



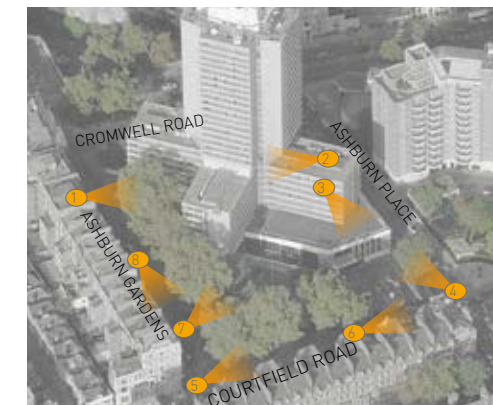
6.0.3 Existing Site Context

The fragmented landscaped area that surrounds the Kensington Forum Hotel was once part of private communal gardens provided for residents of the houses that surrounded it, which were built as part of the Gunter Estate development that took place from 1840's onwards. The garden was laid out with lawn, shrubbery and trees and today a number of mature plane trees remain from the original garden square.

The site was significantly modified in the early 1970's for the construction of the Holiday Inn hotel complex. Elements of the garden square remain but are in stark contrast and have little natural relationship with the current site layout and planting approach.

The most significant elements of the existing site condition include:

- > A row of mature London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) trees that exist along Ashburn Gardens and Courtfield Road (view 5, 7 & 8)
- > Existing mature London Plane trees (*Platanus x hispanica*) within the public realm to Cromwell Road and Ashburn Place (view 1 & 3)
- > A low brick wall along Ashburn Gardens and the western extent of Courtfield Road (view 5 & 8)
- > The existing landscape is compromised by the presence of ventilation ducts and fire escapes which serve the existing basement below ground (view 7)
- > The existing Garden Square is predominantly unaccessible with only the space between the low wall to Ashburn Gardens and Courtfield Road and the set back fence line open to to the public, an area often used by dog walkers and subject to dog fouling (view 8)
- > A change in level from Cromwell Road to Courtfield Road of approximately 0.5m, including existing mature trees to be retained located 0.5m above the adjacent public footpath (view 5 & 8)
- > An expansive footpath area to Cromwell Road fails to define the street edge and creates a vacuous space which contributes no street character at all (view 1)
- > Paving to footpaths within the public realm includes a range of precast concrete products that have suffered greatly from vehicle transgressions. Historic granite kerb sections retain tarmac roads and granite sets are used as edge elements
- > Notwithstanding the trees previously mentioned, the existing hotel landscape has nothing of value worth retaining for inclusion within the scheme



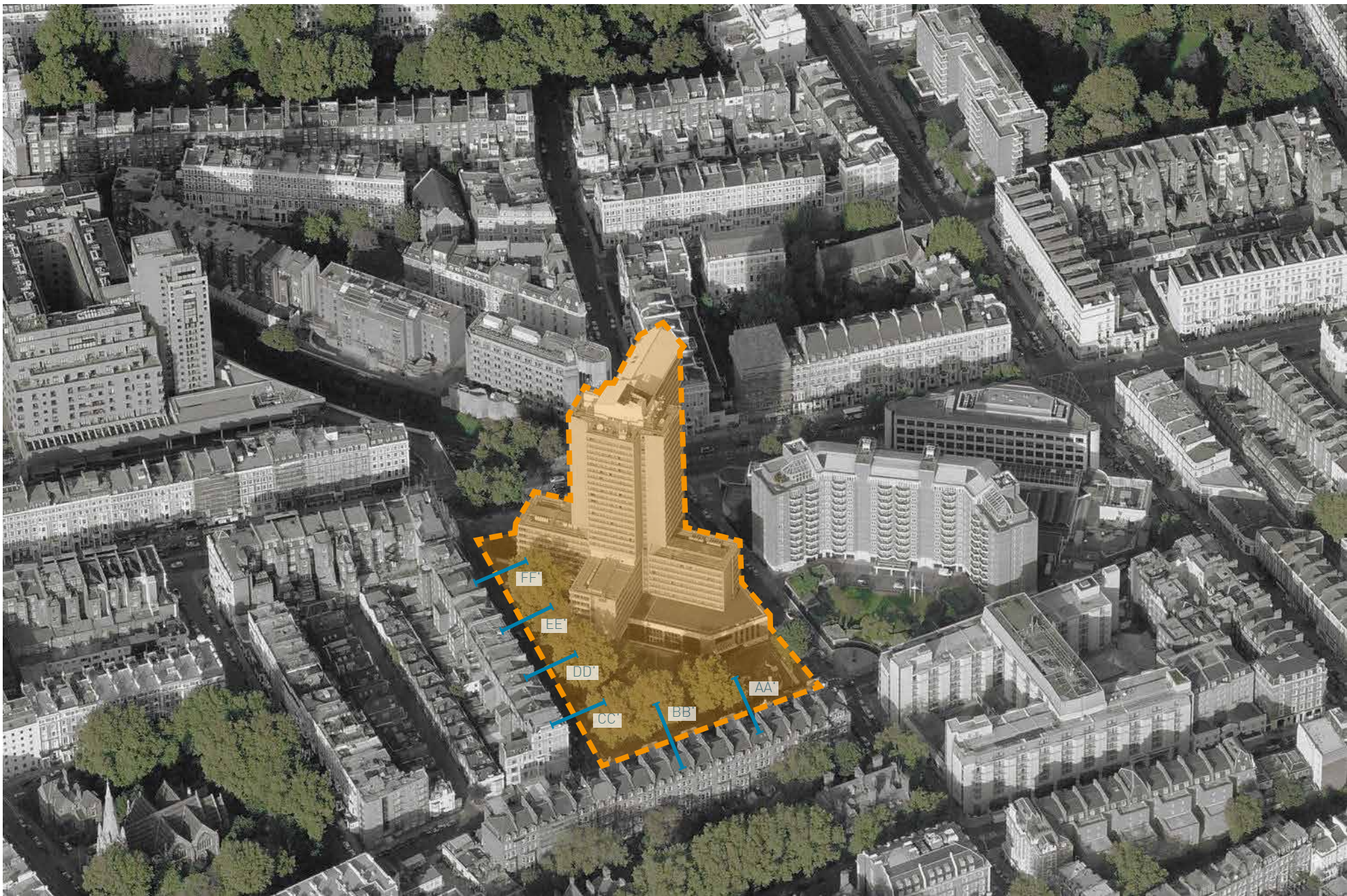
THE DEVELOPMENT: LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM



Ashburn Gardens (c. 1830)



Kensington Forum Hotel (c. 1970)



Kensington Forum Hotel (2018)

Existing levels study





6.1 Garden Square Study

6.1.1 Garden Square Site Context

The Garden Square is a distinctively English style of design, providing a communal green space and garden within a residential area. There are over a hundred Garden Squares in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, many of which are within close proximity of the development site.

The image adjacent illustrates the distribution of Garden Squares surrounding the development site. Within the wider area, a network of leafy tree lined streets lined with Edwardian and Victorian buildings connect to a series of private Garden Squares. These are privately accessed and maintained.

