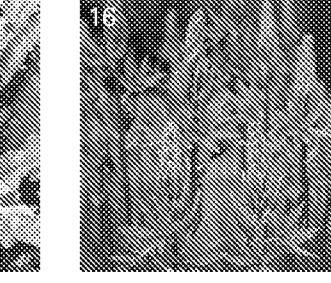
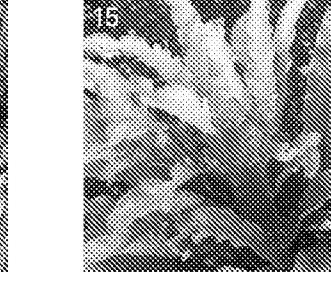
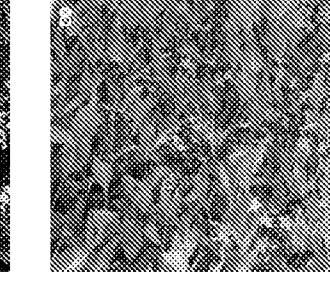
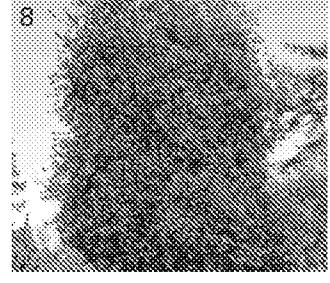
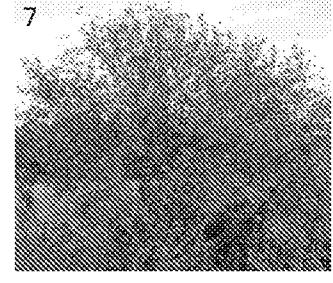
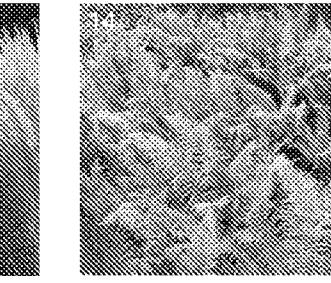
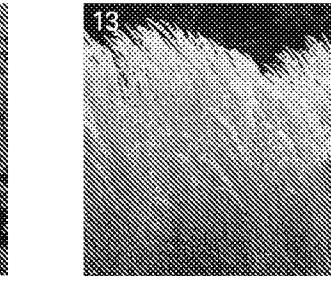
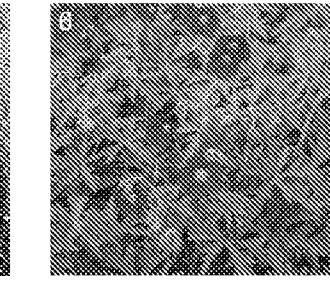
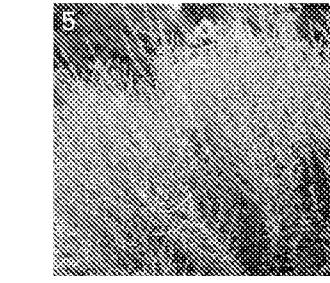
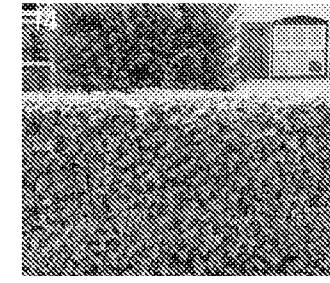
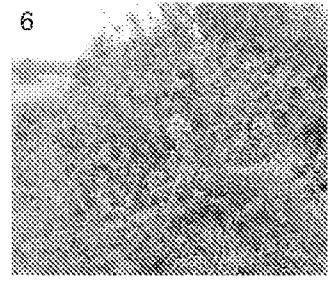
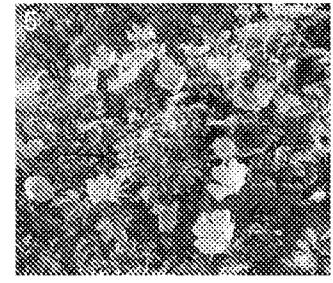
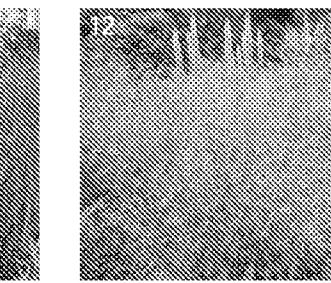
