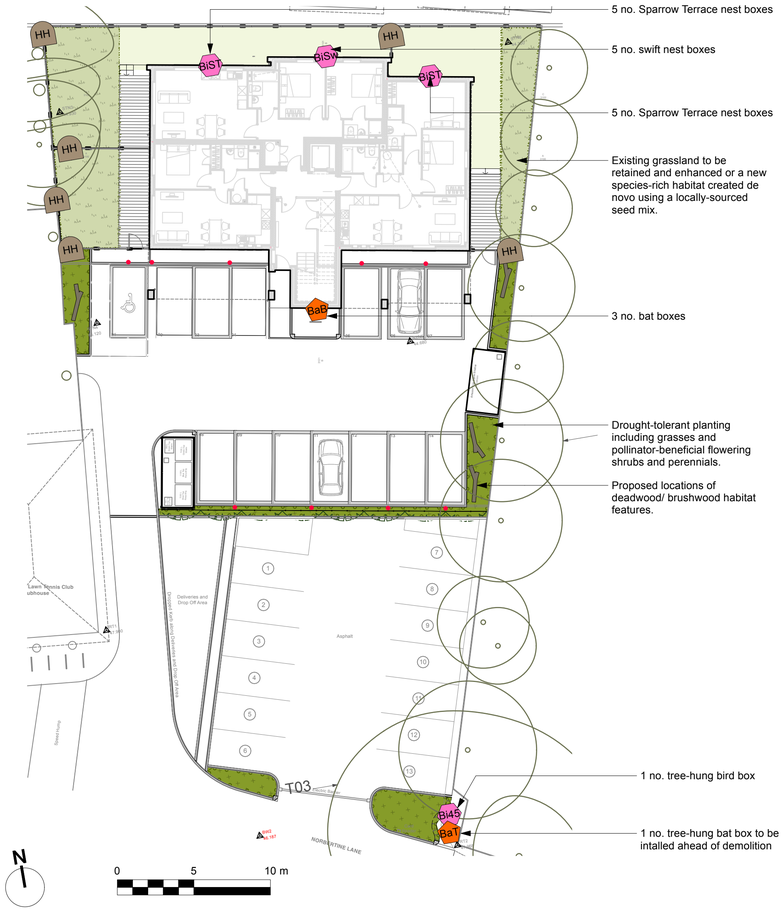

Schedule 1. Planting Characteristics

Latin Name	Common Name	Category	Origin	Foliage Persistence	Height	Spread	Flower Colour	Flowering Time	Biodiversity	Scent
Allium schoenoprasum	Chives	Bulbs	Native	Herbaceous	0.3 m	0.3 m	Pink	Jun-Jul	Bees; Other Insects	Leaves
Aquilegia vulgaris	Common columbine	Perennials	Native	Herbaceous	1 m	0.5 m	Violet-blue	Apr-Jul	Bees	No
Briza media	Quaking Grass	Grasses	Native	Semi-evergreen	0.5 m	0.5 m	Purple		Birds	No
Clematis armandii 'Apple Blossom'		Climbers	Cultivar	Evergreen	5 m	3 m	Whitish pink	Mar-Apr		Flowers
Coronilla valentina ssp. Glauca	Bastard Senna	Shrubs	Introduced	Evergreen	1 m	1 m	Yellow	Feb-Mar	Bees	Flowers
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel	Perennials	Exotic	Herbaceous	1.5 m	1 m	Yellow	Aug-Oct	Bees; Other Insects	Yes
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	Perennials	Native	Evergreen	0.3 m	1 m	White	Apr-May	Bees; Butterflies; Flies; Mammals; Birds	
Gypsophila paniculata 'Bristol Fairy'	Baby's breath	Perennials	Introduced	Herbaceous	1.2 m	1.2 m	White	Jul-Aug		No
Hylotelephium telephium	Stonecrop	Perennials	Introduced	Herbaceous	0.5 m	0.4 m	Pink	Jul-Aug	Bees; Butterflies; Other Pollinators; Other Insects	No
Hylotelephium telephium 'Touchdown Teak'	Stonecrop	Perennials	Introduced	Herbaceous	0.5 m	0.4 m	Pink	Jul-Aug	Bees; Butterflies; Other Pollinators; Other Insects	No
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	Climbers	Native	Deciduous	4.5 m		Yellow	Jun-Aug	Moths	Flowers
Melissa officinalis	Lemon Balm	Perennials	Exotic	Herbaceous	1 m	0.5 m	White	Jun-Oct	Bees; Other Pollinators	Leaves
Origanum vulgare	Wild Marjoram	Perennials	Native	Herbaceous	0.6 m	0.8 m	Pink	Jul-Sep	Bees; Butterflies; Other Pollinators	Leaves
Persicaria bistorta 'Superba'	Common Bistort	Perennials	Cultivar of native	Herbaceous	0.9 m	0.9 m	Pink	Jun-Sep	Bees, Other Pollinators; Other Insects	No
Phlomis russeliana	Turkish Sage	Perennials	Introduced	Semi-evetgreen	0.9 m	0.7 m	Yellow	May-Jul	Bees	Leaves
Primula veris	Cowslip	Perennials	Native	Herbaceous	0.3 m	0.2 m	Yellow	Apr-May	Bees; Butterflies	Flowers; Apricot scent
Rosmarinus offcinalis 'Miss Jessopp's Upright'	Upright Rosemary	Shrubs	Introduced	Evergreen	1.0 m	1.0 m	Violet-blue	Mar-May	Bees	Leaves
Salvia greggii 'Emperor'	Autumn Sage	Shrubs	Introduced	Deciduous	0.6 m	0.6 m	Purple	Jun-Oct	Bees; Other Pollinators	Leaves
