

ODH BARWICK ROAD, DOVER
Hard and Soft Landscape Masterplan

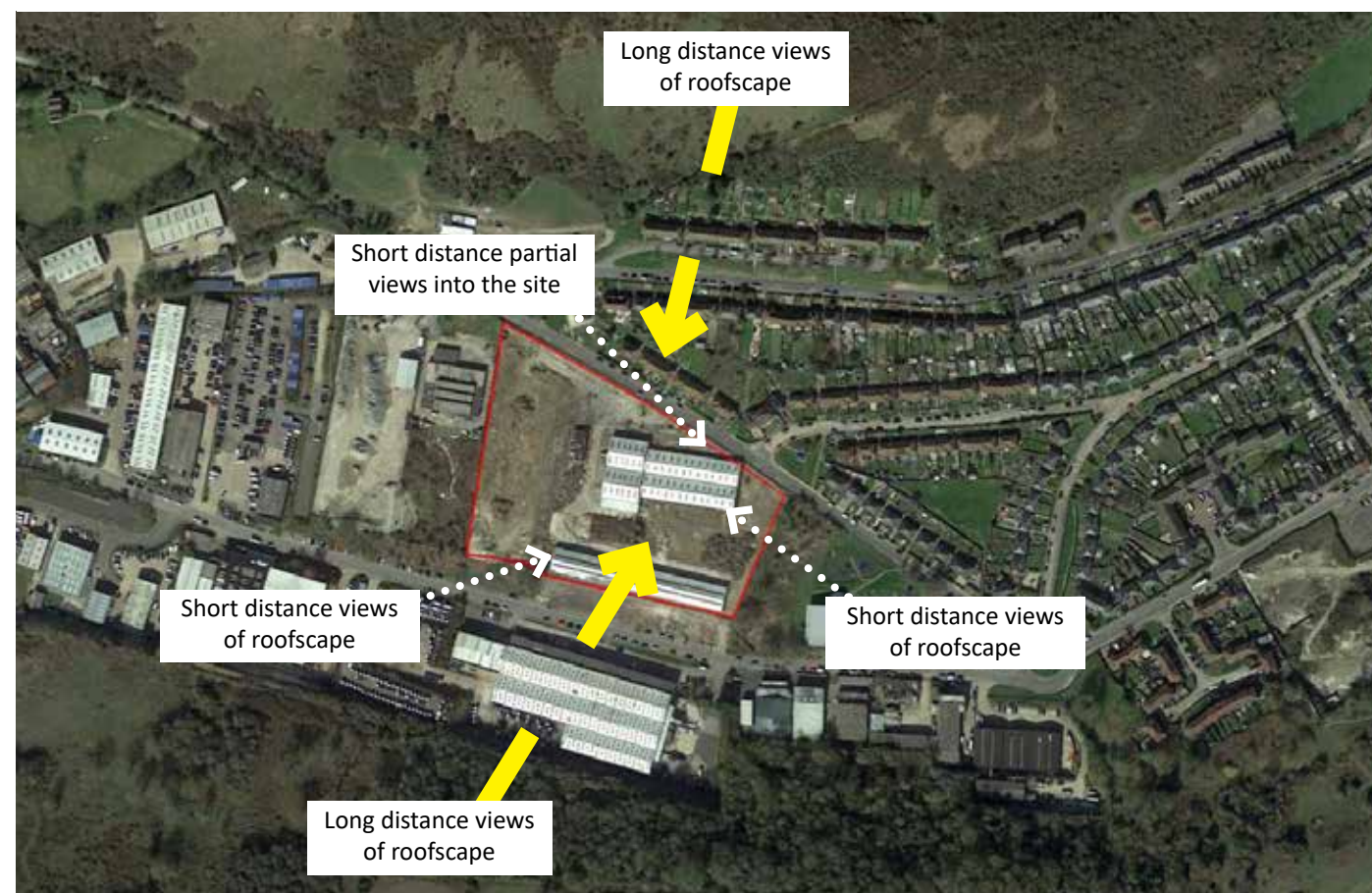
Issue 2
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CONTENTS:

- 1.0 Mitigation proposals based on views of proposals found within the LVA
- 2.0 Landscape Masterplan
- 3.0 Cross sections A, B & C
- 4.0 Landscape Masterplan - Landscape character
- 5.0 Northern boundary
- 6.0 Southern and western boundary treatments
- 7.0 Home zone
- 8.0 Brown roof and trellis
- 9.0 Rain Gardens
- 10.0 Surface treatment
- 11.0 Boundary treatment
- 12.0 Ecology enhancements

1.1.1 Landscape Visual Assessment, visibility of the subject site as found in HW&Co LVA

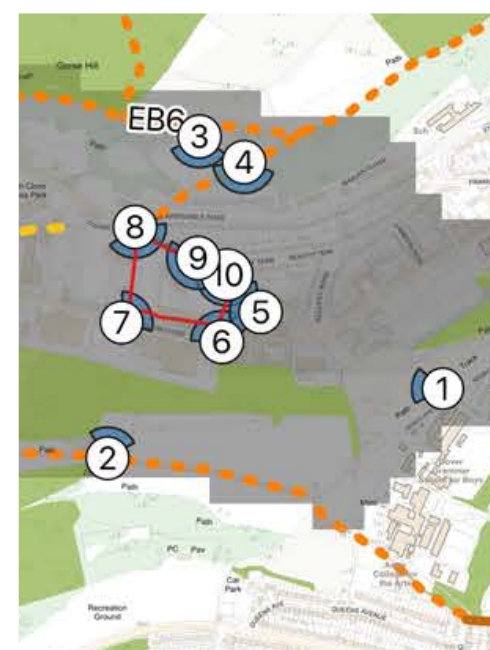


1.1.1 INTRODUCTION:

This Landscape Masterplan report has been produced for this site at Barwick Road, Dover. The nearest town is Dover, with the town centre at a distance of some 1km south east of the subject site. Some 300m north of the site is a large block of woodland, with another block to the south at some 200m. North and east of the subject site are dwellings, with commercial units to the south and west of the subject site. The proposals include the redevelopment of the existing site to provide residential development comprising no. 137 dwellings (comprising no. 73 houses and 64 apartments) with relocation of the existing vehicular access and creation of 1 x additional vehicular access from Barwick Road, alongside associated parking, landscaping and infrastructure.

We have carried out a Landscape Visual Appraisal on the site, and taken our findings through to our Hard and Soft Landscape Masterplan to provide suitable mitigation planting to ensure that possible views of the proposals are softened from sensitive long and short distance views surrounding the site. We have also worked alongside the ecologists to ensure a cohesive approach to the sites biodiversity enhancements and BNG calculations are achieved, whilst reflecting the surrounding landscape character of the area.

1.1.2 Location of Viewpoints, long distance viewpoints 1, 2, 3 & 4, short distance views 5-10 see HW&Co LVA report for more information



1.1.3 Landscape Mitigation, extract of Landscape Masterplan as shown in full on page 2 of this report. The blue graphics below indicate the various types of mitigation planting which have been developed to reflect the findings of the LVA and support the long term landscape character across the site. This includes along the western and southern boundary blocks of mixed native tree and shrub planting. These will eventually establish into belts of scrub obscuring and softening views of the proposed built form. The flat blocks on the western end of the subject site are proposed to have brown roofs; these are key to softening the roofscape across the site and representing a green link between the southern and northern valleys of the AONB. The treescape across the scheme should focus on native trees where suitable and installation of these to ensure an instant greening of the site for residents and the surrounding users of Barwick Road, and residents to the north as well as users of the PRow's EB6 and EB5 to the north and south of the site.



Northern Boundary Tensar
-TensarTech green wall proposed along the northern boundary to provide a green bank to the steep level change between our site and Barwick Road. This will enhance biodiversity on the site whilst creating a green outlook for residents of the properties fronting Barwick Road.

Western Boundary buffer
- A combination of medium and fastigate canopy trees provide an enhancement to the boundary to the west and provide a commuting and foraging opportunity for wildlife, as well as providing privacy and security to the private rear gardens.

Feature trees
- Feature cluster of trees within the central open space for users entering the site and to aid all users whether pedestrian or in vehicles in wayfinding and sense of place within the development. These trees will also provide shade and reinforce the landscape element within home zone next to the central open green space within the site, slowing down vehicles and empowering foot traffic.

