

Norfolk Street, Liverpool

Landscape Statement

May 2015

Landscape Architecture & Design

landscapeprojects

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1.0 Site | Context

Landscape Architectural Design

This document is the Landscape Statement, which describes the landscape and place-making related aspects of the proposals to redevelop land between Norfolk Street and Brick Street. The Landscape Statement supports the planning application documentation, and should be read in conjunction with the Design and Access Statement produced by BLOK Architects.

Site Context

The site lies within the Baltic triangle. The Baltic triangle is bounded by Park Lane, Parliaments Street, Liver Street and Chalaner street / Wapping. The area is predominantly of light industrial and warehousing. Significant regeneration is being undertaken, with residential and leisure actively encouraged to create a vibrant mixed use area.



1.1 Site | Context | Figure Ground

The site is bounded between Jamaica street, St James Street, Norfolk street and Brick Street. Significant works to the highway and footway along Jamaica street has been undertaken and has been based on the 'Public realm implementation framework'.

There is very little public open space in this area. Embankments and verges provide locations for greenery and trees.

The site is divided into four components.

Phase 1 has planning approved for a 9 storey apartment building consisting of 100 studio apartments with associated reception / concierge, plant and bin storage. With 1st Floor and 2nd Floor deck access and amenity space.

Phase 2 will be a mixed use scheme of 7 / 8 storey's consisting of Working units, Meeting / office, studio apartments, one bed apartments, plant and bin storage. With ground floor public amenity space.

Phase 3 will be a mixed use scheme of 7 / 8 stories consisting of Retail, Cafe / Kitchen, three bed clusters, plant and bin store, With 1st Floor and 4th Floor deck access and amenity.

The final component is an area of public amenity with an aspiration to remodel and tie in to the public realm of Phase 2.

