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Pagham

Landscape DAS Chapter
February 2025
rev RL02

1.0

Landscape Approach

The proposed landscape design seeks to realise a landscape that is appropriate, resilient and provides a unique, interesting and varied environment for future residents.

The approach to the scheme uses the existing landscape assets as a framework within which to nestle the development proposals. It provides a range of recreational opportunities throughout the open space areas alongside new planting, interventions and management that will enhance local biodiversity.

The following key design objectives underpin the scheme and are illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan on the adjacent page:

1 Retention of the existing trees, tree groups, hedgerows and scrub;

2 New planting that reinforces the retained boundary vegetation to enhance these features as wildlife corridors and to help assimilate the new housing within the local context;

3 Ensure Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is achieved through the establishment of a variety of habitats, including woodland, tree groups, scrub, hedgerow and species-rich grassland;

4 Create a landscape scheme that reflects the prevailing coastal landscape character and is resilient to climate change;

5 Use new planting to create character, spatial definition and visual amenity;

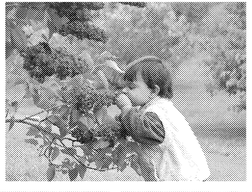
6 Provide open spaces that create opportunities for local residents and wildlife alike;

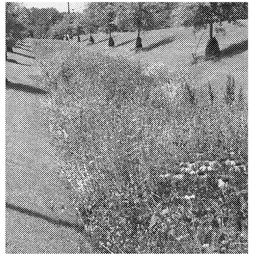
7 Provide a range of play and recreational opportunities;

8 Provide new recreational footpath routes;

9 Incorporate sustainable drainage measures within the proposals.

The following pages describe how the scheme achieves these objectives through a series of Key Landscape Space studies and narrative describing the approach to Play and Recreation, indicative soft landscape palettes and Landscape Sustainability.





1.1

Landscape Masterplan

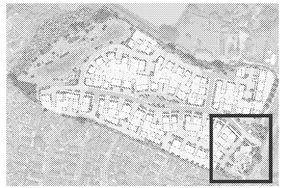
1.3

Key Landscape Space 1: Entrance POS

The public open space at the entrance to the development will create a green setting for the new housing.

To the north of the access road, the retained hedgerows will be supplemented with new native planting and a copse of trees within species-rich meadow will help to soften the built form.

To the south of the access road, an area of usable open space will be framed by the retained tree and hedgerows alongside new specimen and grouped tree planting. Close mown amenity grassland will provide informal amenity space and a natural children's play area will provide a range of play experiences and opportunities to imagine and explore.



Entrance POS Location Plan

Design Principles

- Retain the majority of the existing hedgerow and trees, with removals minimised to facilitate access.
- Reinforce the retained hedgerows with new mixed native planting.
- Establish a copse of mixed species tree planting within species-rich meadow to the north of the access road.
- Establish a hierarchy of tree planting to the south of the access road that creates focal points, tree groupings, spatial definition, enclosure, seasonal colour and habitat for wildlife.
- Create enclosure using new hedgerow and timber post and rail fencing.
- Use mixed ornamental planting to define space and to create texture, colour and experience. Species selection should also offer opportunities for wildlife, especially pollinators.
- Create a multi-use amenity space for residents to relax and play.
- Create a fun and stimulating play space that nestles within the landscape.
- Establish long, species-rich margins to the amenity space to reduce maintenance requirements and enhance biodiversity.

Entrance POS Study Plan

1. Retained hedgerow and trees
2. Mixed native planting
3. Proposed tree copse
4. Large specimen tree planting
5. Mixed planting of small and medium sized trees
6. Hedgerow planting
7. Proposed species rich meadow
8. Close-mown amenity sward
9. Mixed ornamental planting
10. Natural play space
11. Seating
12. Timber fencing to enclose POS
13. Roadside swale with planting

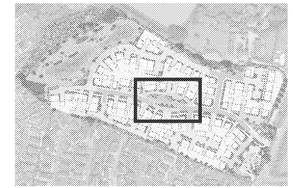
Key Landscape Space 2: Pocket Park

Located within the centre of the development, the Pocket Park provides relief from the built for.

Overlooked by the adjacent housing, the Pocket Park will comprise several groups of new tree planting to the north of the footway that will provide shade, cooling and opportunities for wildlife and will enable wayfinding as one passes through the new streets.

A new species-rich long grassland sward will be established within the space that will contribute towards enhancements in biodiversity.