Salvia verbenaca	Wild Clary	Perennials	Native	Semi-Evergreen	0.6 m	0.4 m	Violet-blue	Jun-Sep	Bees	Leaves
Salvia youngii	Russian Sage	Perennials	Introduced	Herbaceous	1-1.5 m	0.8-1.2 m	Blue; Violet	Jul-Sep	Bees; Butterflies; Other Pollinators	Leaves
Scabiosa (Cephalaria) gigantea	Giant Scabious	Perennials	Introduced	Herbaceous	2.5 m	1.0 m	Pale yellow	Jun-Jul (Sep)	Bees; Butterflies; Moths; Other insects	Leaves
Silene uniflora	Sea Campion	Perennials	Native	Evergreen	0.1-0.2 m		White	Jun-Aug	Bees; Butterflies	No
Viburnum lantana	Wayfaring Tree	Shrubs	Native	Deciduous	5 m	4 m	White	May-Jun	Bees, Other Pollinators; Other Insects; Birds	Flowers

Design Intent
The proposed development will feature a soft landscape scheme including native species suitable for the site-specific conditions (areas in full sun as well as areas of shallow soil over the existing hardstandng construction layers). For the details and botanical characteristics of the proposed planting, please refer to Schedule 1 below.
In addition to habitats resulting from the soft landscape design, the proposal includes man-made features providing opportunities for shelter, breeding and hibernation.
The inclusion of "Hedgehog Highways" in the proposed timber boundary fences will facilitate movement of small terrestrial animas across the urban landscape around the site.
No external lighting scheme has been produced by the time of writing. The external lighting proposal must be produced in accordance with best practice, such as GN 08/23. Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night (Bat Conservation Trust and the Institution of Lighting Professionals 2023)

Conservation Objectives
To improve habitat permeability and connectivity with adjacent habitats;
To improve habitat structure - areas of long and short grass, open habitats with exposed aggregate, deadwood microhabitats, dry and seasonally wet substrate;
To provide roosting and breeding opportunities for bats;
To provide breeding opportunities for urban bird species, including swift and sparrow;
To provide shelter and foraging opportunities for the urban fauna, such as invertebrates and hedgehogs;
To minimise disturbance to diurnal rhythms of fauna and flora by minimising external lighting and using sympathetic designs (by others) where ligting is necessary.