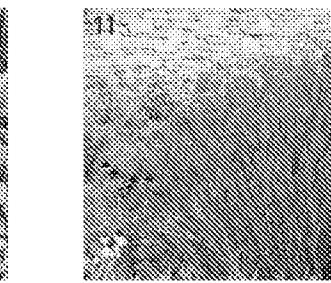
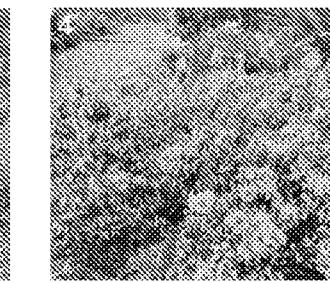
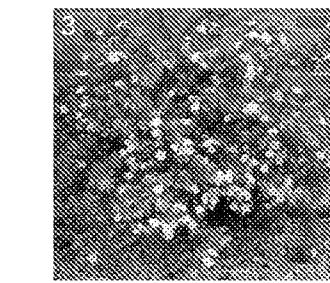
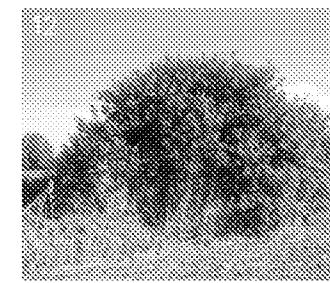
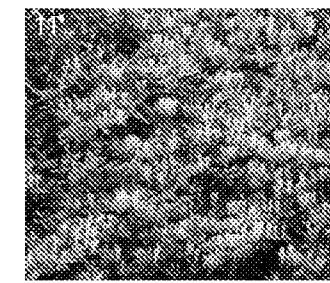
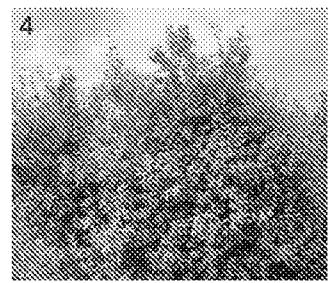
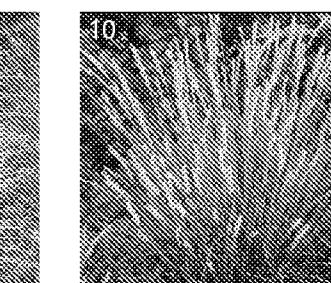
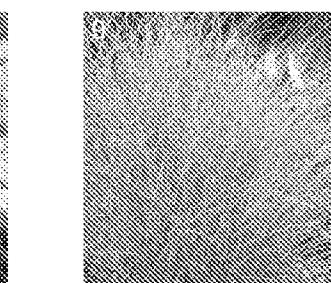
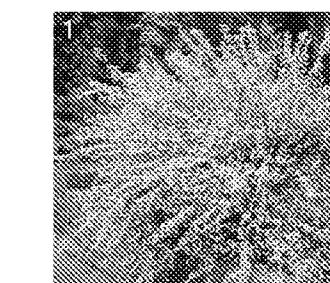
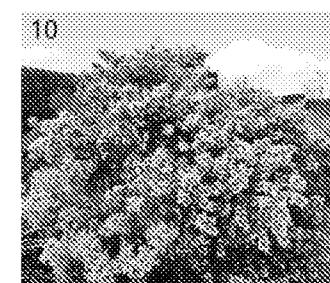
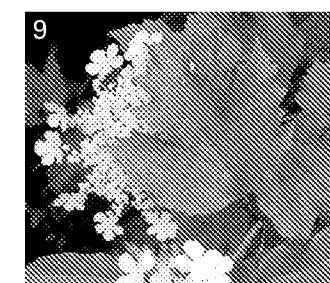
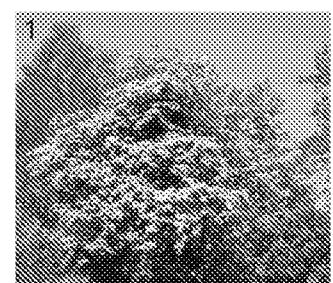


