

PART A: AWE ALDERMASTON LANDSCAPE STRATEGY



OCTOBER 2006



AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

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AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

Introduction

This document sets out the site wide Landscape Strategy. It supports and should be read in conjunction with the Architectural Design principles. The strategy describes the landscape and urban design concept and sets out the principles and details for the hard and soft landscape treatment to the key external spaces and streets.

The strategy aims to provide a framework for the delivery of a high quality external environment. The formation of which will contribute significantly to distinct character areas within the site, creating a sense of place and legibility to the existing suburban environment.

The landscape design is based on an analysis of prevailing site conditions including existing vegetation, landscape character and landscape features, which together determine the landscape constraints and opportunities. The immediate landscape setting has also been considered, as it is an integral part of the character of the site.

This document seeks to illustrate the character and articulation of hard and soft landscape materials for the main external spaces through a combination of plans, sections, photographs and text. It is to be used as a reference tool when designing the treatment to the external spaces.

Approved materials and Street Furniture:

The selection of materials, lighting and street furniture products should where possible, accord with this strategy. Where alternative products are offered or selected by project teams they should be proposed for approval by the Architectural Design Authority.

Site description

The site lies on a flat gravel plateau. Within the site some of the landform has been modified by human intervention to create both individual and groups of mounds, predominantly in the eastern section of the site. The site is primarily surrounded by heathland and woodland and abuts the parkland estate of Aldermaston Park to the north, evidenced by the existence of groups of fine mature parkland trees

and occasional exotic specimens in the eastern section of the site. The south-eastern sector of the site contains remnant heathland with individual scattered and groups of trees, typical of the local heaths, with heathland regeneration occurring to unmown areas. The north-eastern corner dips to a small lake and watercourse surrounded by treebelts and a rhododendron dominated shrub layer.

The large-scale manufacturing and business centre areas are rather suburban, but with often domestic scale landscape treatment and character, containing very little vegetation of any stature. That which exists is characterised by standard clear-stemmed trees and low-level grass or shrubs.

A large percentage of the boundary is defined by mature dense vegetation. Some sections of the boundary are more open in places. Woodland blocks and groups of trees are predominantly positioned around the boundaries and in many places provide a well treed setting to the site.

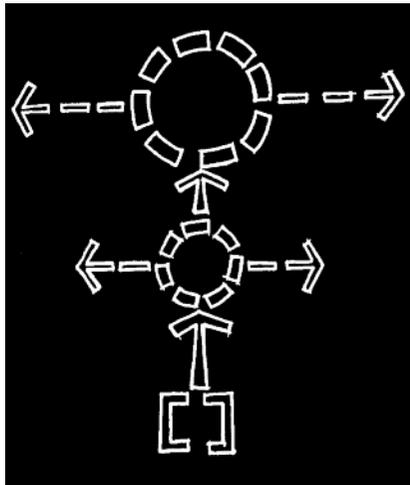
The site contains large expanses of unrelieved hard surfaces and buildings dating back to the 1950's, which now appear worn and lack quality.

AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

The landscape strategy is based on identifying the opportunities within the site, as follows:

Aims

1. To develop a sense of place and distinctive identity to key arrival spaces / gateways, relating to its historic built landscape;



2. To enhance and reinforce key points of access and circulation;
3. To establish a future layout which creates a series of interconnected positive spaces and

green corridors creating a varied visual experience.

4. To increase the connectivity of existing semi-natural habitats, providing a series of green corridors.
5. To accommodate future growth and demands;
6. To complement the architectural qualities of the buildings;
7. To establish a high quality, attractive working environment;
8. To increase the quantity and quality of plant stock across the site, considering biodiversity targets and sustainable design practices;
9. To increase access to areas of open space as a recreational resources for AWE employees.

Actions

10. To respond to, enhance and reinforce the existing local landscape setting, site character, landscape structure, heritage and biodiversity value of the site;

11. To reduce street clutter by rationalising street furniture and signage;
12. To co-ordinate service corridors;



13. To create shared surfaces wherever feasible;
14. To phase the reduction of the number of vertical elements visible above the tree line in views outside of the site;
15. To restrict night-time glare through selection of directional, hooded lighting. The use of flood lighting will be minimised wherever possible;
16. To maintain the existing landscape features.

AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

17. To establish street trees of significant scale, both in terms of existing and potential building height and massing;
18. To ensure that all planting is native, wherever possible, low maintenance, drought resistant and in line with the planting principles. Selection of plant species is to relate to the spatial hierarchy, location and function;
19. To conserve, enhance and extend important habitats, including the woodland, heathland, parkland trees and wetland, providing an interesting contrast to the more heavily developed areas of the site;
20. To consider the location of material storage during the construction activities to reduce impacts on landscape, ecological and heritage assets. Consider the re-use of materials wherever possible. To control topsoil storage mounds to be no greater than 2m in height or steeper than 1:3 profile, with subsoil storage mounds no greater than 3m in overall height;
21. To actively control invasive plant species such as Japanese Knotweed and Rhododendron in accordance with the Biodiversity Strategy;
19. To consider the principles of the surface water management in relation to hard surface treatments, seeking to minimise run-off wherever possible;
22. To consider grey water recycling opportunities and to consider potential locations of new water features, as part of the site wide sustainable urban drainage strategy. The water features are to be designed to provide a habitat resource, accommodating shallows and marginal planting;
23. To consider the incorporation of sustainable building features (in relation to the Architectural Design Principles) wherever possible and to look at opportunities for extending the existing habitat potential.
24. To incorporate of interpretation boards in key areas of biodiversity interest to improve site user knowledge on the range of management regimes;
25. To consider and work with the aims and objectives of managing the heritage resource and managing energy consumption.
26. To ensure that all trees identified for retention are protected during construction activities in accordance with BS5837:2005. All tree removals are to be implemented outside of the bird breeding and bat roosting season.
27. To ensure that all works to existing trees are carried out by a qualified arboriculturalist and in accordance with BS3998 (Tree Works);
28. To prepare a site wide landscape masterplan and landscape management plan.

AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY AND URBAN DESIGN ASPIRATIONS

- LEGEND
-  EXISTING ACCESS POINTS
 -  POTENTIAL GATEWAY OPPORTUNITY
 -  POTENTIAL CONCENTRATED CAR PARKING LOCATIONS
 -  REVIEW OF FORMAL OPEN SPACE FUNCTION
 -  POTENTIAL NEW LINKAGE
 -  POTENTIAL REINFORCEMENT OF PRIMARY ROUTE LEGIBILITY
 -  EXISTING CAR PARKS
 -  PROPOSED HV CABLES - 5M BUFFER
 -  PROPOSED FOUL/ SURFACE WATER SEWERS - 5M BUFFER
 -  PROPOSED FIRE/ RAW/ PORTABLE WATER MAINS - 5M BUFFER
 -  PROPOSED STEAM MAIN - 5M BUFFER
 -  AREAS WITH EXPLOSIVES SAFEGUARDING IMPLICATIONS
 -  AREA OF ECOLOGICAL INTEREST
 -  POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION
 -  APPROXIMATE ALIGNMENT OF ROMAN ROAD
 -  EXISTING VEGETATION WORTHY OF RETENTION
 -  VEGETATION ENCLOSING SITE
 -  INTERMITTENT HEDGE PLANTING
 -  IMPORTANT LANDSCAPE FEATURES
 -  EXISTING WATERBODY
 -  REC SOC FORMAL OPEN SPACE
 -  GREAT CRESTED NEWT TERRESTRIAL/ BREEDING HABITAT
 -  HABITAT FREQUENTED BY BADGERS
 -  STREAMS (CONSENTED OUTFALLS)



Constraints and Opportunities

AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

A vegetation appraisal was carried out in June 2005. The summary plan on page 6 illustrates the amenity value of the tree stock. Trees of A and B amenity value have been considered as a constraint to development as shown on the Constraints and Opportunities plan (extracted from the Site Development Context Plan – November 2005) on page 4 (identified as 'existing vegetation worthy of retention'). These have been identified on the Site Development Context plan to be retained and reinforced. In particular, the fine parkland trees in the eastern part of the site are an important ecological and heritage asset. The existing mature groups of trees, woodland belts and copses are considered important to the site, contributing to the well wooded landscape context and setting.

There are several landscape features that exist in the eastern part of the site that are worthy of retention, conservation and enhancement and include several large ponds and their associated copses; a remaining section of an Iron Age earthwork and Scheduled Ancient Monument known as Grim's Bank; and a mature pine plantation containing the site on its eastern edge. The approximate line of a Roman Road, as shown on the ordnance survey map, has also been identified on the Constraints and Opportunities plan.



AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The vegetation appraisal determines the amenity value of the existing tree stock across the site and has informed the landscape constraints and opportunities for the future development of the site.

