

CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT 13

View north from high point along PRoW Footpath ref 'ref 'West Sussex ALB 3_1AI'.

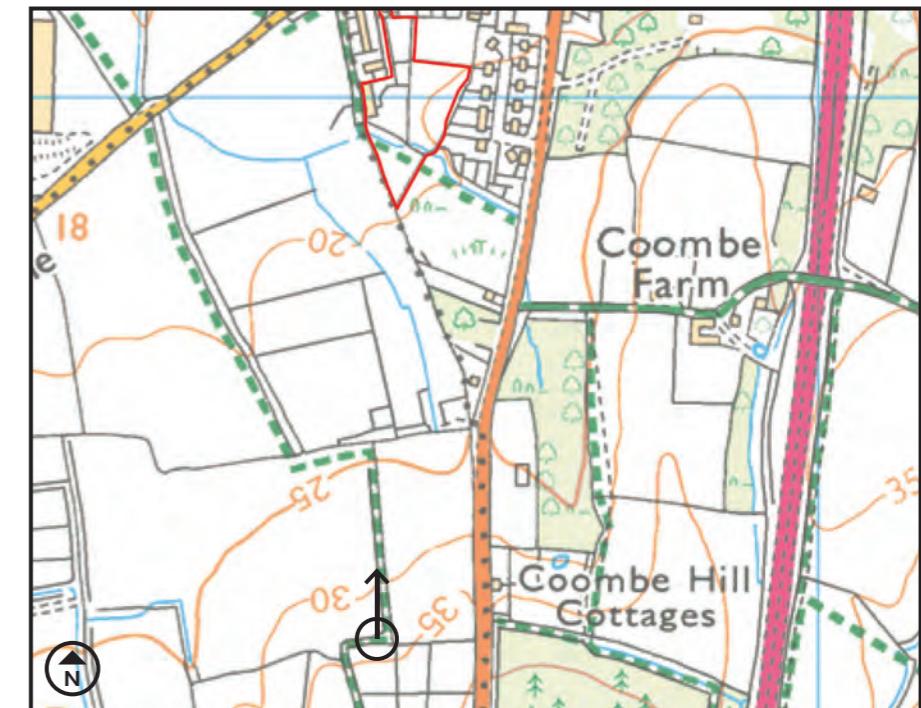
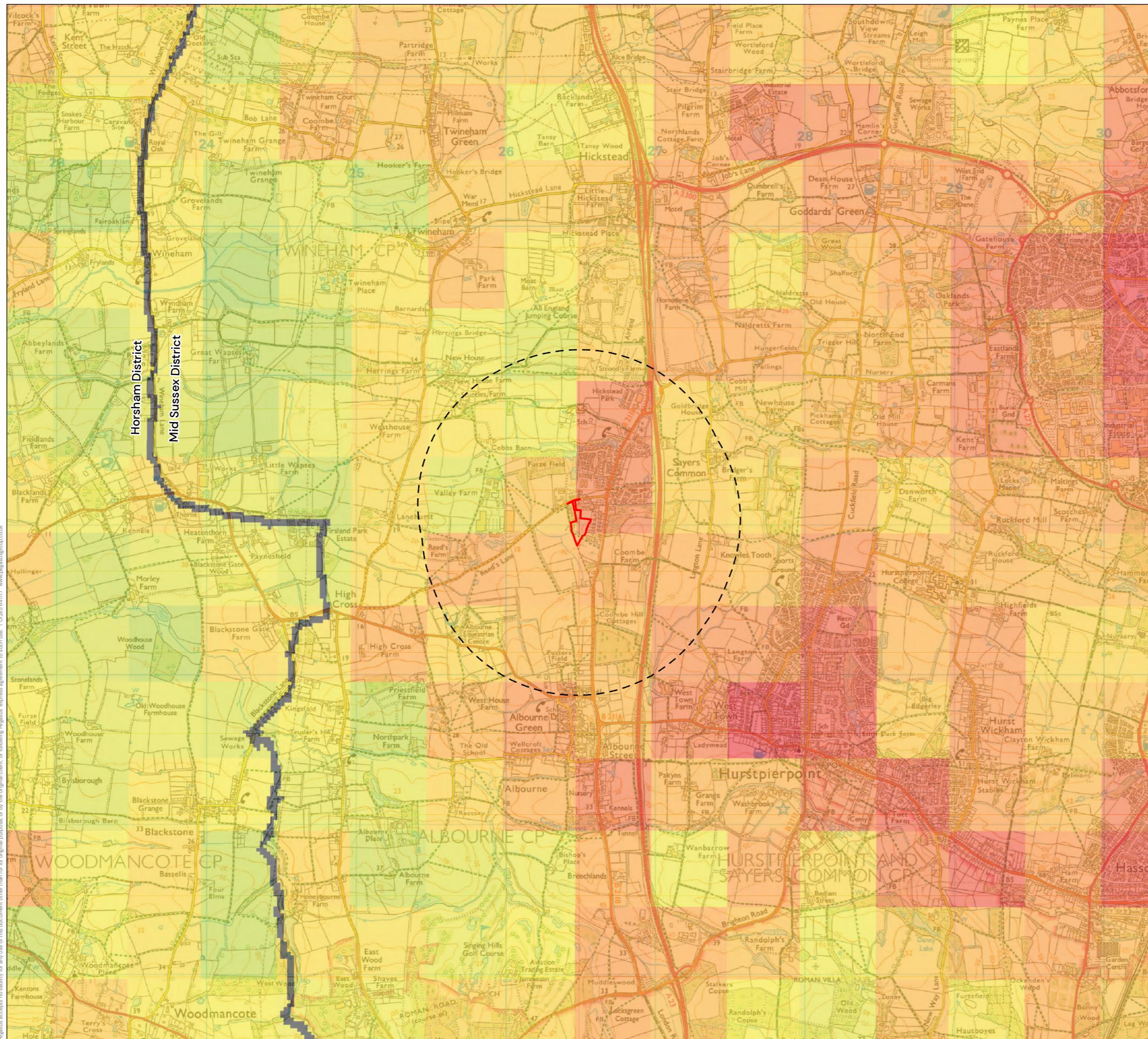


