## A Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)

SuDS is about water. Many buildings across the world use some element of SuDS and water harvesting but, as far as we know, the degree to which P-16 does this is unique for a school. SuDS involves keeping storm water on site and releasing has the added advantage that storm water is cleaned biologically in the swales and ponds before being released into the river system.

## B Wildflower Grasslands

The grasslands around the P-16 Centre are unusual. Several concentric 'rings' of different kinds of seeding envelope the site. These not only provide unique habitat diversity, they also opportunities for teaching and learning. These grasslands need managing carefully to sustain them. Doing this gives the opportunity to save money on grass cutting and even potentially gain an income in the future

All weather sports pitches

## G Learning Circles

Circles of tall-growing ornamental and scented plans create sheltered areas within the protected landscape at the rear of the building. These can be used with smal groups of staff and students for external study.

## H Planting Blocks

Close to the building entrance, at the side of the plaza and surrounding the cafe terrace, dense planting of groundcover plants, with herbaceous accent species such as day lillies, foxgloves and alliums provide 'softening' to the hard areas. Through the seasons, these give not only habitat for invertebrates, but showy colour and striking forms, especially useful for art classes.

## C Woodlands

Two blocks of woodland, an alder wood and a willow wood are planted on the northern side of the site. Both of these species are associated with wet conditions, and are very quick growing. They provide excellent habitat for nesting birds and will reduce wind speeds across the site

## D Specimen trees

Stations of trees to Leicestershire are planting in curvilinear belts around the site. The species of tree changes as you move along the lines. Many of these are planted at small stock size to allow easier establishment, and to give the opportunity to study how they grow.


## E Boundary

A native species hedge reinforces the site boundary to the open country to the east. This forms a 'wildlife corridor' to allow, in particular, birds and insects to travel more easily across and within the site.

## F Entrance Hedges

At the entrance, two 'foils' of hornbeam hedging reduce views of the external spaces from the vehicle-dominated car park and bus arrival points. Closer in, around the café terrace, a tall native hedge of thorn reduces the chance of incursion from the outside.

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