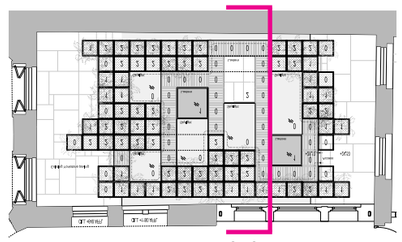
2.0 Landscape approach

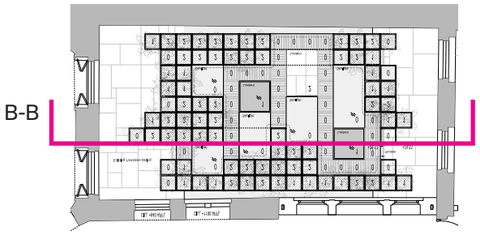
2.2 Arbour latitudinal section A-A



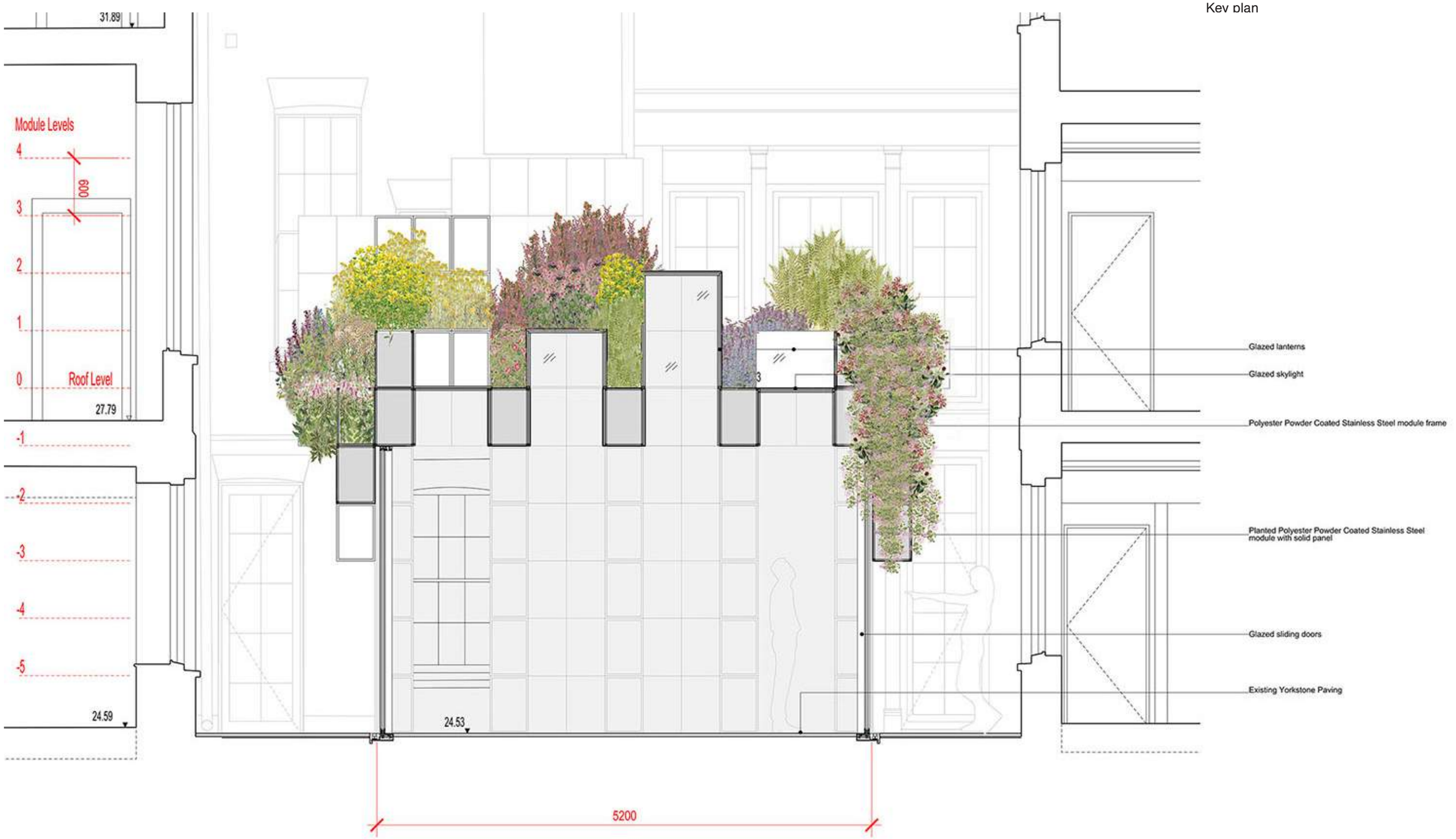
Key plan

2.0 Landscape approach

2.2 Arbour longitudinal section B-B

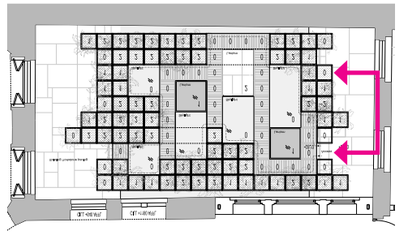


Key plan



2.0 Landscape approach

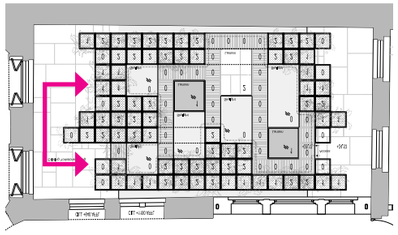
2.2 Arbour elevation 1



Key plan

2.0 Landscape approach

2.2 Arbour elevation 2



Key plan

2.0 Landscape approach

2.3 Planting strategy

A main purpose of the Arbour is to foster a unique, human designed bio-diverse habitat, within an urban environment. The Arbour element, as an artificially designed structure, has embedded within its core concept, the idea of implementing various plant groupings that provide an equivalent resource for urban London wildlife such as pollinating insects and birds as a garden, a bower or an arbour might do in a countryside setting.

The proposed Arbour structure creates a range of environmental conditions across it that will suit different plants in different areas according to the particular ecological niche to which those plants are adapted to survive. Certain factors have been given primary consideration.

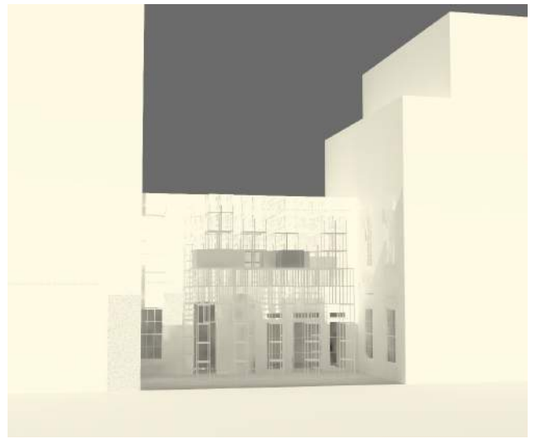
Light, Water and Soil
