



BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN **Victory House**

Biodiversity and Landscape

Objectives

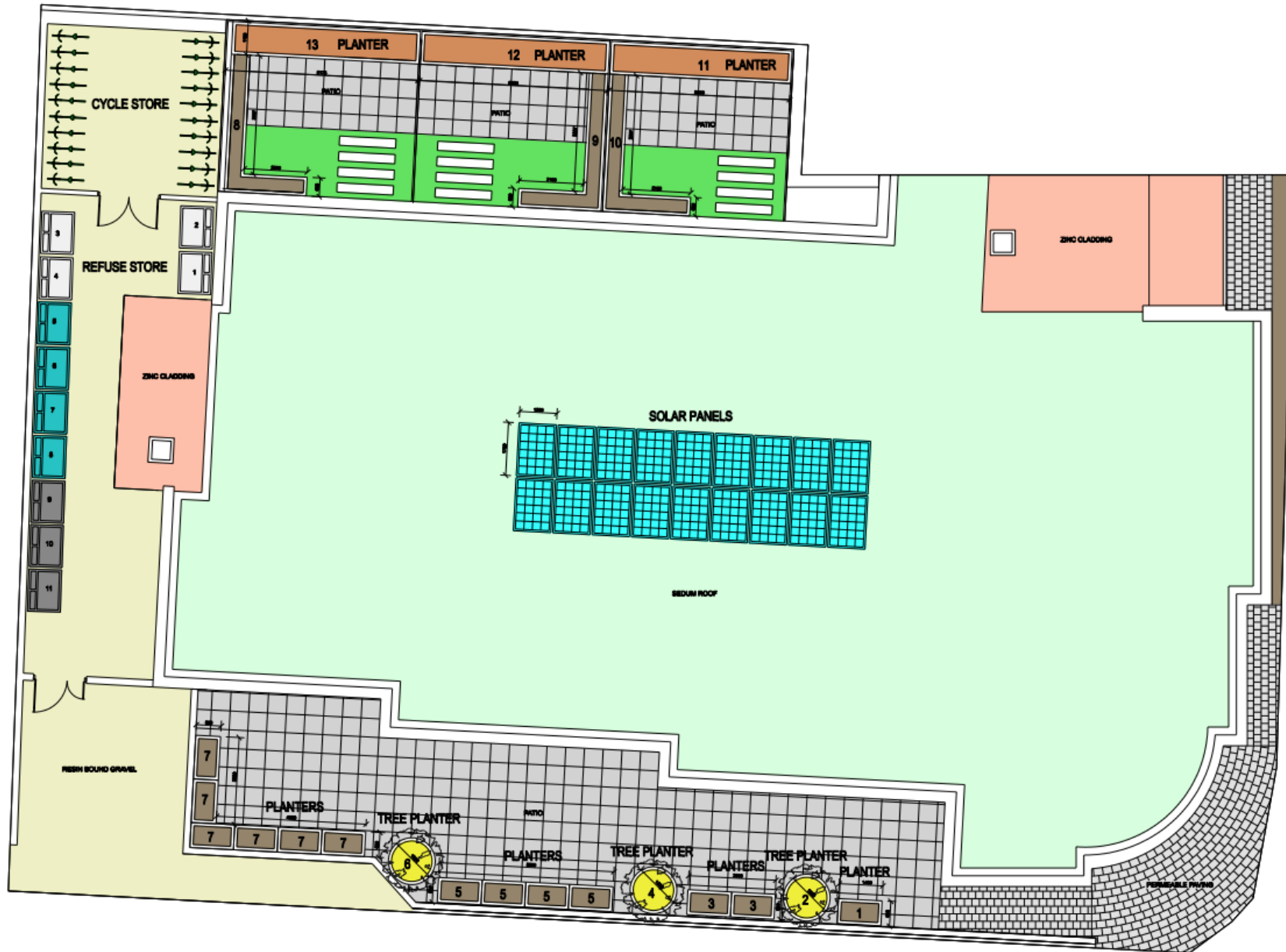
To maintain and enhance biodiversity in relation to the protection and management of ecological features and protected species. Having the correct range of the plants, habitat areas and short and a long term evolution policies are crucial when developing a sustainable urban bio-diversity plan.