Amenity Value



A: Retention Most Desirable



B: Retention Desirable



C: Could Be Retained



D: Remove



New Planting



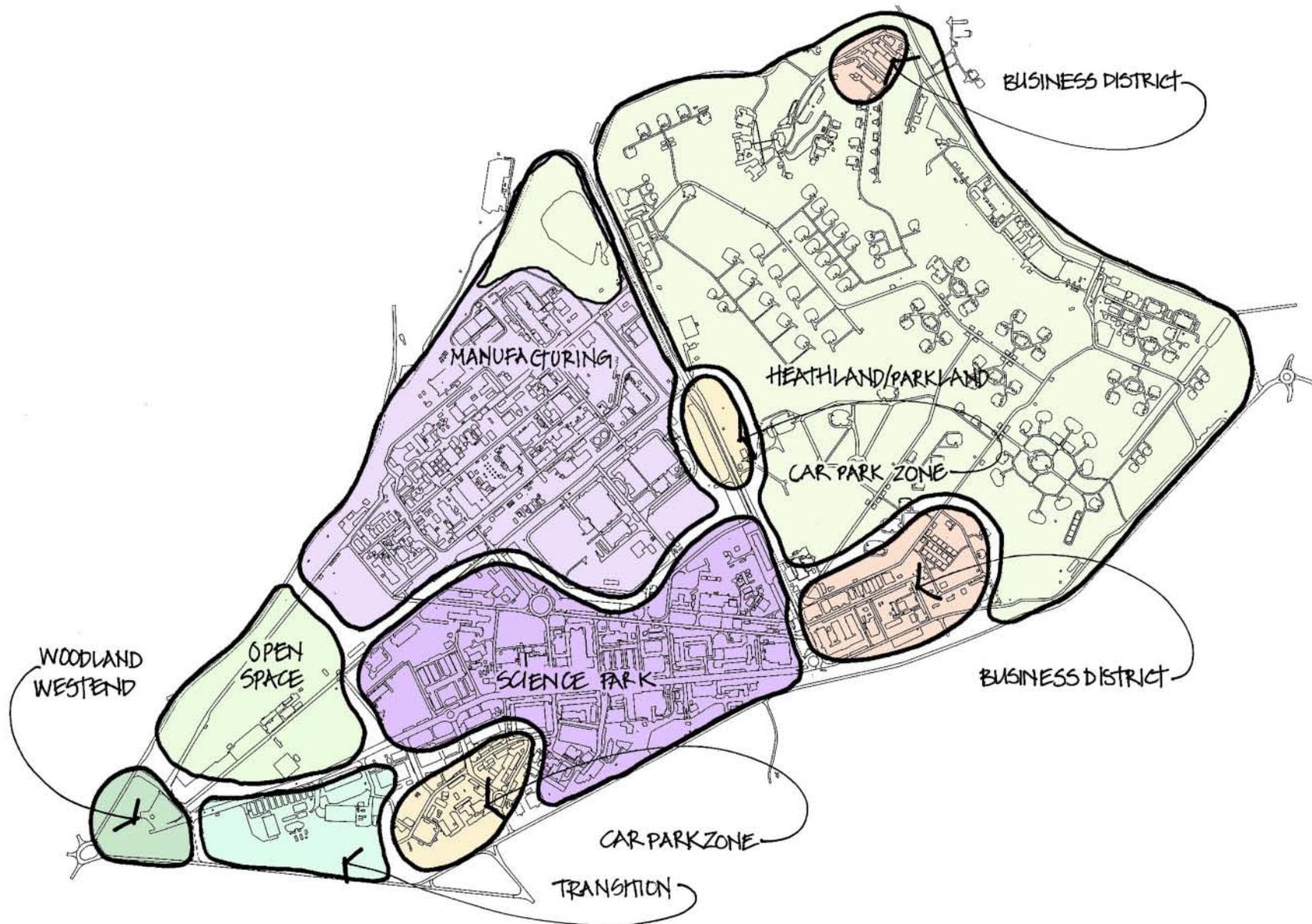
AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The landscape character assessment determines the existing landscape / townscape in terms of its inherent key characteristics and therefore overall quality, value and sensitivity to change in relation to future developments and to improve and enhance the landscape character.



Landscape Analysis

AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE CHARACTER DISTRICTS



AWE ALDERMASTON: SITE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT PLAN

Site Development Context Plan (November 2005)

Much could be done in terms of tree planting to reinforce the landscape structure to the site. Improved vegetation and hard surfacing has the potential to make this a more attractive, legible and modern environment in which to work.

Proposed planting in the context of any future developments or landscape management, needs to be of a significant scale, both in terms of potential height and massing, to enhance the setting and working environment of this large scale site. There is an opportunity to reinforce the existing landscape structure to the site through the introduction of further native planting to enhance the urban fabric of the site through the introduction of semi-mature street tree planting to the main road corridors to provide a sense of place, route hierarchy, whilst also filtering noise and pollutions from the environment.

There is an opportunity to upgrade the key vehicular and pedestrian routes through the site with the introduction of dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes. In addition, flexible break-out spaces could be introduced in relation to the communal restaurant centre, providing a positive external dining space.

The heathland characteristics of the large eastern sector of the site should be conserved. The parkland and heathland areas are of high biodiversity value. This sector provides an interesting contrast to the more heavily developed areas of the site to the west. Where possible, regenerating heath should be encouraged and additional interplanting of some of the more sporadic groups of trees could be considered, to realise the habitat and landscape potential of this area. Swathes of new planting would complement the character of the landscape through this area and further reinforce the landscape boundary treatment.

Grim's Bank should remain undisturbed.

There are proposals to rationalise and consolidate car parking away from the frontage of buildings to dedicated locations. These car parks would be served by an internal bus system to limit the movement of cars through the site. Where new car parks are proposed, there is an opportunity to provide a robust landscape structure through the introduction of large woodland blocks to break up the mass of parking and set the parking areas in to an readily identifiable landscape framework.

The landscape proposals therefore seek to:

- reinforce the existing structure to the site;
- set the site within its wooded, heathland setting;
- increase habitat potential; and
- maintain the heritage value.