FIGURE 8: VIEWPOINTS 1 TO 13 (CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINTS)





KEY



Site Boundary

1km Buffer

Most tranquil

Least tranquil

BILL RATE DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 9: TRANQUILITY PLAN

LAND TO THE REAR OF CHESAPEAKE, REEDS LANE,
SAYERS COMMON
ANTLER HOMES

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
02/04/2025	1:25,000@A3	EN/NC	JSM
SHEET	REV	N ①	0 0.5 KM

DRAWING NUMBER
R25_Q321_EN_Q5



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY



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1. Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

1.1. The Analysis is based on this methodology which has been undertaken with regards to best practice as outlined within the following publications:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition, 2013) – Landscape Institute / Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment;
- Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition (GLVIA3) – Technical Guidance Note LITGN-2024-01 (2024);
- Visual Representation of Development Proposals (2019) – Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19;
- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (2014) – Natural England;
- An Approach to Landscape Sensitivity Assessment – To Inform Spatial Planning and Land Management (2019) – Natural England.
- Reviewing Landscape Visual Impact Assessments (LVIA and Landscape and Visual appraisals (LVAs) Technical Guidance Note 1/20 Landscape Institute.
- Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations, Technical Guidance Note 02/21 – Landscape Institute (2021).

1.2. GLVIA3 states within paragraph 1.1 that “Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a tool used to identify and assess the significance of and the effects of change resulting from development on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people’s views and visual amenity.”¹

1.3. GLVIA3 also states within paragraph 1.17 that when identifying landscape and visual effects there is a “need for an approach that is in proportion to the scale of the project that is being assessed and the nature of the likely effects. Judgement needs to be exercised at all stages in terms of the scale of investigation that is appropriate and proportional.”²

1.4. GLVIA3 recognises within paragraph 2.23 that “professional judgement is a very important part of LVIA. While there is some scope for quantitative measurement of some relatively objective matters much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgements”³ undertaken by a landscape consultant or a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (CMLI).