BiSp - Sparrow Terrace Nest Box
Proposed Product: 10 no. Vivara Pro WoodStone Sparrow Nest Box
Dimensions:
220 x 290 x 165 mm
Materials: Woodstone
Weight: 7 kg
Location: On the northern elevation; as high as possible under the eaves (min. 3 m above ground). Unit may be integrated within the wall/ under cladding (subject to system requirements).



BiSw - Hanging Swift Box with Bottom Entrance
Proposed Product: 5no. CJ Wildlife Woodstone Swift Nest Box
Materials: WoodStone
Dimensions: 380 x 240 x 255 mm
Entrance hole: On the underside
Colour: Grey
Location: As shown, on the northern elevation; as high as possible (just below the top of wall); ideally not above windows. Swift boxes to be installed 40 cm apart.



BiB - Bird Box
Proposed Product: Vivara Pro WoodStone Starling Nest Box
Materials: Woodstone
Dimensions: 385x220x215 mm
Entrance: 45 mm diameter
Weight: 7.4 kg
Location: As shown, on the north or east facing aspect and at least 3 m above the ground.



BaB - Bat Box (Building-integrated)
Proposed Product: 3 no. Segovia Build-in Woodstone Bat Box
Dimensions: Bottom section: 140 x 210 x 150 mm; Top section: 500 x 210 x 50 mm
Materials: Woodstone
Colour: Grey
Weight: 5.5 kg
Location: As shown, on the southern elevation; away from windows and lights.
Unit to be built-in behind timber cladding (subject to system requirements).



BaT - Bat Box (Tree-hung)
Proposed Product: 1 no. 2FN Schwegler Bat Box
Dimensions: 160 mm dia x 360 mm (outer)
Materials: Woodcrete
Colour: Black
Weight: 4.3 kg
Accessories: Galvanised steel hanger, aluminium tree-friendly nail



Dw - Deadwood Features
Branches and brishwood from tree works to be retained and intgrated within the soft landscape as habitat features.



H - Hedgehog Highways
13x13 cm openings to be cut in gravel boards of proposed garden fences.

Table 1. Habitat Enhancement Implementation and Maintenance Schedule

Proposed Feature	Implementation Timing	Responsible Party	Maintenance
Installation of bird boxes	Any time of the year. Ideally, in February (when pairs begin to prospect).	General Contractor (boxes on building); Landscape contractor (boxes installed on trees). Locations to be approved by Project Ecologist/ ECoW	Easily accessible nest boxes to be opened and old nest material removed after breeding seasn, between September and February. Bird boxes installed high up the building (sparrow nad swift nesting boxes) do not require regular maintenance.
Installation of bat boxes on building	Any time of the year. Ideally, before October/ November (time when animals seek shelter for hibernation) or before April (when animals emerge from hibernation and start seeking summer roosts).	General Contractor. Locations to be approved by Project Ecologist/ ECoW	Bat boxes do not require regular maintenance. Any subsequent intervention into the bat boxes to be undertaken by a suitably bat-licensed ecologist.
Installation of hedgehog openings in the southern fence	At fence installation.	Landscape Contractor/ Fencing Specialist	Ensure openings are free from sharp edges and splinters. Keep openings unobstructed.
Deadwood habitat features	Wood elements (brushwood) to be secured during tree works on site.	Landscape Contractor	No maintenance interventions are required. The wood elements are expected to decompose slowly and new material added subsequently, if available.
Implementation of soft landscape scheme	Next planting season.	Landscape Contractor	Refer to Soft Landscape Maintenance Schedule

