Strategies
Heritage Elements - Existing

There are a number of interesting and valued features within the existing Diamond Jubilee Gardens that could be carefully removed, before construction of the new project starts, and then re-located either within the new gardens or at a different location to be agreed with both the Trust and LBRT.

This includes artwork, memorial bench / plaque, remnants of the lido, and paving and edging materials that could potentially be re-used.

The adjacent plan identifies these existing features as the first step in discussing whether they are to be re-located.

Black Poplar Tree and Plaque

Diving Board

WWI Triptych

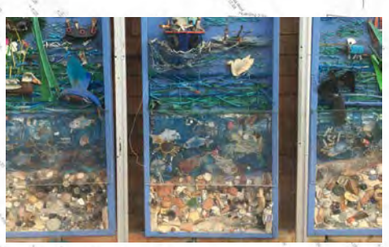
Twickenham Town Centre - Kings Street

0 10m

Diamond Jubilee Gardens Time-line

Jim's bench

Art work



Lido Pool Edge Tiles

Exisitng Elements

Strategies
Paving and Edges

Paving has been chosen to reflect and enhance the existing character of Twickenham town centre whilst also giving the site its own unique character. Stone pavers have been chosen both for the durability and sustainability qualities as well as for their aesthetic quality.

The colour and texture of the stone paving is to be selected to match the existing surface at the top of Wharf Lane and down Church Street, so that the scheme feels like an extension of these public spaces.

The hierarchy of the different spaces will be subtly demarcated through varying the size and finish of the stone paving, for example larger paving slabs for the town square / event space, and smaller sets along the river promenade.

The edging to the planters will be slightly raised engineering bricks similar to the existing planters along the river promenade. Where possible the existing bricks will be re-used from the site.

The extension of the existing raised tree planters adjacent to the service road will be re-built also in brick with timber top where to be used for seating.

Paving and Edges

Key

- Small paving slabs / Asphalt
- Large paving slabs
- Resin-bound / In-situ-concrete
- Sand
- Medium paving slabs
- Self-binding gravels
- Asphalt
- Existing retained railing along river
- Proposed railings

Strategies
Paving and Edges

Large stone - Town Square

Small stone - River Promenade, Wharf Lane and down Church Street

Engraved paving, small and medium stone paving - wayfinding

Recycled bricks - planters and retaining wall adjacent to service road

Recycled bricks - raised kerbs and retaining wall

Tree pit detail

Recycled timber - terraces and seats along promenade

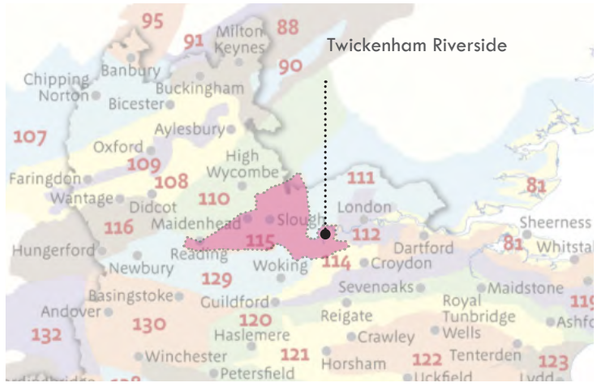
Self-binding gravels - petanque courts

Playground sand - children's play area

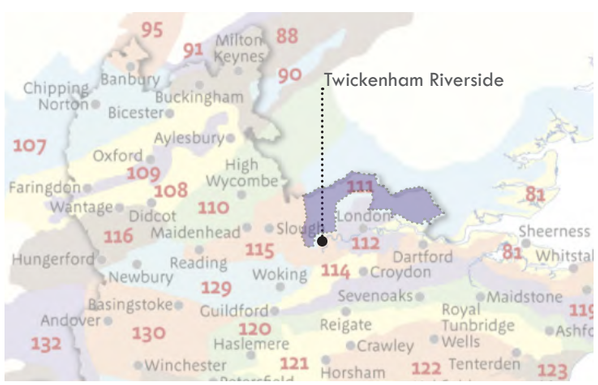
Strategies
Landscape Character Areas

The site sits on the edge of two national landscape character areas as defined by Natural England. The qualities of these two areas provide useful information and inspiration for the proposed trees and planting described in the following pages.