1.5. GLVIA3 notes in paragraph 1.3 that “LVIA may be carried out either formally, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), or informally, as a contribution to the ‘appraisal’ of development proposals and planning applications”⁴ Although the proposed development is not subject to an EIA requiring an assessment of the likely significance of effects, this

¹ Para 1.1, Page 4, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

² Para 1.17, Page 9, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

³ Para 2.23, Page 21, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

⁴ Para 1.3, Page 4, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

assessment is also titled as an LVIA rather than an 'appraisal' in the interests of common understanding with other planning consultants.

1.6. The effects on cultural heritage and ecology are not considered within this LVIA.

Study Area

1.7. The study area for this LVIA covers a 3km radius from the site. However, the main focus of the assessment was taken as a radius of 1km from the site as it is considered that even with clear visibility the proposals would not be perceptible in the landscape beyond this distance.

Effects Assessed

1.8. Landscape and visual effects are assessed through professional judgements on the sensitivity of landscape elements, character and visual receptors combined with the predicted magnitude of change arising from the proposals. The landscape and visual effects have been assessed in the following sections:

- Effects on landscape elements;
- Effects on landscape character; and
- Effects on visual amenity.

1.9. Sensitivity is defined in GLVIA3 as "a term applied to specific receptors, combining judgments of susceptibility of the receptor to a specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor."⁵ Various factors in relation to the value and susceptibility of landscape elements, character, visual receptors or representative viewpoints are considered below and cross referenced to determine the overall sensitivity as shown in Table 1:

Table 1, Overall sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors

		VALUE		
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
SUSCEPTIBILITY	HIGH	High	High	Medium
	MEDIUM	High	Medium	Medium
	LOW	Medium	Medium	Low

1.10. Magnitude of change is defined in GLVIA3 as "a term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration."⁶ Various factors contribute to

⁵ Glossary, Page 158, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

⁶ Glossary, Page 158, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

the magnitude of change on landscape elements, character, visual receptors and representative viewpoints.

1.11. The sensitivity of the landscape and visual receptor and the magnitude of change arising from the proposals are cross referenced in Table 11 to determine the overall degree of landscape and visual effects.

2. Effects on Landscape Elements

2.1. The effects on landscape elements includes the direct physical change to the fabric of the land, such as the removal of woodland, hedgerows or grassland to allow for the proposals.

Sensitivity of Landscape Elements

2.2. Sensitivity is determined by a combination of the value that is attached to a landscape element and the susceptibility of the landscape element to changes that would arise as a result of the proposals – see pages 88–90 of GLVIA3. Both value and susceptibility are assessed on a scale of high, medium or low.

2.3. The criteria for assessing the value of landscape elements and landscape character is shown in Table 2:

Table 2, Criteria for assessing the value of landscape elements and landscape character

HIGH	<p>Designated landscape including but not limited to World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty considered to be an important component of the country's character or non-designated landscape of a similar character and quality.</p> <p>Landscape condition is good and components are generally maintained to a high standard.</p> <p>In terms of seclusion, enclosure by land use, traffic and movement, light pollution and absence of major built infrastructure, the landscape has an elevated level of tranquility.</p> <p>Rare or distinctive landscape elements and features are key components that contribute to the landscape character of the area.</p>
MEDIUM	<p>Undesignated landscape including urban fringe and rural countryside considered to be a distinctive component of the national or local landscape character.</p> <p>Landscape condition is fair and components are generally well maintained.</p> <p>In terms of seclusion, enclosure by land use, traffic and movement, light pollution and some major built infrastructure, the landscape has a moderate level of tranquility.</p> <p>Rare or distinctive landscape elements and features are notable components that contribute to the character of the area.</p>
LOW	<p>Undesignated landscape including urban fringe and rural countryside considered to be of unremarkable character.</p> <p>Landscape condition may be poor and components poorly maintained or damaged.</p> <p>In terms of seclusion, enclosure by land use, traffic and movement, light pollution and significant major built infrastructure, the landscape has limited levels of tranquility.</p> <p>Rare or distinctive elements and features are not notable components that contribute to the landscape character of the area.</p>

