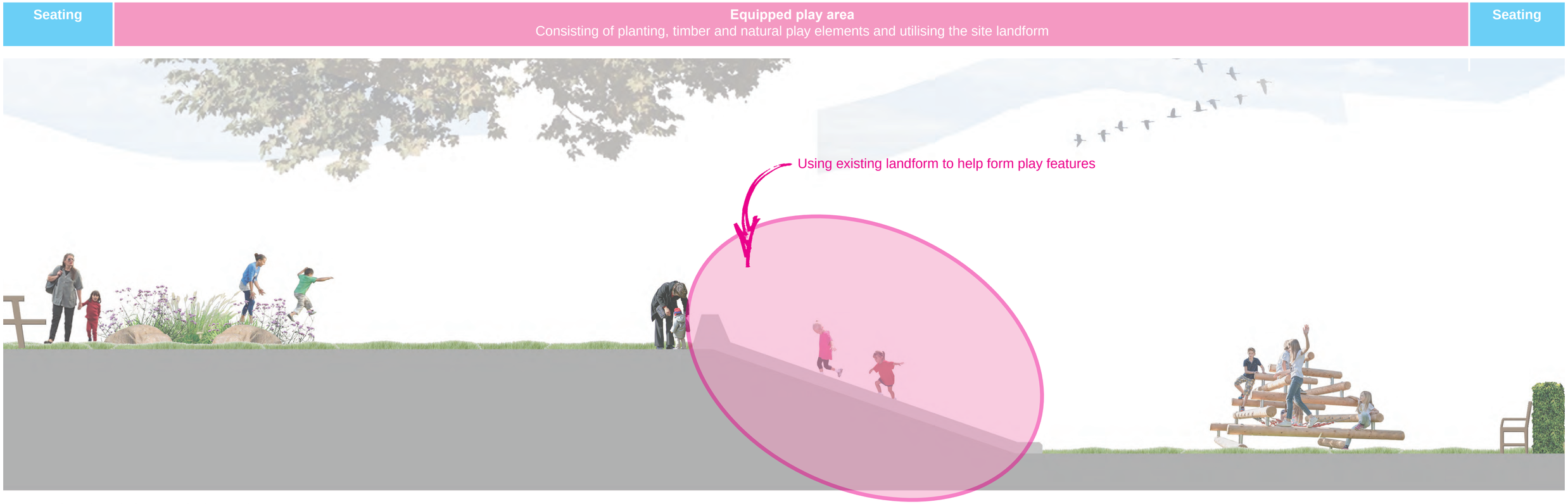
Play Strategy



Section of equipped play area in the northern open space

Illustrative play space character images

Hard Surfaces

The surface materials and street furniture can contribute greatly to the character of a place and the quality of the public realm is derived from simplicity through the selection of a restrained palette of complimentary materials and simple coordinated details. Irrespective of the material used, a high quality of workmanship is essential for the quality of finish and the longevity of the landscape. The aim is to create a cohesive, coordinated palette of hard landscape materials which are easy to use, maintain, and be controlled.

Surface treatments

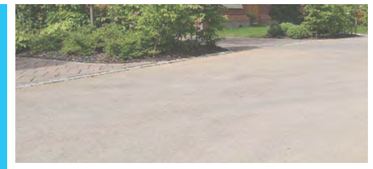
The design and construction of the campus will follow the principles as set out below:

- High quality of workmanship used throughout.
- Restrained in the use of colour and texture.
- Robust enough to withstand the location and the anticipated amount and type of use for the area.
- Ensure street furniture, tree pits/grilles, manhole covers and gullies are at right angles to the direction of the paving units to avoid awkward cuts and junctions.
- Ensure that manholes and inspection covers are concealed with recessed access covers and filled with the same material as the surrounding areas.

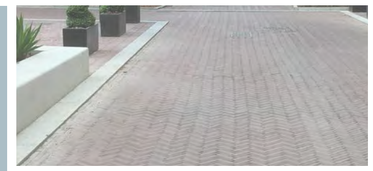
Permeable paving

In line with the site development strategy permeable paving and build up will be installed to the car parking spaces.