Utilize light, water and soil conditions within groups of modules to create a range of environments that will be conducive to various native plant communities, which, in turn, will be attractive and interesting to urban London wildlife predominating pollinating insects like bees and butterflies plus common London urban birds.

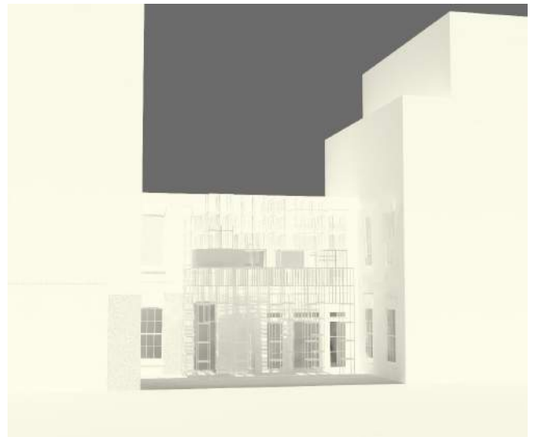
Of the seven various plant communities or 'guilds' mentioned within the ecological report five are the most feasible to reproduce in the Arbour and correspond to the various light level conditions as one of the most important influencing factors of the planting design. Interior Room plants have also been considered and selected from a temperate and sub-tropical palette.

The light level conditions can be understood through sun/shade studies and observations on site. This influences the subsequent module height, density and placement among other factors. The soils will be controlled by the substrate put into the modules and the moisture requirements can be achieved by regulating the irrigation to each module to correspond with the proper wet to dry environment.

Preferred plants selected from the report's recommended palettes that may form each 'guild' are illustrated as follows. A complete list of recommended plants can be seen in the ecologist report at the back of this report.