NATIVE SCRUB / HEDGEROWS

1. *Crataegus monogyna*
2. *Cornus sanguinea*
3. *Prunus spinosa*
4. *Frangula alnus*
5. *Rosa canina*
6. *Ligustrum vulgare*
7. *Euonymus europaeus*
8. *Ilex aquifolium*

**ORNAMENTAL PLANTING**

1. *Cytisus x praecox 'Aligold'*
2. *Brachyglottis 'Sunshine'*
3. *Potentilla fruticosa*
4. *Genista lydia*
5. *Salvia yangtze*
6. *Geranium 'Brookside'*
7. *Libertia grandiflora*
8. *Amsonia 'Blue Ice'*
9. *Miscanthus sinensis 'Morning Light'*
10. *Sesleria autumnalis*
11. *Panicum virgatum 'Shenandoah'*
12. *Deschampsia cespitosa*
13. *Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'*
14. *Polystichum setiferum*
15. *Asplenium scolopendrium*
16. *Camassia leichtlinii*

LANDSCAPING

LANDSCAPE SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainable landscapes are responsive to the environment, re-generative, and can actively contribute to the development of healthy communities. Sustainable landscapes sequester carbon, clean the air and water, increase energy efficiency, restore habitats, and create value through significant economic, social, and environmental benefits.

Sustainable landscapes commonly describe landscapes that support environmental quality and conservation of natural resources. However, for many people, a sustainable landscape is hard to understand or visualize. Other terms such as xeriscape, native landscape, and environmentally friendly landscape have been used to describe sustainable landscapes. A well-designed sustainable landscape reflects a high level of self-sufficiency and quality.

Once established, it should grow and mature virtually on its own with minimal maintenance, however, this does vary depending on the landscape character, but nevertheless one seeks to achieve an appearance that the landscape naturally occurred. A landscape that is self-sufficient can be difficult to attain in a more urban setting due to the environmental stresses and artificial conditions placed on plants and trees. In addition, educating and encouraging residents to take ownership, become custodians of their surrounding environment is important. Many may not be comfortable with the informality and greater use of native plants which may lack the desirable aesthetic features of typical, or more familiar landscape planting. Adjusting to an informal landscape may take time for many homeowners but implementing just one or a few principles of sustainable design can significantly benefit the landscape. These benefits may include enhanced landscape; less environmental decline; more effective use of water, the non-use of pesticides and other chemical resources; more valuable wildlife habitat; and cost savings from reduced maintenance, labour, and resource use.

Aesthetic and functional design principles typically are reflected in a well-designed landscape. Although sustainable landscapes may appear more "natural" and less manicured, they still rely on the standard design principles to create a visually appealing combination of plants and materials. Aesthetic principles including accent, contrast, harmony, repetition, and unity ensure the design is attractive, visually compatible and has a "sense of fit" with the surrounding landscape.

Biodiversity refers to the natural variety of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms found in all ecosystems. Increasing biodiversity, whether it be in a garden or across the whole of the site brings many benefits to the landscape. Planting landscapes that more closely reflect native plant communities can enhance biodiversity. To achieve this, developing a similar layering of plants in a natural environment will follow.

Plants should be placed in conditions and environments where they would naturally grow. Additionally, biodiversity can be increased by:

Using plants that provide habitat for wildlife and year-round aesthetic interest.

Considering alternative methods of storm drainage management such as rain gardens and allowing run-off to percolate through porous surfaces, or implementing flood control measures along roads and footpaths that are sensitive to existing vegetation and habitat.

Preserving existing natural areas in urban settings that provide habitat as well as aesthetic or recreational value.

Reducing resources and minimising waste in a landscape can be accomplished in many ways:

By selecting the correct plants and their locations, watering, pruning, and non-use of chemical applications Accepting insects and diseases that are not life-threatening

to landscape plants is another way to reduce chemical use and other resources.

