Moschata	
Ox Eye Daisy	Leucanthemum Vulgare	
Red Campion	Silene Dioica	
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago Lanceolata	
Self heal	Prunella Vulgaris	
White Campion	Silene Alba	
Wild Carrot	Daucus Carota	
Yarrow	Achillea Millefolium	
Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus Minor	
Browntop bent	Agrostis capillaris	
Crested Dogtail	Cynosurus cristatus	
Sheeps Fescue	Festuca ovina	
Chewings Fescue	Festuca rubra subsp. Commutata	
Slender Creeping Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	
Yellow Oat Grass	Trisetum flavescens	
Marshy Grassland		
N7 Wetland Meadow Mixture		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Specification
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	N7 Wetland Meadow Mixture Supplier: Naturescape British Wild Flowers Maple Farm Coach Gap Lane Langar Notts NG13 9HP Sowing rate: 5g/m2
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	
Meadow Vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis	
Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Lotus corniculatus	
Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil	Lotus pedunculatus	
Ragged Robin	Lychnis flos-cuculi	
Common Restharrow	Ononis repens	
Ribwort Plantain	Plantago lanceolata	
Cowslip	Primula veris	
Self Heal	Prunella vulgaris	
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	
Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	
Common Sorrel	Rumex acetosa	
Great Burnet	Sanguisorba officinalis	
Sawwort	Serratula tinctoria	
Betony	Stachys officinalis	
Devilsbit Scabious	Succisa pratensis	
Goatsbeard	Tragopogon pratensis	
Wild Red Clover	Trifolium pratense	
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca	

1.12 CONNECTIONS

- 1.12.1 The plan adjacent illustrates the potential connections and pedestrian loop walks that would be possible if the proposed permissive footpaths are provided as part of the Alderbourne and Pinewood South development.

Legend

- Route 1 - Alderbourne Nature Reserve loop via the new permissive paths - circa 2 km (20mins)
- Route 2 - Alderbourne Nature Reserve & Pinewood East loop via the new permissive paths around Alderbourne and along Pinewood Road - circa 5km (50mins)
- Route 3 - Alderbourne Nature Reserve & Pinewood Estate loop, via the new permissive paths around Alderbourne, Seven Hills Road and north of Pinewood Green - circa 6.5km (65mins)
- - - Wider permissive paths, public rights of way and cycle paths
- Future opportunities on third party land to provide pedestrian connections to Fulmer

