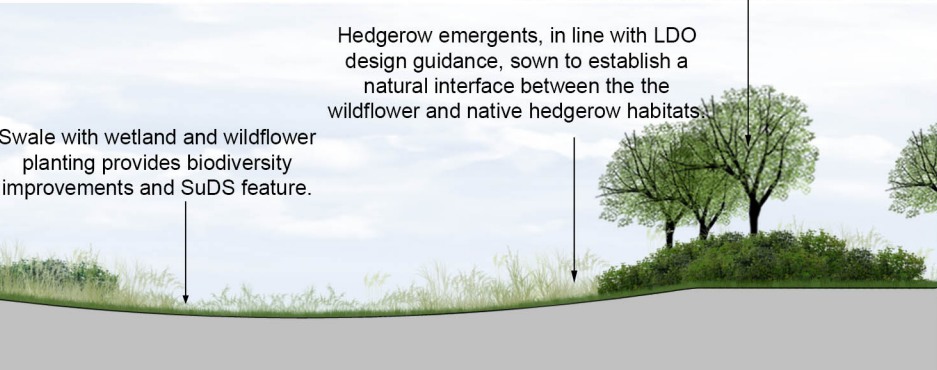


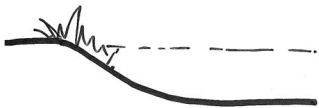


Boundary tree & intermittent hedgerow / scrub planting, to be retained & enhanced with new native tree & hedgerow planting to establish a more consistent & robust natural boundary in keeping with the wild nature of this part of the development. This approach will improve the green infrastructure along the west and south west boundaries encouraging more diverse and connected wildlife corridors.



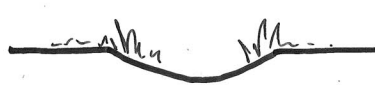
INDICATIVE CROSS SECTION 'A - A'

ATTENUATION



Attenuation ponds allow the slowing down of surface flows before they transfer downstream. This is achieved through the use of a storage volume and constrained outlet. Wet ponds may provide amenity and wildlife habitats.

SWALES



Swales are broad, shallow channels covered by grass or other suitable vegetation. They are designed to convey and/ or store runoff, and can infiltrate the water into the ground.

SOFT LANDSCAPING



Gentle wide areas of grass or other dense vegetation that treat runoff from adjacent impermeable areas.

THE WETLANDS / ECOLOGICAL STORY

The landscape approach will combine a variety of Sustainable Drainage Techniques to provide an integrated drainage strategy across the site. It will incorporate ponds, swales and extensive wetland/wildflower grassland to create important green open spaces and provide biodiversity enhancements.

Ecology Buffer (indicative planting species in accordance with LDO guidelines)

Acer campestre	Field maple	Agrostis gigantea
Betula pubescens	Hairy Birch	Ajuga reptans
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	Arum maculatum
Malus sylvestris	Crab apple	Campanula latifolia
Prunus avium	Gean	Digitalis purpurea
Quercus robur	European Oak	Euronymus europaeus
Salix viminalis	Osier	Galium spp.
Tilia cordata	Small leaved lime	Oenanthe pinnatifida
		Lamium album
		Malva moschata
		Silene dioica
		Silene latifolia
		Silene vulgaris
		Plantago lanceolata
		Primula vulgaris
		Primula veris
		Prunella vulgaris
		Ranunculus acris
		Rubus fruticosus
		Viola odorata
		Hyacinthoides non-scripta



- Sustainable urban drainage solutions.
- Swales & attenuation ponds.
- Extensive wildflower meadows & wetland planting.
- Provision for biodiversity improvement and ecological benefits.
- Planting up of gaps along boundary locations to provide a robust natural buffer between the development & adjacent nature reserve.