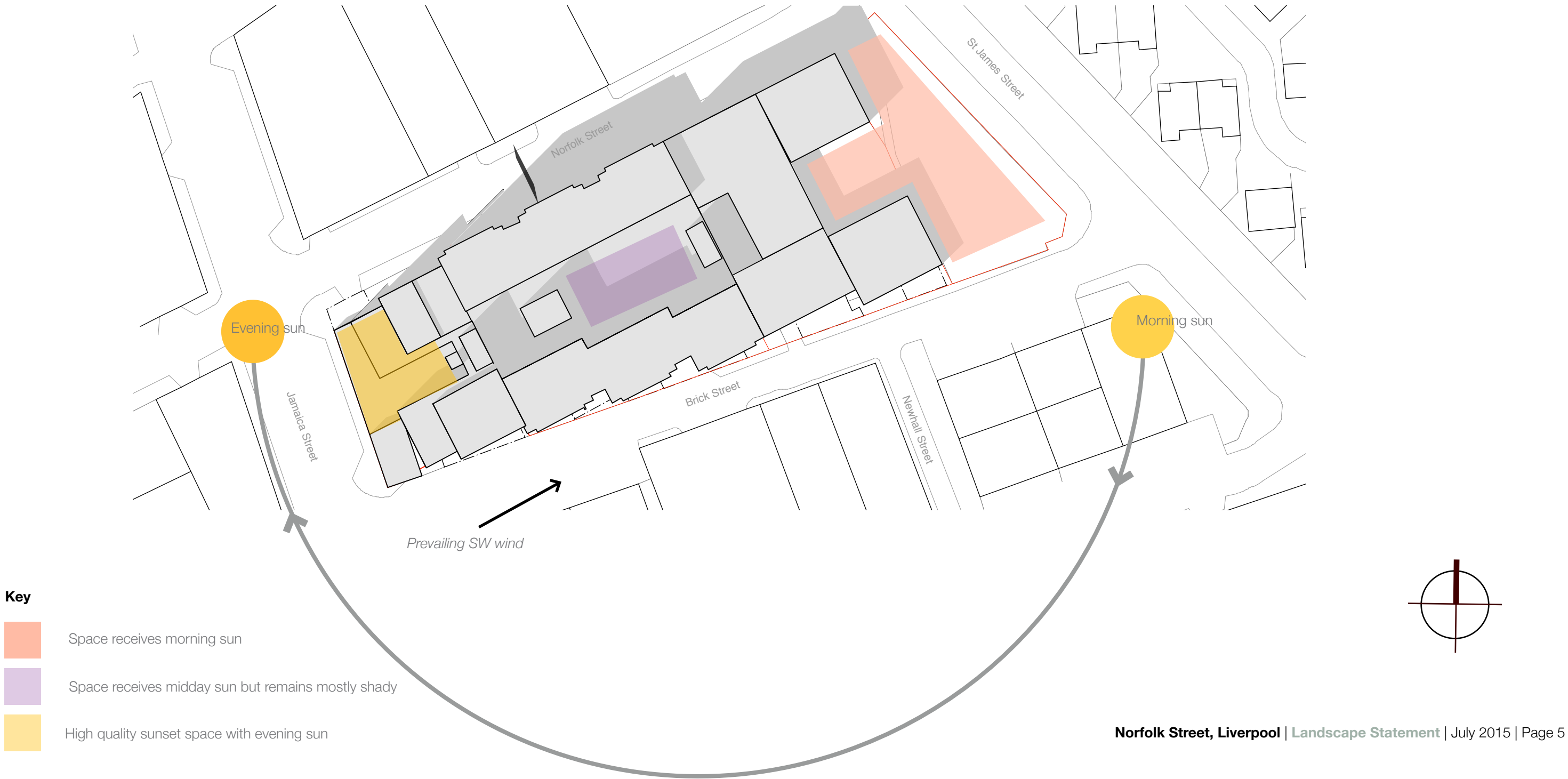


2.0 | **Comfort and microclimate**

The scheme design has been assessed in relation to sun-path, view orientation and prevailing wind, to ensure that sheltered, sunny locations are provided at each landscape level and terrace.

Open space along the west of the development will be thoughtfully designed to optimise the capture of light throughout the day with an emphasis on views to the west where users will benefit from a pleasant atmosphere and attractive space to enjoy the evening sun.

The courtyards will see spaces designed to capture as much light as possible. Lighting will be designed thoughtfully so not to obstruct views over the cityscape; in enclosed areas soft, warm light will create a comfortable and intimate atmosphere.

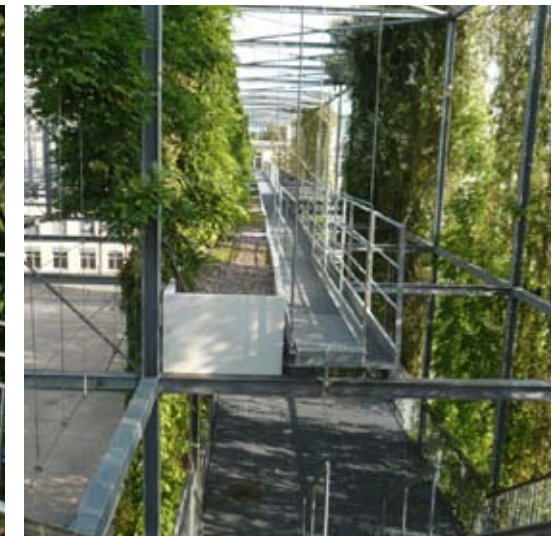


2.1 | Tree Works - Removal and Protection of retained trees





3.1 | Phase 1 green screen



MFO Park Zurich 2011 (completed 2002)
Climbing plant species include Wisteria / Parthenocissus / Vitis / Polygonum

Description

The green screen makes use of the ability of climbing plants to quickly grow a lightweight framework of foliage, and will provide a green covering over a supporting structure.

The components of a green screen comprise the following:

- planter : minimum 500mm high X 500mm wide, the planter will contain the growing medium and a reservoir for water storage
- Irrigation : drip feed pressurised irrigation system, delivering water and nutrient to the root zone in the planter.
- structural support: stainless or galvanised steel framework, up which the climbing plant can grow.
- backing screen : a windbreak backing screen provides some shelter to the planting. Ideally this should be 50% void, to reduce windspeed, but avoid turbulence which may damage the plant.

