

Sustainability is a key principle driving this project. Several measures will be implemented to minimize environmental impact and enhance biodiversity across the site:

- **Reusing Materials:** All demolished material will be crushed and reused on-site for sub-bases, reducing waste and limiting the need for imported materials. Additionally, topsoil will be carefully stored and reused to preserve its valuable nutrients for future planting.
- **Protection of The Existing Trees:** The existing trees on-site will be protected with hoardings to prevent damage during construction. Any felled trees will be cut into log piles, creating habitats for insects and small mammals.
- **Native Planting and no Irrigation:** The planting scheme will focus on using predominantly native species, which provide greater support for local insect populations and, by extension, the wider ecosystem. These plants are better adapted to the local climate, eliminating the need for irrigation and reducing maintenance.
- **Green Roof:** A green roof will be incorporated into the design to support biodiversity by creating habitats for pollinators and birds, while also providing insulation benefits for the building.
- **Water:** The pond will be a focal point, attracting a variety of wildlife, including birds, amphibians, and mammals. Water plays a crucial role in sustaining biodiversity, and the pond will act as a central feature to encourage wildlife on-site.
- **Wildflower Meadows:** New wildflowers will be introduced into the existing long grass sward to create wildflower meadows. This will further support pollinators and enhance the overall biodiversity of the site.
- **Habitat Creation:** Bird and bat boxes will be installed around the site to provide nesting opportunities for local wildlife. Additionally, sand piles and coarse gravel will be used to create habitat zones for insects, reptiles, and small mammals.
- **Minimising Light Pollution:** External lighting will be kept to a minimum and used solely for navigational purposes. Reducing light pollution helps protect nocturnal wildlife, such as bats and moths, and preserves the natural rhythms of the ecosystem.
- **Soil Strategy:** Wherever possible, the existing soil on-site will be reused to maintain the natural soil ecosystem and reduce waste. Should additional soil be required, sustainably sourced topsoil will be imported and carefully blended with the existing soil to ensure consistency and suitability for the landscape design.
- **Green Corridors and Connectivity:** Hedgerows and trees will be strategically planted to create green corridors, allowing wildlife to move freely across the site and connect with neighboring habitats.
- **Permeable Surfaces:** Where possible, use permeable materials for pathways and parking areas. These surfaces allow rainwater to percolate into the ground, reducing stormwater runoff and helping to recharge groundwater.
- **Bio-swales and Rain Gardens:** Bio-swales and rain gardens will be integrated into the landscape design to manage stormwater runoff effectively. These features will help channel water across the site, providing natural filtration while creating moisture-rich areas that support diverse plant species and wildlife habitats.



LOG STACK



Log Stacks: Felled trees can be cut and stacked into wood piles, creating valuable habitats for insects and natural perches for birds. These wood piles will help enhance the site's biodiversity.

A

Schwegler 2H



The Schwegler 2H This traditional design is supplied with galvanised hanger and aluminium nail, and the front panel can be easily removed for cleaning.

B

Schwegler 1B (32mm hole)



