LAND PLANNING & DESIGN

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS

LAND PLANNING & DESIGN

Deerpark Residential Development, Killarney

Design Rationale Report

PROJECT NO. 24353

September 2026



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01. INTRODUCTION AND SITE CONTEXT

CUNNANE STRATTON REYNOLDS
LAND PLANNING & DESIGN

This **Landscape Design Rationale** has been prepared by **Cunnane Stratton Reynolds** on behalf of **Ross-Park Residential HS Limited** in support of a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) planning application for lands at Ardshanavooly, Killarney, Co Kerry.
The planning application is being brought forward by a multi-disciplinary design team which includes:

- **Reddy Architects** – Lead Architects
- **MWP –** Engineers
- **HW Planning** – Planning Consultants

Ross-Park Residential HS Limited intend to apply for planning permission for a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) off Park Road, Ardshanavooly (townland), Killarney, Co. Kerry. The development will consist of the construction of a residential development of 188 no. residential units with ancillary creche, landscaping and all associated site development works.

The proposed development includes the construction of 120 no. two and three storey houses comprising of 53 no. townhouse units (37 no. 3-bed units, 16 no. 4-bed units), 48 no. semi-detached units (30 no. 3-bed units, 18 no. 4-bed units), 19 no. mews houses (19 no. 2-bed units), and 68 no. apartments in 2 no. four storey blocks (36 no. 1-bed units, 32 no. 2-bed units).

Vehicular access to the proposed development will be via the proposed Killarney Strategic Links Project - Links Road A-C, part of which will be delivered by the proposed development. The design includes short and longer term future accesses reflecting the phased delivery of Links Road A-C, as well as pedestrian/cycle infrastructure to/from Friary Downs / the R876 to the south and internally within the development site and to adjoining areas.

Ancillary site works include car parking, provision of bicycle parking and bin storage facilities serving the proposed apartment/courtyard apartment buildings and creche, 1 no. ESB substation, landscaping, water services and drainage infrastructure and all associated site development works.

This document provides an overview of key landscape design considerations in support of a planning application. It sets out the landscape design approach and rationale underpinning the proposed LRD development at Ardshanavooly, Killarney. It illustrates how the scheme will deliver high-quality, functional and biodiverse open spaces that contribute positively to placemaking, environmental sustainability, and community well-being.

This CSR Landscape Design Introduction document is to be read in conjunction with the documents prepared by Reddy Architects, MWP and HW Planning.



Photo looking south across the site showing context and views

SITE CONTEXT





The proposed development site is situated toward the northern fringe of Killarney town. It occupies lands directly south of the N22 Killarney Bypass and is located approximately 1km north of the Killarney Train Station.

The site is greenfield and part of an area that is occupied by agricultural fields with existing mature native hedgerow boundaries. The Killarney Pitch and Putt course shares the northern boundary of the site.

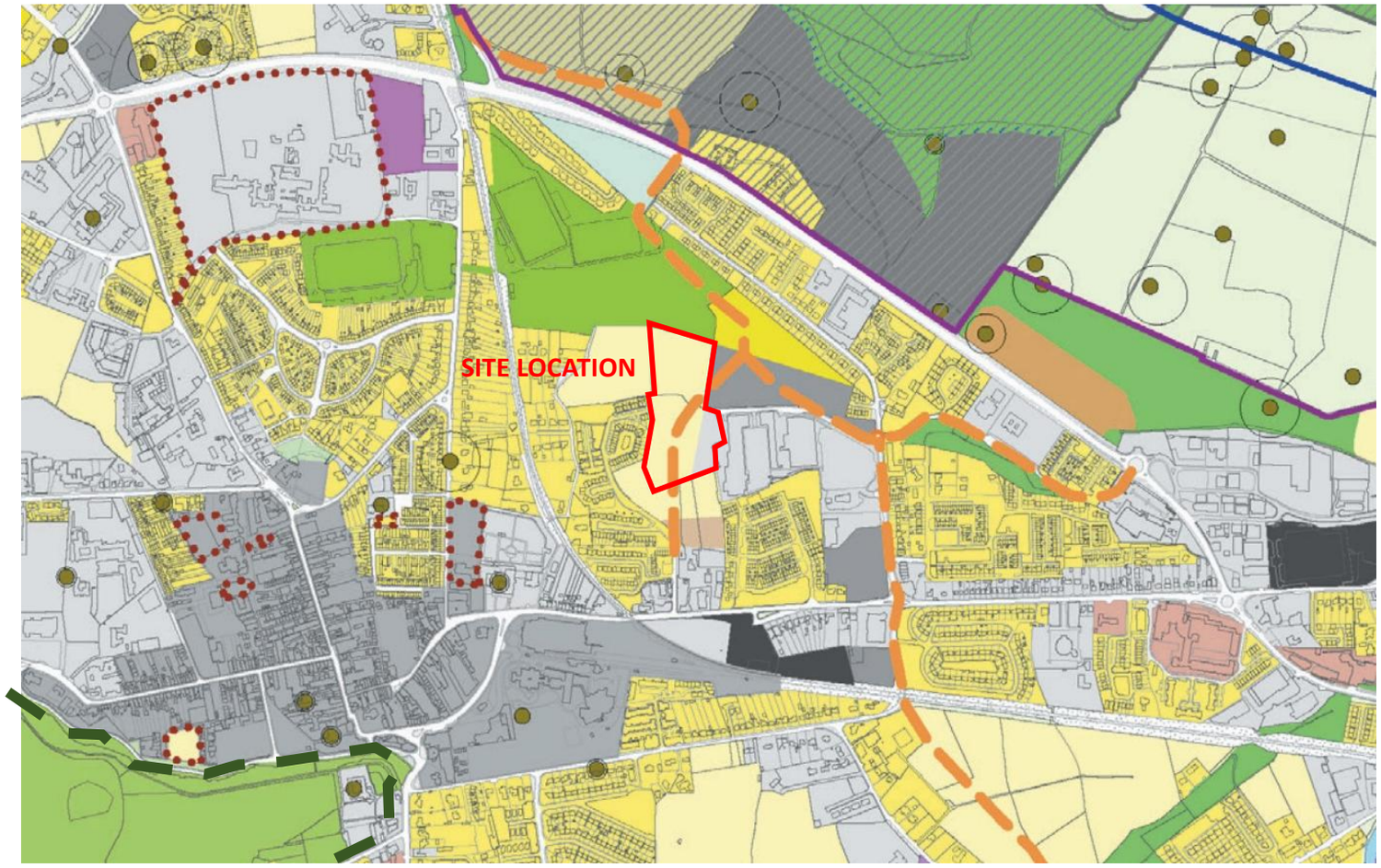
The surroundings are mostly undeveloped to the north. The south and west are occupied by medium density residential estates that vary in age and are typically terrace or semi detached style. East of the site is a campus of commercial retail warehouses and associated parking court.

The topography is gently undulating with a low point that is centrally located rising to the north and south. The Mangerton Mountains can be seen in the distance, above rooftops, to the south.

02. EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

Development Plan Land Use Zoning



Source: Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028

In accordance with the Co. Kerry Development Plan 2022-2028, much of the site is designated for new proposed residential purposes. The indicative line of a planned new local road network passes through the central and southern section of the site. Along the south east boundary of the site and area is zoned as Built Up Area. North of the site there is a large area zoned as open space that encompasses the Pitch and Putt Course and Dr Croaks GAA Club.