Summary: The development on this site is proposing brown roofs on the apartment blocks on the western end of the site to reflect the previous green connecting space from the southern boundary to the northern. Proposed interspersed mixed native trees and shrubs are proposed around the southern and western boundary of the site. This will aid foraging for a number of species as well as enhancing biodiversity whilst softening the proposed built form from the commercial units to the south. The proposed green bank along the northern boundary of the site will soften the topographical changes on the site for residents of the proposed dwellings fronting Barwick Road. The glimpse views of the proposed built form on the subject site from the south on Poulton Close will be softened by the proposed mitigation as well as providing ecological habitat links and biodiversity improvements. The proposed access roads into the site have been designed to provide several feature medium canopy trees with an understorey of single species native hedge and shrubs to soften views into the site, whilst also creating green connectivity across the site when viewed by users of the PRoW to the north and south of the site. This has been configured to reinforce the surrounding open space and tree coverage character.

Proposed tree planting with an understorey of single species native hedge and shrub planting to create an arrival feature for all users of the site. These trees will create height within the scheme and provide a long term treescape which will soften the built form with the AONB in the wider setting.

Proposed area of planting with native shrubs and bulbs create a boundary treatment with year round interest near this pedestrian footpath.

Feature group tree planting within the parking court to the north east softens the proposed block of flats whilst enhancing biodiversity and connectivity across the site. These trees also provide shadow to cast over the road and not the dwellings to the west.

Green Link
Brown roof to self colonise with native species of local provenance and reflect the character of the surrounding AONB.

Proposed double avenue of fastigate and medium canopy trees planted at even spacing along either side of the western acces road, to soften the proposed built form within the site.

Southern Boundary buffer
- A combination of broad, medium and fastigate canopy native trees provide a green screen to the south.

Grasscrete proposed across the site to break up the hardstanding on the site and soften the site for all users. The changes in hardstanding across the site should also reduce speed of traffic across the site promoting awareness of pedestrians. The **grasscrete** will be made up of a mix of crushed stone and a seed mix of local provenance to reflect the existing open mosaic habitat on site and to provide the strongest replacement within the site proposals.

Living with Beauty - January 2020
- The report of the building better, Building Beautiful Commission
"Street trees seem particularly important. They are associated with cleaner air, slower cars, fewer accidents. They provide shade in hot summers. And, perhaps astonishingly given the complexity of human life, street trees have a measurable effect on human health even taking into account income, age and education."

Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Draft Management Plan 2021-2026
"The convention, ratified by the UK in 2006, also recognises that "the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere; in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas."

Department for Transport - Manual for Streets
- Thomas Telford Publishing
"Planting adds value; it helps to soften the urban street-scene, creates visual and sensory interest, and improves the air quality and microclimate. It can also provide habitats for wildlife. The aromatic qualities or contrasting colours and textures of foliage are of value to all, and can assist the navigation of those with visual impairment. Flowers and fruit trees add seasonal variety."

"Planting can provide shade, shelter, privacy, spatial containment and separation. It can also be used to create buffer or security zones, visual barriers, or landmarks or gateway features. Vegetation can be used to limit forward visibility to help reduce vehicle speeds."

Key

	Existing	Trees
	Proposed	Buildings
		Access road
		Parking
		Footways
		Grasscrete
		Trees
		Mixed native trees and shrubs
		Single species native hedge
		Proposed shrubs
		Native mix of shrubs and bulbs
		Lawn