- To ensure a high standard of sustainable management of all landscape areas in a neat, tidy and substantially weed free condition.
- To establish that all seeded areas are established and maintained in a condition that contributes to the eco-diversity and visual amenity of the development
- To establish and maintain tree and shrub planting to provide an overall landscape framework and landscape character. Some identified species will not be ground dwelling so wall habitats will be required to allow these species to develop on site.
- To ensure health and safety to minimise risk of injury and damage to people and property.
- To provide a mechanism for reviewing practises on an annual basis in accordance with changing site circumstances and planting conditions.
- Imported material sources should be as close to the site as viable. Systems should contain a percentage of site or local elements, a high percentage of recycled material. Bio-diverse and brown roof construction will utilise varied depths of substrate to create a range of different habitats.
- Bare areas with no vegetation encourage foraging for birds providing there has been allowance for invertebrate species development.
- Suitable plant species with pollen and nectar foraging potential will be required to ensure system sustainability for bee species in particular,

Soft Landscape Areas

- Amenity grass and lawn areas
- Shrub planting
- Tree Planting
- Green wall installations
- Green Roof installations

Landscape Works Plan



Planting Schedule

Plants and shrubs proposed:

1. Ceanothus Repens
2. Cistus
3. Convolvulus
4. Cotoneaster Dammeri
5. Cupressa Pyramid
6. Euonymus Emerald and Gold
7. Euonymus Emerald Gaiety
8. Euonymus Kathy
9. Euonymus Microphyla
10. Frances Ceanothus Victoria Climbers
11. Hebe Mixed
12. Heuchera
13. Leucothoe Zebelia
14. Multi Stem Silver Birch
15. Phormium Tenax
16. Pittosporum Tobira
17. Santolina
18. Sarcococa Humilis
19. Stipa Pony Tail Grass



Green Walls

What are the benefits of installing a green wall?

Green walls offer numerous benefits, including improved air quality, biodiversity support, noise reduction, thermal insulation, aesthetic enhancement, and potential energy savings through shading.

Physical Properties

- Waterproofing Backing Board – SG-P35 panel: 35mm thick cellular PVC panel providing a waterproof layer which is anchored into the support structure.
- Z Profile – These are fixed to the waterproof panel which ensures a seamless connection between the substrate panels.
- Growing medium – 40mm thick – Panel designed for vertical hydroponic gardening with a synthetic substrate.



Proposed Green Wall Locations



Green Walls

General Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance requirements for green walls include regular watering, pruning, fertilising, pest control and monitoring of irrigation and drainage systems to ensure optimal plant health and growth.

Irrigation and Drainage Systems

Green walls typically incorporate irrigation systems that deliver water directly to the plants. Drainage systems are also essential to prevent water accumulation and ensure proper moisture levels for plant health.

The green walls will require a SG-R16 PIPE Irrigation system, this consists of a 16mm diameter pipe with self-compensating and anti-drainage drippers with fixed flow rate. As well as a water collection system consisting of a metal channel with water outlet, allowing for recirculation or drainage.



Green Wall with a plant habitat profile that meets all demands of the site bio-diverse system requirements, harvest regionally sourced material for ground based habitats to encourage a range of insects, bees and ground based birds and provide wall based habitats for other flying species. The inclusion of nectar and pollen sources suitable to sustain foraging species like bees is also important.

Green Roof and Terraces

Drainage

A key function of any green roof is in its ability to manage water, a bio-diverse system is constructed considering the need for water storage or run off plans without compromising the structural weight calculation allowances or the sustainability of the surface vegetation.

Substrate

The substrate depth will ultimately define the type of vegetation that will establish. More plant diversity is possible in deeper substrate areas whilst stress tolerant species will thrive in shallower areas. Varied substrate depths, surface contour and habitat provision are proven to increase invertebrate colonisation and areas of nonvegetated areas will encourage foraging by key bird species. When invertebrate species have been considered. pre-grown blankets can be produced that increase the aesthetic delivery whilst maintaining the bio-diversity of the system.



A correct bio-diverse system will contain a range of seeded, plug planted and more mature (possibly site preserved specimens) The range will include herbs, grasses, alpines, wildflower, cornflower and herbaceous species.

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