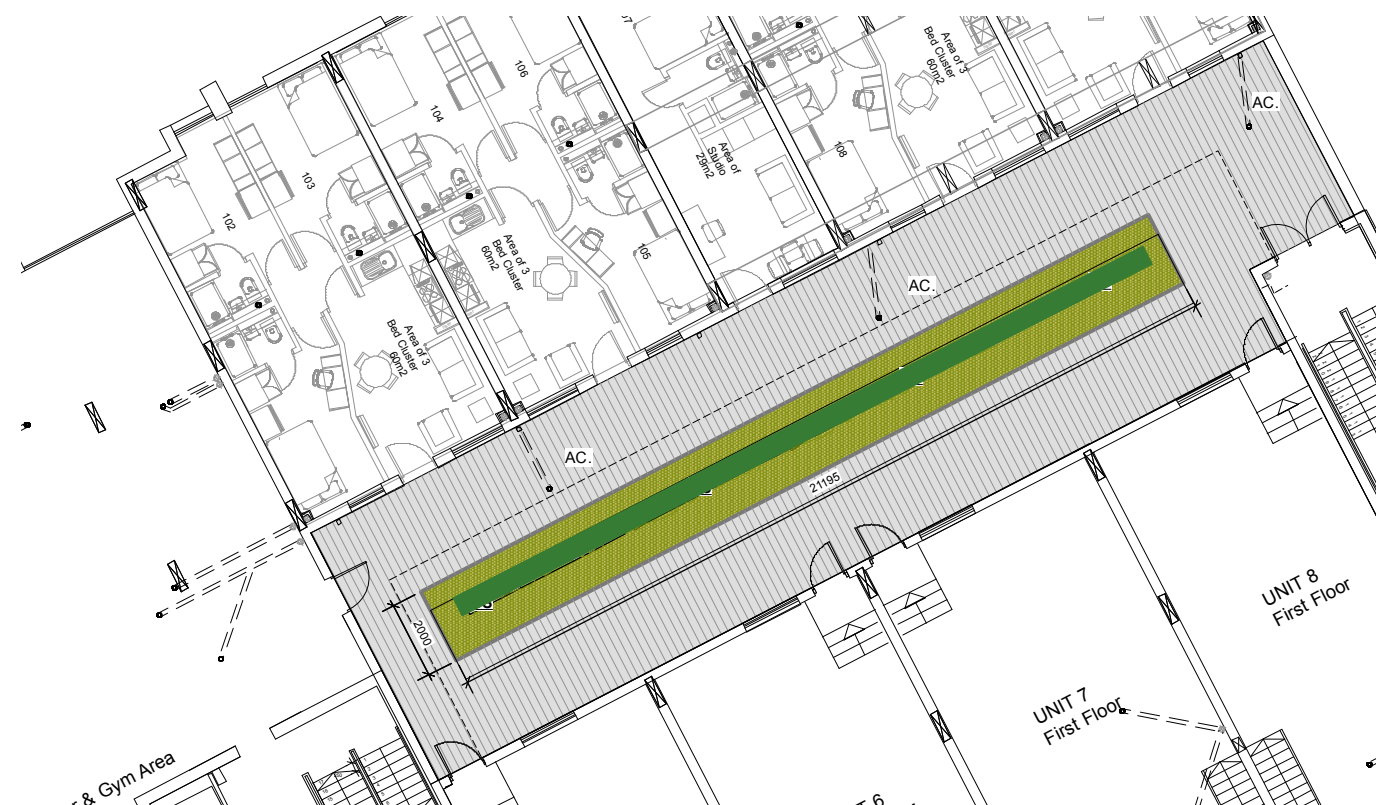
• Climbing Plant.

Climbing plants are available which will provide evergreen coverage; however, many of these are non-native and will not survive winters in the UK. Ivy (Hedera) is evergreen and will grow in the this situation, but will require a mesh backing system, and will need to be woven into the framework by hand.