Features that will increase the biological activity and diversity include the suggestion to provide bird boxes at the highest level of the Arbour that are meant to attract birds such as the house sparrow, starlings, robins blue or great tits. A small water element also greatly magnifies the attractiveness of the Arbour to birds and insects and has been proposed.





Sun / shade opposite:

Noon

From top to bottom
March

June

December

2.0 Landscape approach

2.3 Wildlife attractors : plant Guilds for the Arbour

The following plant guilds were selected for the Arbour.

1. **Chalk grassland**
2. **Chalk scrub**
3. **Dry heathland**
4. **Floodplain Hay Meadow**
5. **Woodland ground flora**
6. **Interior room temperate and sub-tropicals**

The relative conditions required by each are:

1. Chalk grassland
Highest level of light, weakly calcareous soil, dry - freely draining moisture.

2. Chalk scrub
Medium level of light, weakly calcareous soil, freely draining moisture.

3. Floodplain Hay meadow
Medium to high level of light, Ph neutral, dry to seasonally moist.

4. Dry heathland
Highest level of light, weakly acidic, dry.

5. Woodland Ground flora
Lowest level of light, calcareous soil, freely draining to damp moisture

6. Interior room plants
Temperate climate minimum, no freezing temperatures, acidic soil, moist.


House Sparrow


White tailed Bumblebee


Peacock Butterfly


Wren


Buff tailed Bumblebee


Red Admiral


Robin


European Honey Bee


Tortoiseshell Butterfly

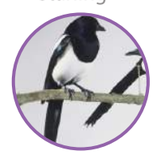

Black Redstart


Garden Bumblebee


Brimstone Butterfly


Starling


Hover flies

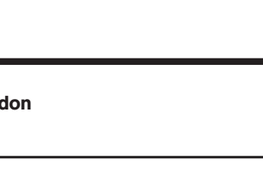

Magpies


Chaffinch


Jackdaw

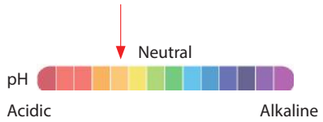
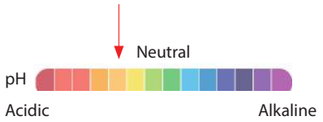
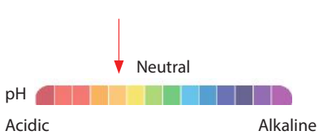
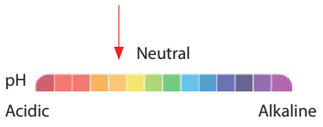
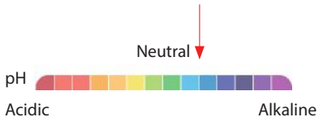
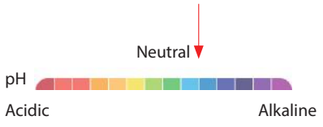
2.0 Landscape approach

2.4 Plant guild - Chalk grassland - selected plants

HABITAT	APPEARANCE	NAME	SOIL	WATER	LIGHT	ATTRACTS
CHALK GRASSLAND		Anthyllus vulneraria	Neutral pH Acidic — Alkaline	Dry and Freely Draining	● ● ●	 Peacock Red Admiral Small Tortoiseshell Brimstone
		Centaure nigra	Neutral pH Acidic — Alkaline	Dry and Freely Draining	● ● ●	 European Honey Bee Buff Tailed Bumblebee White Tailed Bumblebee Garden Bumblebee
		Echium vulgare	Neutral pH Acidic — Alkaline	Dry and Freely Draining	● ● ●	General attractor
		Euphrasia	Neutral pH Acidic — Alkaline	Dry and Freely Draining	● ● ●	General attractor
		Malva moschata	Neutral pH Acidic — Alkaline	Dry and Freely Draining	● ● ●	General attractor
		Linari vulgaris	Neutral pH Acidic — Alkaline	Dry and Freely Draining	● ● ●	General attractor

2.0 Landscape approach

2.4 Plant guild - Dry Heathland and Floodplain hay meadow - selected plants

HABITAT	APPEARANCE	NAME	SOIL	WATER	LIGHT	ATTRACTS
DRY HEATHLAND		Calluna vulgaris		Dry	● ● ●	General attractor
		Cladonia portentosa		Dry	● ● ●	General attractor
		Erica tetralix		Dry	● ● ●	General attractor
		Ulex europeaus		Dry	● ● ●	General attractor
FLOODPLAIN HAY MEADOW		Achillea millefolium		Dry	● ● ○	General attractor
		Leucanthemum vulgare		Dry	● ● ○	General attractor