The plan supports the protection, enhancement and creation of biodiversity in the public realm such as nature-based solutions for management of water run-off, actions from the All Ireland Pollinator Plan and where compatible the installation of swift nest boxes.

Objective KA 23 Work with relevant stakeholders to protect biodiversity within the town's environs and to ensure that future development is sensitive to Killarney's location close to the Killarney National Park, European/Natura 2000 Sites and the Kerry UNESCO Biosphere.

Residential units will be developed on R1 Proposed Residential lands. These lands are typically centrally located, within walking distance to the town centre and are overwhelmingly located to the south of the by-pass road and north of the River Flesk.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

Development Plan –Principles and Objectives

The Kerry County Council Development Plan 2022–2028 is a key policy document guiding the development of landscape proposals for new residential schemes in Killarney, Co. Kerry. The plan places strong emphasis on placemaking, protection of the natural environment and the delivery of sustainable communities, all of which have directly informed the landscape strategy for the proposed development at Countess Road, Killarney—identified as a Key Town within the County Settlement Hierarchy.

The core principles and objectives relevant to this proposal have been reviewed and are summarised below.

Core Principles

Built Environment - *To recognise and enhance the unique identity, character and built heritage of Kerry's towns, village, and rural areas, to improve quality of life through the application of healthy placemaking, underpinned by good urban design with the creation of attractive public spaces that are vibrant, distinctive, safe, and accessible and which promote and facilitate positive social interaction.*

Natural Environment - *Continue to protect and enhance the county's natural heritage and biodiversity and ensure that networks of green and blue infrastructure are identified, created, protected and enhanced provide a wide range of environmental, social and economic benefits to communities; To also improve the knowledge and understanding of the county's landscape and coast, and enhance the overall characteristics, qualities and diversity of landscape character, its sense of place and local distinctiveness in recognition of the amenity potential of the county*

Objectives

Objective KCDP 2-5 *Support the development of sustainable communities that enhance the health and wellbeing of our people and places giving priority to local biodiversity and integrated nature-based solutions.*

Objective KCDP 4-10 *Ensure the creation of attractive, liveable, well designed, high-quality urban places that are home to diverse and integrated communities that enjoy an enhanced quality of life and wellbeing.*

Objective KCDP 4-15 *Promote the guidance principles set out in the 'Urban Design Manual – A Best Practice Guide' (2009), and in the 'Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets' (2019) and promote a more pedestrian friendly environment through the provision of traffic calming measures and improved pedestrian infrastructure.*

Objective KCDP 4-16 *Ensure that all new town centre developments, including developments relating to the enhancement of civic spaces and streetscapes, are based on the principles of universal access.*

Objective KCDP 4-22 *Protect, enhance and ensure that existing and proposed developments located within or adjacent to areas of Green Infrastructure incorporate any important biodiversity features into the overall development in a sustainable manner.*

Objective KCDP 4-23 *Encourage and facilitate, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the development of green infrastructure that recognises the synergies that can be achieved with regard to the following:*
• Provision of open space amenities
• Sustainable management of water
• Protection and management of biodiversity
• Protection of cultural heritage
• Protection of protected landscape sensitivities

Objective KCDP 6-3 *Continue to support the creation of sustainable communities throughout the County by facilitating the creation of attractive neighbourhoods where there are strong links and connections to local services, community facilities and employment areas and where walking, cycling, and public transport is prioritised and which supports the retention of existing ecological features and supports the planting of native species in green and public areas.*

Objective KCDP 7-10 *Ensure that housing developments are completed to a standard that is in accordance with Kerry County Council's Taking in Charge Policy for Private Housing Developments*

Objective KCDP 11-19 Support actions from the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan including the plan's recommendations for grassland management and pollinator friendly species.

Objective KCDP 11-20 Support the management of appropriate green areas to become natural biodiversity areas to encourage natural wildflowers to recolonise and support enhanced bee and insect populations.

Objective KCDP 11-22 Encourage and facilitate the retention and creation of features of local biodiversity value, ecological corridors and networks that connect areas of high conservation value such as watercourses, woodlands, hedgerows, earth banks and wetlands.

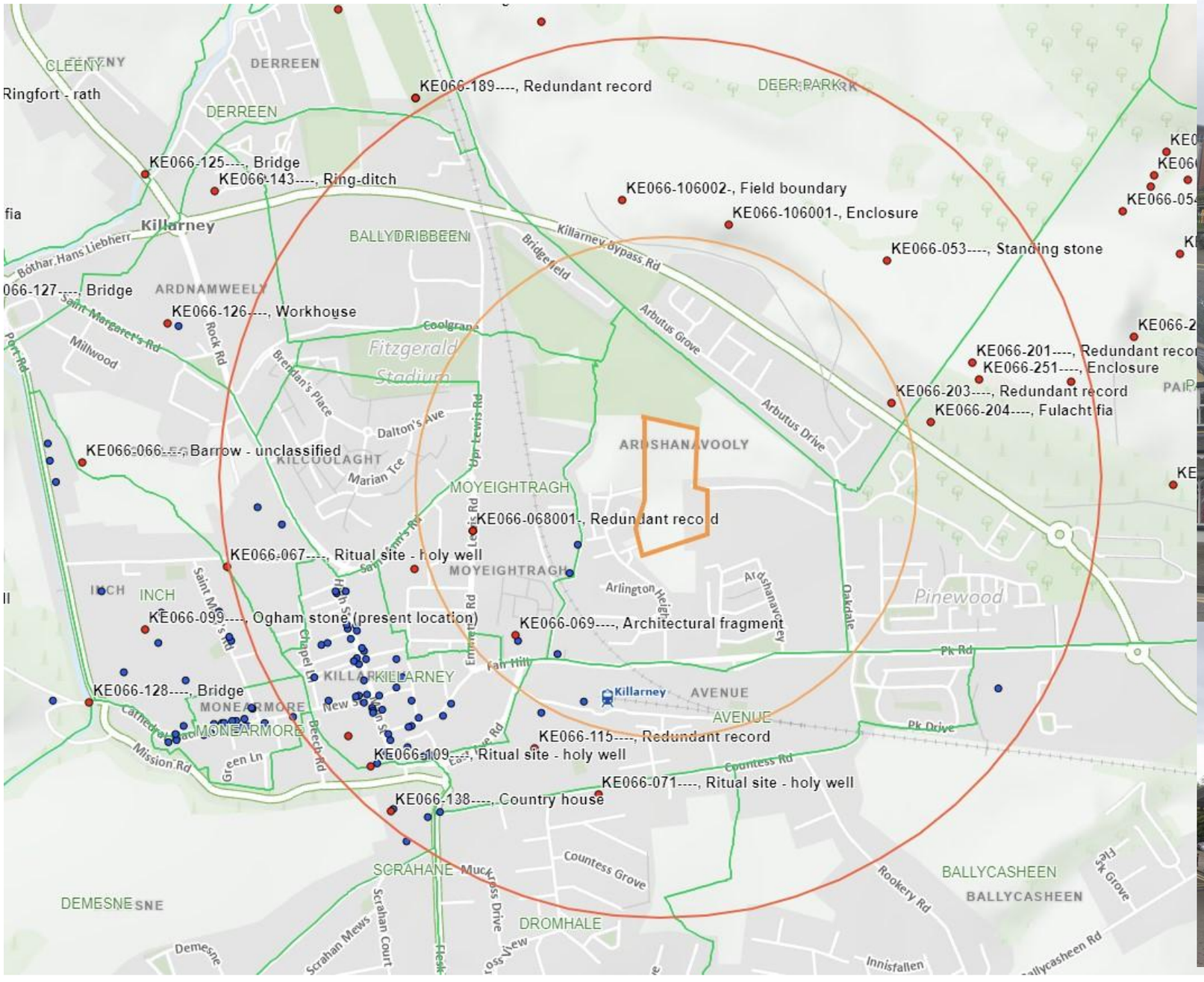
Objective KCDP 11-25 Support projects such as the swift nesting project (that are compatible with protection of our architectural heritage); pollinator friendly initiatives, tree planting, nature based sustainable urban drainage systems and other actions that seek to enhance urban wildlife.