Black coloured asphalt

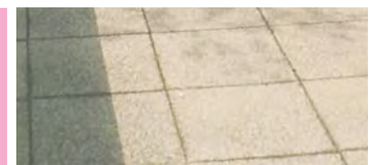


Buff coloured asphalt



Block paving

Block paving



Buff coloured slab paving

Self binding gravel

Street Furniture

Street furniture is an important element in creating a sense of place and a legible public realm and includes, amongst others: benches, bollards, litter bins, street lighting, traffic lights, traffic signs and bus stops. The selection of street furniture should be considered in a comprehensive manner to ensure a common language of elements is maintained across the public realm.

The design and placement of street furniture should follow the principles as set out below:

- Street furniture should be kept to a necessary minimum to reduce possible clutter and maintenance requirements.
- Ensure a simple, consistent range of materials which are robust, high quality and durable. All metalwork should be to a consistent RAL colour.
- All disability requirements will be considered in the selection/design of benches, including the need for arm and back rests.

Timber bench

Timber picnic table

Smooth boulders

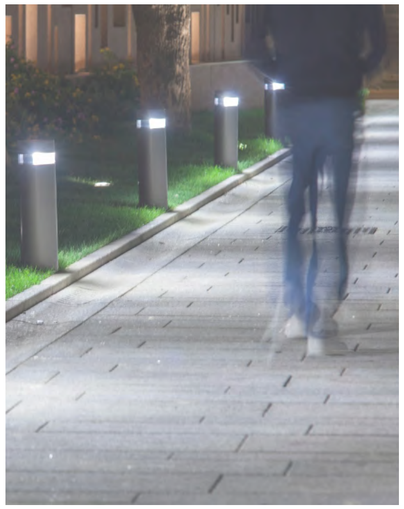
Indicative furniture palette

Lighting

A modern palette of fittings will be installed, and these elements will be positioned to minimise street clutter.

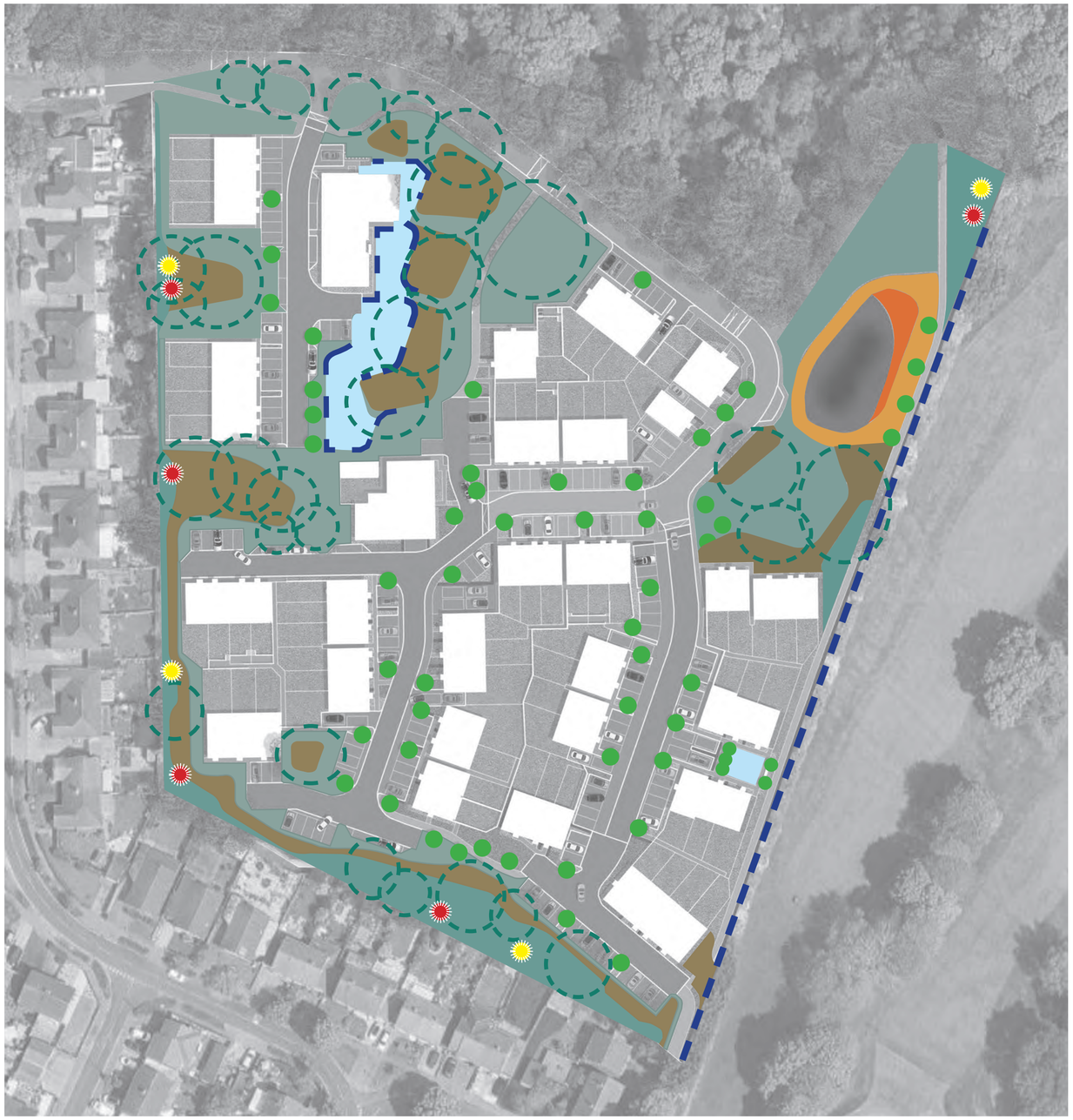
The lighting colour and direction is designed to be sensitive to bats and ensure there is no spill of light onto sensitive areas.