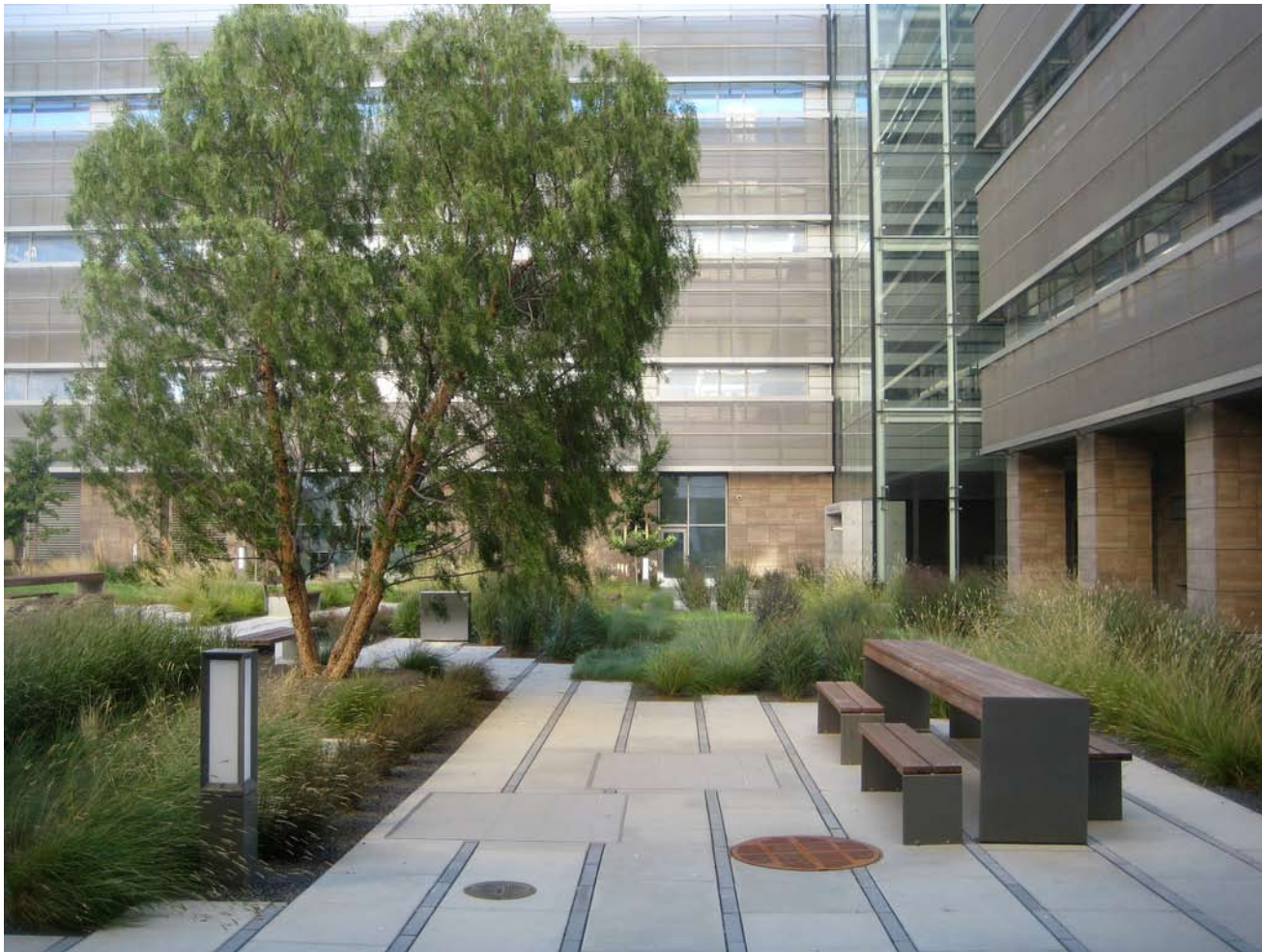
Other suitable species which should be hardy enough to survive include :

- Wisteria sinensis “prolific”
- Humulus lupulus
- Clematis spp
- Lonicera periclymenum
- Polygonum baldshuanicum
- Vitis spp