Attenuation Planting (indicative planting species in accordance with LDO guidelines)

Acorus calamus	Sweet Flag	Marginal
Alisma lanceolatum	Lance leaved Water plantain	Aquatic
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's Water-cress	Aquatic
Butomus umbellatus	Flowering Rush	Marginal
Carex acutiformis	Lesser Pond Sedge	Marginal
Glyceria maxima	Reed Sweetgrass	Marginal
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow flag	Wetland
Juncus effusus	Common Rush	Marginal
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint	Marginal
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not	Marginal
Sagittaria sagittifolia	Arrowhead	Emergent
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-Reed	Emergent
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	Aquatic

TITLE
Saltbox, Bognor Regis
Attenuation / Ecology Buffer

CLIENT
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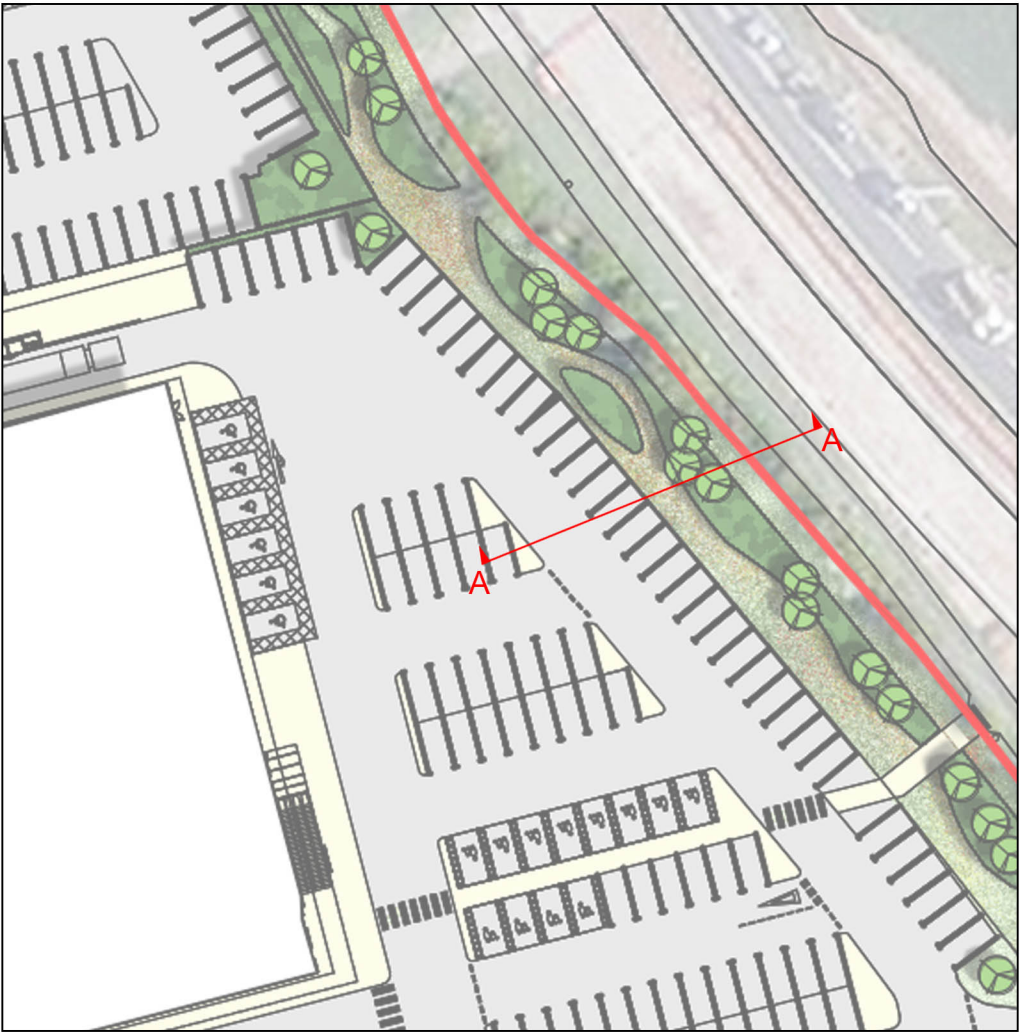
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Attenuation Zone:
Excess surface water will be retained within a substantial attenuation zone formed using flowing curves and shallow edge profiles to allow the incorporation of both aquatic and emergent planting species. This will be supplemented with further wetland meadow planting & small groups of native trees to create a naturalised feature that is successfully integrated within its setting.