**&HW
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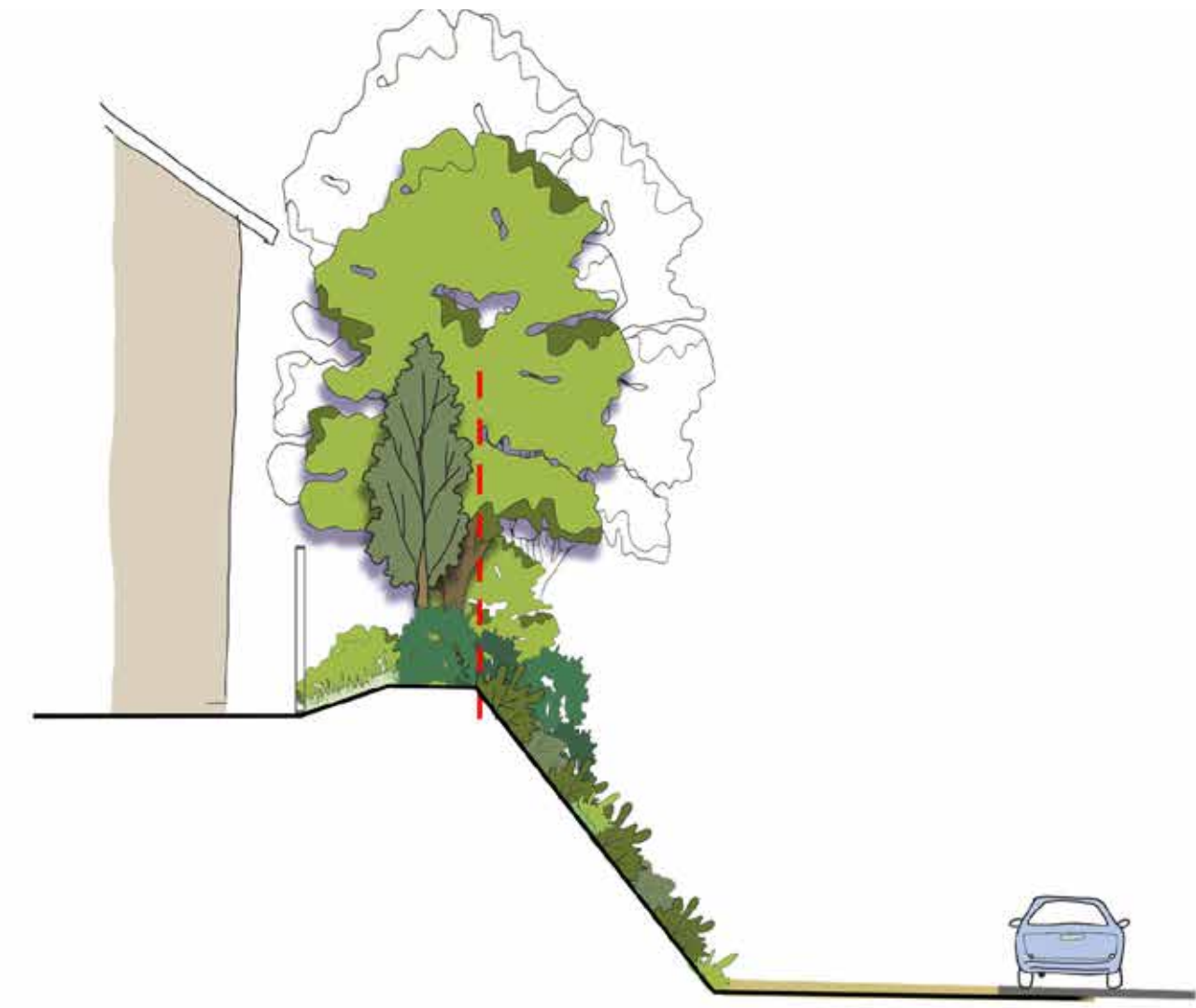
PRELIMINARY

Project **OLIVER DAVIS HOMES, BARWICK ROAD, DOVER**

Drawing title **Landscape masterplan**

Rev	Description	Date
A	Architects layout updated	09.22
B	Architects layout updated	09.22

Scale **1:500@A2** Date **Aug 2022** Drawing number **0551/22/A/20B** Rev **1:1000@A4**



Mixed native tree and shrub planting along the boundary
Bank outside of site ownership
Parking for commercial units south of the site
Indicative Section A - A' southern boundary mitigation



Trellis offset from the apartment block with climbing plants and shrub planting
Proposed cluster of feature trees on the open green space
Indicative Section C-C' Green perimeter to understorey parking and central open green space



Feature medium canopy tree avenue with an understory of shrub and bulb planting breaking up the length of view along the access road from north to south
Access road with footpath to the west and shrub and bulb planting to the east
Apartment block with brown roof
Indicative Section B - B' western access road including proposed built form either side of the road



Findings from Landscape Visual Assessment:

National Character Area:
The North Downs National Character Area description of woodland being a dominant feature of the landscape and it being found primarily on the steeper slopes of the scarp is characteristic of the land to the west of the subject site. The proposals have included additional tree planting where possible along the southern and western boundaries to reflect this landscape character and soften the boundary of the subject site.