Objective KCDP 11-27 Support the preservation and enhancement of the general level of broadleaf tree cover throughout the County in both urban and rural areas and ensure that development proposals satisfactorily retain existing trees and/or provide additional native planting. A Tree Survey Report shall inform applications where appropriate.

Objective KCDP 11-28 Encourage the provision of locally provenanced native tree species including those recommended by the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan as part of development landscaping schemes.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

Historic and Cultural Context




Franciscan Friary 21400818


Fair Hill Cottages 21400815


Killarney Railway Station 21400819

Source: Archaeology.ie

There are no recorded monuments within the boundary of the site. A total of 17 Recorded Sites and Monuments and 50 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites are located within 1km radius of the site clearly illustrating the rich cultural heart of the town. The inner ring on the map above indicates 500m radius from the site. Within this boundary there are several recorded monuments and architectural sites that no longer exist or have not been maintained as features in the landscape. The 3 sites that remain intact are pictured left and contribute strongly to the architectural fabric of the town .The entrance to Irelands first established national park, Killarney National Park, is located 1 km south west of the site. Killarney town is of national importance as a key town on the Wild Atlantic Way and a thriving hub for tourism and culture.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

Development Plan – Landscape Designations

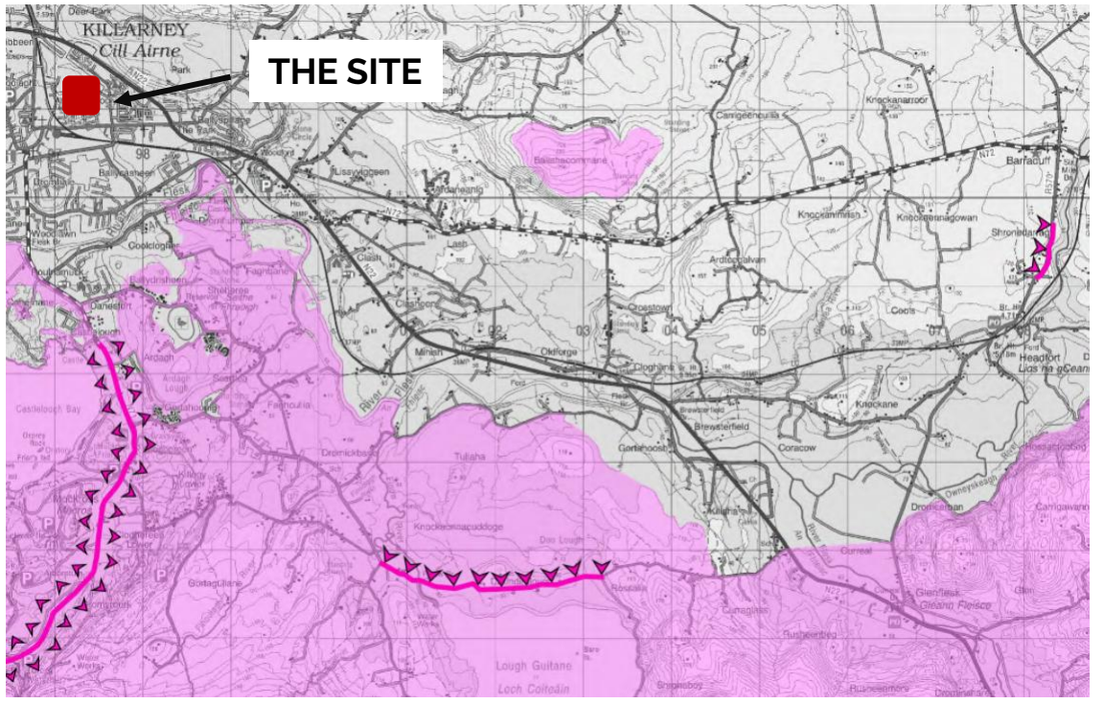
Objective KCDP 11-78 *Protect the landscapes of the County by ensuring that any new developments do not detrimentally impact on the character, integrity, distinctiveness or scenic value of their area.*

It is important that development in all areas be integrated into its surroundings in order to minimise the effect on the landscape and to maximise the potential for development. Development in areas outside of designated areas, should, in their designs take account of the topography, vegetation, existing boundaries and features of the area.

The Development Plan is supported by Appendices that include a Landscape Review that is based on The Landscape Character Assessment of Kerry prepared by Colin Buchanan & Partners and Wardell Armstrong, May 2004. This review categorises the landscapes of the county looking at their particular characteristics, values and sensitivities. The site at Countess Road falls under

Landscape Character Area 26 - Lough Leane and Killarney National Park
The sensitivity of the area in which the Countess Road LRD site is located has an overall measurement of HIGH making the area highly sensitive to change. This is attributed to the influence of the mountains, the varied and dramatic topography, the timeless qualities of the lakes and mountains in the vicinity, the dramatic views and its designation as a prime special amenity within the county of Kerry.

The site at Deerpark LRD falls outside visually sensitive areas and nominated views and prospects due to its centre urban location within the built fabric of Killarney town as shown on Map N and Map O from Volume 4 of the county development plan.



Source Extract: Landscape Designations Map O, Volume 4 Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028

Visually Sensitive Area

Views and Prospects (direction)

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

Site Photos





B: South-east boundary: Shift in topographic levels at a site adjacent to dwellings.



C: East boundary: Urbanised area with hometown houses



B: South-west boundary: Shift in topographic levels at a site adjacent to dwellings.



D: North-east boundary: Enclosed greenfield located in the southern part of the site with some valuable mature oak trees.

03. GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE PRINCIPLES

GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE:
KEY DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The Kerry County Development Plan 2022–2028 requires that all development activities take account of key landscape components. Our approach to preparing landscape proposals for the site is guided by this framework, ensuring alignment with the plan's objectives. In doing so, we aim to deliver sustainable, environmentally responsible growth.

Core & Settlement Strategy
- Protect and enhance the county's natural heritage, biodiversity, and landscapes.
- Strengthen green and blue infrastructure networks to provide environmental, social, and economic benefits.
- Promote understanding of the county's landscapes, coastline, and local distinctiveness to support amenity and sense of place.

Sustainable Communities
- Encourage sustainable housing design that incorporates rainwater harvesting, nature-based drainage (SuDS), biodiversity, and energy efficiency.
- Ensure design and layout reflect topography, orientation, and natural features.

Green & Blue Infrastructure – Ecological Corridors
- Ecological corridors (e.g., hedgerows, treelines, watercourses) are vital for species movement and ecological connectivity.
- Urban blue corridors also manage flood risk, improve public spaces, and support biodiversity.
- Loss and fragmentation of corridors pose major threats to biodiversity.

Urban Ecology
- Outer buffer zones along watercourses should incorporate SuDS to treat runoff, reduce flooding, improve water quality, enhance biodiversity, and add amenity value.
- SuDS techniques include swales, permeable paving, water butts, and constructed wetlands arranged in a treatment train.