6.1.2 The London Garden Square

Garden Squares are one of the defining features of London. Like other European cities, London has grand civic spaces, but no other city has developed the Garden Square in quite the same way. London Garden Squares are different because they were designed and built for people to live in. The layout of Georgian and Victorian squares created an ordered, spacious arrangement of streets and leafy open spaces that has made an enduring contribution to the quality of life in London.

Today, London's squares are a vital part of the city's fabric: a focus for local communities, attractive to visitors, and pleasant places for Londoners in which to live, work and relax. They can also be a haven for wildlife, important links in urban green infrastructure between the city's parks and back gardens, and occasional oases within dense urban environments.

Garden Squares in London, particularly those within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, are protected by the London Squares Preservation Act (1931). The gardens listed in the Act must be protected for use as "an ornamental garden pleasure ground or ground for play rest and recreation".

6.1.3 The Garden Square Study

The following pages analyses the typical characteristics of three London Garden Squares and illustrates the research undertaken to inform the understanding of the Garden Square composition and function.



Kensington Square



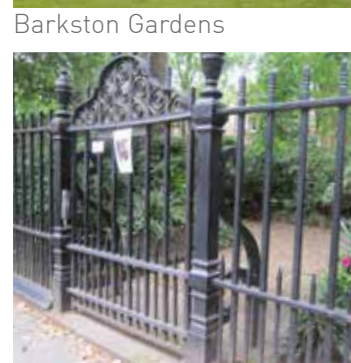
Barkston Gardens



Gledhow Gardens



Bolton Gardens



Phillbeach Gardens



Edwardes Square



Courtfield Garden West

THE DEVELOPMENT: LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

6.1.4 Lexham Garden



- Boundary / Perimeter
- Entrances
- Paths
- Planting beds
- Hedges
- Lawn
- + Trees
- Features

Year of completion: 1870
Area: 2,157 m²
Facilities: play area
Site ownership: private

Boundary treatment



Railings



Hedge treatment



Steel gate - South entrance

Internal structure



Bird's eye view



Central lawn with sculptural feature

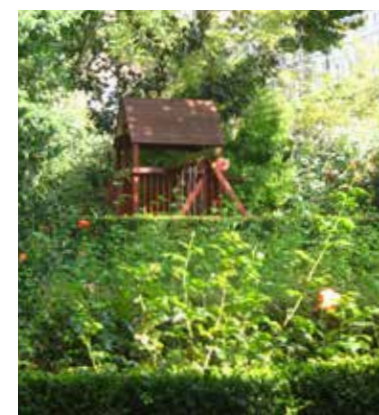


Planting beds

Features



Pavilion



Play area



Pond and timber bridge



North entrance through pergola

6.1.5 Brompton Square

Boundary treatment



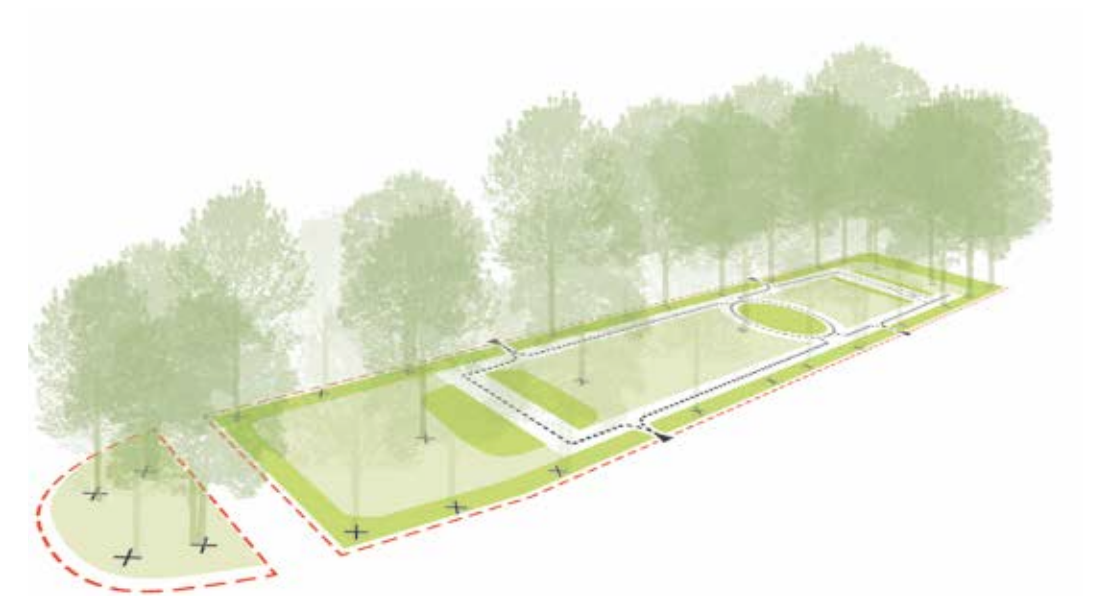
Planted edge



Railings



Structured tree street frontage



Internal structure



Bird's eye view



Open sunny lawn - Central



Tall trees at north end

- Boundary / Perimeter
- Entrances
- Paths
- Planting beds
- Hedges
- Lawn
- + Trees
- Features

Features



Feature tree in centre of lawn



Circular bench

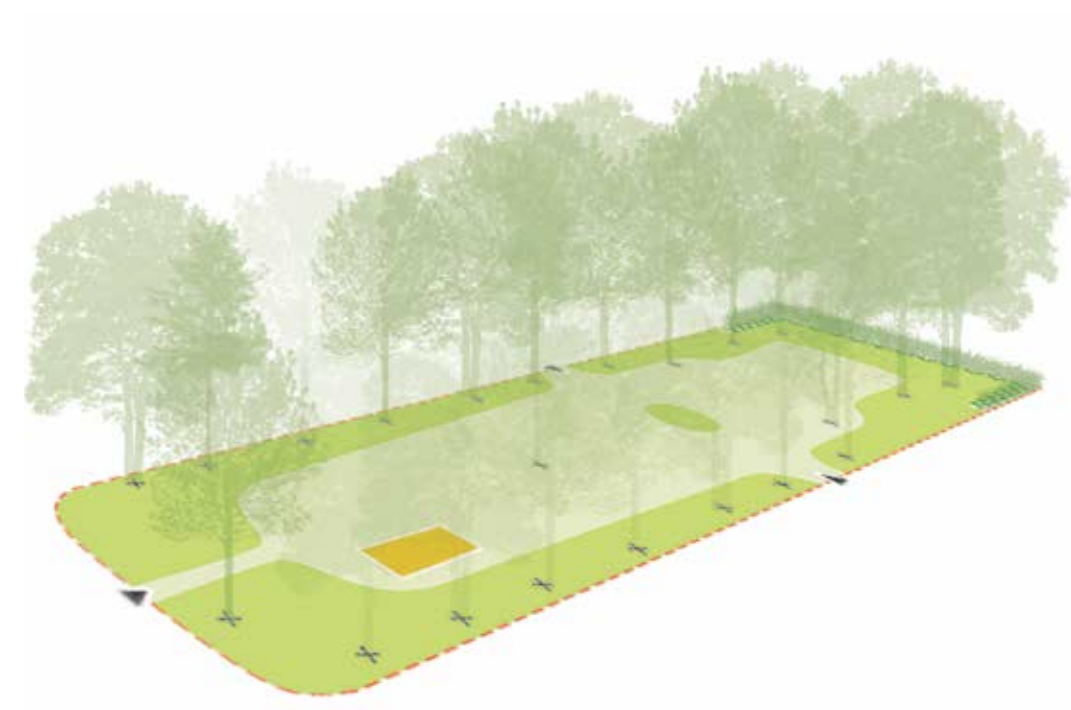


Central shaded planting bed with pots

Year of completion: 1830
Area: 3,140 m²
Facilities: -
Site ownership: private

THE DEVELOPMENT: LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

6.1.6 Markham Square



- Boundary / Perimeter
- Entrances
- Paths
- Planting beds
- Hedges
- Lawn
- + Trees
- Features