AWE ALDERMASTON: SITE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT PLAN

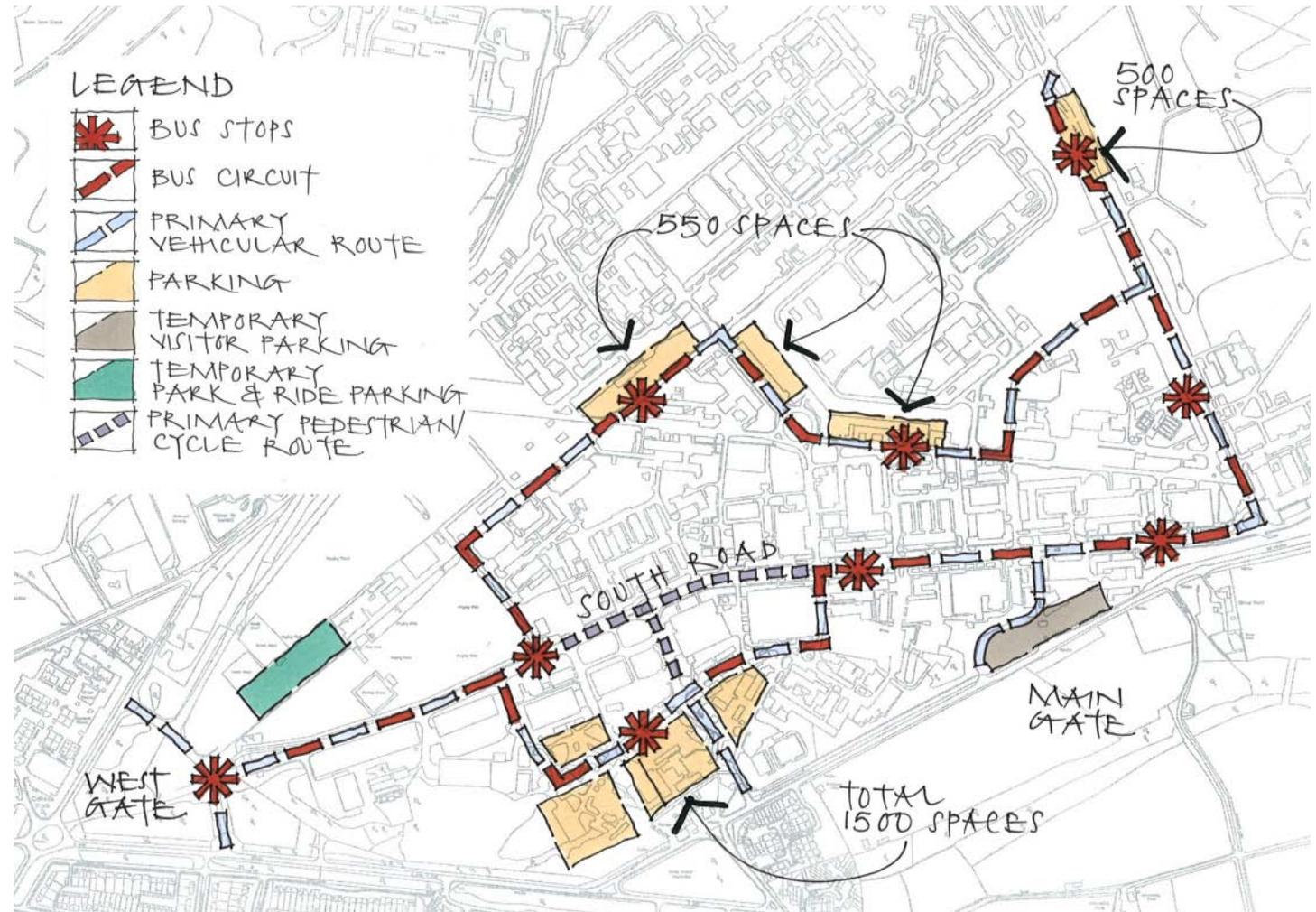
- LEGEND
- GATEWAY - ALL MODES
 - GATEWAY - ALL MODES (INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACCESS)
 - PROPOSED GATEWAY - PEDESTRIAN/CYCLE
 - MAJOR REFURBISHMENT AREAS
 - LONGER TERM REDEVELOPMENT
 - FUTURE CLEARANCE AREA
 - PRIMARY STREET
 - PROPOSED KEY SPACES/ NODES
 - NEW FACILITY REQUIREMENTS
 - POTENTIAL REALIGNMENT OF SECURITY FENCE
 - POTENTIAL HELIPORT RELOCATION
 - PROPOSED PRINCIPAL NEW CAR PARKS
 - EXISTING PRINCIPAL DISPERSED CAR PARKS
 - SHORT TERM CAR PARK RATIONALISATION
 - PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY AREA
 - POTENTIAL LINK
 - FOREGROUND TO NEW BUSINESS COMPLEX
 - EXISTING VEGETATION WORTHY OF RETENTION
 - PROPOSED STRUCTURE PLANTING
 - POTENTIAL DOUBLE AVENUE SEMI MATURE PLANTING
 - POTENTIAL AVENUE SEMI MATURE PLANTING
 - PROPOSED HEATHLAND MANAGEMENT
 - IMPORTANT LANDSCAPE FEATURES
 - EXISTING WATERBODY
 - REC SOC STUDY AREA
 - POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION ACCESS ROUTE
 - POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION LOGISTICS
 - POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION LOGISTICS SUBJECT TO REGULATOR
 - POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION LOGISTICS



