



Brunningshams Farm

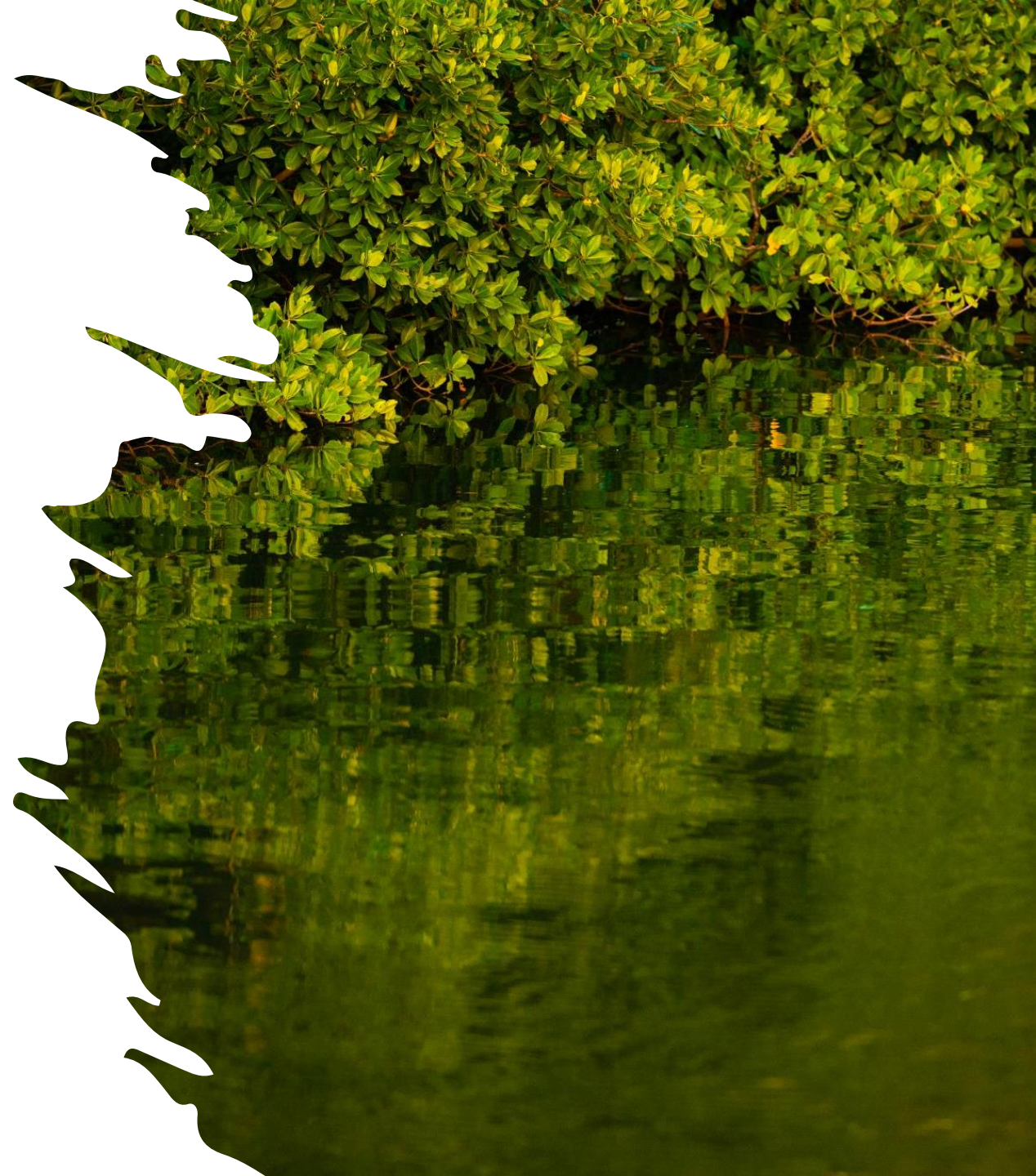
Landscape Design Principles

Vision for a Greener Landscape

The landscape vision for Brunninghams Farm is to establish a carefully considered and contextually sensitive environment that reinforces the established character of Heath Ride, delivers measurable biodiversity enhancements and provides responsible and proportionate tree replacement. While creating high-quality private gardens and communal open spaces that contribute positively to the wellbeing of future residents and the wider area.

We will use a number of design principles for our landscape design:

- Restore tree cover responsibly
- Create diverse habitats and green frameworks
- Establish climate resilience and open spaces
- Implement long-term management for success





Balanced Landscape Strategy

Enhanced Boundary Planting

Boundary and structural planting is improved with targeted tree replacement at ratios of 1:1 to maintain landscape character.

Functional and Attractive Gardens

Gardens are designed for functionality, featuring lawns and easy-to-maintain planting for a pleasant environment.

Nature-Positive Ecological Zones

Ecological zones are established in quieter site areas, supporting biodiversity and habitat creation.

Woodland Edge Preservation

Tree replacement along sensitive boundaries creates woodland edge character and filters views, protecting the rural landscape.

Enhancing Wildlife Connectivity

Creating Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife corridors along farm boundaries and access road enhance ecological connectivity, aiding species movement and habitat integration.