2.4. The criteria for assessing the susceptibility of landscape elements and landscape character is shown in Table 3:

Table 3, Criteria for assessing landscape susceptibility

HIGH	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a low capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with no or little existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed.</p> <p>Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are not easily replaced or substituted (e.g. ancient woodland, mature trees, historic parkland, etc).</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features, major infrastructure or industry is not present or where present has a limited influence on landscape character.</p>
MEDIUM	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a medium capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with some existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed.</p> <p>Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are easily replaced or substituted.</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features, major infrastructure or industry is present and has a noticeable influence on landscape character.</p>
LOW	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a high capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with extensive existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed.</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features or major infrastructure is present and has a dominating influence on the landscape.</p>

2.5. Various factors in relation to the value and susceptibility of landscape elements are assessed and cross referenced to determine the overall sensitivity as shown in Table 1.

2.6. Sensitivity is defined in GLVIA3 as “a term applied to specific receptors, combining judgments of susceptibility of the receptor to a specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.”⁷ The definitions for high, medium, low landscape sensitivity are shown in Table 4:

⁷ Glossary, Page 158, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

Table 4, Criteria for assessing landscape sensitivity

HIGH	Landscape element or character area defined as being of high value combined with a high or medium susceptibility to change. Landscape element or character area defined as being of medium value combined with a high susceptibility to change.
MEDIUM	Landscape element or character area defined as being of high value combined with a low susceptibility to change. Landscape element or character area defined as being of medium value combined with a medium or low susceptibility to change. Landscape element or character area defined as being of low value combined with a high or medium susceptibility to change.
LOW	Landscape element or character area defined as being of low value combined with a low susceptibility to change.

Magnitude of Change on Landscape Elements

2.7. Professional judgement has been used to determine the magnitude of change on individual landscape elements within the site as shown in Table 5:

Table 5, Criteria for assessing magnitude of change for landscape elements

HIGH	Substantial loss/gain of a landscape element.
MEDIUM	Partial loss/gain or alteration to part of a landscape element.
LOW	Minor loss/gain or alteration to part of a landscape element.
NEGLIGIBLE	No loss/gain or very limited alteration to part of a landscape element.

3. Effects on Landscape Character

3.1. Landscape character is defined as the “distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.”⁸

3.2. The assessment of effects on landscape character considers how the introduction of new landscape elements physically alters the landform, landcover, landscape pattern and perceptual attributes of the site or how visibility of the proposals changes the way in which the landscape character is perceived.

⁸ Glossary, Page 157, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

Sensitivity of Landscape Character

- 3.3. Sensitivity is determined by a combination of the value that is attached to a landscape and the susceptibility of the landscape to changes that would arise as a result of the proposals – see pages 88–90 of GLVIA3. Both value and susceptibility are assessed on a scale of high, medium or low.
- 3.4. The criteria for assessing the value of landscape character is shown in Table 2.
- 3.5. The criteria for assessing the susceptibility of landscape character is shown in Table 3.
- 3.6. The overall sensitivity is determined through cross referencing the value and susceptibility of landscape character as shown in Table 1.

Magnitude of Change on Landscape Character

- 3.7. Professional judgement has been used to determine the magnitude of change on landscape character as shown in Table 6:

Table 6, Criteria for assessing magnitude of change on landscape character

HIGH	Introduction of major new elements into the landscape or some major change to the scale, landform, landcover or pattern of the landscape.
MEDIUM	Introduction of some notable new elements into the landscape or some notable change to the scale, landform, landcover or pattern of the landscape.
LOW	Introduction of minor new elements into the landscape or some minor change to the scale, landform, landcover or pattern of the landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	No notable or appreciable introduction of new elements into the landscape or change to the scale, landform, landcover or pattern of the landscape.

4. Effects on Visual Amenity

- 4.1. Visual amenity is defined within GLVIA3 as the “overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.”⁹
- 4.2. The effects on visual amenity considers the changes in views arising from the proposals in relation to visual receptors including settlements, residential properties, transport routes, recreational facilities and attractions; and representative viewpoints or specific locations within the study area as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

- 4.3. Sensitivity is determined by a combination of the value that is attached to a view and the susceptibility of the visual receptor to changes in that view that would arise as a result of the proposals – see pages 113–114 of GLVIA3. Both value and susceptibility are assessed on a scale of high, medium or low.