Indicative lighting palette



Illuminated bollard

Planting & Ecology



Working with the principles set out in Havant Borough Council Biodiversity Strategy 2025, the planting and ecology strategy is based on a number of key objectives;

- Provide a network of copses, hedges, trees and green spaces
- Enhance wildlife habitats in this urban area
- Promote sustainable planting & improve local biodiversity

Provide and enhance green network

Tree and hedge planting can be used to unify spaces and routes, frame views and highlight desire lines and focal points. Trees can provide shelter from wind and rain, buffer noise and pollution and create shade.

Enhance wildlife habitats

Low level planting will be used to create visually interesting areas and evergreen planting will create a year round carpet of green, whilst a range of herbaceous planting will provide injections of year round colour.

Varied planting will allow a prolonged flowering season and planting fruit and nectar rich species will provide food for birds and insects (and in turn food for bats). The form and structure of the planting will also create sheltered nesting opportunities for birds.

Promote sustainable planting & Improve local biodiversity

Planting which will help to define the character of each individual space, as well as provide year round colour and interest.

A mixture of native and non native species have been chosen, which includes plants with known benefits to local fauna.

All planting species selected promote sustainable planting principles by developing planting designs that are appropriate for their location, and the intended use of those specific areas.

Scented plants will be incorporated within the landscape to assist with wayfinding and orientation for blind and partially sighted people.

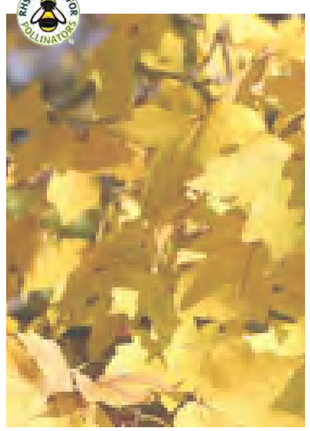
Bug and bee hotels to be incorporated into the landscape.

- **Existing retained trees & hedges**
- **Proposed tree planting**
- **Proposed native mix hedge planting**
- **Proposed native scrub planting**
- **Proposed amenity grass planting**
- **Proposed native meadow mixes**
- **Proposed water body marginal planting**
- **Proposed reed planting**
- **Proposed grass lawn**
- **Proposed site rumble and timber pile**
- **Proposed bee hotel**

Shrub & Herbaceous Planting Character

Boundary and scrub planting
Natives and species known to be beneficial to local wildlife.