Year of completion: 1850
Area: 1,600 m²
Facilities: fruit trees, play area
Site ownership: private

Boundary treatment



Railings and planted perimeter



Lawn with planted edge



Steel gate - East entrance

Internal structure



Bird's eye view



Lawn and organic form planting beds



North lawn, tree and play fort

Features



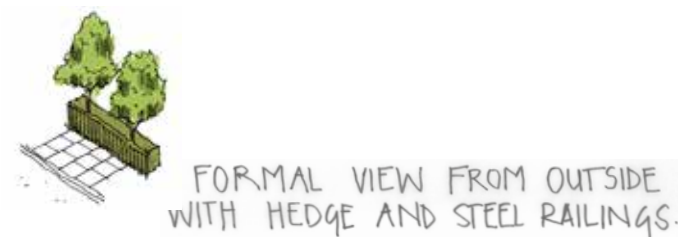
Fruit Trees



Central feature - circular planting bed



Play fort



6.1.7 Garden Square Landscape Character

In our exploration of London's Garden Squares it is apparent that there is a great diversity in size, character and use of the various garden squares. Garden Squares can be landlocked behind perimeter blocks, exist as separate stand alone squares or any combination of the above. What unites these spaces, is a discrete typology. There are a series of elements that have a commonality between the various garden squares.

These include:

- › Being primarily for residents to use exclusively and not open to the public. There are some garden squares that have public access but these are not in the majority;
- › A well-defined perimeter that creates privacy and separation from the street. This perimeter is a combination of wrought iron railings/walls, single or mixed species hedges and often a slight change in level to elevate the garden above the street;
- › Entrances into garden squares are arranged to not allow direct access to the central grass space but have a planting bed, tree or structure that diver the visitor on a circular 'journey'. A formal structure to the garden space. This normally (but not exclusively) involves a perimeter path that circumnavigates the space passing a series of 'events' that occur in the garden. There are derivations on the layout, which can range from formal and ordered, to renaissance and romantic to more organic and fluid
- › Depending on the origins of the garden and who uses it. Within the perimeter path network areas of expansive lawns, planting beds and park like tree planting create a more informal space to the garden interior;
- › Often a secondary path, that is not direct or logical will take visitors on a alternative route associated with part of the garden;
- › An approach to planting that enhances biodiversity, sustainability and creates a culture of cooperative working and community through gardening.

By drawing on these characteristics and acknowledging the origins of gardens squares an approach to Ashburn Garden Square can be developed that will redefine the space as a 'London Garden Square' and reconnect the space back to its historic garden roots.

6.2 Site Analysis

6.2.1 User Analysis

Understanding the potential user groups and their use patterns is important to establish in order to formulate relevant and appropriate landscape treatments for different parts of the site.

The proposal for the site is a mixed development including Hotel and associated amenities and XX residential units. The combination of uses establishes an analysis of the site that is varied across the type of use and duration of stay.

Neighbouring residents have external use patterns that can be estimated in order to facilitate landscape proposals.

During the weekdays many of the residents will be travelling to and from work in the am/pm hours and will be mostly vacant from the site during the day. During the weekends and public holidays a much higher proportion will remain on site. However, during the day neighbours of the site, visitors of the Hotel and amenities and workers are likely to use the site.

Users may:

- › Use the gardens in the morning for coffee/breakfast
- › Spend lunchtimes in the gardens
- › Children may use the gardens when they return home from school/college
- › Dine and socialise in the evenings
- › Relax during weekend days
- › Play as a family on the weekends
- › Play games and socialise on the weekends

As the gardens are likely to be used by children and adults alike, mainly as a sociable and relaxing space, the landscape proposals must seek to facilitate these uses. Offering areas specifically for socialising, dining, playing and relaxing will be fundamental in delivering a beneficial amenity space for the residents.



6.3 Landscape Approach

Ashburn Garden Square is based on a traditional London Garden Square. Inspired by the arrangement and function of a London Garden Square, the layout of the spaces references the traditional form and intent with contemporary additional details.

The Garden Square benefits from being situated within a similar context to many of London's great Garden Squares with existing mature London Plane trees, terraced housing lining two edges of the Garden Square, and now a new high quality Hotel framing the 4th side. The design builds upon and develops this landscape character with subtle geometry and landscape interventions.