AWE ALDERMASTON: ROUTE AND CIRCULATION HIERARCHY

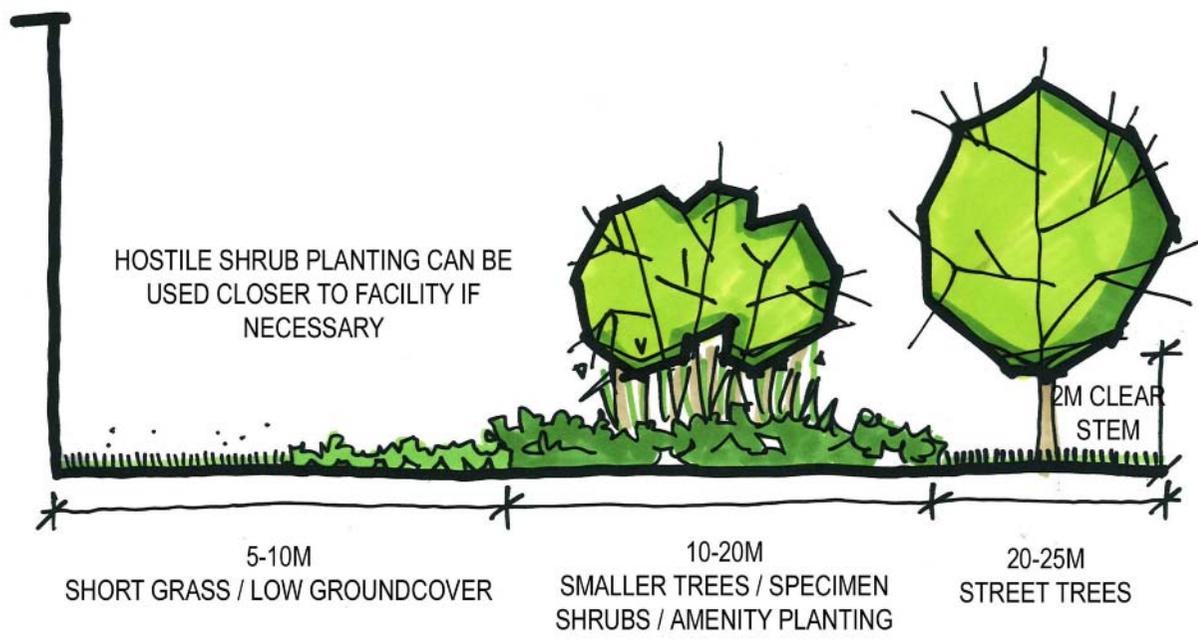
There is an opportunity to address the location and function of the key arrival spaces to the site, together with the circulation hierarchy.

The Site Development Context Plan seeks to establish a coherent circulation framework both in response to the existing network and the proposed development. Primary and secondary corridors will receive different hard and soft landscape treatments (refer to pages 12-14). This palette will consider the existing and proposed landscape / townscape character and scale, the choice of hard landscape materials (aiding the legibility of the site, providing visual continuity between different business districts) whilst also establishing a pedestrian dominated character.



Route Circulation and Hierarchy

AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY



Planting Principles to Buildings:

Where external spaces are unconfined, the planting principles as illustrated on the adjacent section are to be adopted.

AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

Landscape Strategy for Key Opportunity Areas

The landscape strategy seeks to provide a strong contemporary framework to the existing and any proposed development.

Science Park: Main Spine Route (South Road)

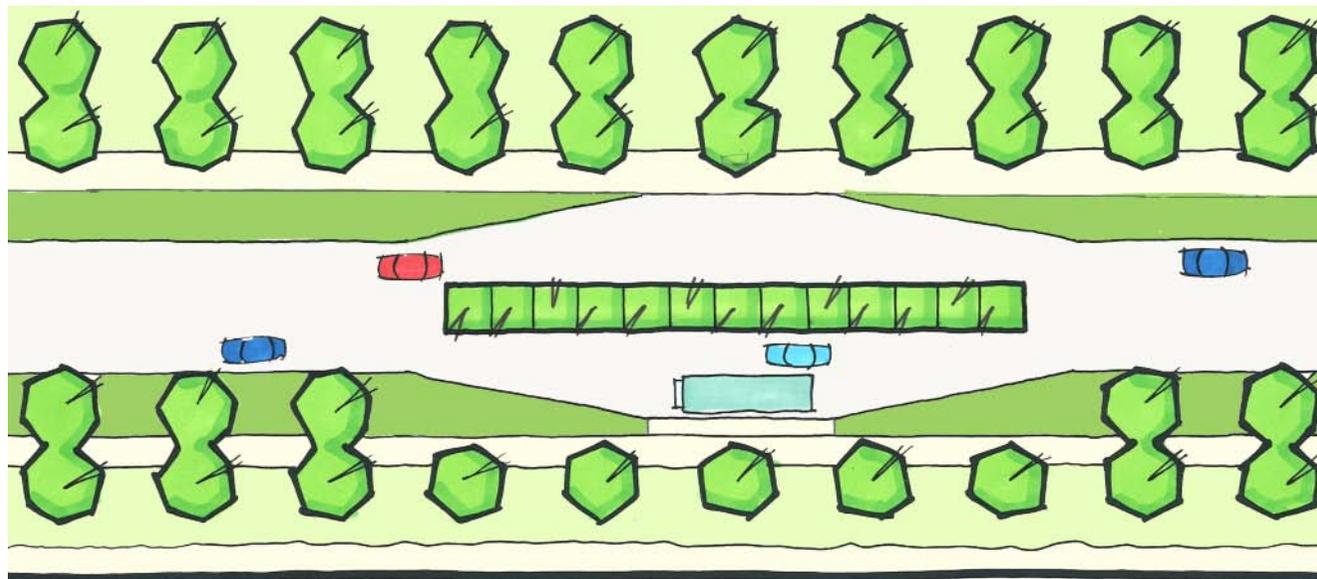
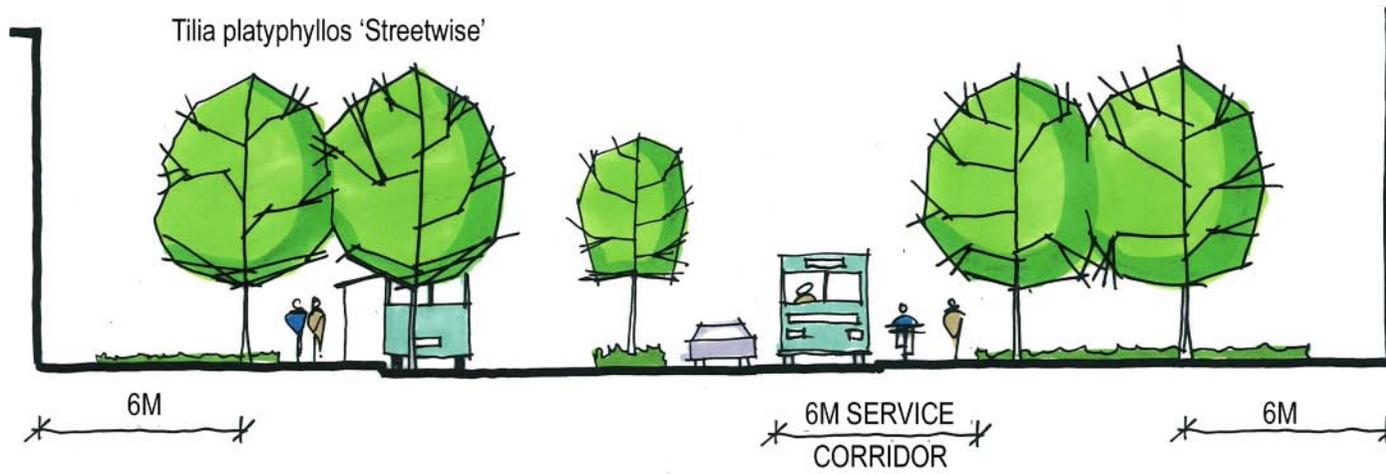
This is the key route through the development, connecting the entrances to the main science park core.