Thames Valley (115)
Geology dominated by London Clay; Flat and low lying, Hydrologic features; River Thames and tributaries, lakes, open bodies (gravel);
Pockets of woodland; open grassland parkland, wetlands and meadows
Woodlands in North-West edge; Formal historic designed landscapes - Hampton Court Palace and Kew Garden



Northern Thames Basin (111)
- Soil quality ranging from good to poor on London Clay ; Agriculture dominant ; Rich in geodiversity, archeology and history; Diverse landscapes
- wooded Hertfordshire plateaux & river valley to open landscape of predominantly arable in Essex heathlands ; Urban areas mixed throughout,urban expansion feature of area since 16th century



Strategies
Trees - Existing

The diagram opposite shows all existing trees currently on site. For information about the size, species, age, and condition of the trees refer to the tree survey in the Appendix.

41 existing trees (not including the self-seeded group)

29 trees of different sizes in self-seeded group

70 trees total

Key

Existing Trees on Site

Strategies

Trees - Existing trees overlaid onto proposed plan

Key

Existing Trees on Site

Strategies
Trees - Existing removed

The scheme proposes:

5 existing trees retained in position

12 existing trees re-located within the site

53 existing trees removed

Key

Existing trees to be retained on site

Existing trees to be re-located on site

Existing trees to be removed on Site

Strategies
Trees - Existing re-located

The existing Black Poplar and the group of umbrella-shaped London Plane trees within the Diamond Jubilee Gardens are to be careful lifted and re-planted in new positions within the gardens.

Key

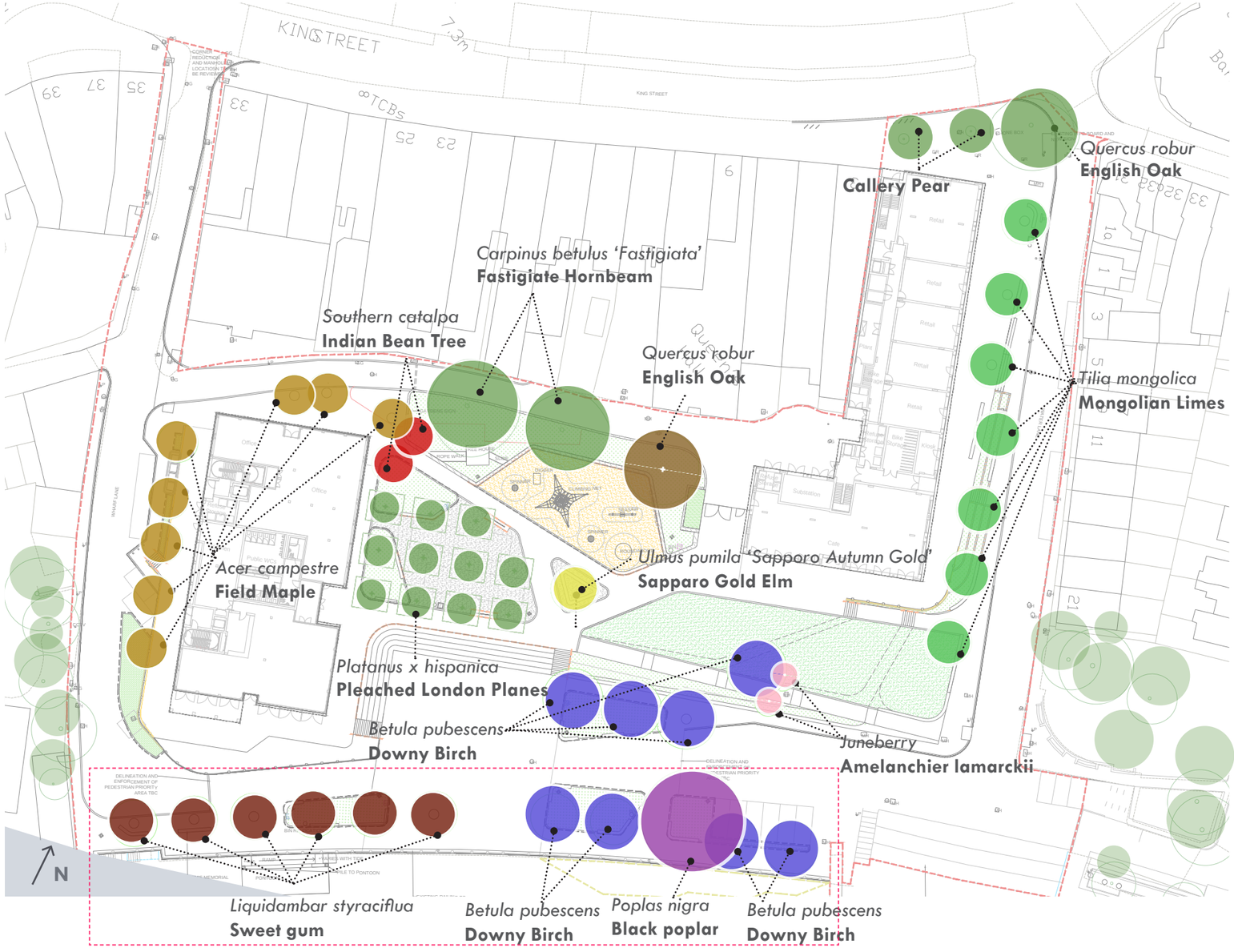
- Existing trees to be retained on Site
- Existing trees to be removed on Site
- Existing trees to be re-located on Site
- Proposed locations for existing trees on Site