RE-ESTABLISH THE GARDEN SQUARE

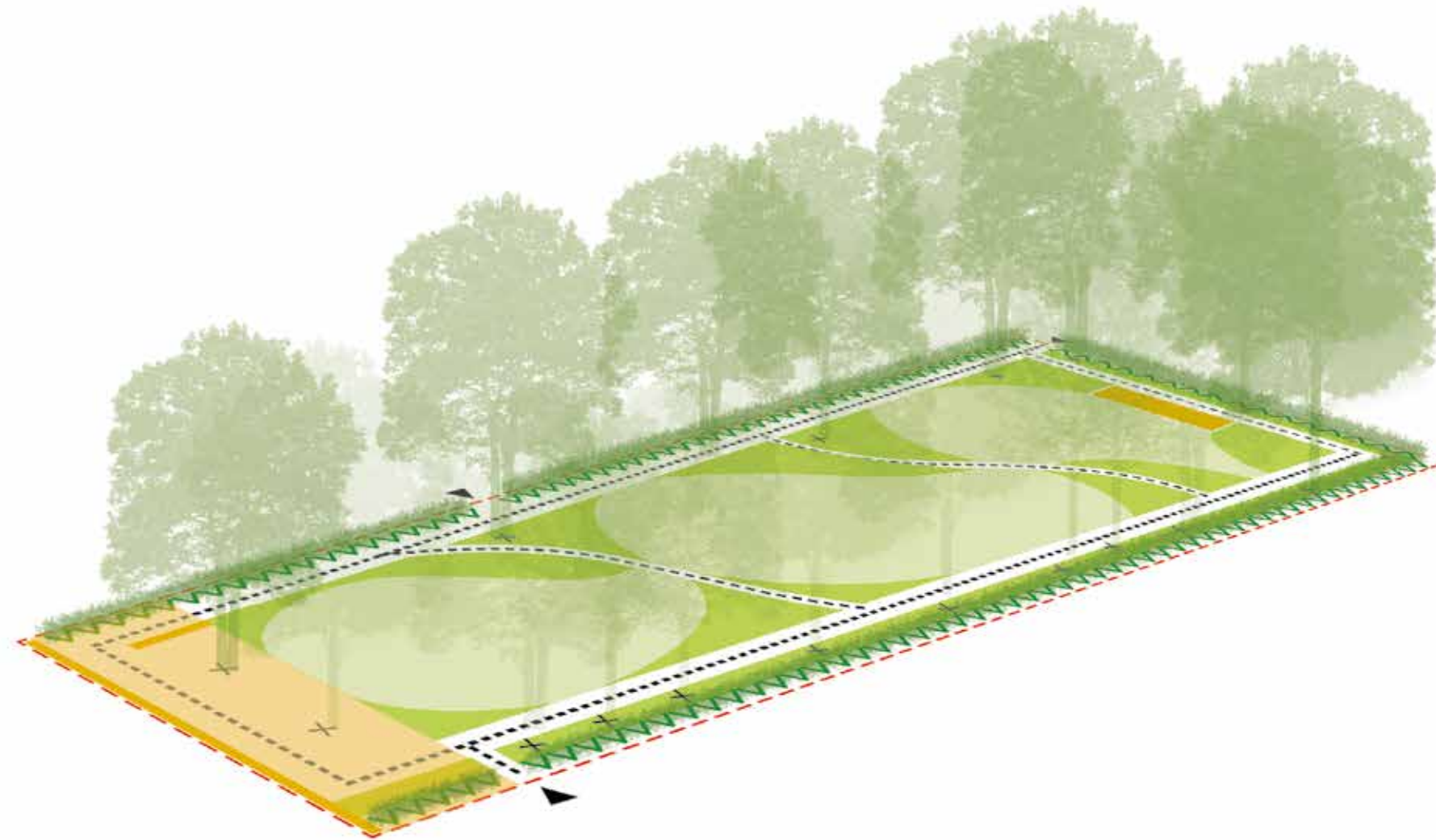
The Garden Square is the green heart of the site. In the current site condition, the Garden Square is fragmented, inaccessible and neglected. The Garden Square is to be re-established to reflect the original vision for the site. Framed by the street on two sides and by building on the other two, the Garden Square will be restored to its historic position and create a connection between past and future uses of the site. In establishing an understanding for the re-establishment, the confines of the existing Garden Square is 2,658m², as surveyed by a heritage expert. The proposed size of the new garden square will be 2,702m², a larger, consolidated and higher quality space than that which is existing.

COMMUNITY

Community engagement and activation of the site is imperative to the success of green space. The Garden Square will foster a local spirit, through access, management and further interaction with the immediate and wider community. The Garden Square will be a place for people to gather, socialise, meet, enjoy, rest and relax.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL ECOLOGIES

Building on the existing vegetation, the Garden Square is to offer increased site ecology through the development of a considered planting palette that offers additional habitats, whilst providing a green space for social. Balancing the needs of fauna and people will be achieved throughout the Garden Square.



6.4 Illustrative Landscape Masterplan

- 1 Public realm
- 2 Vehicular entrance to drop-off
- 3 Feature tree to drop-off
- 4 Sheltered walkway and water wall to drop-off
- 5 Hotel entrance
- 6 Feature wall to Garden Square
- 7 Garden Square entrance
- 8 Canopy with benches, seats and perforated metal feature screens
- 9 Open lawn
- 10 Garden Square boundary path
- 11 Informal path
- 12 Petanque area
- 13 Residents Garden
- 14 Residents Roof Garden (level 7)
- 15 Serviced apartments terrace (level 7)





View south of Garden Square to Courtfield Road



View southeast of Garden Square to Courtfield Road



Illustrative section

6.5 Landscape Strategies

6.5.1 Access and Movement

The site is located within close proximity to Gloucester Road Underground Station. Many visitors to and residents of the site will travel by foot to and from the station via Cromwell Road to the north or Courtfield Road to the south. The front entrance to the hotel within the building is positioned on directly onto Cromwell Road. This 'front door' to the site would likely be accessed by pedestrians leaving the station via Cromwell Road. However, Courtfield Road offers a better experience for pedestrian circulation between the station and the site as there is less traffic than that of Cromwell Road.

Pedestrian circulation around the periphery of the site is retained and kept clear of street furniture. The surface treatment is upgraded to the highest adoptable standards for the Borough and this surface is extended into the site to blend the site into the surrounding context. Pedestrian access is enhanced within the site through a public path that runs north/south between the building and the Garden Square. The path provides an entrance point to the Garden Square whilst allowing greater permeability of the public space through the block. A low boundary hedge to the Garden Square, 1.2m high, and views from within the building ensures passive surveillance of the path.

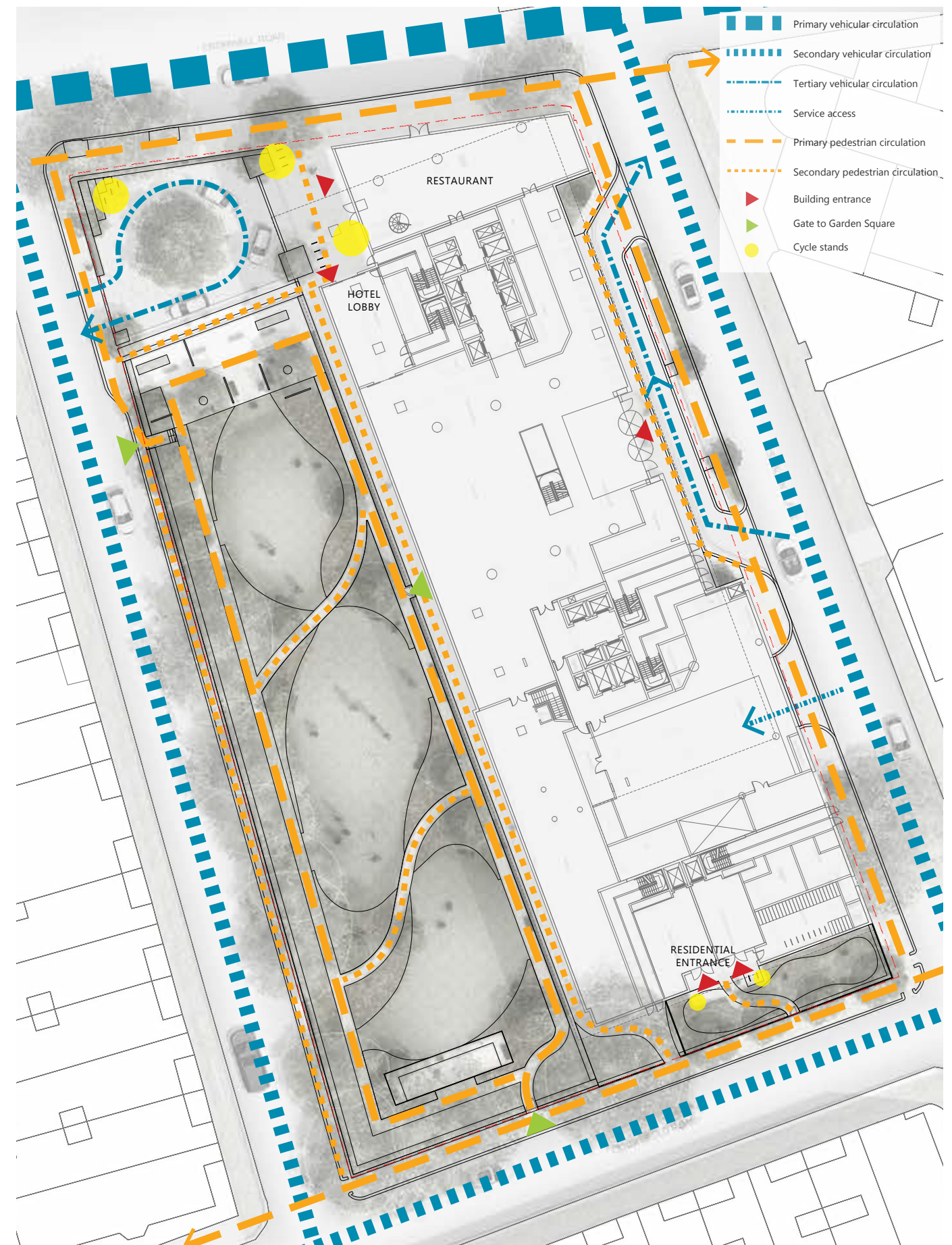
A formal perimeter path and informal sweeping paths through the lawn and ornamental shrub planting provides pedestrian circulation within the Garden Square. The Garden Square is accessible via gated access in three locations, stepped access from Ashburn Gardens and Courtfield Road and an accessible entrance from the path adjacent to the building. The Garden Square will be publicly accessible to all and security will be ensured as the garden will be locked and access restricted from dusk to dawn.