Ecology Buffer Zone:
Will utilise a combination of dispersed groups of native scrub and wild meadow planting, to create a natural and wild aesthetic with influences from the neighboring landscape within the adjacent Brooks Nature Reserve.

Existing boundary planting is established both within and outside of the development parcel & consists of a mix of scrub, fragmented field boundary hedgerows (including Hawthorn & Blackthorn) & a group of predominantly Ash trees, which are of low quality. These areas have good potential for improvements through removal of deadwood & crown pruning to improve the health and longevity of the existing tree stock as well as additional native hedgerow & tree planting to provide further diversity and bio-security within the site that will also reinforce the boundary vegetation to provide a strong natural buffer to the development.



Gateway Corridor:

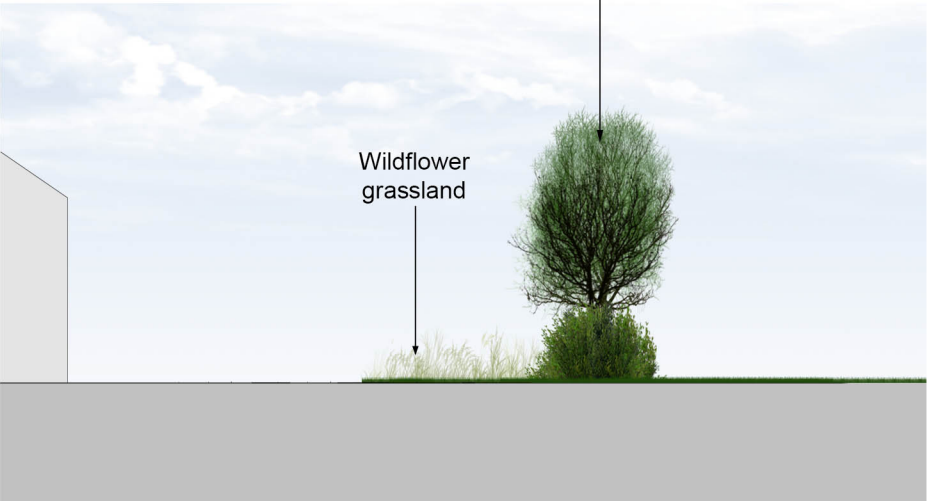
The primary function of the planting will be to provide a green link alongside the A29. Existing vegetation includes intermittent parcels of remnant field boundary vegetation with scrub & occasional specimen trees (Hawthorn, Elder, Sycamore, Hazel, Dogwood etc.) of very low arboricultural value and which are unlikely to offer a long term contribution to the site or immediate setting.

Proposed planting will seek to establish a more healthy planting stock with a mix of native and species, reflective of the locality, that will establish a more consistent and permanent vegetation structure along the road corridor.

- **Structural native shrub & woodland planting.**
- **Retention of existing roadside vegetation structure where possible.**
- **Native tree planting to provide instant impact.**
- **Filtering views from adjoining road corridor**
- **Creation of a consistent and interlinked wildlife friendly green corridor adjacent to the A29.**



Intermittent boundary vegetation to be reinforced with new native trees and structure planting to provide a more robust green corridor alongside the A29



INDICATIVE CROSS SECTION 'A - A'

TITLE
Saltbox, Bognor Regis
Gateway Corridor

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(Indicative planting species, in accordance with LDO guidance)

Hedgerow	
Acer campestre	field maple
Alnus glutinosa	alder
Cornus sanguinea	dogwood
Corylus avellana	hazel
Crataegus monogyna	hawthorn
Ilex aquifolium	holly
Lonicera periclymenum	honeysuckle
Prunus spinosa	blackthorn
Rosa canina	dog rose
Salix caprea	goat willow
Salix cinerea	grey willow
Taxus baccata	yew
Viburnum opulus	guelder rose