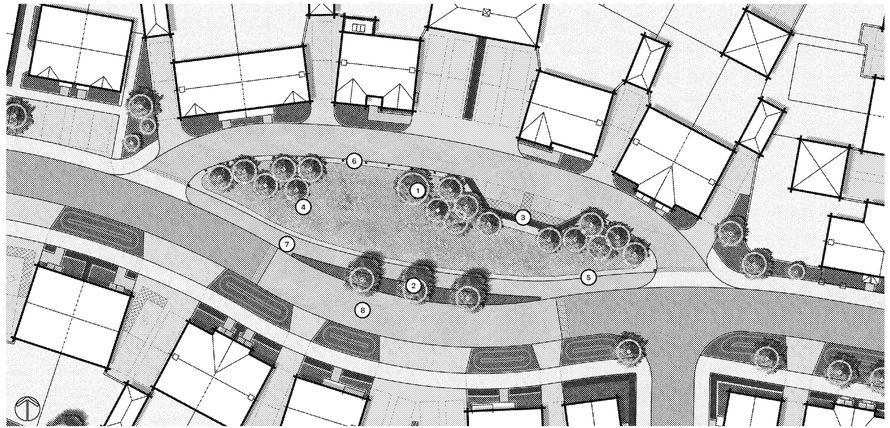
1. Grouped mixed species tree planting
2. Focal tree planting
3. Hedgerow planting to soften parking bays
4. Species-rich long grassland sward
5. Close-mown grassland sward
6. Timber bollards to edge of Pocket Park
7. Footpath link
8. Block paving



Pocket Park Location Plan

Design Principles

- Establish new tree groups of mixed species to the north of the footpath that will create a legible landscape structure and realise the many advantages of tree planting within the urban realm, such as cooling, shelter, visual amenity and benefits to wildlife.
- Propose new focal tree planting to the south of the footpath.
- Use hedgerow planting to soften the parking bays.
- Establish species-rich long grasaland sward to reduce maintenance requirements and enhance biodiversity.
- Provide seating to enable residents to meet and reat .
- Hard surface treatments will reinforce the character of the space through the use of block paving.



Pocket Park Study Plan

Key Landscape Space 3: Western POS

A large area of open space will be created to the west of the new housing that will from a natural transition between the housing and the existing tree group to the west.

A landing space will be created within the south-eastern corner where residents can relax and take in the natural surroundings. A play space for toddlers will be associated with this, where timber equipment and natural features will stimulate imaginative play.

Two dry lined SuDS basins will be created within the centre of the open space which will be sown with species-rich meadow mixes.

Blocks of native scrub and wet woodland will enhance the habitat diversity of the space and new native tree planting will create spatial definition and enhance ecological connectivity along the ditch corridor.

A surfaced footpath with exercise trim trail will provide recreational access through the space.

Design Principles

- Retain the existing vegetation and reinforce it with new native woodland, scrub, hedgerow and tree planting.
- Enhance the existing landscape condition to create new habitats thereby enhancing biodiversity.
- Use new tree planting to create focal points and spatial definition.
- Establish species-rich meadows throughout the open space to contribute towards BNG.
- Create a focal seating space with associated toddler's play space that is safe and inviting.
- Create a surfaced footpath route through the space to enable passive recreation.
- Provide a trim trail exercise route.
- Provide seating to enable residents to sit and enjoy the semi-natural environment.

1. Retained hedgerow and trees
2. Wet woodland planting
3. Native scrub
4. Native hedgerow planting
5. Large specimen tree planting
6. Medium and small sized tree planting
7. Species rich meadow
8. Damp tolerant species rich meadow
9. Mixed ornamental planting
10. Toddler's play space
11. Timber knee rail fence to play area
12. Trim trail equipment
13. Seating
14. Picnic benches
15. Self-binding gravel footpath
16. Timber post and rail fence

Western POS Study Plan

Western POS Location Plan

Key Landscape Space 4: Boundaries

The landscape treatment to the site boundaries will play a significant role in the integration of the new houses within the landscape context and offers opportunities to enhance the ecological connectivity around the periphery of the site.

The existing trees and hedgerows will be retained, with removals restricted to those required for site access. New sections of mixed native hedgerow will be planted to fill the gaps within the existing vegetation and, as space permits, trees and blocks of mixed native planting will reinforce the existing vegetation.

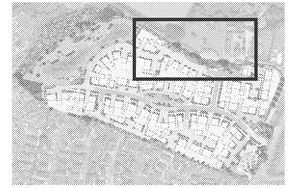
The over-arching aim will be to ensure a robust planted edge is created that will create new habitats and wildlife corridors, enhance BNG and help assimilate the new housing within the local context.