Principles:

1. The introduction of semi-mature, native street tree planting to the main road corridors will provide a sense of place and identify route hierarchy.
2. A double avenue of large tree species (Tilia species) should be introduced to the main boulevard, reducing the width of the road and providing green corridors, relating to the scale of the street and the adjacent buildings. The feasibility of the double avenue has been reviewed in relation to the existing and proposed service corridor.
3. The proposals provide the opportunity to upgrade the primary vehicular and pedestrian route through the site with the introduction of dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes in quality hard and soft palette of materials.
4. Punctuation of the main boulevard route through the introduction of a series of distinct, but related spaces, allowing views to open up at key nodes.
5. Introduction of dedicated bus stops which also act as natural traffic calming measures allowing the opportunity for a central pedestrian crossing point.
6. All shelters to be transparent using polycarbonate and 15m from all buildings, wherever possible and to be 'Gullwing' Bus shelter by Trueform (or similar and approved).



AWE ALDERMASTON: SOUTH ROAD AND SECTION – PROPOSED TREATMENT



AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

Science Park: Secondary Routes

The bus circulation route around the science park acts as the secondary transport corridor and can be readily identifiable from the main spine route through the following principles.

Principles:

1. A single avenue of medium size tree species (*Tilia x euchlora*) should be introduced, increasing green corridor connectivity from the main spine to the woodland blocks of the main car parks;
2. Planting to courtyard spaces to allow clear visibility across the space.



Avenues to secondary routes



Indicative planting to courtyards

AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

Car Parks

Consolidated car parks are proposed on the southern boundary (F75) and along one of the secondary spine roads within the site (Griffin Road).

A dedicated bus route has been identified (refer to page 11) to reduce car travel within the site.

Principles:

1. The openness of these car parks is a key element to maintain visibility. As such, narrow planting beds and rows of trees are to be avoided.
2. The opportunity to introduce large woodland blocks, clumps and treebelts relating to the scale of the site. This will not only break up the mass of vehicles, but also set the car parks within a strong landscape framework, which when combined will aid the sense of orientation and legibility. This proposal will also maximise habitat creation opportunities.
3. Use of native woodland species local to area.



AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

Heathland / Parkland

Where possible, regenerating heath should be encouraged and additional interplanting of some of the more sporadic groups of trees could be considered to realise the habitat and landscape potential of this sector. Swathes of planting would complement the character of the landscape through this area and further reinforce the existing planting.

Principles:

1. Preparation of a maintenance and management plan to encourage heathland plant communities
2. Establish a natural seed bank in order to harvest seeds to extend this vegetation type / landscape character.
3. Continue to maintain the parkland character through the introduction of new tree planting to maintain the longevity of the plant stock in the eastern part of the site.



Iron Age Earthwork - Grim's Bank (Scheduled Ancient Monument)