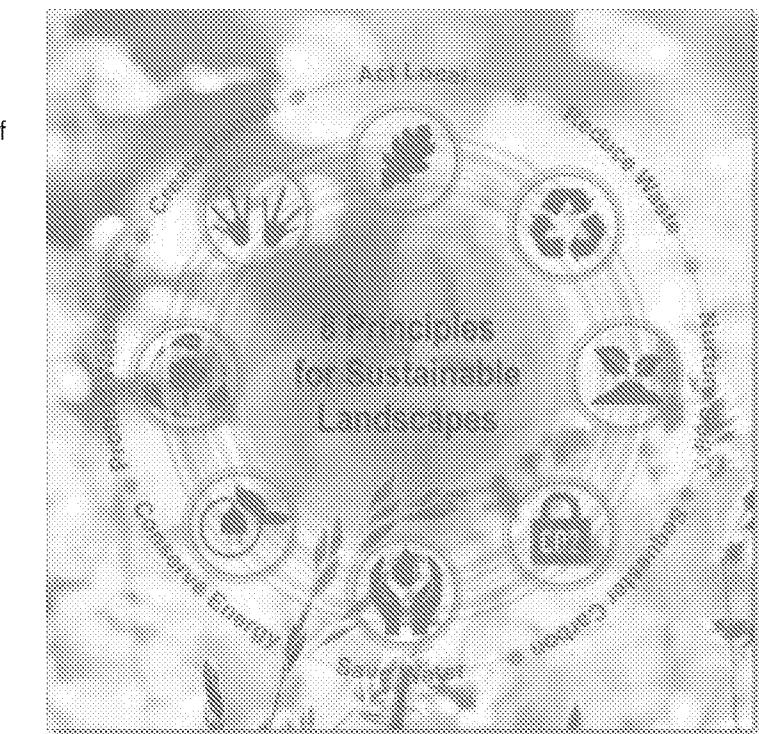
Applying mulch to the soil under plants reduces weed growth that in turn reduces chemical treatments and use of petrol-powered trimming equipment.

In addition, the mulch improves soil quality over time, minimizing water waste caused by run-off and evaporation.

Soils are typically the most misunderstood and undervalued resource in landscapes. Soil quality and character significantly affect the growth and health of plants and should be a major consideration in landscape installation and design at the start. Since a substantial amount of root growth occurs in the top 300mm of soil, this soil can significantly enhance the establishment and growing conditions for new plants. Drainage and water retention are improved, oxygen storage is increased, and the living organisms in the soil are healthier. Effective sustainable design not only incorporates recycled materials (paving materials, mulches, building materials, etc.), but also addresses how communities can recycle for the good of their landscapes. Composting can be integrated into a residential garden.

By implementing the principles outlined, residential landscapes can be made more sustainable. Applying even the most basic principles such as proper plant selection and placement can benefit the aesthetics, environment, and budget of the typical home landscape. Properly selected plants are healthy plants that have fewer insect and disease problems and, therefore, require less maintenance. Properly sized trees and shrubs need little pruning, and drought-tolerant perennials need minimal irrigation.

We will be seeking to apply these principles and approach to the landscape design throughout development to ensure it is as sustainable as possible.



Sustainable Landscape Principles

SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Bargate Homes' approach to development is inherently sustainable, backed by a non-for profit parent company they aim to deliver quality development which meets the needs and aspirations of home owners. This approach is reflected in Bargate Homes core values;

- The responsibility of being local;
- Location means reputation;
- We give our buyers space;
- Delight is in the detail;
- You get more; and
- A purpose beyond profit.

These core values are key to delivering high quality, local development which supports community. Bargate Homes commits to delivering a sustainable development which includes high quality homes and landscape providing a sense of community for residents.

BUILDING A STRONG AND COMPETITIVE ECONOMY

The proposed development will contribute to positive economic growth for the borough through construction and occupation, providing sustainable new homes, supporting the aims of the NPPF. The economic benefits of construction are well known with considerable direct and indirect positive impacts resulting from new housing construction.

Bargate Homes, where possible aims to make use of local suppliers and tradesmen to support the local economy. The construction of new homes therefore provides opportunities for local employment as well as increased revenue locally for materials, services and goods. In addition as part of the development provision for a financial contribution to the Council to support local infrastructure projects will be made.

Further positive economic impacts of the proposed development resulting from the occupation of new homes and related increase in local population are as follows:

- The construction of 95 new homes will increase the population resulting in local benefits through the demand for goods and services; and
- The increase in local population will also help support local facilities, groups and stores helping promote the vitality of Pagham.

In addition the development of new homes will provide an increase in Council Tax revenue helping support local Council services.

REQUIRING GOOD DESIGN

The design of the development aims to respond to the specific site constraints and include sustainable and innovative elements, to create a well-designed development, including:

- Retention, protection and enhancement of existing landscape features including site hedgerows and trees;
- Creation of landscape and biodiversity corridors along key landscape assets, providing opportunities for native planting, rewinding and ecological enhancement;
- Creation of public open space with ecological and active landscapes including pathways, and recreational spaces; and
- Creation of a network of footpaths and links through the site connecting to the existing network creating links into Pagham and key local amenities.