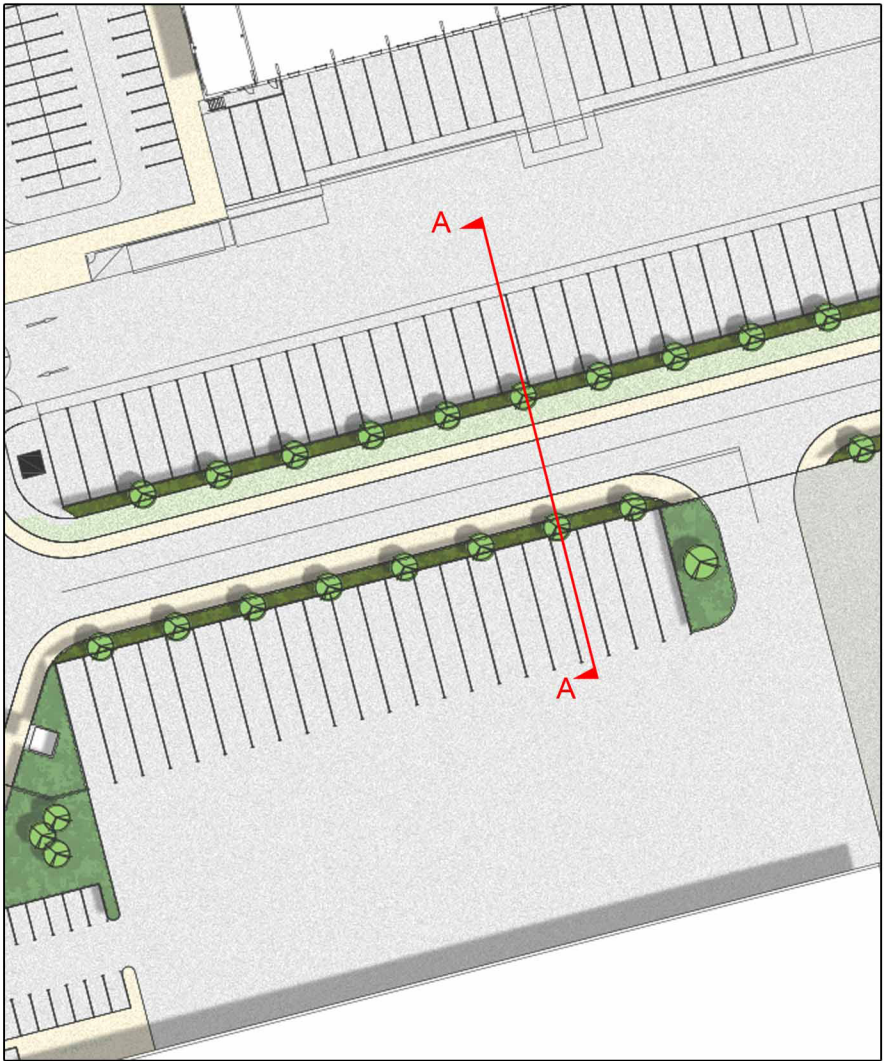
Trees & Shrubs	
Acer campestre	Field maple
Betula pubescens	Hairy Birch
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut
Malus sylvestris	Crab apple
Prunus avium	Gean
Quercus robur	European Oak
Salix viminalis	Osier
Tilia cordata	Small leaved lime

TITLE
**Saltbox, Bognor Regis
Spine Roads**

CLIENT
Landlink Estates

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
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DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION	
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Spine Roads

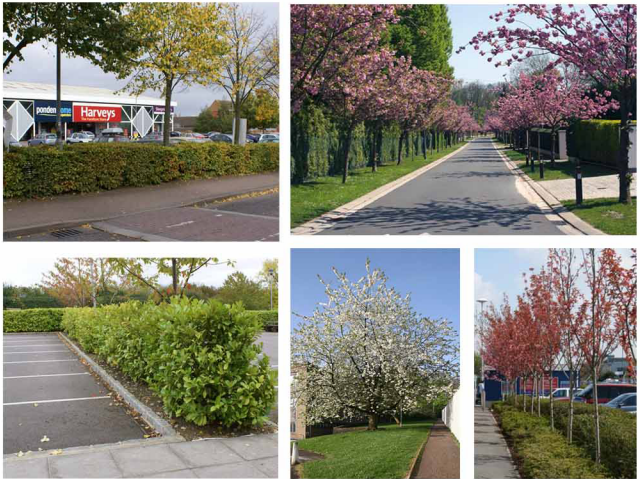
The primary thoroughfares of the main spine roads through the development have been carefully considered to allow for the built elements to be set back from the roads, and wide grassed verges with formal hedge planting, creating the landscape framework.