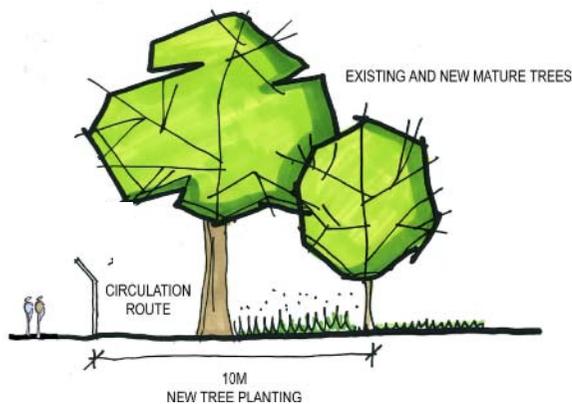


AWE ALDERMASTON: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

Boundary Treatments / Woodland

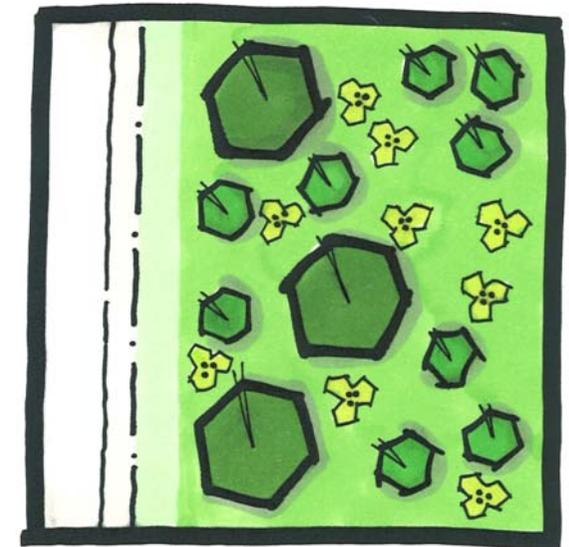
A large percentage of the boundary is defined by mature dense vegetation. Further containment is provided by tree belts and occasional woodland blocks associated with the adjacent road corridors and the adjoining woodland blocks beyond the site boundary. Some sections of the boundary are more open in places due to either intermittent mature boundary vegetation or recent planting that has yet to mature and which is deteriorating in places.

Principles of planting adjacent to perimeter security fence



Principles

1. New structure planting is proposed to the more open sections of the boundary to continue the character of enclosure and to set the site and any development proposals in to its wooded well treed context;
2. All boundary planting is to comprise native species, local to the area;
3. Following tree surgery or felling, retain wood in stacks to increase opportunities for invertebrate habitat;
4. Boundary planting should be phased considering its relevance to a sequence of development.



AWE ALDERMASTON: SIGNAGE AND LIGHTING CONCEPT

Signage and Lighting Concept

The holistic design of the external environment will improve the overall legibility of the site. Lighting has an important role in influencing the character of spaces and routes at night.

It is recognised that in such a large complex site, a comprehensive site wide signage strategy is required for the identification of building, routes and spaces, together with information systems and interpretation, whilst also maintaining key safety requirements.

All lighting bollards to be Geo bollards, Geo Range by Woodhouse (or similar and approved)



Principles:

1. The signage strategy should reinforce the image of the site through the use of logos and standardised graphics;
2. To avoid unnecessary clutter to the streetscape, co-ordinated signage and lighting selection should be adopted, complementary to the range of street furniture;
3. Replacement of the existing signage to provide a co-ordinated and phased approach, using the corporate colours and logos;

Monolith signage by Rivermeade Signs Ltd (or similar and approved)



4. To remediate the potential environmental effects of light spill and glare, all new lighting should be hooded and directional, uplighting and floodlighting is to be minimised wherever possible;
5. Lighting treatments are to consider the character and hierarchy of spaces and routes;
6. Lighting should comply with the site safety requirements;

All lighting columns to be Urbis Paseo 500 Sealsafe Lantern by Urbis (or similar and approved)



AWE ALDERMASTON: HARD LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

Hard Landscape Materials Palette

To provide a uniform approach to the hard landscape treatments, a limited palette of materials would reflect a modern, high quality science park character. The selection of materials will consider the use of recycled paving products (such as Ecopave by Charcon) together with bound gravel and bitmac surfacing, with permeable tarmac to areas of new car parking.

To provide a high quality response to the public realm, those key nodal spaces and entrance areas, as identified in the Site Development Context Plan and future masterplans would receive more prestigious materials, including brick and natural products such as stone.

The development of the design of these spaces will consider inclusive mobility and disabled access recommendations set out in government guidelines.

Principles

1. A limited palette of hard landscape elements will provide visual continuity and a strong identity across the site;
2. Choice of materials will consider the form and function of the space, together with Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) requirements in full (tactile paving etc);
3. Consideration of sustainable and locally sourced materials embodying recycled products;
4. Paving treatments will clearly differentiate between pedestrian and vehicular traffic;
5. Colour, pattern or material changes will be limited to key locations;
6. High quality materials to be used to South Road;
7. Street furniture will be co-ordinated to avoid unnecessary clutter.
8. Where achievable all litter bins to be 15m away from all buildings;
9. Furniture to have invisible below ground fixings.

10. Consideration of permeable paving systems wherever feasible;
11. Emergency Vehicle Access (EVA) routes, wherever possible, to form part of the soft landscape through the use of reinforced soil matrix product by Netlon Ltd.

All paving to key entrance and plaza spaces to South Road to be Textured Eco Pave by Charcon 450 x 450mm or 600 x 600mm interspersed with soldier courses of Charcoal Parliament setts by Charcon in a geometric pattern (or similar and approved). All kerbs to be EcoKerb Classic or similar and approved. Blister and corduroy safety paving to match.



All tree grilles to be: Carmel tree surround, Escofet Range, by Woodhouse (or similar and approved).

All drainage to be Slot Drains by Marshalls, or similar and approved.



All bollards to be Geo bollard, Geo Range by Woodhouse, including de-mountable bollards, Ash and Gum Bins to be coordinated with Geo range (or similar and approved).

AWE ALDERMASTON: HARD LANDSCAPE MATERIALS PALETTE



'Gullwing' Bus shelter by Trueform. Cycle shelters to match, (or similar approved). RAL 9006.