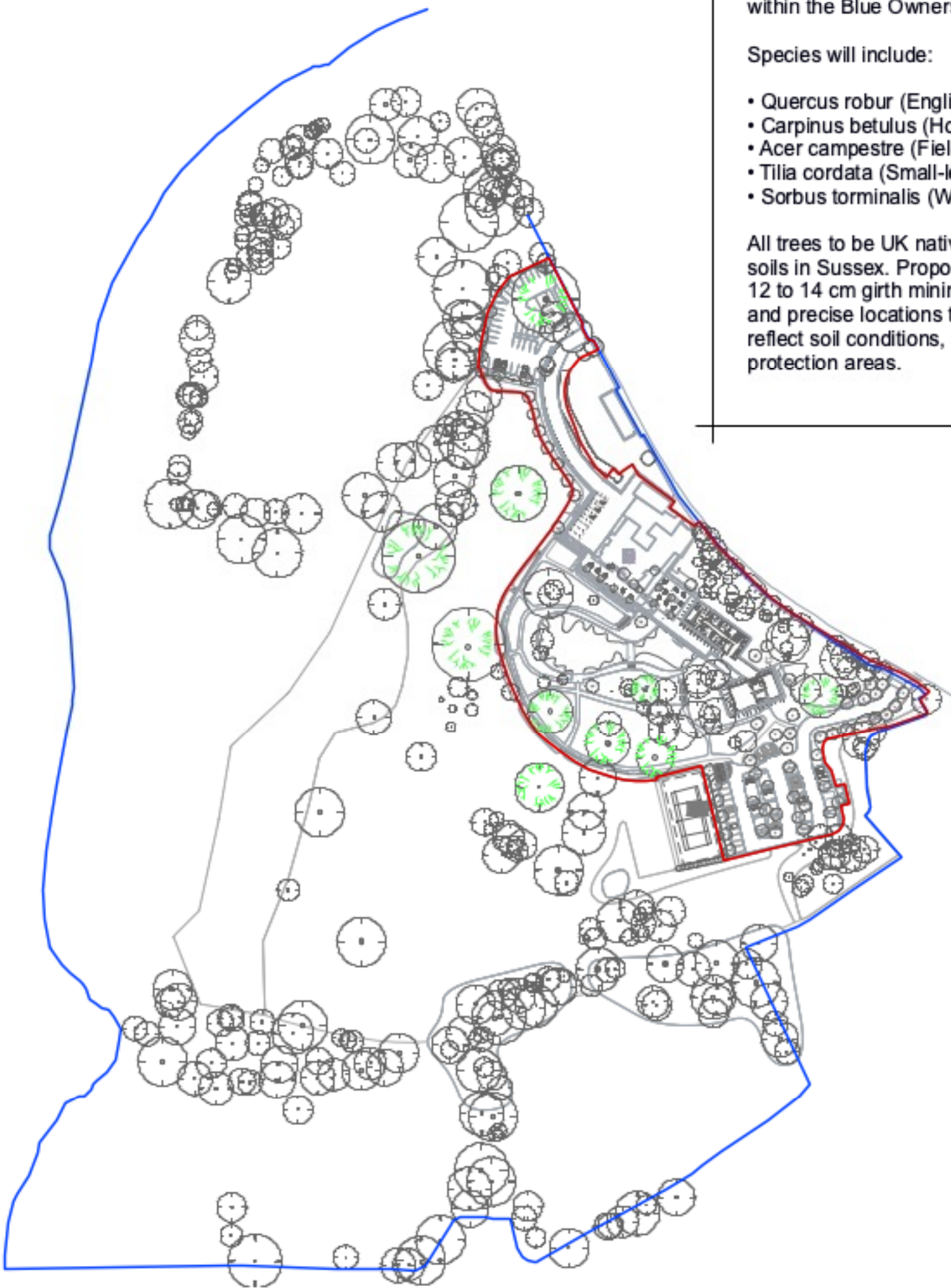
Schwegler 1B (32mm hole) is warm and weatherproof for winter yet cool and comfortable for young chicks.

C

Schwegler 2F



The 2F is the standard and most popular Schwegler bat box. It is ideal as a starter box to see if there are bats in your area or to provide much needed secure roosting space. It has been designed as a summer roosting space for bats and has a simple entrance hole at the front.



Client Property Ownership Plan

BNG Additional Tree Planting
In order to achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain, additional native tree planting will be provided within the Blue Ownership Line.

Species will include:

- Quercus robur (English Oak)
- Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)
- Acer campestre (Field Maple)
- Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Lime)
- Sorbus torminalis (Wild Service Tree)

All trees to be UK native stock, suitable for clay soils in Sussex. Proposed as heavy standards, 12 to 14 cm girth minimum. Final numbers, sizes and precise locations to be agreed on site to reflect soil conditions, services and root protection areas.



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- general notes:
1. Only figured dimensions are to be worked from.
 2. Contractors must check all dimensions on site.
 3. Discrepancies must be reported to the Landscape architect before proceeding.
 4. Not suitable for construction unless stated below
 5. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Architect's drawings, specifications and other Consultant's information.

SOCIETY OF
GARDEN +
LANDSCAPE
DESIGNERS

REGISTERED MEMBER

project:
Chownes Mead

client:
RCM Partnership LLP
drawn by:
ND

issued:
16/07/2026
scale:
1:500
print size:
A1
stage:
Planning

drawing:
Sustainability + Wildlife

drawing title:
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revision