Indicative planting character image



Acer campestre
(Field Maple)

Crataeagus monogyna
(Hawthorn)

Corylus avellana
(Hazel)

Rosa canina
(Dog Rose)

Cornus sanguinea
(Dogwood)

Ilex aquifolium
(Holly)

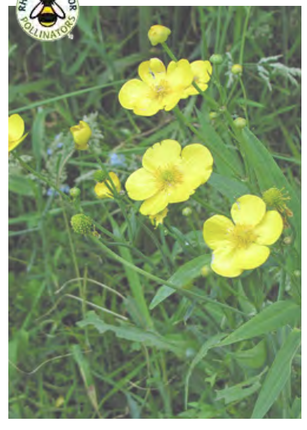
Marginal water edge planting
Natives and species known to be beneficial to local wildlife.

Indicative planting character image

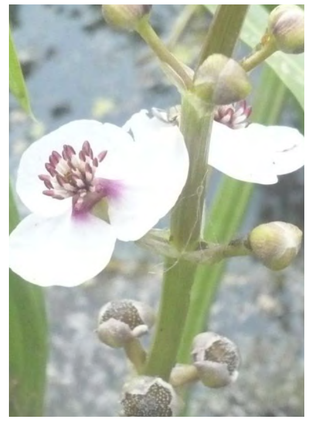
Iris psuedocorus
(Yellow Iris)

Potamogeton natans
(pickerel weed)

Potentilla palustris
(Bog Strawberry)



Ranunculus lingua
(Greater spearwort)

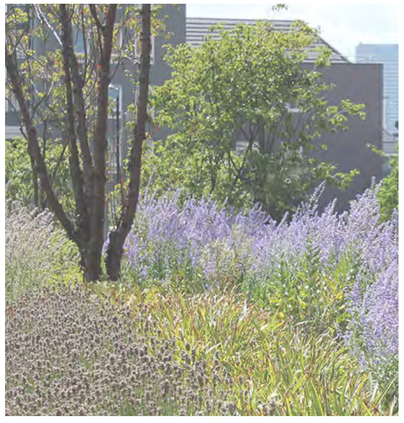


Sagittaria sagittifolia
(Arrowhead)

Sparganium erectum
(Branched burr reed)

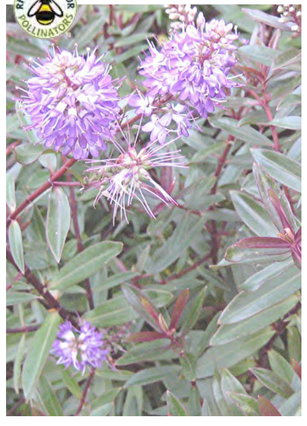
Shrub & Herbaceous Planting Character

Open space planting
Native, ornamental species and species known to be beneficial to local wildlife.



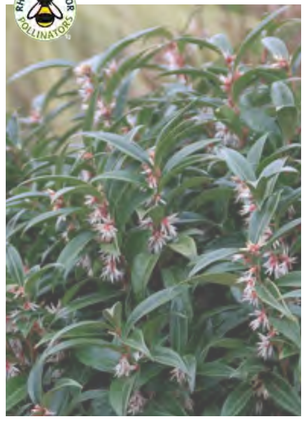
Indicative planting character image

Fatsia japonica
(Japanese aralia)



Hebe Mrs Winder
(Hebe Mrs Winder)

Magnolia stellata
(Star Magnolia)

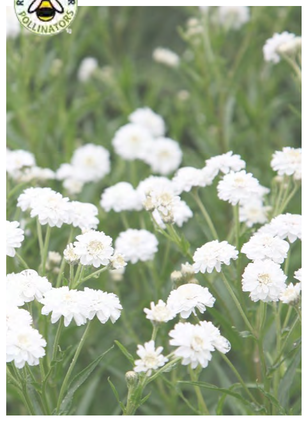


Sarcococca hookeriana
Sweetbox

Viburnum davidii
(Viburnum)
1.5m

Viburnum tinus
'French White'

Indicative planting character image



Achillea ptarmica
(Sneezewort)

Allium sphaerocaphalon
Bulbs

Bergenia 'Silberlicht'
(Bergnia Silver Light)

Carex elata 'Aurea'
Deciduous grass

Helleborus foetidus
(Christmas Rose)

Polystichum aculeatum
(Hard Shield Fern)

Tree Planting Character

The tree planting within the site will enhance the key qualities of the landscape character.