Landscape Sensitivity
- Landscapes are a key economic and cultural asset that must be protected from inappropriate development.
- Development must integrate into surroundings by respecting topography, vegetation, and boundaries.
- Visually sensitive areas face stricter controls; rural areas require careful integration.

Water & Wastewater Management
- SuDS must be used to manage surface water runoff by mimicking natural drainage, improving water quality, reducing flood risk, and supporting biodiversity and climate adaptation.
- SuDS must be considered at early design stages and included in all new and extended developments, with runoff limited to greenfield rates.

Objective KCDP 11-25 -Support projects such as the swift nesting; pollinator friendly initiatives, tree planting, nature based sustainable urban drainage systems and other actions that seek to enhance urban wildlife

Objective 11-77 Protect the landscapes of the County as a major economic asset and an invaluable amenity which contributes to the quality of people's lives.

Objective KCDP 11-78 Protect the landscapes of the County by ensuring that any new developments do not detrimentally impact on the character, integrity, distinctiveness or scenic value of their area. Any development which could unduly impact upon such landscapes will not be permitted.

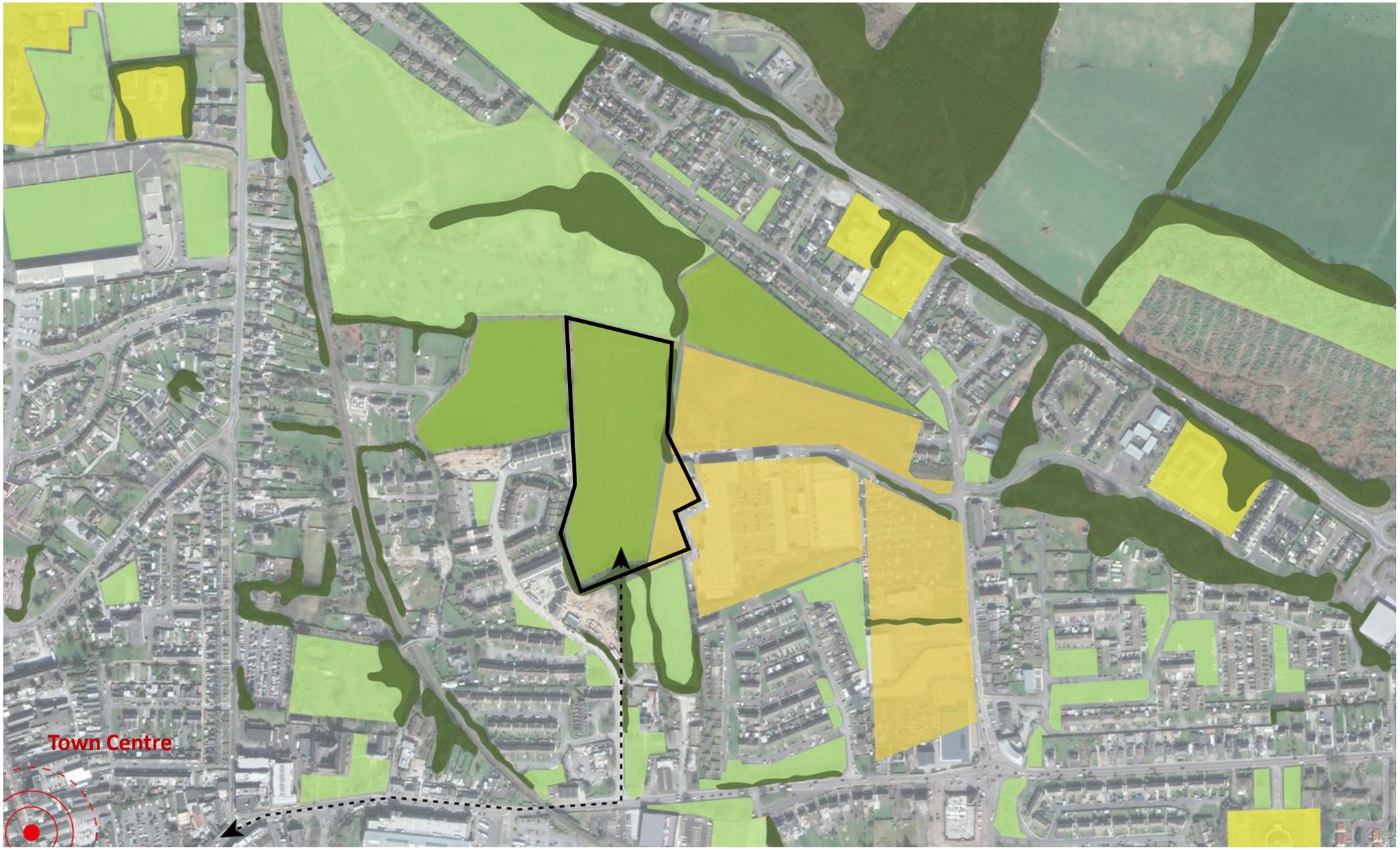
Objective KCDP 13-21: Improve drainage and reduce flood risk per CIRIA SuDS Manual (2015).

Objective KCDP 13-22: Identify SuDS opportunities in masterplans and flood risk assessments.

Objective KCDP 13-24: Support SuDS in all urban public and private developments.

Objecive KCDP 13-26: Encourage retrofitting SuDS in existing urban areas, prioritising nature-based solutions.

GREEN BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE:
EXISTING GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE WIDER AREA



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CONTEXT

The proposed development, set within a rich network of predominantly green infrastructure, will have open space, biodiversity and nature-based solutions at its heart

Site boundary

Existing greenfield

Retail and Associated Town Centre

Potential pedestrian/cyclist connection from site to Town Centre

Open Space

Tree and shrub coverage

Social and community facilities

N

GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE:
OVERARCHING PRINCIPLE AND THEMES

Green infrastructure includes the integration of vegetation, trees, and open green spaces, while **blue infrastructure** focuses on sustainable water management through features such as streams, wetlands, swales, dry basins, raingardens and infiltration systems.
By combining these two strategies, any new development will promote sustainability, enhance biodiversity, support healthy ecosystems and neighbourhoods, and improve the overall quality of life for residents. Successful implementation will require thoughtful planning, collaboration with key stakeholders, and the use of innovative design solutions. These measures are central to creating sustainable, forward-thinking neighbourhoods that prioritise both people and nature.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) aim to manage stormwater effectively by reducing strain on traditional drainage networks, contribute to the minimising of flood risks, and promote sustainable water management practices. By implementing a comprehensive SUDS strategy, the development site can enhance its resilience to extreme weather events, protect water resources, and create a more sustainable and environmentally friendly living environments. SuDS proposals must be developed appropriate to local site ground conditions.

SuDS components can make a significant contribution to the biodiversity (ecological) value of an area (eg. rain gardens, swales, detention basins, trees).

SUDS EXAMPLES:
- Permeable Paving
- Rain Gardens
- Swales
- Infiltration Basins
- Wetlands

Biodiversity plays a vital role in creating sustainable and resilient housing environments. It encompasses the variety of plants, animals, and insects that interact within an ecosystem, contributing to ecological balance and overall environmental health.
In residential areas, increased biodiversity improves air and water quality, supports pollination, enhances soil health, and promotes residents' well-being by providing green, life-filled spaces. These benefits also help mitigate climate impacts such as the urban heat island effect.