Strategies
Tree - Proposed Tree Species

The tree species have been carefully selected to be suited to the different environmental conditions around the site, and to provide a combination of aesthetic, amenity and ecological value.

The proposed trees species along the riverside promenade are to be confirmed following an investigation into the reasons for failure of the existing Pin Oaks.

The adjacent diagram shows the canopy sizes of tree species after 30 years.



Key

- Existing trees to be retained on Site
- Proposed tree on Site
- Proposed Trees along promenade to be confirmed following soil investigation

Strategies
Trees - Species

Downy Birch
Betula pubescens

Black Poplar
Populus nigra

Indian bean tree
Southern catalpa

Field Maple
Acer campestre

Sapporo Autumn Gold Elm
Ulmus 'Sapporo Autumn Gold'

Sweet Gum
Liquidambar Styraciflua

Mongolian Lime
Tilia mongolica

Juneberry
Amelanchier lamarckii

English Oak
Quercus robur

Strategies
Trees - Canopy size when planted

The tree strategy has been carefully considered to curate and enhance views across the site as well as maintaining as many high quality existing trees as possible. A wide variety of new trees are also proposed across site improving biodiversity and overall greening.

35 new trees

5 retained in position

12 re-located

52 trees in total

The adjacent diagram shows the canopy sizes of existing trees and proposed trees when planted. The size of proposed trees when planted used to work out the canopy size on the plan is 35-40cm girth.

Key

Existing trees to be retained on site

Proposed trees on site

Strategies
Tree - Canopy size after 30 years

The adjacent diagram shows the canopy sizes of the trees after 30 years.

Key

Existing trees to be retained on Site

Strategies
Tree - Soil Volume

The strategy for providing soil for the existing and proposed trees is to design tree pits that exceed the minimum soil volume required per tree, and where possible to link tree pits in larger and longer soil trenches.

For example, the proposed tree planting along the riverside are in a combination of open planting beds and structural cell systems below the paving - and these can be linked below the surface in a continuous trench so that the trees can share water and nutrients.

In addition to trees in open planting beds and tree within cell systems below paving, the third proposed tree / soil detail is the structural soil proposed underneath the re-located pleached London Plane trees. This will allow the London Plane trees to share soil in this area, and also to lay the gravel surface above to be used for petanque.

The existing Hornbeam trees along the northern boundary in the raised brick lined planting beds are to be given additional soil by carefully extending to the south and east the area of this raised bed.

Soil Volume

Key

Soil volume within planting beds and below ground cell / structural tree pits

Strategies
Planting

There is a wide variety of different considerations and constaints that assist with the selection of plant species and mixes to the planting areas illustrated on the adjacent plan.

These include environmental factors such as whether in a flood-able area or shaded under trees - to aesthetic and architectural considerations, such as the desire for visual screening or open views over planting, and providing seasonal change and interest throughout the year.

The plans and plant images on the following pages describe the approach to planting in each of these different areas.