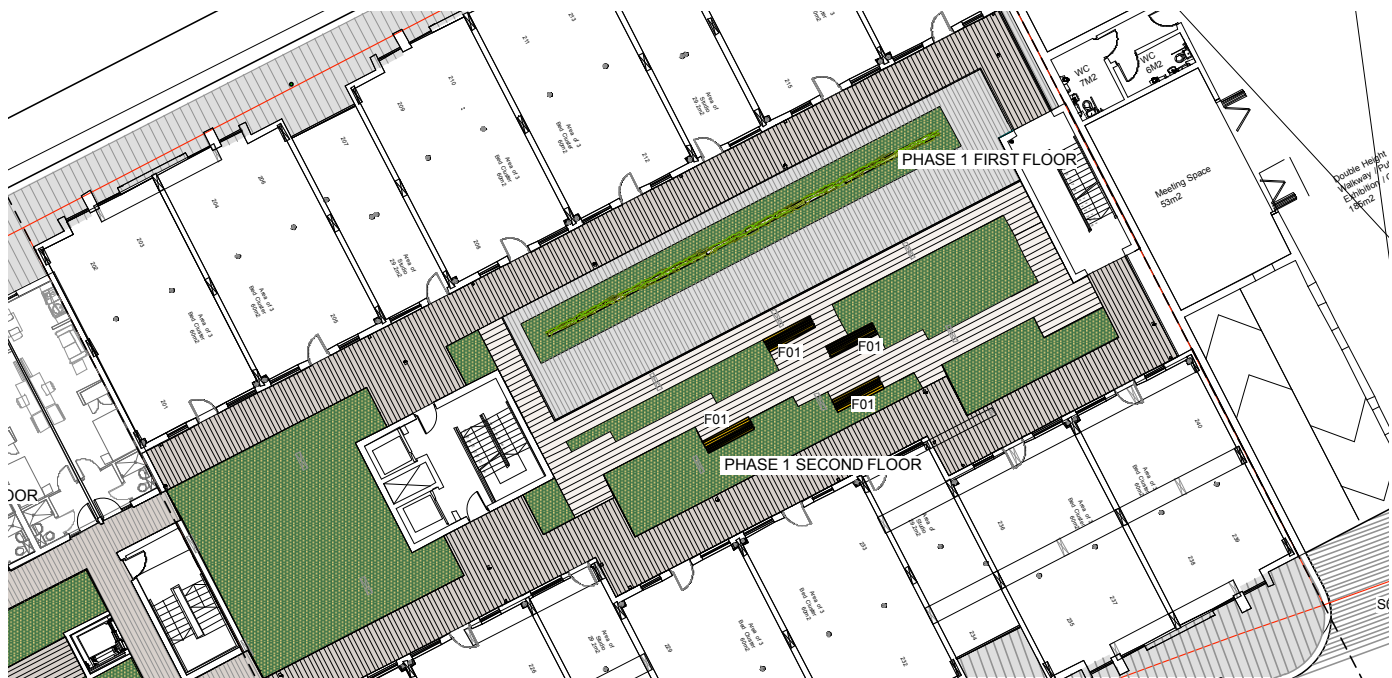
Green wall within Phase 1



3.2 | Phase 1 Courtyard



Landscape proposals



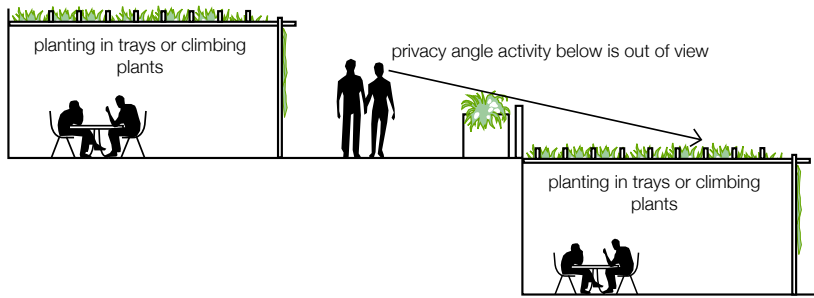
3.3 | Phase 3 Residential terraces

The residential terraces within Phase 3 provide an opportunity to combine edge screening and pergola structures with greenery, to provide privacy for residents, and also contribute to the overall greening of the building.



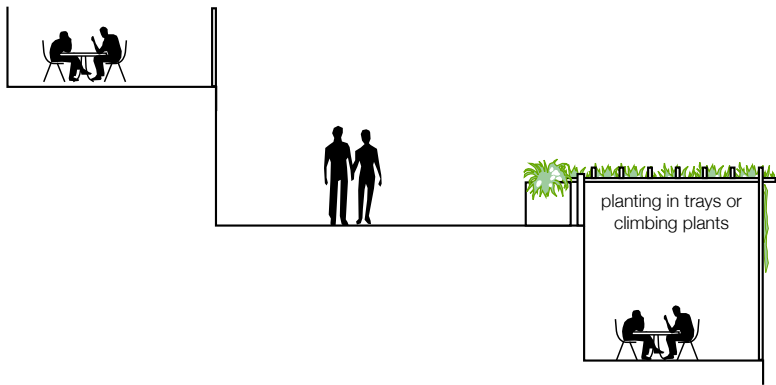
Privacy screening type 1

Frame structure to screen terrace from overlooking. Planting in trays and climbing plants.