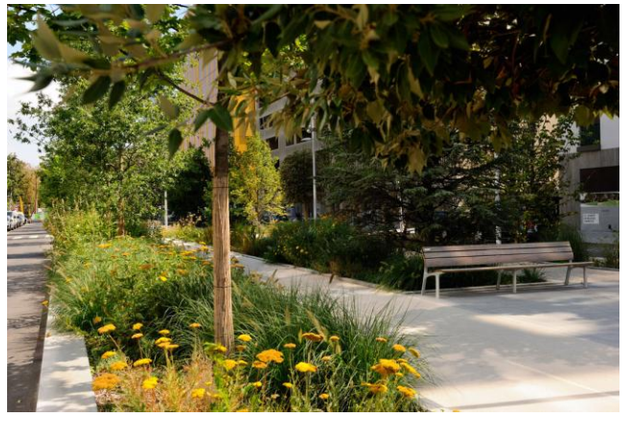
Our approach supports biodiversity through the use of native plant species suited to local conditions, alongside pollinator-friendly non-natives to attract bees, butterflies, and other beneficial insects. This careful planting design promotes layered habitats and ecological connectivity, supporting a broad range of wildlife. The result is a vibrant, attractive landscape that benefits both nature and the people who live among it.

Open spaces and recreation are integral components of green infrastructure in housing developments. Emphasising the preservation of existing habitats and the establishment of new ones within amenity spaces is essential.

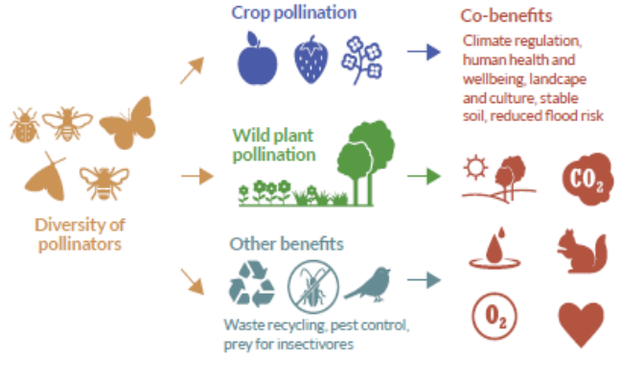
This approach promotes biodiversity and enhances the overall ecological balance. Ensuring robust connectivity between all green spaces contributes to a cohesive and well-integrated environment.

Beyond providing areas for leisure and physical activity, this systematic incorporation of green infrastructure elevates the quality of life for residents.

It also underscores a commitment to sustainable urban planning, creating neighbourhoods that harmoniously blend with nature while offering residents accessible and thriving green environments.



SuDs example



The benefits of protecting pollinators



Variety of use and function within open spaces

04. DESIGN CONCEPT

DESIGN CONCEPT: AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The landscape strategy for the project site at Deerpark LRD aims to deliver the following:

- **Place Making -** working collaboratively with project architects, engineers and planners to create a strong and unique identity for the development and a distinctive sense of place.
- **Retention/Enhancement** of existing vegetation.
- Provision of a **green framework** across the site into which the proposed development will be integrated.
- **Connectivity/Permeability** – provision of adequate pedestrian and cycle linkages across the development in line with principles of DMURS.
- **Recreation and Amenity** - provision of usable open spaces, well distributed across the site, and designed to allow ease of access, child supervision and passive surveillance.
- **Child Friendly Spaces** – an approach to open space design that encourages children to engage in play outdoors and allows children of all ages to move freely around their neighbourhood in a safe manner.
- **Legibility** – layout of open-spaces and walking/cycling routes that is visually coherent and can be navigated with relative ease.
- **Biodiversity** – bolstering habitat value of the overall site and riparian zone with a wildlife friendly tree, shrub and meadow planting strategy, developed in line with the principles and recommendations of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan.
- **Maintenance and Management** – requiring that all specified hard and soft materials, finishes and treatments are robust, durable and can be managed / maintained with relative ease.

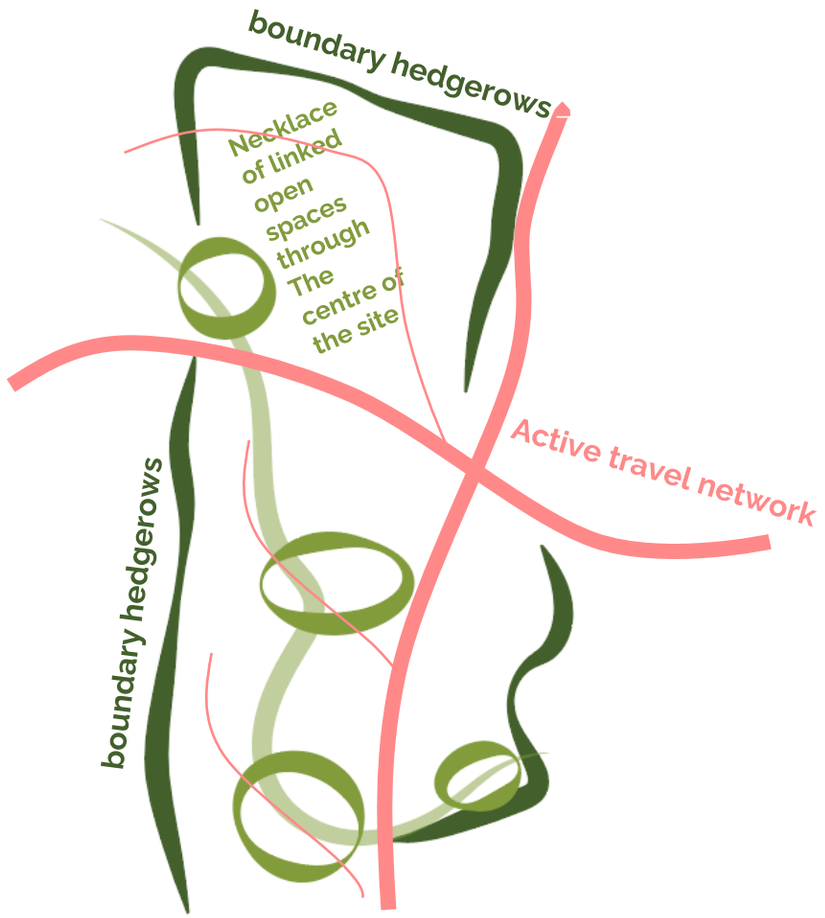






DESIGN CONCEPT: CONCEPT MASTERPLAN





Conceptual approach

Existing landscape structure

Will be overlaid with the

Proposed landscape structure

Active travel options

LEGEND

- PUBLIC OPEN SPACES TREES
- EXISTING TREES TO RETAIN
- EXISTING TREES FOR REMOVAL
- GROUNDCOVER, PERENNIALS AND SHRUBS FOR POLLINATORS
- PUBLIC AMENITY GRASS
- PRIVATE GARDENS
- NATURAL PLAY AREA WITH MOUNDS AND BOULDERS
- NATURAL LOOKING BOULDERS
- PROPOSED SEATING
- FORMAL PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT
- ROAD SURFACE
- FOOTPATHS
- PARKING SPACES
- PERMEABLE PARKING SPACES
- PERMEABLE PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL PERMEABLE PAVING
- RAINGARDENS/ ATTENUATION BASINS (SUDS)
- PROPOSED VEHICULAR ACCESS
- PROPOSED OPTIONS FOR PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
- SITE BOUNDARY