Borough Landscape Character:
The recommendations to 'conserve and create' within the nearest Borough Landscape Area; Alkham: East Kent Downs, has been used as the main design focus of the proposals. The proposed tree and hedge planting as well as the proposed brown roofs on the flat blocks, across the site will begin to green up the site and make steps to satisfy the recommendation to; 'conserve and create woodland', as discussed in the Landscape Assessment for this area.

Native Broad canopy tree: ●



Betula pendula - Birch



Alnus glutinosa - Alder



Carpinus betulus - Hornbeam

Native Medium canopy tree: ●



Acer campestre - Field maple



Sorbus aria - Whitebeam



Prunus padus - Bird cherry

Fastigate canopy tree: ●



Acer campestre Streetwise



Carpinus betulus Frans fontaine



Prunus umineko



Boundary vegetation: Indicative reference images of proposed TensarTech slope system and vehicular access road avenue with understorey shrub planting.



Boundary vegetation: Indicative reference images of proposed mitigation planting elements to be incorporated along the southern and western boundary of the subject site to create a mixed native tree and shrub mix reflective of the wider AONB landscape. The hedgerow (image B) is reflective of the proposed immediate boundary on the western boundary of the subject site, and along the northern edge of the southern boundary where the landscape meets a private garden boundary fence.



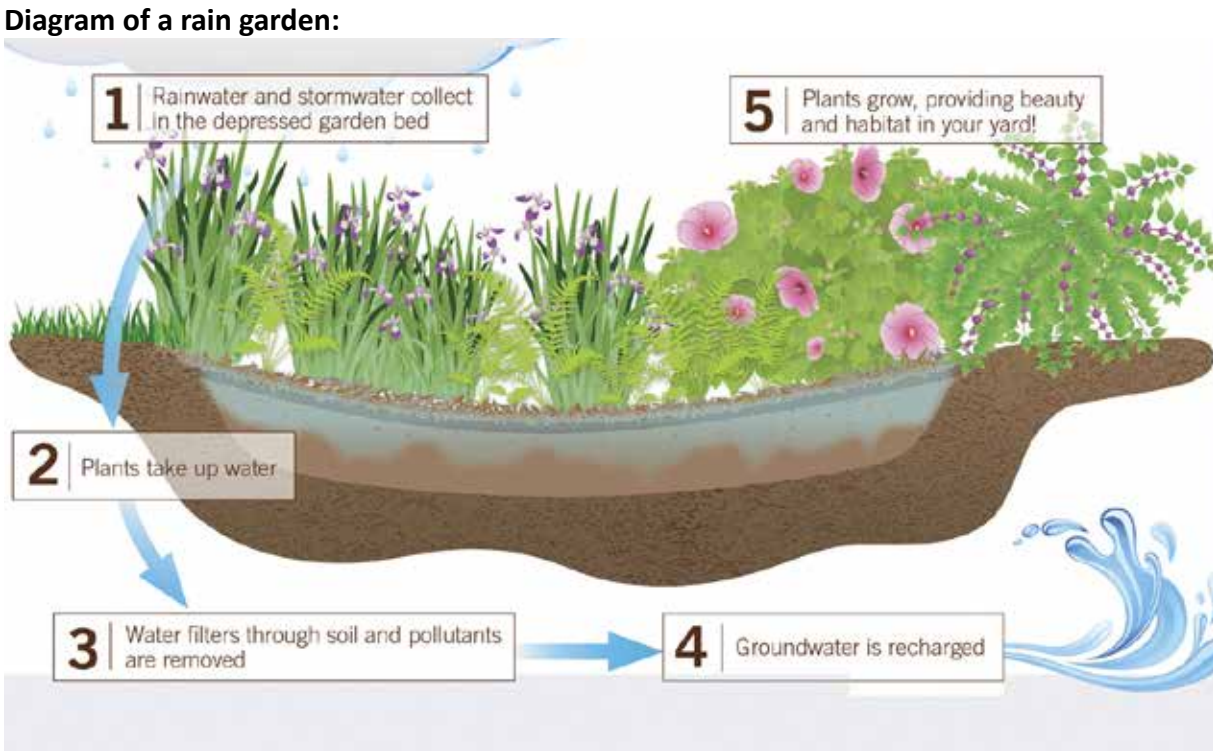
Homezone: Indicative reference images of street scene elements to be incorporated within the home zone area as indicated, to focus on slowing vehicle users down, creating a sense of communal space and to soften the overall hard landscape whilst emphasising the soft landscape.