Marshalls Sineu Graff Rendezvous bench, (or similar and approved)

Urbis Paseo by Urbis or Geo disc column light by Woodhouse (or similar and approved)



Geo illuminated lighting bollards by Woodhouse (or similar and approved)



Monolith signage by Rivermeade Signs Ltd (or similar approved – design to be developed)



AWE ALDERMASTON: SOFT LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

The use of soft landscape elements, trees, shrubs, groundcover and grass can contribute significantly to defining the character of the spaces, places and routes throughout the site, making the site a more attractive place to work.

Principles

1. To provide a positive and robust landscape structure, setting the site in to its wooded context. The selection of plant species will consider long term low maintenance objectives. Tree planting will be introduced to add a human scale to the existing and proposed development / corridor networks. Specimen tree and shrub planting will be restricted to key spaces;
2. A limited palette of soft landscape elements has been established to provide visual continuity and a strong identity across the site;
3. Choice of plant species will consider form and function of the space and their contribution to other senses;

4. To consider plant species which produce nectar, seed and fruit to provide a food source across the seasons;
5. To consider the introduction of wildflower meadows where mowing regimes are less stringent to encourage a flora diversity;



6. To consider reducing mowing regimes to heathland areas to encourage development of the heather sward.

7. A landscape management plan is considered integral for the continuity and evolution of the site wide strategy and is to be prepared;
8. All tree stock to have 2m clear stem. Those trees in the urban areas are to be semi-mature, 20-25cm girth, with the exception of the Oak species. All boundary tree planting to be 10-12cm girth.



AWE ALDERMASTON: PLANT SPECIES

Plant species to parkland districts:

Trees (14-16cm girth ; 4.25-6m height)

Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)

Quercus robur (Common Oak)

Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)

Limited specimen planting -

Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)

Betula pendula and varieties (Silver Birch)

Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)

Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)

Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)

Sequoiadendron giganteum – very limited use
(Wellingtonia)

Tilia cordata (Small leaved Lime)

Taxus baccata (Common Yew)

Plant species to heathland areas:

Trees (10-12cm girth; 3-3.5m height)

Betula pendula (Silver Birch)

Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)

Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)

Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)

Quercus robur (Common Oak)

Shrubs (2L)

Erica sp (Heather species)

Calluna sp (Heather species)

Cytisus sp (Broom species)

Ulex europaeus (Gorse)



AWE ALDERMASTON: PLANT SPECIES

Plant species to science park / business / manufacturing / open space districts:

Trees (20-25cm girth; 5-5.5m height)

Betula pendula (multi-stemmed) (Silver Birch)
Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)
Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)
Quercus robur (Common Oak)
Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)
Taxus baccata (Common Yew)
Tilia x euchlora (Lime)
Tilia platyphyllos 'Streetwise' (Lime)

Shrubs (10L)

Berberis sp. (Berberis)
Cotoneaster sp. (Cotoneaster)
Choisya sp. (Choisya)
Cornus sp. (Dogwood)
Fatsia japonica (Fatsia)
Hebe sp. (Hebe)
Hedera sp. (Ivy)
Hypericum sp (Hypericum)
Juniperus sabina 'Tamariscifolia' (Juniper)

Lavandula sp. (Lavender)
Lonicera sp. (Honeysuckle)
Mahonia sp. (Mahonia)
Phormium sp. (Phormium)
Pittosporum sp. (Phormium)
Sasa veitchii (Dwarf Bamboo)
Viburnum sp. (Viburnum)
Vinca minor (Periwinkle)



AWE ALDERMASTON: PLANT SPECIES

Native plant species to boundaries / woodland / car park districts:

Trees (8-10cm girth; 3m height)

Betula pendula (Silver Birch)
Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)
Ilex aquifolium (Common Holly)
Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)
Quercus robur (Common Oak)
Acer campestre (Field Maple)
Prunus avium (Bird Cherry)
Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)

Shrub underplanting (400-600cm)

Buddleia sp. (Buddleia)
Corylus avellana (Hazel)
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)
Erica sp (Heather)
Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)
Sambucus nigra (Elder)
Rubus fruticosus (Bramble)
Rosa canina (Dogrose)
Ulex europaeus (Gorse)

Grass mixes

British Seed Houses Mixture A19

Turf areas and grass Emergency Vehicle Access (EVA) routes: Medallion by Rowlan.

Wildflower: British Seed House UK Native Regional 11 Heath Scrubland mix and UK Native Wild Flora mix WF1 Flowering Meadow for sowing along the boundaries.

Marginal planting (4L)

Carex pendula (Penulous Sedge)
Iris pseudacorus (Yellow Flag Iris)
Juncus effusus (Soft Rush)
Juncus inflexus (Hard Rush)
Myosotis palustris (Water Forget-me-not)
Phragmites australis (Common Reed)
Typha augustifolia (Lesser Reedmace)
Scirpus lacustris (True Bull Rush)



AWE ALDERMASTON: SUMMARY

In pursuing this landscape strategy, the development will:

1. To develop a sense of place and distinctive identity to key arrival spaces / gateways, relating to its historic built landscape;
2. To enhance and reinforce key points of access and circulation;
3. To establish a future layout which creates a series of interconnected positive spaces and green corridors creating a varied visual experience;
4. To increase the connectivity of existing semi-natural habitats, providing a series of green corridors;
5. To accommodate future growth and demands;
6. To complement the architectural qualities of the buildings;
7. To establish a high quality, attractive working environment;
8. To increase the quantity and quality of plant stock across the site; and
9. To increase access to areas of open space as a recreational resources for AWE employees.



AWE ALDERMASTON: APPENDIX 1 - SIGNAGE

To be developed with AWE