DESIGN CONCEPT: SPACES STRATEGY













The masterplan establishes distinct spaces and defines their intended functions

Legend:

- Public Open Spaces
- Central Lawn
- Green Streets
- Private Gardens
- Biodiversity Corridor

DESIGN CONCEPT: OPEN SPACE

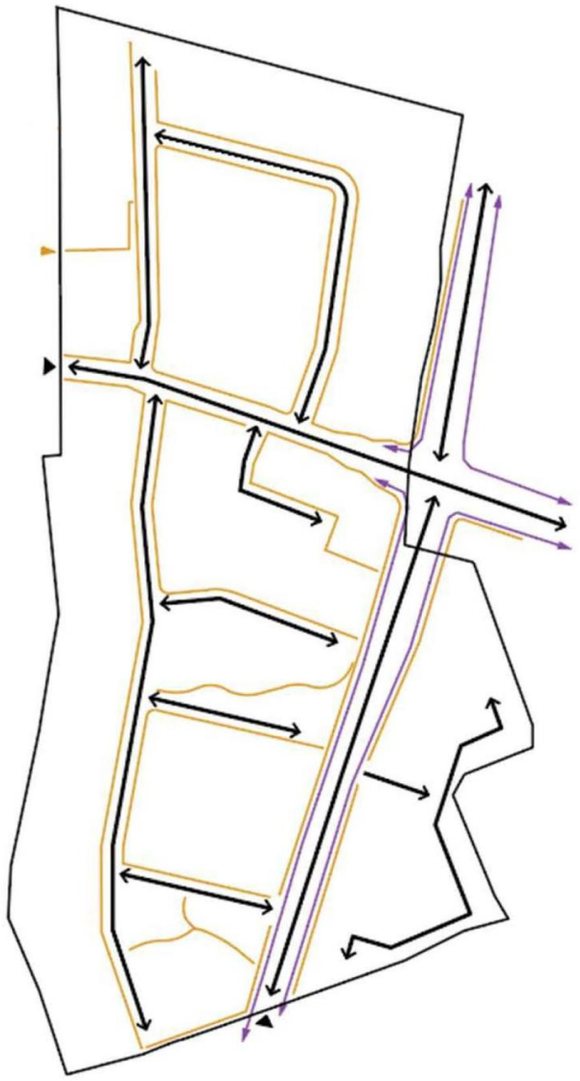


Legend:

- Active Open Space
- Semi-private Courtyards
- Private Gardens

A total area of the site is 3.9 hectares. 10.6% of the gross area is dedicated to usable public open space. Public open space is dispersed throughout the site and positioned centrally for ease of access. There are places to sit, areas for kickabout and natural play spaces. The proposed network of native tree planting in the streetscape and open space areas represent a significant contribution to biodiversity on the site.

DESIGN CONCEPT: ACCESS & CIRCULATION



Legend:

- Main vehicle access
- Pedestrian access
- Vehicle circulation
- Cycle route
- Pedestrian routes

The site is situated internally and will rely on the proposed distributor road as its main access route. A secondary vehicular connection is planned to the west, linking with the existing Burr Ridge. There will also be 1 additional pedestrian route linking with the existing residential area to the west. The development will also feature integrated pedestrian and cycle routes that connect seamlessly with the wider active travel network. Within the site, clear, direct and safe pathways will provide convenient access to amenity spaces. Desire line short-cuts through open space areas will be implemented. A comprehensive footpath system will ensure universal accessibility for residents and visitors alike, fostering inclusivity and creating a safe, welcoming environment.

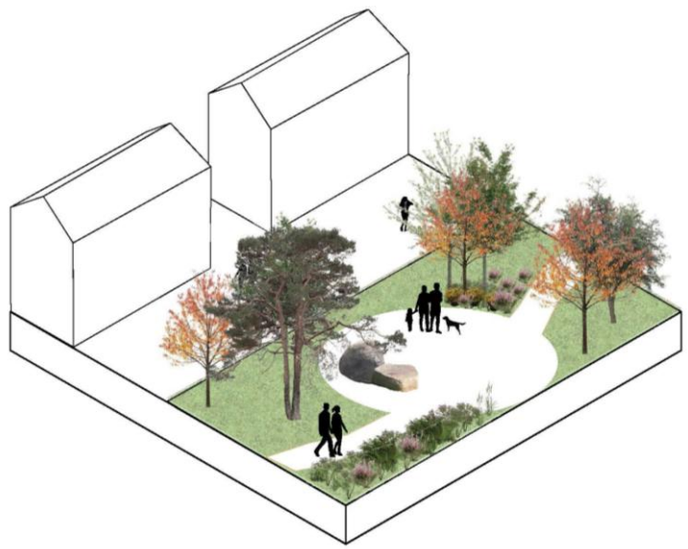
DESIGN CONCEPT: CONCEPT PLAN



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Two Key Central Open Spaces

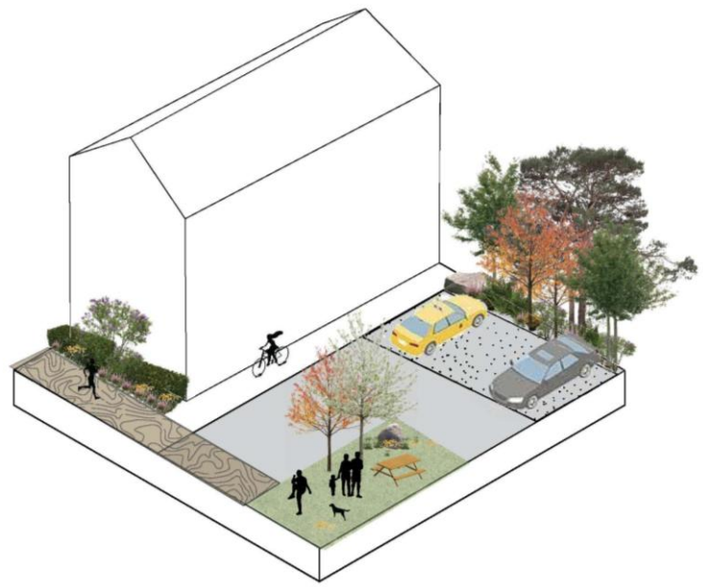
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Shared Open Space

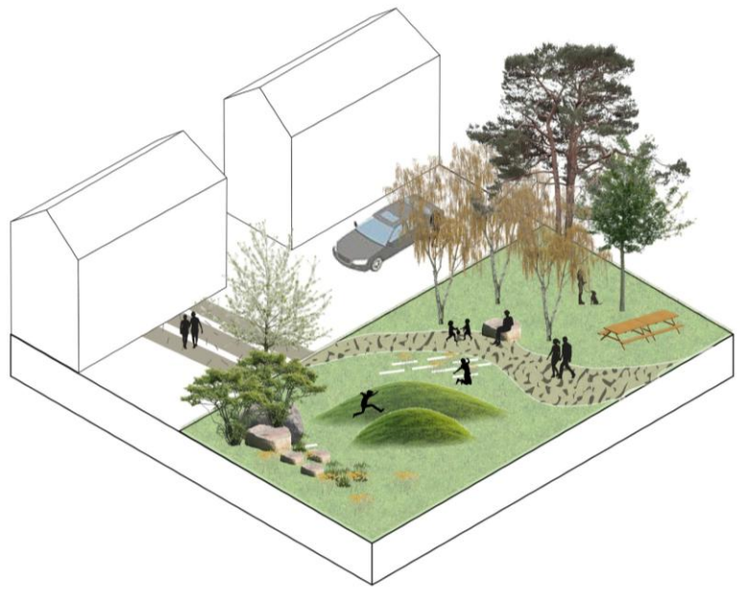
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Ancillary Open Spaces