⁹ Page 158, Glossary, GLVIA3

4.4. The criteria for assessing the value of views are shown in Table 7:

Table 7, Criteria for assessing the value of views

HIGH	Views with high scenic value within designated landscapes including but not limited to World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc. Likely to include key viewpoints on OS maps or reference within guidebooks, provision of facilities, presence of interpretation boards, etc.
MEDIUM	Views with moderate scenic value within undesignated landscape including urban fringe and rural countryside.
LOW	Views with unremarkable scenic value within undesignated landscape with partly degraded visual quality and detractors.

4.5. The criteria for assessing the susceptibility of views are shown in Table 8:

Table 8, Criteria for assessing visual susceptibility

HIGH	Includes occupiers of residential properties and people engaged in recreational activities in the countryside using public rights of way (PROW).
MEDIUM	Includes people engaged in outdoor sporting activities and people travelling through the landscape on minor roads and trains.
LOW	Includes people at places of work e.g. industrial and commercial premises and people travelling through the landscape on major roads and motorways.

4.6. Sensitivity is defined in GLVIA3 as “a term applied to specific receptors, combining judgments of susceptibility of the receptor to a specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.”¹⁰ The definitions for high, medium, low visual sensitivity are shown in Table 9:

Table 9, Criteria for assessing visual sensitivity

HIGH	Visual receptor defined as being of high value combined with a high or medium susceptibility to change. Visual receptor defined as being of medium value combined with a high susceptibility to change.
MEDIUM	Visual receptor defined as being of high value combined with a low susceptibility to change. Visual receptor defined as being of medium value combined with a medium or low susceptibility to change. Visual receptor defined as being of low value combined with a high or medium susceptibility to change.
LOW	Visual receptor defined as being of low value combined with a low susceptibility to change.

¹⁰ Glossary, Page 158, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

Magnitude of Change on Visual Receptors

4.7. Professional judgement has been used to determine the magnitude of change on visual receptors as shown in Table 10:

Table 10, Criteria for assessing magnitude of change for visual receptors

HIGH	Major change in the view that has a substantial influence on the overall view.
MEDIUM	Some change in the view that is clearly visible and forms an important but not defining element in the view.
LOW	Some change in the view that is appreciable with few visual receptors affected.
NEGLIGIBLE	No notable change in the view.

5. Significance of Landscape And Visual Effects

5.1. The likely significance of effects is dependent on all of the factors considered in the sensitivity and the magnitude of change upon the relevant landscape and visual receptors. These factors are assimilated to assess whether or not the proposed development will have a likely significant or not significant effect. The variables considered in the evaluation of the sensitivity and the magnitude of change is reviewed holistically to inform the professional judgement of significance.

5.2. Within Table 11 below, the major effects highlighted in grey are considered to be significant in terms of the EIA Regulations. It should be noted that whilst an individual effect may be significant, it does not necessarily follow that the proposed development would be unacceptable in the planning balance. The cross referencing of the sensitivity and magnitude of change on the landscape and visual receptor determines the significance of effect as shown in Table 11:

Table 11, Significance of landscape and visual effects

		Sensitivity			
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Magnitude of Change	HIGH	Major	Moderate	Moderate	Negligible
	MEDIUM	Major	Minor	Minor	Negligible
	LOW	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
	NEGLIGIBLE	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