Formal hedgerows help to define and separate the various site boundaries, and provide a degree of separation to the areas of car parking.

Ornamental tree planting set in formal lines within the wide grass verges, either side of the spine road help to provide three dimensional green elements and break up the areas of car parking and built form. This will create a degree of separation and individualisation to the units whilst maintaining the integrity of the development.

The green avenues link into the perimeter planting providing an intrinsic network of green space throughout the development, which also assists in integrating the proposals within the landscape character and reflects the field boundary structure of the wider setting.

- **Formal tree avenues.**
- **Feature/Ornamental tree species.**
- **Wide grass verges & footways/cycleways.**
- **Formal clipped hedgerows define boundaries**



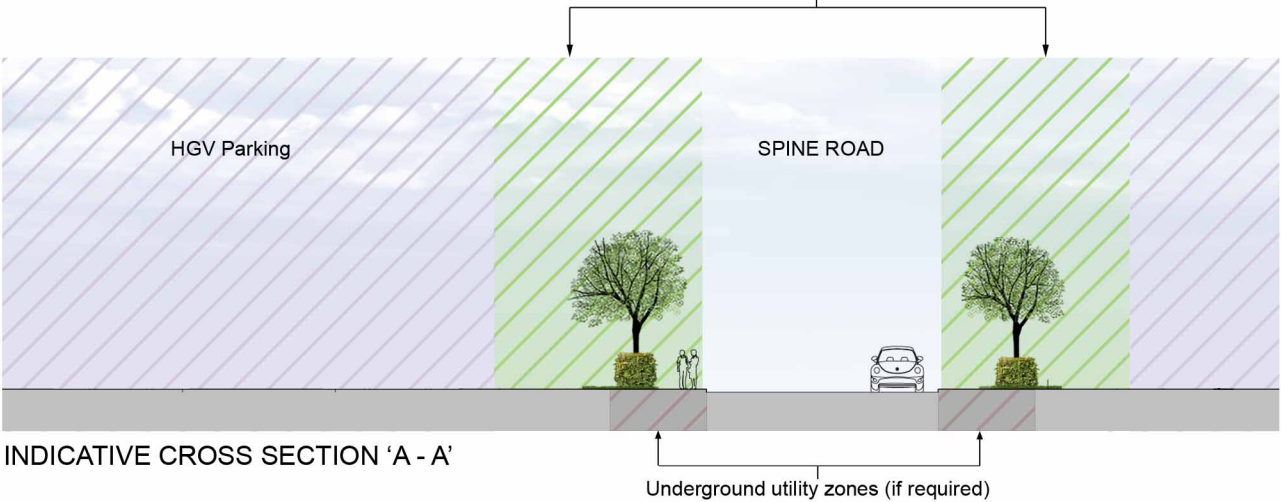
Examples of formal clipped hedgerows and feature / ornamental tree species



Examples of formal tree avenues



Landscape zone with formal tree avenue and clipped hedges to form 'green' corridor through development



(Indicative planting species, in accordance with LDO guidance)

Hedgerow

Acer campestre	field maple
Alnus glutinosa	alder
Cornus sanguinea	dogwood
Corylus avellana	hazel
Crataegus monogyna	hawthorn
Ilex aquifolium	holly
Lonicera periclymenum	honeysuckle
Prunus spinosa	blackthorn
Rosa canina	dog rose
Salix caprea	goat willow
Salix cinerea	grey willow
Taxus baccata	yew
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