Design Principles

- Retain the majority of the existing hedgerow and trees, with removals minimised to facilitate access.
- Create a layout that is sensitively designed to enable the retention of existing trees without encroachment of the built form into RPAs.
- Fill gaps within existing hedgerows with new mixed native hedgerow planting.
- Establish new native tree, scrub and woodland planting where the development edge steps away from the boundaries.
- Create ecotones by establishing species rich meadow margins to the existing and new planting.
- Planting will be focussed on habitat creation and BNG.

1. Retained trees
2. Retained tree group
3. Retained hedgerow
4. Medium sized native tree planting
5. Small sized native tree planting
6. Mixed native hedgerow planting
7. Mixed native scrub planting
8. Proposed species rich meadow

Precedent Image - Mixed Native Boundary Planting



Northern Boundary Study Location Plan

Northern Boundary Study Plan

1.4

Play & Recreation

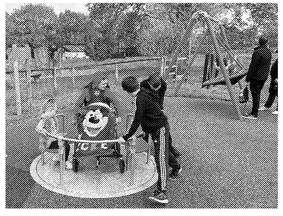
Creating open spaces that are varied and stimulating with opportunities for passive recreation and play is a key underpinning principle for the landscape proposals.

As shown on the Play and Recreation Strategy Plan opposite, the Entrance POS will include an equipped children's play space (based on a LEAP) that will feature timber equipment, earth mounding and planting to create a natural environment for young children to explore and play. The play space will create opportunities for children to climb, slide, swing, rotate, balance and explore the landscape through imaginative play. The proposals offer challenging play alongside opportunities for less able children to explore and be stimulated through the wheelchair friendly roundabout, wide embankment slide, log cabin, nest swing, and the variations in scent and texture provided through the planting beds.

The entrance play space will be set within a grassed amenity space where children and adults can run around or relax.

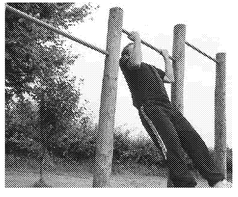
Within the Western POS, very small children can explore The Magic Pond where they can slide down into the pond and escape from the sea monster on the back of one of their friends, the butterfly or the dragonfly.

As part of the walking route around the SuDS basin within the Western POS, a fitness trail will comprise various trim trail stations that offer challenging opportunities for people of all ages to exercise and practice their balance and coordination.



Play and Recreation Strategy Plan

Children's Play Space | Toddler Play Space | Trim Trail | Amenity Lawn Space



1.5

Soft Landscape Approach

The soft landscape approach responds to the existing coastal settlement edge character and reflects the existing species profile of the area whilst seeking to increase diversity to provide resilience to climate change, pests and diseases.

The approach to new planting will define a sense of place, enhance wildlife corridors to the site boundaries, soften the built form, provide seasonal interest and contribute towards BNG. Planting species will complement the underlying key characteristics of the local landscape and include a mixture of native and complementary non-native species to provide a variety of colour, texture and seasonal interest.

The Soft Landscape Strategy Plan opposite identifies the disposition of the principle planting typologies and how they will contribute towards the objectives of the scheme.

Tree Planting

The plan identifies a series of tree planting typologies that are designed to respond to and reinforce the varying character and soil conditions across the development.

- Large growing species will form new landmarks within open space areas;
- Focal points will be created using flowering trees or those with distinctive leaf colour;
- Damp tolerant species will predominate within the Western POS to associate with the SuDS basins and where ground conditions are more prone to flooding;
- Medium and small sized native species will be used to reinforce the green corridors to the site boundaries;
- Medium and small sized trees with lighter, more open canopy form will be planted in groups or copses;
- Medium sized species suited to urban planting will enliven the street-scene, break the roof line of the new housing and provide shade and cooling;
- Smaller scale trees throughout the residential areas and within gardens will provide amenity and softening of the built form.

Woodland Planting

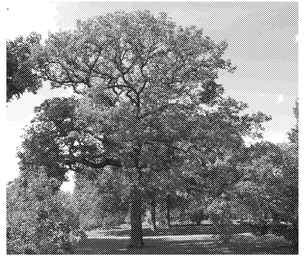
Several new blocks of mixed native woodland will be planted within the Western POS where there is sufficient space to allow the planting to mature and to associate with the existing woodland. Proposed species will respond to the wetter ground conditions and will take a cue from the adjacent woodland.