6. Typical Descriptors of Landscape Effects

6.1. The typical descriptors of the landscape effects are detailed within Table 12:

Table 12, Typical Descriptors of Landscape Effects

MAJOR BENEFICIAL	<p>Substantially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhance the character (including value) of the landscape; - enhance the restoration of characteristic features and elements lost as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development; - enable a sense of place to be enhanced.
MODERATE BENEFICIAL	<p>Moderately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhance the character (including value) of the landscape; - enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements partially lost or diminished as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development; - enable a sense of place to be restored.
MINOR BENEFICIAL	<p>Slightly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complement the character (including value) of the landscape; - maintain or enhance characteristic features or elements; - enable some sense of place to be restored.
NEGLIGIBLE	<p>The proposed changes would (on balance) maintain the character (including value) of the landscape and would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be in keeping with landscape character and blend in with characteristic features and elements; - Enable a sense of place to be maintained.
NO CHANGE	<p>The proposed changes would not be visible and there would be no change to landscape character.</p>
MINOR ADVERSE	<p>Slightly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not quite fit the character (including value) of the landscape; - be a variance with characteristic features and elements; - detract from sense of place.
MODERATE ADVERSE	<p>Moderately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conflict with the character (including value) of the landscape; - have an adverse effect on characteristic features or elements; - diminish a sense of place.
MAJOR ADVERSE	<p>Substantially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be at variance with the character (including value) of the landscape; - degrade or diminish the integrity of a range of characteristic features and elements or cause them to be lost; - change a sense of place.

7. Typical Descriptors Of Visual Effects

7.1. The typical descriptors of the visual effects are detailed within Table 13:

Table 13, Typical Descriptors of Visual Effects

MAJOR BENEFICIAL	Proposals would result in a major improvement in the view.
Moderate Beneficial	Proposals would result in a clear improvement in the view.
MINOR BENEFICIAL	Proposals would result in a slight improvement in the view.
NEGLIGIBLE	The proposed changes would be in keeping with, and would maintain, the existing view or where (on balance) the proposed changes would maintain the general appearance of the view (which may include adverse effects which are offset by beneficial effects for the same receptor) or due to distance from the receptor, the proposed change would be barely perceptible to the naked eye.
NO CHANGE	The proposed changes would not be visible and there would be no change to the view.
MINOR ADVERSE	Proposals would result in a slight deterioration in the view.
Moderate Adverse	Proposals would result in a clear deterioration in the view.
MAJOR ADVERSE	Proposals would result in a major deterioration in the view.

8. Nature of Effects

8.1. GLVIA3 includes an entry that states “*effects can be described as positive or negative (or in some cases neutral) in their consequences for views and visual amenity.*”¹¹ GLVIA3 does not, however, state how negative or positive effects should be assessed, and this therefore becomes a matter of professional judgement supported by site specific justification within the LVIA.

¹¹ Para 6.29, Page 113, GLVIA 3rd Edition



APPENDIX B: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY



Ecological Enhancements

- Bird boxes will be fitted to the northern side of retained trees. Integrated bird boxes will be installed to the north-face of dwellings as outlined in the Ecological Impact Assessment by Lizard Ecology.
- Bat boxes are to be installed on retained trees at a similar height and aspect as existing roosts
- Hedgehog tunnels (13x13cm) will be installed within close board fencing to the east of the site

Indicative Planting Schedule

Feature Tree Planting

Species	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)	Form	Root condition
<i>Acer campestre</i> 'Louisa Redshin'	16-18	400-450	EHS; clear stem min. 200cm	RB
<i>Acer freemanii</i> 'Autumn Blaze'	16-18	450-625	EHS; clear stem min. 200cm	RB
<i>Prunus 'Accolade'</i>	16-18	400-450	EHS; clear stem min. 200cm	RB

Open Space Planting

Species	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)	Form	Root condition
<i>Acer campestre</i>	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem min. 200cm	RB
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem min. 200cm	RB
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> 'Robin Hill'	14-16	425-600	EHS; clear stem min. 200cm	RB
<i>Betula nigra</i>	-	350-400	Multi-stem; 3 stems min.	RB
<i>Betula pendula</i>	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem min. 200cm	RB
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Lucas'	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem min. 200cm	RB
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	-	200-250	Multi-stem; 5 stems min.	45-65L
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Imperialis'	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem 175-200cm	RB
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	14-16	350-425	EHS; clear stem 175-200cm	RB
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem 175-200cm	RB
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem 175-200cm	45-85L
<i>Prunus padus</i>	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem 175-200cm	RB
<i>Sorbus aria</i> 'Magnifica'	14-16	400-450	EHS; clear stem 175-200cm	RB

