## **BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY**

The site benefits from an attractive existing mature natural framework which will not only soften the impact of the development but will improve possibilities to develop biodiversity across the site within a shorter space of time. Principles to be incorporated include:

- The ecological potential of the small burn should be maximised through protection during the development and with planned additional planting.
- Where possible native Scottish species are to be planted that are of benefit to wildlife. All trees and shrubs are to be grown in Scotland, and sourced locally if possible.
- An integrated planting plan will include areas of rough grassland and meadowland along with larger trees and shrubs to extend the wildlife corridor to the site boundaries. Specific species will be included to favour specific fauna of local value; for example the inclusion of Prunus dulcis, Rosa canina and Rosa fructicosa which are particularly favoured by red
- Proposed tree species will include native fruiting and flowering varieties which are valuable to butterflies, bumblebees and birds. Where exotic ornamental species are specified, they should also have added value to local fauna. In large planting areas understory planting should be included such as blackthorn, elder and dog rose to encourage smaller ground based animals to use the site such as pine marten, slow worm, adder and vole.

Native species to be included:

- Tufted Hair Grass (Deschampsia cespitosa)
- Purple Moor Grass (Molinia cearulea)
- Guelder Rose (Viburnum opulus)
- Field Maple (Acer campestre)
- Downy birch (Betula pubescens)
- Holly (Ilex aquifolium)
- Silver birch (Betula pendula)
- Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)
- Common oak (Quercus robur)
- Larch (Larix decidua)
- Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)
- Hazel (Corylus avellana)
- Alder (Alnus glutinosa)
- Hawthorn (Crateagus monogyna)
- Aspen (Populus tremula)
- Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)
- Wild cherry (Prunus avium)
- Bird cherry (Prunus padus)
- Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Bramble (Rubus fructicosa)
- Dog rose (Rosa canina)

## LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK PLAN

The key concepts that meet the principles of policy, design and technical requirements for the development at Duntuim are:

- Build on the existing landscape character of the surrounding area.
- Establish and strengthen the identity of the proposed
- development at Duntuim. Enhance biodiversity potential across the site where
- Develop new pedestrian and recreational areas within the designed landscape.

## **DESIGN TOOL KIT**

This sets out in more detail how landscape elements might be developed and refers to the illustrative sketch opposite to describe possible spatial relationships within the design. All final detail is subject to the ongoing design process, taking into account variations in conditions across the site.

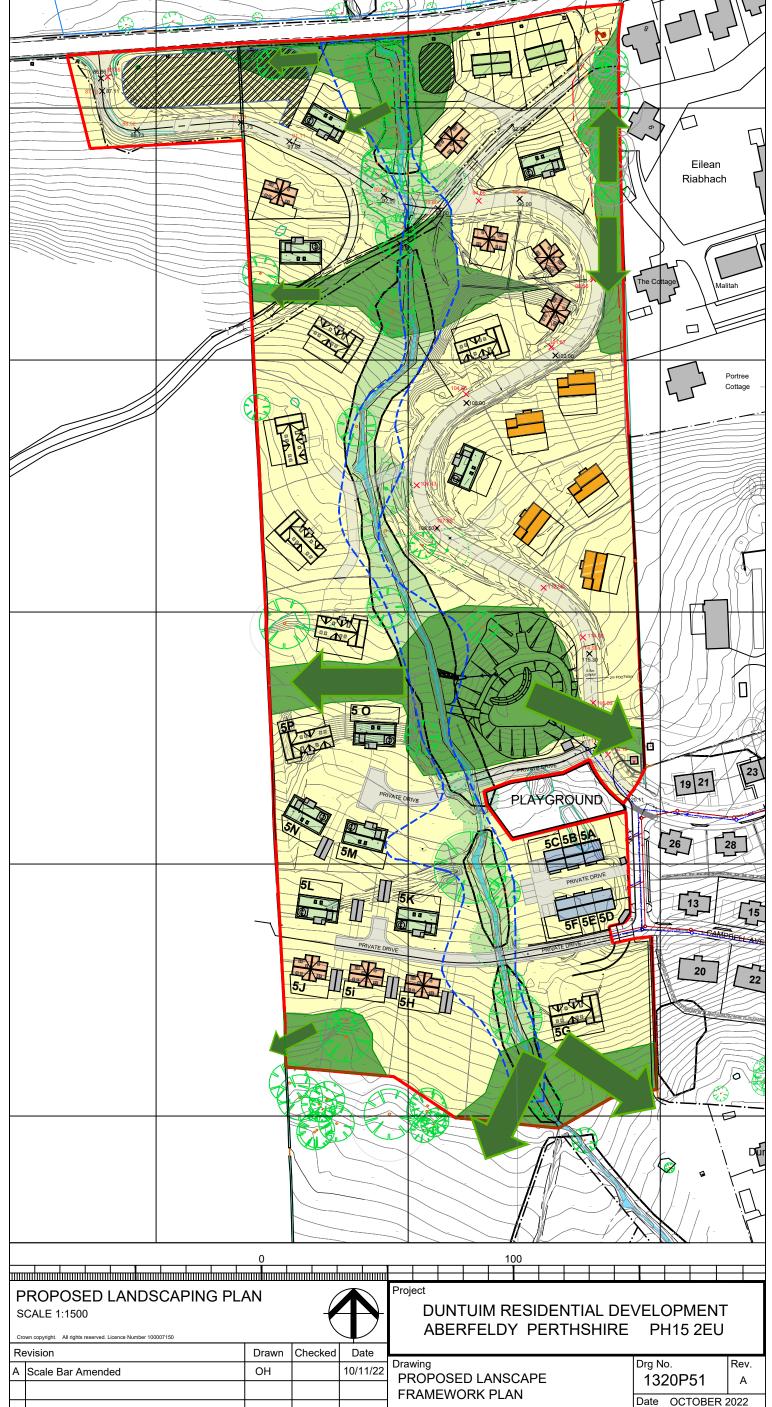
The existing tree lined corridor (North-South) is to be branched as shown to form three main arteries crossing the site (West-East) to allow wildlife to move more freely around and take advantage of the new habitat provided. The new planting link into existing trees in adjacent gardens to further connect the areas within the development.

New tree planting will extend the upper storey and a new lower storey of shrubs will provide additional habitat for small mammals and birds.

Grassland and meadow planting will be allowed to flourish around the new plantings with new meadows established where appropriate.

Some trees should be planted at semi-mature size, roughly 5.5-6m to soften the grading between existing mature trees and new specimens. These should be randomly sited within areas of smaller new tree planting.





Drawn by: JD

Dunkeld Road

**PH15 2AQ** Tel: (01887) 820098

ABERFELDY

Aberfeldy Business Park

Checked by: AM

Scale 1.1500 @ A3

Unit 1

55 Ruthven Lane

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**GLASGOW**