Architecturally these trees have a strong ornamental appeal which will provide visual interest throughout the year. This will be achieved with changes in leaf colour, flowers, fruits, canopy form and architectural stem habit.

The tree palette will consist of mainly native species with the occasional ornamental species in amenity areas. The plant selection will build of the site character and help strengthen local bio-diversity by providing a source of food and shelter.

Different species will be used to help provide the character, scale, and shelter to the different landscape areas. The different tree character groups are set out below:

Water bodies
Native species.

Alnus glutinosa
(Alder)

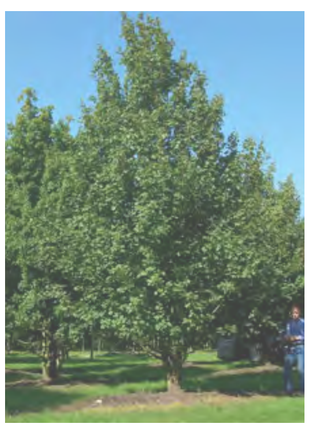
Populus alba
(White poplar)

Populus tremula
(Aspen)

Tree Planting Character

Open space
Native and ornamental species.

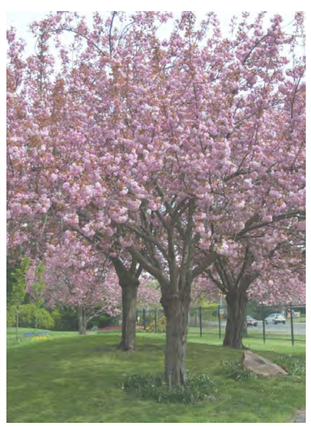
Streetscape
Native and ornamental species.



Acer campestre
(Field maple)

Corylus avellana
(Hazel)

Fagus sylvatica
(Beech)



Prunus Accolade
(Cherry Accolade)

Acer campestre ‘Streetwise’
(Field Maple ‘Streetwise’)

Liquidambar styraciflua
(Liquidambar)

Pyrus ‘Chanticleer’
(Chanticleer Pear)

Tilia cordata ‘Greenspire’
(Small leaved Lime)

Maintenance and management

The maintenance of the site during construction, initial establishment and post-establishment is critical to the long-term development of a sustainable and attractive visual and ecological resource.

Maintenance operations will be put in place within a wider framework of management objectives to guide the short, medium and long-term development of the landscape.

The key objective is to improve and maintain the existing and new landscape and ecological structure through the implementation of regular and responsive maintenance operations within an overall managed framework.

All work undertaken on the site by contractors, volunteers or direct employees must comply with the appropriate legislation relating to health and safety and the control of hazardous substances.

Machines and tools are to be used that are suitable for the site conditions and the work to be carried out. Use hand tools around trees, plants and in confined spaces where it is impracticable to use machinery.

The Contractor shall maintain all areas to be clean and litter free by removing all litter inline with the Landscape Management Plan (which will be secured by condition).

Semi-mature, Advanced Nursery Stock and Standard Trees

Additional tree planting is proposed to enhance and reinforce the existing tree stock within the site and to introduce structural planting within the streetscene and immediate hospital setting.

The detailed specification of stock and planting zones will promote good establishment which will be supported through regular maintenance visits and site checks to monitor progress and general health and vigour.

Prune to remove dead, dying and diseased branches. The Maintenance Contractor shall notify the site manager of any major works required and if necessary obtain an assessment from an approved arboriculturalist.

At each scheduled visit and after high winds, check condition of stakes and ties. Adjust as necessary to prevent rubbing of bark and to ensure that tree is upright. Remove stake or cut down to ground level 3-5 years after date of planting dependant on stability of the tree.

The Maintenance Contractor shall ensure that sufficient water is applied to maintain healthy growth and, dependant on location, shall apply N.P.K slow release fertiliser on an annual or two-yearly basis.