Supporting Animal Movement

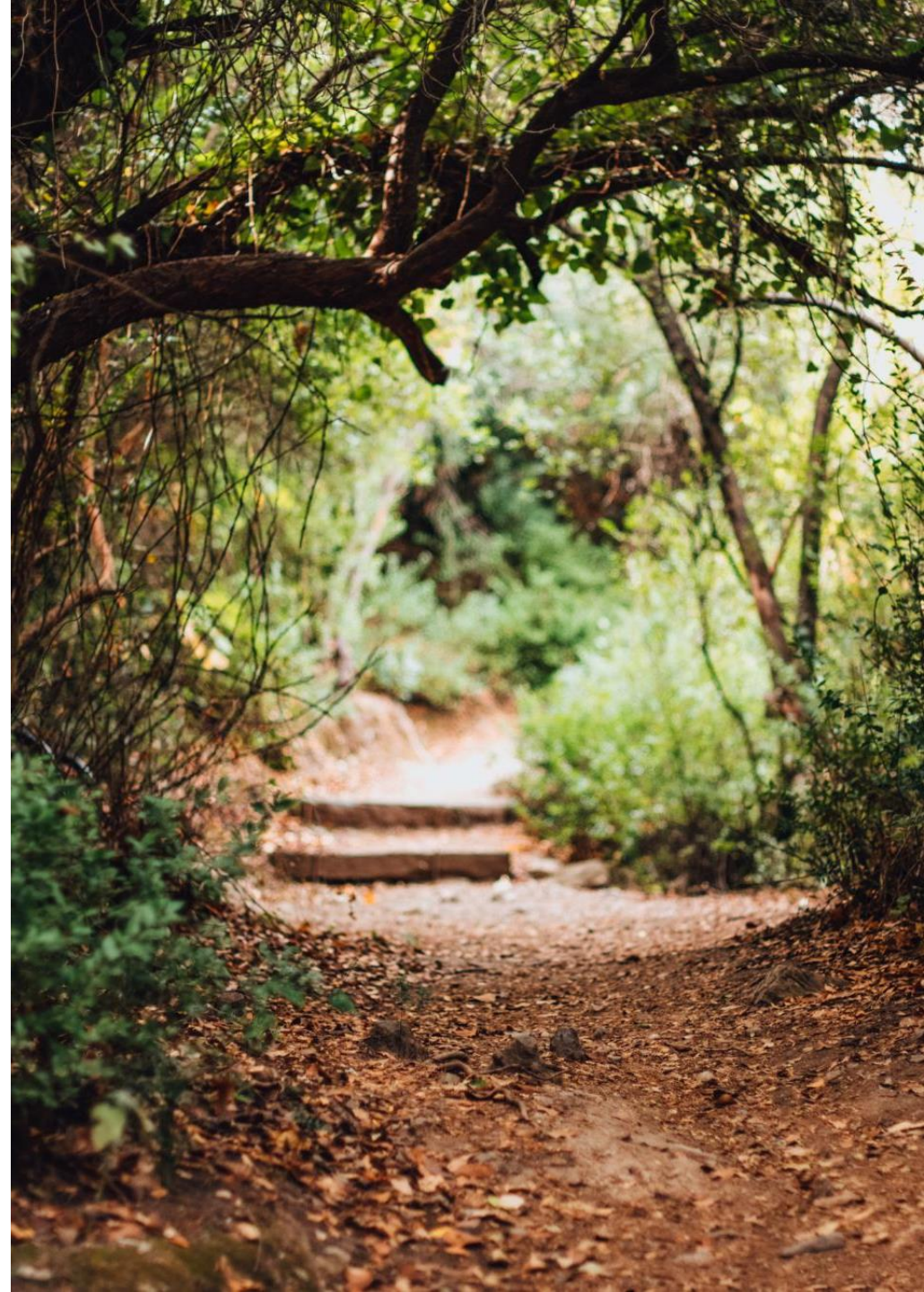
Corridors provide safe routes for bats, birds, small mammals, amphibians, and invertebrates, promoting a thriving ecosystem.

Protected Dark Zones

Designated dark zones with diverse planting reduce light pollution and offer vital foraging and shelter for local wildlife.

Dedicated Reptile Habitats

Incorporated into quieter areas of the site. These will include purpose-built hibernacula, log piles, stone refuges, and areas of tussocky vegetation



Key Native Tree Species

Enhancing Biodiversity

Silver Birch, Rowan, and Field Maple increase biodiversity and support a wide range of local wildlife species.

Providing Habitats

Pedunculate Oak, Wild Cherry, and Holly offer essential habitats and seasonal interest for animals and insects.

Supporting Resilient Ecosystems

Scots Pine is valuable where appropriate, helping create strong, diverse, and resilient woodland ecosystems.



A young bird, possibly a chickadee, is shown in a close-up, nestled among vibrant green leaves. Its beak is open, and it appears to be looking upwards. The image is partially obscured by a white curved line that separates it from the text on the right.

Native Shrubs for Wildlife

Supporting Habitat Diversity

Shrubs like Hawthorn, Blackthorn, and Hazel provide essential ground and mid-storey habitats for wildlife.

Boosting Biodiversity

Adding Guelder Rose, Dogwood, Spindle, and Bramble patches strengthens wildlife corridors and increases local biodiversity.

Providing Food and Shelter

These shrubs offer berries, shelter, and nesting sites, supporting a range of local animal species and healthy ecosystems.