An automated irrigation system will be installed as part of the project to provide water to all the trees and plants.

Planting Strategy

Key

- Rain Garden
- Floating Ecosystems
- Climbing Plants
- Terraces
- River Gardens
- Upper Gardens
- Green Roof

Strategies
Planting - Terraces

The planting to the terraces and beds along Water Lane, Wharf Lane, and adjacent to the sloped path up to the gardens has been selected to be tough and hardy that can grow well next busy to paths and spaces.

A combination of perennial and herbaceous flowering plants will ensure that there is greenery all year round, and also that there are colourful flowers appearing at different times throughout the growing season.

The height of the plants has been carefully considered and will be positioned so that you can always see over the top to the view beyond, with taller plants in the lower terraces.

Strategies
Planting - Terraces

Emergent Subgroup

Blue oat grass

Angel's fishing rod

Pittosporum pom pom

Centranthus ruber

Red-hot poker 'Tawny King'

Mullein

Shorter Subgroup

Yarrow 'Moonshine'

Calico aster 'Lady in Blck'

Avens

Star of persia

Masterwort 'Claret'

Lamb's ear

Taller Subgroup

Feather reed grass

Oleaster 'Quicksilver'

Switchgrass

Black stem dogwood 'Kesselringii'

Eulia 'Ferner Osten'

Narrow-leaved olivewillow

Strategies
Planting - Upper Gardens

The planting under both the existing Hornbeam trees next to the play area and the re-located London Plane trees around the pétanque courts needs to be shade tolerant, and a mix of native perennial and herbaceous species will be planted as an under-storey to these trees.

Light Shade to Front

Yarrow

Marguerite

Snowflake

Wild daffodils

Primrose

Red campion

Dark mullein

Spiked speedwell

Spurge

Purple moor-grass

Tufted hair grass

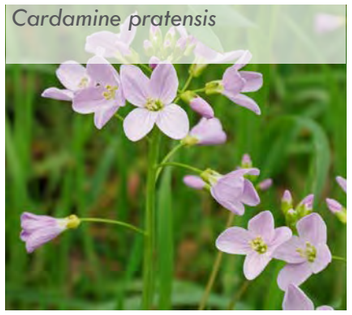
Compact guelder rose

Shade at Rear

Bugle

Meadow geranium

Cuckooflower



Yellow archangel

Solomon's seal

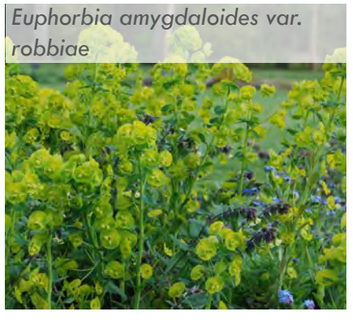
Snowflake

Lungwort 'Bertram Anderson'

Cowslip

Hart's tongue fern

Spurge



Sedge

Knee holly

Strategies
Planting - River Garden

The lower level of the space next to the river floods occasionally and so trees and plants need to be tolerant of being inundated and wet conditions afterwards.

Aesthetically and ecologically the aspiration is to return some of the native river species to the site and give a less formal and more natural impression.

These constraints and aspirations have guided the plant selection with a mix that includes for example low shrubby willow species.

Planted floating ecosystems that would be attached to the river wall - and provide habitat for native flora and fauna.

Narrowleaf bluestar

Tufted hair grass

Bowles’ golden sedge

Centranthus ruber

Red valerian

Bloodtwig dogwood

Purple loosestrife

Siberian iris ‘Sparkling Rose’

Mexican daisy

Primrose

Narrow-leaved olive willow

Autumn moor-grass

Strategies
Planting - Rain Garden and Climbers

The planting mix for the rain garden at the bottom of Wharf Lane would be similar to within the river garden planting beds, however the variation is that plants in this space can be selected to grow taller in order to screen the adjacent flood protection wall.

Climbers are to green up wires attached to the flood protection retaining wall, with species selected to ensure flowering at different times throughout the growing season.

Yarrow ‘Moonshine’

Star of persia

Joe-Pye weed

Globe thistle

Red-hot poker ‘Little Maid’

White guara

Culver’s root

Feather reed grass

Autumn moor-grass

Climbers

Evergreen clematis

Clematis ‘Freckles’

Star jasmine