The new woodland will further diversify the habitat profile on site and create opportunities for ecotones to be created and managed, thereby contributing towards BNG.

Mixed Native Scrub and Hedgerow Planting

New native scrub and hedgerow planting will be used to reinforce the retained boundary vegetation and enhance habitat diversity on site. Gaps within the existing vegetation will be closed by installing new planting with the aim of improving the wildlife connectivity around the edge of the development.

Soft Landscape Strategy Plan



Large Native Tree | Medium/Small Native Tree | Flowering/Garden Tree | Native Hedgerow
Focal Tree | Copse Planting | Native Wet Woodland | Existing Trees & Hedgerows
Damp/SuDS Tree | Street Tree | Native Scrub

1.6

Indicative Soft Landscape Palettes

The plants listed within the following indicative palettes illustrate the intent of the planting design within the development.

Trees, shrubs and perennials (herbaceous perennials, grasses, bulbs and ferns) have all been selected with current and future environmental and ecological constraints being taken into consideration.
Size, form, colour and other factors have all been considered to provide interest throughout the seasons.

Tree Planting

1 Acer Campestre 'Elsrijk'
2 Betula nigra
3 Cercis 'Forest pansy'
4 Hoheria sexstylosa
5 Liquidambar styraciflua 'Worplesdon'
6 Magnolia 'Elizabeth'
7 Magnolia stellata
8 Metasequoia glyptostroboides
9 Prunus avium
10 Prunus × yedoensis
11 Quercus robur
12 Ulmus 'New Horizon'

Wet Woodland

1 Alnus glutinosa
2 Corylus avellana
3 Crataegus monogyna
4 Salix caprea
5 Salix fragilis

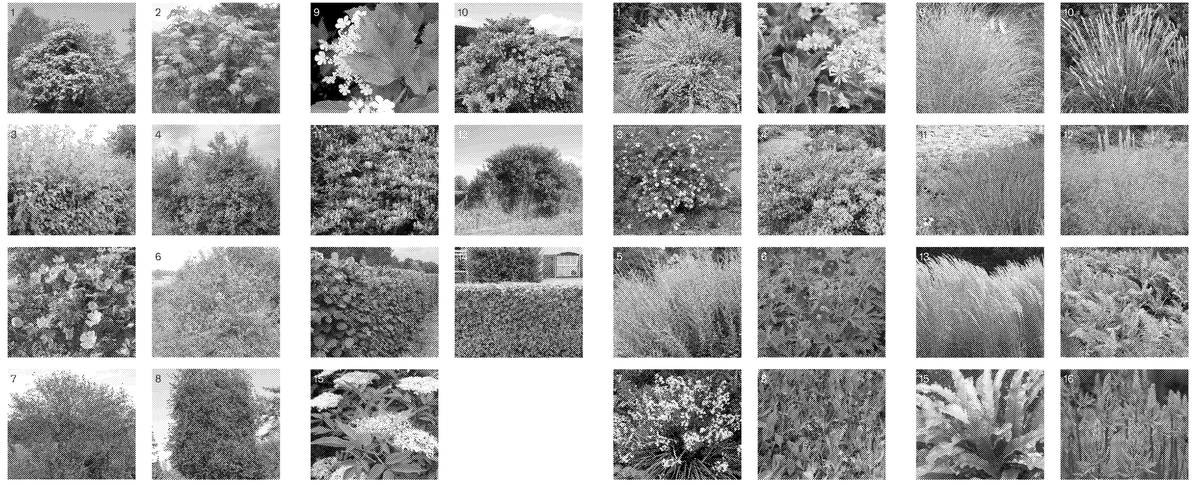
- Large Native Tree
- Focal Tree
- Damp/SuDS Tree
- Medium/Small Native Tree
- Copse Planting
- Street Tree
- Flowering/Garden Tree
- Native Wet Woodland

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
9 Viburnham opulus
10 Ulex europaeus
11 Lonicera periclymenum
12 Salix cinerea
13 Corylus avellana
14 Acer campestre
15 Sambucus nigra

Ornamental Planting

1 Cytisus × praecox 'Allgold'
2 Brachyglottis 'Sunshine'
3 Potentilla fruticosa
4 Genista lydia
5 Salvia yangii
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 × acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'
14 Polystichum setiferum
15 Asplenium scolopendrium
16 Camassia leichtlinii



1.7

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 followed.

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 a possible.

Sustainable Landscape Principles

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