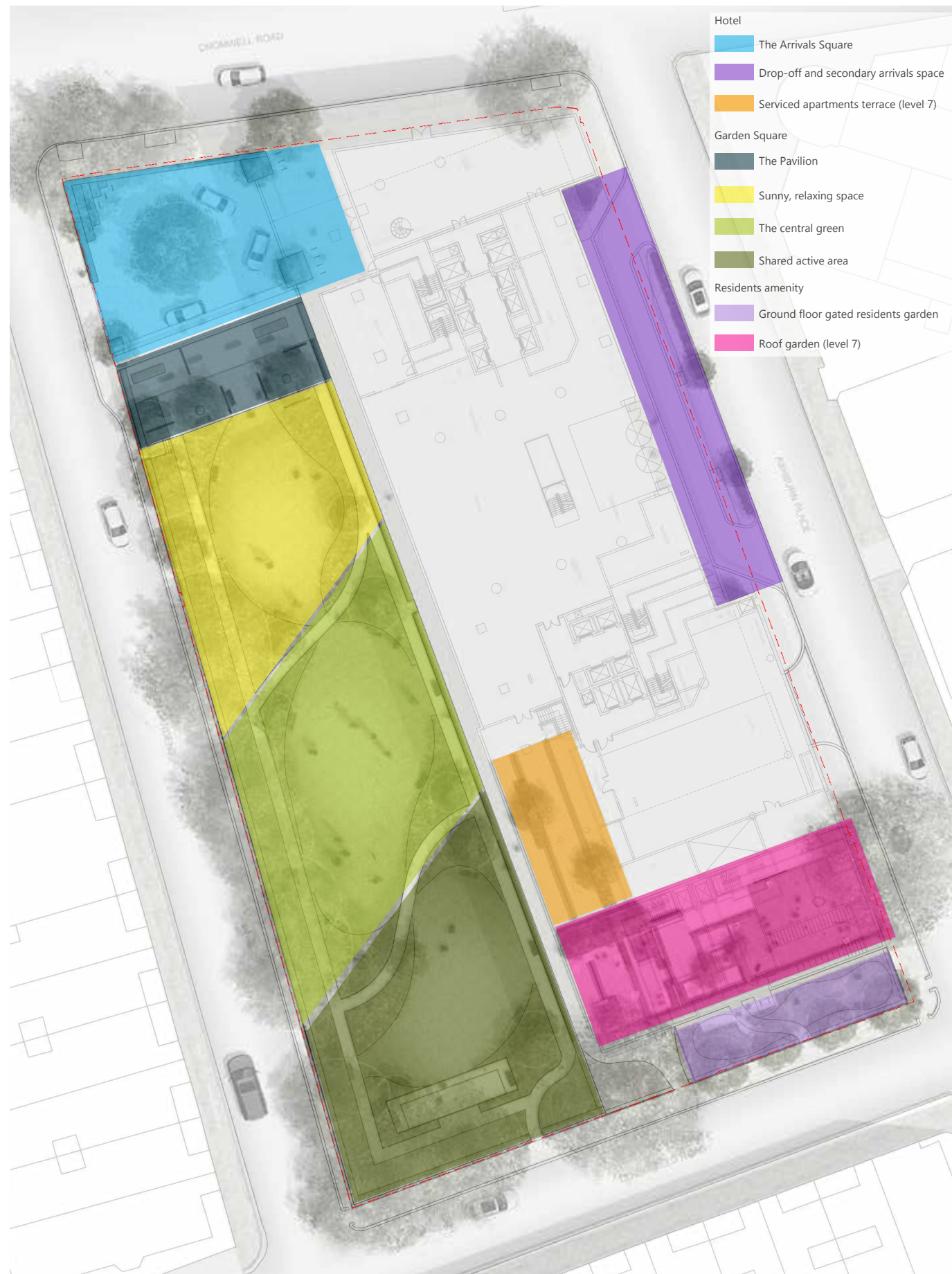
Access to the residential lobbies is through the residential garden off Courtfield Road. The use of this space connects the site to the surrounding residential context to Courtfield Road. The residential garden is gated to provide privacy and security for the residents.

Vehicular movement is restricted on the site. A vehicular drop-off is located north of the Garden Square, with access to/from Ashburn Gardens. The feature wall provides an area of sheltered drop-off and a bench for those waiting. A secondary drop-off is located on Ashburn Place. Each drop-off is connected internally through the hotel lobby. Servicing access and the on-site car parking is also access via Ashburn Place.

A number of short stay cycle stands are provided across the site. 2 short stay stands are located within the residential garden to Courtfield Road. An additional 10 stands are provided at the entrance to the building from Cromwell Road and within the drop-off.

The Garden Square will be restricted from access to bicycles and dogs. This ensures a safe environment for users of the garden and removes the potential for dog fouling. CCTV cameras are also to be positioned within the Garden Square to ensure a high level of security, safety and to prevent anti-social behaviour.





6.5.2 Spatial Typologies

The site layout presents opportunities to create a series of diverse landscaped spaces. Each of these typologies has its own character and appearance. The choice of landscape materials and furniture defines the uses and activities likely to take place within each area.

The nature of each space varies due to its function. The character of the hotel arrival/drop-off areas is that of a livelier nature and the composition of the space has been developed to appropriately meet its function.

The Garden Square is a unique character that is inspired by existing London Garden Squares but that relates to the immediate proposed and surrounding existing local context.

Communal amenity space is also provided for the residents at ground floor and as an elevated terrace.

Public realm surrounding the site is to be appropriately considered in regards to the local context and meet the requirements of the Local Planning Authority.