2.0 Landscape approach

2.4 Plant guild - Chalk Scrub - selected plants

HABITAT	APPEARANCE	NAME	SOIL	WATER	LIGHT	ATTRACTS
CHALK SCRUB		Campanula trachelium	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining	● ● ○	General attractor
		Clemati vitalba	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining	● ● ○	General attractor
		Cornus sanguinea	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining	● ● ○	General attractor
		Rosa canina	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining	● ● ○	General attractor

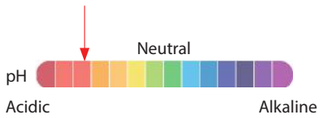
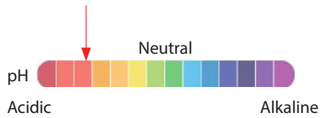
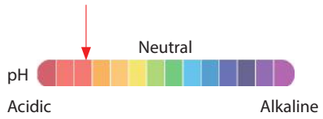
2.0 Landscape approach

2.4 Plant guild - Woodland ground flora - selected plants

HABITAT	APPEARANCE	NAME	SOIL	WATER	LIGHT	ATTRACTS
WOODLAND GROUND FLORA		Digitalis purpurea	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining to damp	● ○ ○	General attractor
		Dryopteris Felix-mas	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining to damp	● ○ ○	General attractor
		Euphorbia amygdaloides	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining to damp	● ○ ○	General attractor
		Anemone nemoralis	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining to damp	● ○ ○	General attractor
		Polygonum multiflorum	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining to damp	● ○ ○	General attractor
		Lonicera perclymenum	Neutral pH Acidic Alkaline	Freely Draining to damp	● ○ ○	General attractor

2.0 Landscape approach

2.4 Plants - Interior room plants - selected plants

HABITAT	APPEARANCE	NAME	SOIL	WATER	LIGHT
INTERIOR ROOM PLANTS		Nepholepsis exalta		Moist	
		Oxalis triangularis		Moist	
		Spathyphyllum 'Sensation'		Moist	

3.0 Landscape concept development

3.1 Plant zones

3.2 Planting plans

Arbour levels

-0- through +4

3.0 Landscape concept development

3.1 Plant zones

Considering location, light and how the structure will influence plant growth are factors that will affect which plants go where; which guild is suited for a given location within the Arbour and also what form of plant may be used.

Light is one of the most significant parameters which is why the Woodland Ground flora guild plays such a predominant role in the plant selection in order to satisfy the lower light at Levels 0 and 1.

As the structural assembly gains in height, the light levels increase and the other guilds come into play. The northeast corner, as observeable in site photos and in sun/shade studies is the area that receives the most light, in general. For that reason modules in that location can receive plants from guilds that require more sun.

The structure also encourages plants at certain locations where open modules at the higher level, such as the 'bridging' element, will create an armature for climbers.
Plant guild selection based on seasonal flowering colour, texture, plant form and height.

Based upon the factors of light, location and structure of each planted module, appropriate guilds have be assigned and plants selected from that guild for the actual planting plans.

Module

Solid module

'Bridging' good armature for climber

Plant module by light and plant form

Plant guild and plant selections

Deep shade tolerant spreading	**Woodland ground flora: Dryopteris Felix-mas, Polygonum multiflorum**
Medium light level spreading form	**Chalk scrub : Cornus snaguinea, Rosa canina**
Medium light level upright, spreading or climbing / vining	**Woodland ground flora & Chalk scrub: Dryopteris Felix-mas; Polygonum multiflorum, Achillea millefolium, Campanula trachelium, Clemati vitalba, Clematis montana rubrum, Euphorbia amygdaloides**
Highest light level, spreading	**Dry Heathland & Chalk grassland : Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix, Echium vulgare, Anthyllus vulneraria**
Shade tolerant climbing / vining	**Woodland ground flora: Lonicera perclymenum, Hedera helix, Clematix vitalba**
High light level climbing, vining	**RHS Perfect pollinator to enrich color palette: Campsis radicans**
Shade tolerant, cascading	**Woodland ground flora & Chalk Scrub: Lonicera periclymen, Clematis vitalba**