Brown roof & trellis: Indicative reference images of brown roofs and trellis with climbing plants to be incorporated within this site to soften the vertical built forms, without creating expensive, and ongoing costly maintenance schemes.



For further information on the drainage strategy reference Create Consulting Engineers Ltd Drawing 2678 002/01



Hard landscape design features:



Character references:



Planting suitable for raingarden:





Grasscrete



Kerb



Permeable tarmac for access road into the site



Permeable blocs for raised table for home zones and key areas within wider vehicle network

All paving to be permeable:



Block paving for parking bays



Block paving for junctions in road



Block paving for pathways

Surfacing: Indicative reference images of hard surface treatments elements to be incorporated within this site as indicated on the plan.



1.8m close boarded fence



1.2m Trellis



1.8m Gate next to brick wall



Knee rail



1.8m chain link fence with climbing plants

Boundary treatments: Indicative reference images of vertical treatments elements to be incorporated within this site as indicated on the plan.



Ecological Enhancement

This plan complies with the recommendations in Native Ecology Report report dated 11th August 2022. The public open space and entirety of the site will be managed by a maintenance company throughout the year, ensuring the trees and hedgerows are cut back annually as well as climbing plants trained where required and maintained.

- Bats:** It is recommended that measures are designed into a Landscape Strategy to enhance boundary habitat for foraging and commuting bats and increase connectivity within the surrounding habitat. This includes scrub creation and planting of native species hedgerow within the site.

Integrated bat boxes, such as a 1FR Schwegler Bat Tube, or similar, to be installed on new buildings within the Site. Integrated bat boxes should be primarily located on the south and west facing aspects located at least 3m above the ground, but can also be installed on different elevations to provide a variety of different environmental roost conditions. Alternatively, bat access tiles can be incorporated into roof elevations of the new houses.

Hedgehog: Where close boarded fences are proposed these will allow provide a gap in the fence suitable for hedgehog movement across boundaries.

- Birds:** Native tree and shrub planting are designed into the Landscape Strategy to enhance habitat for nesting birds and improve the foraging and commuting corridor for all fauna on and off site. Bird boxes suitable for hole nesting species (such as Schwegler brickbox 25 or similar) to be installed on units within the site. Bird boxes should be located on north or east elevations to avoid direct sunlight. Bird Boxes will have to be integrated into the flat blocks.

Bees's: To increase the nesting opportunities for pollinating solitary bees such as red mason bee *Osmia bicornis* and leaf-cutting bees *Megachile* sp., bee bricks or posts (Green&Blue, or similar) could be incorporated into flat blocks and or the brown roofs on the flat blocks.

The bricks should be positioned on a southern elevation at a minimum height of 1m from ground level. Cavities with failed nests shall be cleared out annually (if required) in October after the egg laying season has finished.

Bio-diverse flat roofs: Bio-diverse roofs must have a depth of substrate (not including a blanket or turf) that varies between 80 and 150mm with at least 50% of the roof at 150mm deep. The roof should be planted and seeded with a wide range of dry grassland wildflowers and sedum species. Other features like habitat for solitary nesting bees, logs etc should be included.

Grasscrete: The grasscrete will be made up of a mix of crushed stone and a seed mix of local provenance to reflect the existing open mosaic habitat on site and to provide the strongest replacement within the site proposals.

- Log piles:** Log piles to be created using logs from trees felled on site or sourcing of suitable logs from off-site, and to consist of 15 to 25 logs in a randomly assembled pile 0.4 -0.6m high along the boundaries of the site. Logs of varying diameters to be used to construct each log pile.



Mix of bat boxes to aid biodiversity and provide habitat enhancement on site



Log piles to be built using felled trees from the site, stockpiled and landscape management arisings to be added annually. Located in areas which are not accessible to the public.