Landscape spatial typologies include:

- > The Arrivals Square
- > The Pavilion
- > Garden Square: sunny, relaxing space
- > Garden Square: the central green
- > Garden Square: active, playable space
- > Courtfield Road Residents Garden
- > Level 7 Residents Terrace
- > The Hotel entrance

6.5.3 Hard Materials Strategy

The aspiration to develop high quality landscape spaces throughout the site has led to the selection of a number of materials appropriate for the different spaces within the development.

The material palette is to form a coherent public realm expression for the entire development and to be coordinated to create visual unity and integrity with the landscape and adjoining architecture.

This palette has variations in texture and colour that can be used to define the different functions of within the landscape. Hard landscape elements selected are to be of a physically robust quality appropriate to the site.

The materials selected for the palette will convey a unifying character to the development and consideration has be given to the appropriateness of the materials with regard to place making and their long-term performance.

The palette of materials selected will seek to provide cohesion to the hard landscape areas within the development and adjacent character.

The design and placement of all the elements has responded to how the site is navigated and understood on an intuitive level.

Materials are to have a durable quality to ensure their robustness over time.

Consideration has been given to materials impact on the environment and as such materials that can contribute to project sustainability.

Materials have been selected that are sympathetic to the local context and are appropriate to their location and use.

The combined suite of hard landscaping will assist in creating a positive, inclusive and high quality environment.



SURFACE MATERIALS



Surface Type 01
Yorkstone 'Scoutmoor' Paving
Supplier: Marshalls
Size: 600x random lengths x63mm
Finish: Diamond sawn



Surface Type 02
Yorkstone 'Scoutmoor' Setts
Supplier: Marshalls
Size: 100x100x80mm
Finish: Diamond sawn



Surface Type 03
Yorkstone 'Scoutmoor' Linear Paving
Supplier: Marshalls
Size: 200x700x50mm
Finish: Flamed



Surface Type 03
Yorkstone 'Scoutmoor' Linear Paving
Supplier: Marshalls
Finish: Flamed



Surface Type 04
Gravel path
Supplier: Cedec
Colour: Gold



Yorkstone Steps
Scoutmoor Yorkstone
Supplier: Marshalls

EDGES AND BOUNDARY TREATMENT



Edge Type 01
Yorkstone Kerb
Supplier: Marshalls



Edge Type 02
Granite Kerb
Supplier: Marshalls



Edge Type 03
Corten steel edge to path



Railing to low brick wall
(brick to match arch. specification to Courtfield Road elevation)
Height: 1.8m (total)
600mm wall
1200mm railing



Bronze railing to Residents Garden
Freestanding bronze railing
Supplier: Bespoke
Height: 1.2m



Feature screens
Laser cut Bronze
Supplier: Bespoke
Height: 1.8m

FURNITURE AND PLAY EQUIPMENT



Bench
Edo Bench
Supplier: Vestre



Individual Seat
April Chair
Supplier: Vestre



Litter Bin
Bloc Litter Bin
Supplier: Vestre
Colour: tbc



Play Feature
Petanque Court

6.5.4 Lighting Strategy

The lighting strategy has been designed to be sensitive to the existing environment and to provide an interface between the proposed development and the surrounding context. It is intended to highlight elements and routes, as well as illuminate the scheme during dark hours for safety.

Care and attention has been given to ensure the quality of lighting is elegant and adds visual value to the locality. The new lighting is specified to be of high quality and designed to function at human scale, whilst intentionally mitigating stray light or sky spill. Sympathetic lighting helps to foster a feeling of safety at night. The lighting is designed to be of a natural warm tone, which is soft and balanced to appropriate low and functional levels. The proposed fittings are robust, elegant and well made to provide an excellent service life.

Tree uplights create a natural ambience and that the trees remain visible to pedestrians during the darker hours, ensuring that the public realm may still be utilised.

The absence of light has also been considered, with the areas of planting left intentionally un-illuminated so as not disturb local wildlife. The dark areas of vegetation provide flight paths for bats and birds within the wider context.

Further information on the lighting proposals will be provided as details via conditions pursuant to a planning consent.





6.6 Soft Landscape

6.6.1 Planting Strategy

The key ingredients of a London Garden Square are its rectilinear shape, privacy generally provided by a hedge or mature shrub plantings, security usually with railings on a low wall to the street, tall and mature deciduous trees, lawn set amongst large areas of planting and connected by a network of pathways. The existing site has a low wall onto which can be fixed a railing fence, inside that wall is an evergreen hedge and a perimeter pathway underneath mature London Plane trees and with the new Hotel building it will become a classic garden square rectilinear shape. Therefore the opportunity to create a 21st Century Garden Square in The Royal Borough of Kensington requires the addition of a perimeter hedge, a number of sub canopy trees, large lawns, and a substantial amount of planting. These additional elements are described in detail on the following pages.

The soft landscape palette has been developed to add a strong, well-vegetated character to the site and will form a rich vegetative backdrop to the proposed development. Species have been chosen from an appropriate palette to match the anticipated micro climate, clearly define spaces, soften the appearance of the development, help create variation in character, enhance ecological diversity, and provide visual interest and colour throughout the seasons.

The following general principles have been applied to the design of the soft landscape:

- › The selection of plants will consider the form and eventual scale of the species in relation to the spacing and elevation of the buildings. The future maintenance requirements vegetation and their impact on buildings, pedestrian access routes and access points will also be taken into account;
- › The selection of shrub planting will enhance the design of the buildings. The use of planting which will respond to the articulation of the spaces by framing and terminating views, celebrating entrances and thresholds and defining pedestrian routes and connections;
- › The selection of plant species will be appropriate to their location in terms of soil type, micro climate, their setting and future maintenance/management requirements; and
- › The use of plant species that will increase biodiversity potential of the site through the use of locally indigenous species and planted to diversify the age range of species for enjoyment for this generation and the next.

Kensington Forum Garden Square currently offers some biodiversity value, but the shade offered by the existing trees prevents much of what grows underneath from flourishing. The soft landscape improvements seek to introduce new shade-tolerant plant species in order to diversify the flora and fauna in the area. The general mix of species of trees and plants includes specimens that blossom, have fruit and flower at different times of the year, creating a long season of feeding and pollinating for invertebrates and birds. New groundcover planting also creates foraging areas for small mammals and insects. Bird and bat boxes will also be installed on the existing trees to provide homes for protected species of winged beasts.

6.6.2 The Trees

The existing mature London Plane Trees (*Platanus x hispanica*) reach up to 30 metres in height and have tree canopies starting from over 5 metres in height. This provides the perfect opportunity for a sub-canopy layer of trees that can occupy the volume beneath these canopies and also located within the garden square itself. The tree planting palette uses trees that will survive with limited amounts of light and will not have canopies that start to challenge the mature existing London Plane Trees.

The large London Plane Trees on Cromwell provide the scale for a tree of significant stature within the arrivals square but with a canopy that will still allow light through it. *Sophora japonica* is the perfect tree for this location, with a broad spreading habit and an open crown of very fine leaves made up of alternate pinnate leaflets on narrow stems. This tree is the centre piece of the vehicular drop off and turning circle area which is then framed by the more formal natural habits of four *Carpinus betulus* 'Frans Fontaine', which will be underplanted by a variety of shrub and herbaceous plants.