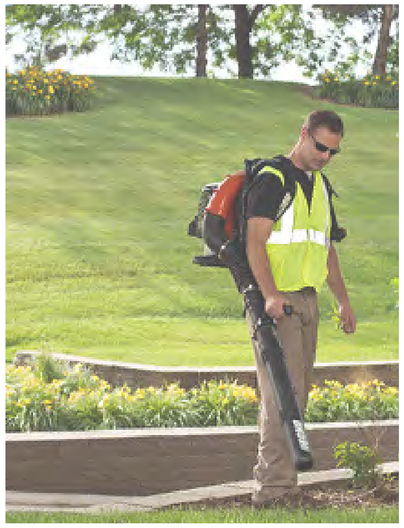
Intervention after the initial establishment stage will be minimal and associated predominantly with maintaining a healthy tree stock.

Ornamental Shrub planting

Maintenance operations during the initial establishment period will promote good growth through appropriate weed control and monitoring the general health and vigour of newly planted stock.

The Maintenance Contractor shall ensure that sufficient water is applied to maintain healthy growth and, dependant on location, shall apply N.P.K slow release fertiliser on an annual or two-yearly basis. Prune only as required in accordance with good horticultural practice and to remove dead, broken or damaged branches and stems.

The intention is to encourage the establishment of planting to provide continuous cover using a balanced mixed shrub layer. Consistent coverage is to be established with species groups to be maintained to reflect their particular characteristics. Pruning and any necessary infill/ replacement planting shall be undertaken to respect the original design intent of promoting the development of a layered structure (i.e. with emergent specimen planting, medium and tall shrubs).



Drainage basin management

Tree management to increase visual linkages

Quality assurance which will promote the landscape as a usable space

Accessibility

Inclusive design

Inclusive design is an evolving set of principles aiming to produce aesthetically pleasing, functional environments usable by all, taking into account differences in age, gender, and disability. The six guiding principles are set out below:

It is necessary to recognise that disabled people are not a homogenous group. All people are different and have varying abilities.

i. Ease of use

There should be a comfortable route for all people across the site.

Freedom of choice and access to mainstream activities

Independent access should be available but if support and assistance is required it should be to hand.

ii. Quality

The needs of disabled people must be met however the minimum standards should be exceeded as the designer strives to produce the best scheme possible.

iii. Legibility and predictability

The design language, layout, and material palette must be rationalised and used judiciously to help clarify way finding. The legibility of the proposed scheme will help to orientate people without the need for elaborate signage.

iv. Safety

Safety is at the heart of design and all people using the site must be able to feel safe and secure at all times.

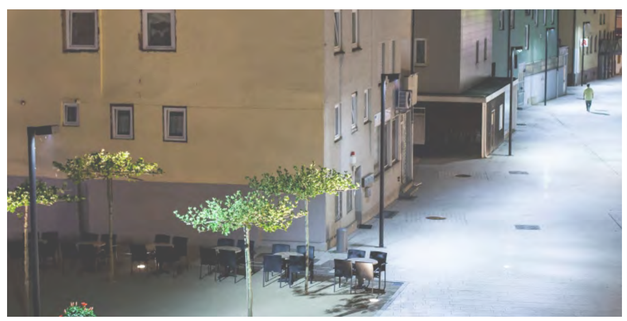
The design of the scheme public realm will provide a clear and inclusive environment suitable and safe for everybody, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and children in pushchairs.

v. Level change

Most of the gradients across the development will be less than 1:21 and have a landing for every 500mm change in level where possible and subject to levels details secured by condition. Where practical slopes will be installed in place of steps, where steps are necessary the design will comply with Part M of the Building Regulations.

vi. Street furniture

Street furniture can contribute positively to the character of a place, and it is proposed that a simple, consistent palette of benches, cycle stands and little bins will be selected. Benches will be comfortable and durable with the necessary support, and set out no more than 50m apart. The bench design and exact locations of all street furniture will be subject to further detailed design development.



Lighting

Vehicular Circulation - Clear and direct entrance points improve accessibility for all.

Accessibility - suitable tactile corduroy paving

Demarcation - Kerbs of contrasting colour to pavement & road aid the partially sighted

Permeability - A hierarchy of legible pedestrian routes and new public spaces responding to existing urban context will improve permeability and wayfinding.

Street Furniture - inclusive seating will be provided throughout the development.

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