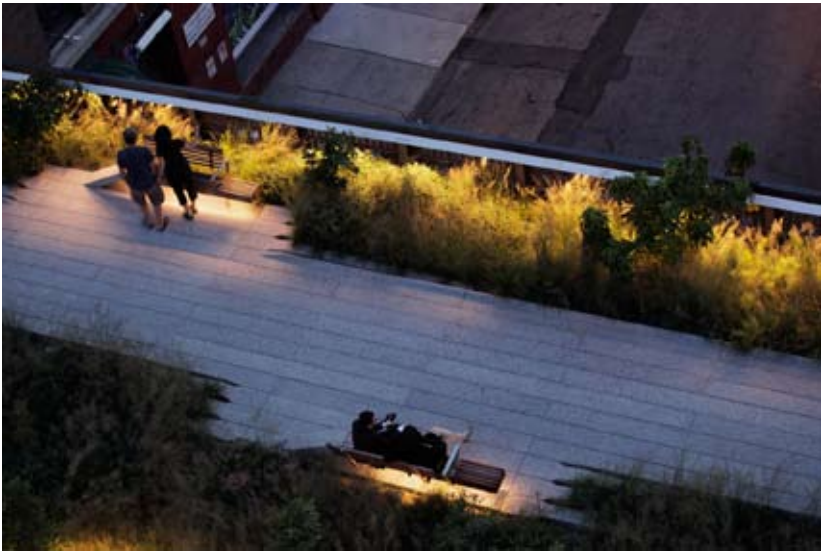
Privacy screening type 2

Frame structure to the building edge to screen terrace from overlooking. Planting in trays and climbing plants



3.4 | Lighting

The scheme proposals incorporate an extensive external lighting scheme, including low-level and decorative lighting. This will create an attractive night-time ambience, which will promote evening use of the public and communal spaces, as well as contributing to a feeling of safety and security.



The High Line, New York. Effective lighting design gives spaces distinct character and functionality at night.



Night-time character and function of space



Social and community functions considered within landscape design.

3.5 | Soft landscape materials



Trees : Birch



Steel trellis with climbing plants



Ornamental grasses



Ferns and shade tollerant plants



Lonicera



Pyracantha



Ferns



Herbaceous Perennials

3.6 | **Hard landscape materials**



Killeen permeable paving by Hardscape



Composite decking by Kinley systems



Resin bound gravel by Addagrip or similar



3.7| Biodiversity

Opportunities & Principles

The provision of green roofs, facade greening and tree planting on site also provides many opportunities for increasing biodiversity.

The principles underpinning initiatives to increase in biodiversity are to:

- 1. create conditions in which planting which is native to the surrounding area will grow on and around the development site. This will bring with it associated microbial and invertebrate animal species, and with them foraging birds.
- 2. accelerate natural processes of colonisation and succession by pre-seeding suitably prepared locations within the development such as green roofs
- 3. provide shelter and cover for invertebrates to overwinter.
- 4. provide shelter and cover for roosting animal species such as birds and bats
- 5. maintain a range of different habitats types across the site.



Landscape Management

The management of the landscape and roof gardens will be carried out by the management company responsible for the building.

A management plan outlining the future character of the gardens will guide the operations which will be carried out in each year.

Management operations are outlined adjacent. Reference is made to a management plan which should be drawn up by the landscape consultant, in conjunction with the building management.

type of activity	long-term management of gardens and landscapes	specialist horticultural operations	general horticultural operations	furniture and surface maintenance	lighting inspections	safety equipment inspections	Drainage inspections
frequency	annual	seasonal	weekly in growing season	weekly through the year	weekly throughout year	weekly throughout year	monthly throughout year
reference	refer to management plan	refer to management plan	refer to management plan	refer to management plan	refer to management plan	refer to management plan	refer to management plan
action 1	annual review of gardeners work schedule	formative pruning/ hedge trimming / tying climbers	plant inspection/ watering / pesticide application	furniture / surface inspections	check lighting	check man-safe	check drainage outlets
action 2		planting replacement / supplementary planting	pruning, shaping , trimming	removal of damaged / worn materials			
action 3		dead-heading bulbs and splitting herbaceous rootstock	tying back, sweeping /	cleaning tactile surfaces	cleaning lighting surfaces		
action 4		feeding plants	leaf sweeping	sweeping / power wash / hosing /			
action 5		checking habitats and nesting sites			remove insects / detritus		