The first trees planted to the north within the Garden Square from Cromwell Road are a pair of *Sophora japonica* to connect with the arrivals square in scale and texture. Framing the pedestrian entrance from Ashburn Gardens are to the south a *Platanus x acerifolia* which completes the line of existing mature London Plane Trees and connects to the new tree plantings and to the north a *Catalpa bignonioides* which brings depth of texture and spring vibrancy to this corner of the garden as well as providing screening and visual protection from Cromwell Road. Then the next trees along Ashburn Gardens and able to tuck beneath the existing London Plane canopy but not create too much shade itself is another leguminous tree *Gleditsia triacanthos*, this tree like the *Catalpa bignonioides* is then repeated elsewhere in the garden as with the other tree species. This is a classical approach of visually connecting the garden by repeating tree species in an informal and 'natural' planting formation.

The other trees used like this and selected for spring, summer, autumn and winter interests are the spring flowering and autumn foliage of the *Cercis siliquastrum*, the summer flowering and all year round glossy foliage of the *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Exmouth' and the showers of spring flowers of the *Amelanchier lamarckii* which also glows in it's autumn foliage.



Trees



Amelanchier lamarckii



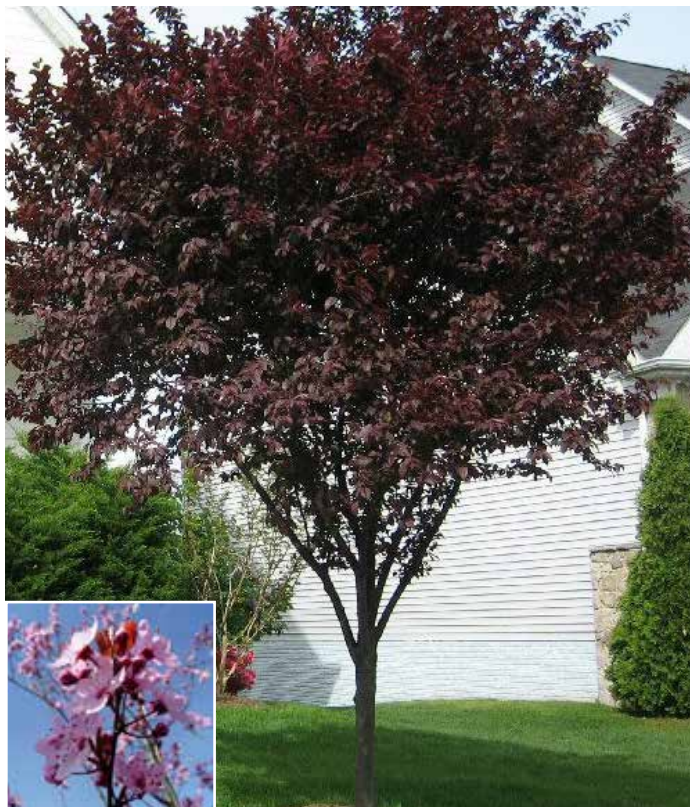
Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'



Pinus sylvestris 'Cloud'



Platanus x hispanica



Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'



Gleditsia triacanthos



Sophora japonica



Magnolia liliiflora






Cercis siliquastrum

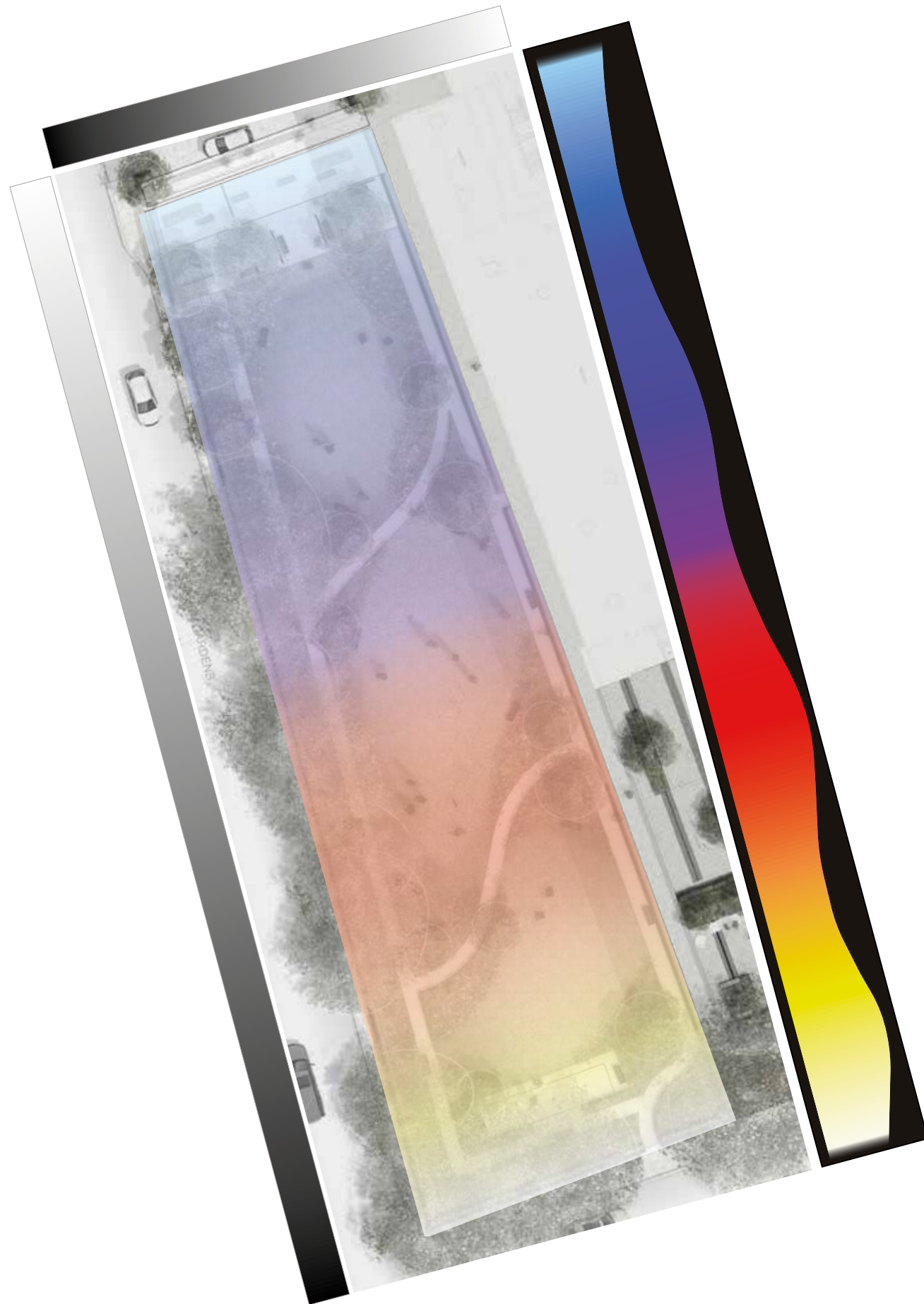


Catalpa bignonioides



Magnolia grandiflora 'Exmouth'

-  Native species
-  Evergreen species
-  RHS "Perfect for pollinators" species



6.6.3 The Plants

This is a multi-layered approach whereby the shrub layer of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, which range from 1.2 metres up to 3 metres in height, weave their way throughout the garden to create areas of privacy, depth of shade, backdrops for foliage and distinctive stem colours and forms and of course to create seasonal variation.