DESIGN CONCEPT: INSPIRING IMAGES



Neighbourhood amenity spaces for use by all age groups



Active travel route through the site



Nature play spaces



Lawns for informal ball play

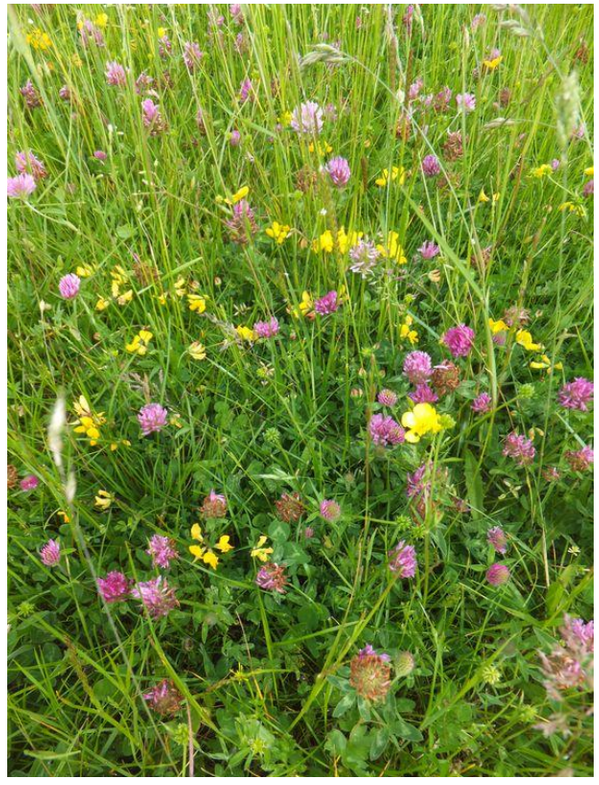


Paths through open spaces



Maintaining & enhancing existing vegetation

DESIGN CONCEPT: SUSTAINABILITY & BIODIVERSITY

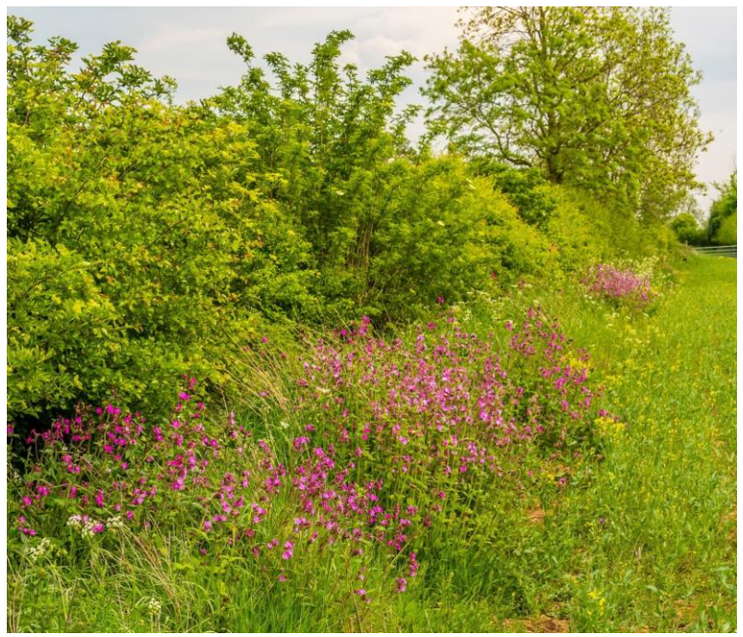


Wildflower meadow





Differential mowing regime on green spaces



Biodiversity highway





insect hotel, Bat box

The biodiversity potential of the site will be enhanced by the following measures:

- Significant specimen tree planting across the site including open space trees, street trees and garden trees
- Retention of existing boundary hedgerows and trees
- Pollinator–friendly planting through the site with emphasis on the use of native species.
- The promotion of wildflower meadow areas within open spaces by means of differential mowing regimes.
- Openings in garden fences to allow small mammals to pass through back gardens (e. g. hedgehog highway)
- Biodiversity areas encouraging meadow establishment and self seeding
- Bat boxes, insect hotels

Note: The emphasis will be on the use of native tree species while ensuring that selected trees are suitable for each location in respect of ultimate size and crown spread. Otherwise, the selection of any non-native shrubs and groundcover species will aim to maximise their contribution towards biodiversity on the site, prioritising pollinator friendly species. .





Specimen tree planting

DESIGN CONCEPT: TREE CANOPY COVER

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TREES

Native tree canopy cover enhances local biodiversity, moderates climate, manages water, supports healthy soils, and improves quality of life. Retaining the existing mature trees, where possible, on the site and supplementing them with new native species, softens the setting and helps seamlessly absorb new development into the overall landscape setting. On the site at Deerpark existing native trees and hedgerows are retained and new are also proposed as quantified in the table below:

Item	Existing to be removed	Existing to be retained	Proposed	Comment
Trees (No)	8	3	281	A total of 9 trees a proposed for removal to facilitate the development. 8 are required to be removed for development of the new distributor road, whilst 1 on the northern boundary is being removed as recommended by the arborist. 3 existing trees are being retained and are all located along the southern boundary of the site. An additional 281 trees are proposed to be planted. 85 of these are native species and within the public or semi public open space. The remaining 196 are small domestic scale fruiting trees located in private gardens either to the front or rear of properties.
Hedgerow (Linear Metres)	175	27	281	124 linear meters of existing hedgerow is being removed to facilitate the development of the new distributor road. 27 linear metres is being removed to facilitate the development of a housing unit and the remaining 24 is being removed to facilitate the inclusion of bike and bin stores at the rear of the apartment block. There is an additional 281 linear metres of new native hedgerow proposed in the development 150 linear metres of which is located in public or semi public open space the other 131 is located in private rear gardens.



Existing mature tree on the site along the eastern and southern boundary



Tree planting is evenly distributed throughout the site at Deerpark LRD

DESIGN CONCEPT: TREES

STREET TREES



Prunus padus (Bird Cherry)

The proposed design utilizes trees to provide structure throughout the site. A mix of deciduous and conifers, flowering and fruiting trees will be specified. These will all be native species, delivering significant biodiversity and pollinator benefits.



Betula pendula (Birch)

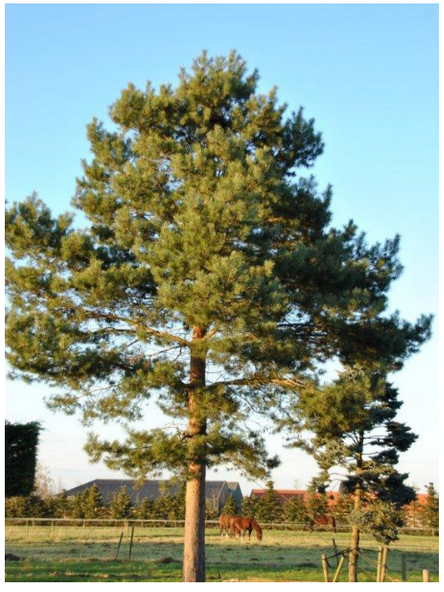


Ilex aquifolium (Holly)

OPEN SPACE TREES



Quercus robor (Oak)



Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)



Alnus glutinosa (Alder)



Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)



Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)

DESIGN CONCEPT: HEDGEROWS, SHRUBS, GROUNDCOVER, AND PERENNIALS

POLLINATOR SHRUBS @ 5/M2



Sarcococca confusa



Viburnum tinus 'Eve Price'



Mahonia 'Soft Caress'

NATIVE HEDGEROW PLANTING MIX



Crataegus monogyna



Prunus spinosa



Ilex aquifolium



Sambucus nigra



Euonymus europaeus

The proposed design features shrub planting to designate different areas, soften edges, and create inviting spaces. These would be fully native species, enhancing biodiversity throughout the site. Supplementing the more structural shrubs and trees would be pollinator-friendly bulbs and perennials, as well as a differential mowing regime in grassed areas to encourage native wildflowers.