PROMOTING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

Creating a high quality development that promotes health and wellbeing for residents and local people is a key aim of the scheme. In this context the site layout plan has been developed incorporating a number of features to enhance the health and wellbeing of the residents, including:

- Pedestrian links onto Pagham Road enhancing pedestrian access, encouraging walking;
- Provision of private external space for all properties.

In addition the design of new homes will consider measures to improve internal living environments to promote health and wellbeing including:

- Prioritisation of natural ventilation, contributing to good internal air quality;
- Homes which are adaptable for the future; and
- Utilisation of materials and services that have low emission rates and pollutants.



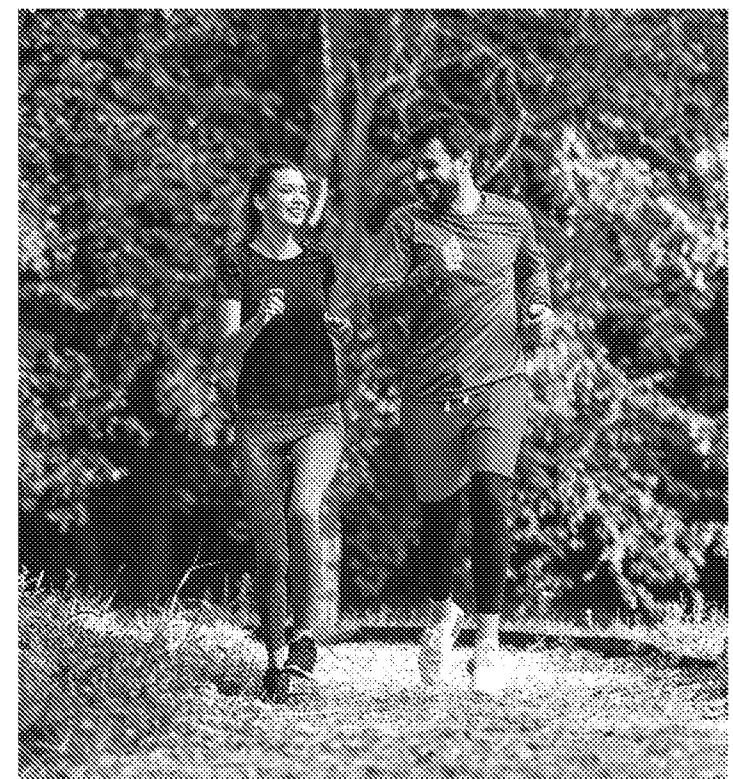
MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

One of the main challenges facing new development is the need to mitigate and adapt to a changing climate. Adapting to this changing climate will impact on the design, construction, location, cost and operation of all new buildings in the next few decades. One of the NPPF's core planning principles is to encourage development to consider climate change adaptation and mitigation during the planning process.

Bargate Homes is committed to delivering homes which go beyond the requirements of the Building Regulations and mitigate the effects of climate change. Homes will be designed in accordance with the energy hierarchy to utilise enhanced fabric and energy efficiency measures before making use of low carbon renewable energy. Homes will target a water consumption rate of 110 litres per person per day (l/p/d), in line with the Building Regulations higher water efficiency standard.

In addition, the development will aim to use a range of sustainable materials and design features and will make use of sustainable timber from FSC (or equivalent) sources and materials specified using the BRE Green Guide to construction. The final design and specification of new buildings will be determined during the detailed design of the development.

The proposed development at land west of Pagham Road is in a sustainable location and will provide economic, social and environmental and benefits, as well as providing homes which mitigate and adapt to climate change



CONCLUSION

Our proposal is to create a new development that integrates within the surrounding environment. Ultimately the proposed will realise a development that meets future housing needs, including affordable housing and family homes to provide a balanced, sustainable community.

In particular we have addressed the following design objectives:

- A design proposal of the highest quality which makes efficient use of the land and which provides a variety of housing types and tenure.
- A structured, distinctive and attractive urban environment which respects local urban form and vernacular and:
- A scale of development that respects the height of the existing development within the surrounding area which is of an appropriate density.



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