The length of the garden runs from north to south, and is partly beneath the shade of the large existing London Plane Trees, the aspect of the garden ranges from full sun to full shade. The rules that have been established to provide the maximum impact of all the flowering plants is to use the sunlight levels to determine plant location. Moving from north to south the plant colours start with blues around the canopy and seating area and then move through the colour spectrum to purples, dark reds, oranges into yellows and culminating with the whites in the deepest shaded areas along Courtfield Road.

Like many London Garden Squares there is a mixture of native and exotic plant species, with a particular focus on pollinating plants and an emphasis on maximising biodiversity opportunities. In amongst the evergreen groundcovers and ferns there will be a range of bulbs for autumn, spring and summer. The taller herbaceous and evergreen sub shrubs then weave they through the floor covering of dense groundcovers and ferns, going from sunny to shady aspects both along the length and across the width of the garden from beneath the London Plane trees to the more exposed sunny side against the hotel façade and *Fagus sylvatica* hedge. In addition to the seasonal colour variations, fragrant plants have been carefully selected that capture the senses at various times of the day and evening and throughout the year.

THE DEVELOPMENT: LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

LARGE SHRUBS



Pieris japonica



Viburnum rhytidophyllum



Osmanthus delavayi



Corylopsis glabrescens



Cotinus coggygria



Buddleja davidii 'Peace'

MEDIUM SHRUBS



Philadelphus 'Beauclerk'



Philadelphus coronarius



Cornus alba 'Sibirica'



Mahonia japonica



Lonicera xylosteum



Deutzia longifolia 'Veitchii'



Viburnum tinus



Paeonia lutea

SMALL SHRUBS



Ceanothus 'Autumnal Blue'



Lonicera x purpusii



Cotoneaster dammeri



Polystichum setiferum



Sarcococca ruscifolia



Hebe 'White Gem'



Fuchsia 'Annabel'



Rosmarinus officinalis



Skimmia 'Robert Fortune'



Santolina pinnata 'Sulphurea'

- Native species
- Evergreen species
- RHS "Perfect for pollinators" species

BLUE HERBACEOUS



Agapanthus Headbourne Hybrids



Aquilegia alpina



Aster amellus 'King George'



Aster novi-belgii 'Professor Anton Kippenberg'



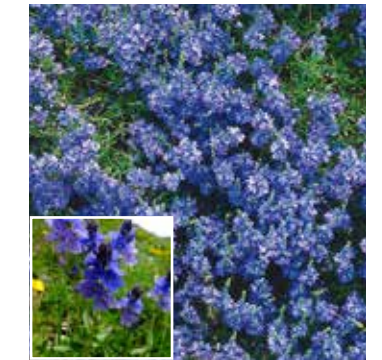
Brunnera macrophylla



Iris 'Perry's Blue'



Symphytum caucasicum



Veronica prostrata



Centaurea cyanus



Echinops ritro 'Veitch's Blue'



Echium vulgare



Eryngium bourgatii 'Picos Blue'



Geranium 'Mrs Kendall Clark'



Salvia azurea var. 'Grandiflora'



Salvia 'Crystal Blue'



Salvia patens

PURPLE HERBACEOUS



Ajuga reptans 'Atropurpurea'



Echinacea purpurea



Nepeta sibirica



Salvia nemorosa 'Caradonna'



Salvia officinalis



Scabiosa caucasica



Stachys officinalis



Verbena bonariensis

PINK HERBACEOUS



Anemone hupehensis 'Prinz Heinrich'



Anemone x hybrida 'September Charm'



Armeria maritima



Astilbe 'Federsee'



Bergenia cordifolia



Geranium macrorrhizum



Osteospermum 'Sunny Mary'



Verbena rigida

THE DEVELOPMENT: LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM

RED HERBACEOUS



Achillea millefolium 'Paprika'



Aquilegia canadensis



Astilbe arendsii 'Fanal'



Hesperantha coccinea 'Major'



Heuchera villosa 'Palace Purple'



Lobelia cardinalis



Potentilla atrosanguinea



Scabiosa atropurpurea

ORANGE HERBACEOUS



Asclepias tuberosa



Canna 'Wyoming'



Dahlia 'David Howard'



Helenium 'Wyndley'



Hemerocallis fulva



Kniphofia rooperi



Rudbeckia hirta 'Cherokee Sunset'



Zinnia x hybrida 'Profusion Orange'

YELLOW HERBACEOUS



Osteospermum 'Balostlueye'



Aurinia saxatilis



Iris Pseudocorcorus



Potentilla 'Yellow Queen'



Helenium 'Butterpat'



Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'



Heliopsis 'Summer Nights'



Achillea 'Moonshine'

WHITE HERBACEOUS



Anemone 'Tiki Sensation'



Astilbe chinensis 'Vision in White'



Geranium 'White' (Pelargonium)



Leucanthemum x superbum 'Wirral Supreme'



Phlox paniculata 'Mount Fuji'



Salvia x sylvestris 'Schneehügel'



Tanacetum parthenium

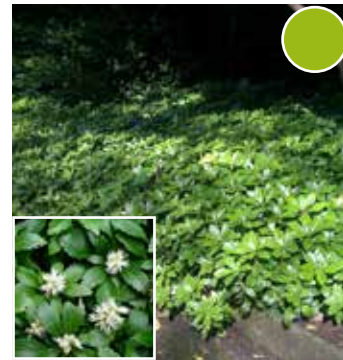


Veronica longifolia 'Charlotte'

EVERGREEN GROUND COVERS



Hebe pinguifolia 'Pagei'



Pachysandra terminalis 'Green Carpet'



Asarum europaeum



Berberis darwinii 'Nana'



Lonicera pileata



Vinca minor



Stachys byzantina 'Silver Carpet'



Euonymus fortunei 'Harlequin'

GRASSES



Osteospermum 'Balostlueye'



Aurinia saxatilis



Luzula sylvatica



Stipa lessingiana



Deschampsia flexuosa 'Tatra Gold'

TALL GRASSES



Molinia 'Windspiel'



Miscanthus sacchariflorus



Cortaderia selloana 'Pumila'

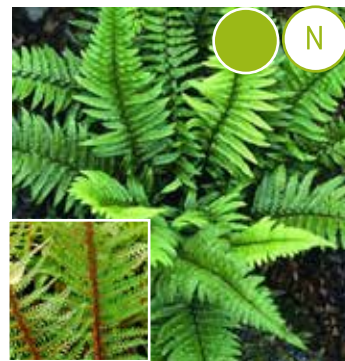
FERNS



Dryopteris filix-mas



Asplenium scolopendrium



Polystichum setiferum



Blechnum spicant



Osmunda regalis



Polypodium vulgare

- N Native species
- Evergreen species
- RHS "Perfect for pollinators" species