BULBS AND PERENNIALS



Potential species to include: *Anemone nemorosa, Geranium robertianum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta, Muscari 'Blue Spike', Oxalis acetosella, Primula vulgaris, Viola riviniana, Colchicum sp., Crocus sp., Galanthus nivalis, Salvia sp., Anemone × hybrida, Anemone hupehensis, Aster sp., Sedum 'Autumn Joy', Perovskia, Mondarda, Rudbeckia 'Goldstrum' Calamagrostis 'Karl Foerster', Stipa 'Ponytails', Dryopteris felix-mas.*

DIFFERENTIAL MOWING REGIME

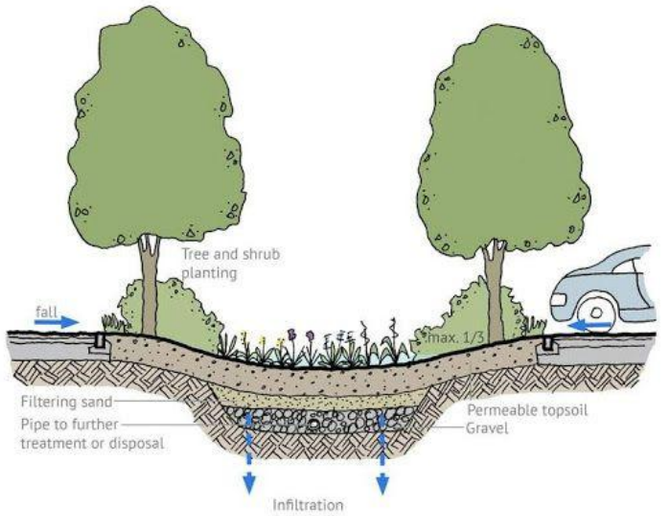




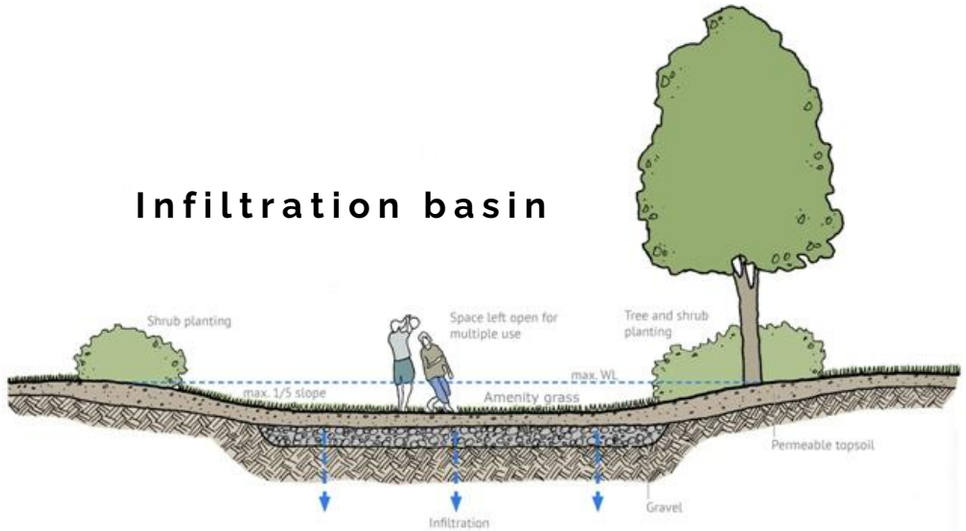
A differential mowing regime can allow for both reduced maintenance needs, with less intensive and extensive mowing throughout the site, and enhanced biodiversity. By mowing fewer areas and mowing less often, native grasses and wildflowers can flower and set seed, creating more rich ecological processes throughout the site. This can also create attractive patterns within the landscape to further user interest.

DESIGN CONCEPT: OUTLINE SUDS STRATEGY

The site is part of a predominantly green network of existing hedgerows and fields. The proposed development will introduce Sustainable urban drainage systems, intrinsically worked into the landscaped open spaces. They will build on the existing green blue infrastructure surrounding the site and provide visual interest, biodiversity and habitat services. Suds friendly techniques such as permeable paving, raingardens and swales are incorporated into the landscape proposals for Deerpark LRD.



Infiltration basin



Rain gardens

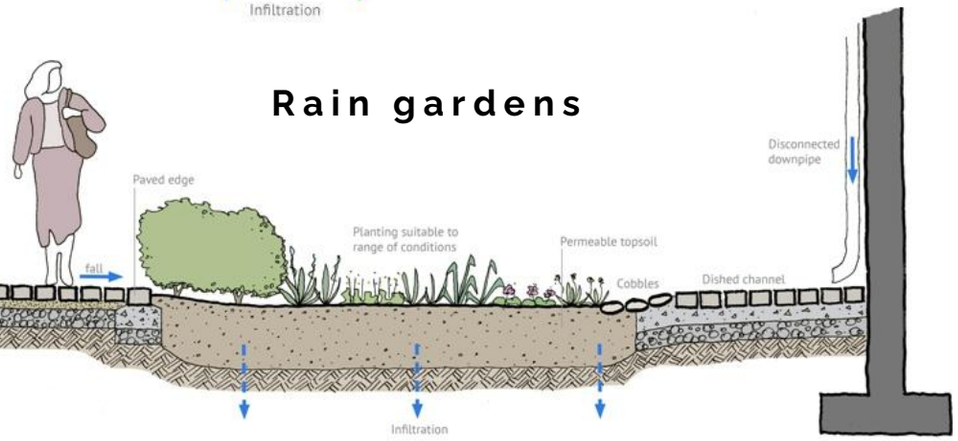
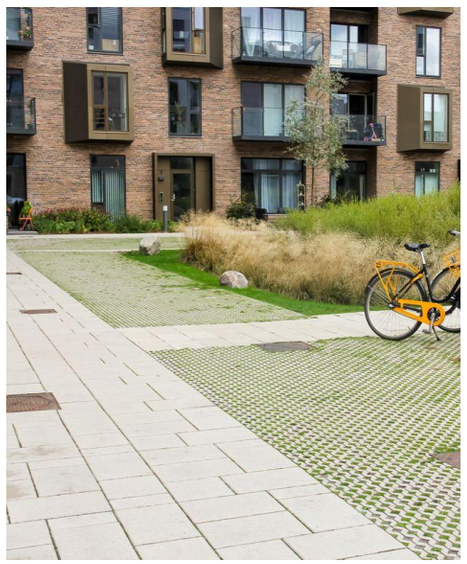


Diagram Source : SUSDRAINS.ORG [Infiltration overview]



Permeable Surfaces



Raingardens



Infiltration basin