Ornamental Shrub/Herbaceous Planting To Front Gardens

Species	Height	Form	Root Condition
<i>Berberis cordifolia</i>	-	3L	
<i>Ceanothus 'Blue Mound'</i>	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Ceanothus 'Autumn Repro</i>	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Corus sanguinea</i> 'Midwinter Fire'	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Corus stolonifera</i> 'Flaviramea'	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Hebe 'Great Orme'</i>	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Hebe x franciscana</i> 'Blue Gem'	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Hebe 'Marjorie'</i>	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Hypericum 'Hidcote'</i>	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	-	3L	
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	-	3L	
<i>Lonicera pinnata</i> 'Moss Green'	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Pachysandra 'Green carpet'</i>	-	3L	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto Lucas'	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Philadelphus 'Manteau d'Herminie'</i>	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> 'Golden ball'	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Pittosporum goff ball</i>	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> 'Pink Beauty'	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Sedum spectabile</i> 'Brilliant'	-	3L	
<i>Spiraea x cinerea</i> 'Amethyst'	-	3L	
<i>Salvia ictericina</i>	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Symphoricarpos x chenaultii</i> 'Hancock'	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Skimmia 'Kew Green'</i>	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	-	3L	

Ornamental Shrub Planting Within Open Space

Species	Height	Form	Root Condition
<i>Allium nigrum</i>	-	Grade 10/12	-
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	40-60cm	Branched	3L
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> 'repens'	40-60cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Choisya 'Aztec Pearl'</i>	-	7.5L	
<i>Coprosma</i>	60-80cm	Branched	RB
<i>Geranium phaeum</i> 'Album'	-	Full Pot	2L
<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i> 'Amethyst'	60-80cm	Branched	RB
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Apollo'	40-60cm	Branched	10L
<i>Pervovia 'Blue Sprire'</i>	30-40cm	Bushy	SL
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> 'Black Lace'	40-60cm	Branched	3L
<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i> 'Dawn'	60-80cm	Branched	3L

Bulb Planting

To be planted at 10/m²

Species	Specification
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	5/6
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	12/14
<i>Scilla forbesii</i> 'Violet Beauty'	4/5

Marginal Planting Mix

To be planted at 3/m²

Species	%	Specification	Root Condition
<i>For the front of planting areas</i>			
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	15	Full Pot	1L
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	5	Full Pot	1L
<i>For the middle of planting areas</i>			
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	15	Full Pot	0.5L
<i>Darmera peltata</i>	20	Full Pot	0.5L
<i>Iris laevigata</i>	10	Full Pot	2L
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	15	Full Pot	1L
<i>Typha minima</i>	20	Full Pot	1L

Native Shrub Planting Mix 2 (drainage features)

To be planted at 1/m²

Species	% in Mix	Height cm	Form	Age + Times Transpl.	Root Condition
<i>Cornus alba</i>	40	40-60	Branched, Min. 3 breaks	0/1	B
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	25	60-80	Branched, Min. 3 breaks	1+2	B
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	35	60-80	Branched, Min. 3 breaks	1+1	B
<i>Eubonymus europaeus</i>	5	60-80	Several shoots, 2 breaks, canes	-	B
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	10	60-80	Branched, Min. 3 breaks	1+2	B
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	5	60-80	Transplant	1+1	B
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	10	60-80	Branched, Min. 2 breaks	1+1	B
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	5	60-80	Branched, Min. 3 breaks	1+1	B

Ornamental Hedgerow Planting

To be planted at double staggered rows 0.5m apart at 0.3 metre centres (5/lin. m)

Species	Height (cm)	Form	Age + Times Transpl.	Root Condition
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	40-60	Branched, Min. 2 breaks	0/1	B
<i>Photinia 'Little Red Robin'</i>	60-80	Branched, Min. 3 breaks	1+1	B
<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	60-80	Branched, Min. 3 breaks	1+1	B

Native Shrub Planting Mix 1

To be planted at 1/m²

Species	% in Mix	Height cm	Form	Age + Times Transpl.	Root Condition
<i>Acer campest</i>					



APPENDIX C: VIEWPOINTS 1 TO 13 (SINGLE FRAME VIEWPOINTS)