Schedule 2. Habitat Maintenance Schedule

Planting Type	After Planting Care	Short-term Maintenance Until Established	Long-term Maintenance
Shrub planting	Remove damaged and scruffy branches as required. Remove as much nursery growing medium as possible to loosen up and spread out roots and facilitate integration with the receptor soil. Water plants after planting. Apply mulch.	Stock planted in late autumn require little to no watering if weather is wet. Water during dry spells (watering should resume after two weeks of no rain) and during summer at least weekly for 2-3 years. Apply the equivalent of 25 mm of rain to the planting area or 10 l per plant. Monitor health. Refirm soil and mulch around roots if settlement occurs. Mineral mulch is not expected to require replenishment. Keep planting areas free from weeds during establishment. Weed by hand from May onwards. Undertake formative pruning as needed, depending on species, to establish structure and remove weak growth. Restock any losses in years 2-5.	Prune as required to maintain shape, encourage flowering/fruiting, and remove dead or diseased wood. Monitor health. Restock or replace any diseased or failed specimens. The proposed drought-tolerant species are not expected to require regular watering once established. Resume watering in case of extreme drought - after four weeks of no rain.
Perennials	Remove damaged or diseased foliage. Remove as much nursery growing medium as possible to loosen up and spread out roots and facilitate integration with the receptor soil. Apply water. Apply mulch.	Water during dry spells (watering should resume after two weeks of no rain) and during summer at least weekly for 1-2 years. Apply the equivalent of 25 mm of rain to the planting area. Monitor health. Mineral mulch is not expected to require replenishment. Keep planting area free from weeds. Weed by hand from May onwards. Deadhead faded flowers to prolong display (keep seedheads through winter e.g. Phlomis). Restock any losses in years 2-5.	Deadhead faded flowers to prolong display (keep seedheads through winter e.g. Phlomis). Replant gaps to maintain density and visual impact. Control encroaching unwanted self-sown plants. Some growth of beneficial flowering self-sedded species (such as Lamium album, L. purpureum, Myosotis) is acceptable.
Ornamental grasses	Remove as much nursery growing medium as possible to loosen up and spread out roots and facilitate integration with the receptor soil. Water plants after planting. Remove damaged or diseased foliage. Apply mulch.	Water during dry spells (watering should resume after two weeks of no rain) and during summer at least weekly for 1-2 years. Apply the equivalent of 25 mm of rain to the planting area. Monitor health. Mineral mulch is not expected to require replenishment. Keep planting area free from weeds. Weed by hand from May onwards. Deadhead faded flowers to prolong display (keep seedheads through winter e.g. Phlomis). Restock any losses in years 2-5.	Cut back deciduous grasses in late winter before new growth. Comb through evergreen grasses to remove dead foliage. Divide clumps every 3–4 years to maintain vigour.
Amenity grassland (lawn)	Water after sowing. Protect newly sown/turfed areas from trampling. Monitor germination.	Water regularly during establishment. First cut when grass reaches 40-75 mm high. Then cut every 10-14 days until desired length is reached. Cut by 1/3rd max. Control weeds manually or with selective herbicide. Overseed bare patches as necessary.	Long-term garden treatment subject to individual private owner's preference. Indicative lawn maintenance: Mow regularly (25–35 mm typical amenity height). Adjust mowing frequency and cutting height during periods of drought or other adverse conditions. Edge lawns neatly to adjoining surfaces. Aerate heavily trafficked and compacted areas in Autumn, as required. Fertilise if required, to address specific needs and deficiencies. Overseed thin areas to maintain sward density. Remove fallen leaves and excessive organic debris to prevent smothering of the sward. If possible, retain and compost leaves for wildlife value.
Species-rich grassland	Water sown area after sowing. Protect newly sown/turfed areas from trampling. Monitor germination.	Water regularly during establishment. For spring sowing: The growth must be kept down to 200 mm by a series of short maintenance cuts throughout April to June. Do not cut below 200 mm as this will impact the development of low growing species. For summer and autumn sowing: The area can be left to grow naturally in the first spring and throughout the flowering season. Cut at the end of the flowering season, prior to the winter period, down to 50-75 mm.	Long-term garden treatment subject to individual private owner's preference. Indicative species-ruch grassland maintenance: Cut once between September and October. Remove all arisings to prevent soil enrichment. Monitor patches of bear ground and maintain below 10% of grassland area. Monitor sward composition; reevaluate species suitability if lost. Eradicate invasive non-native species (INNS).

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Existing Tree
- Proposed Planting
- Proposed Wildflower Grassland Area
- Proposed Garden Lawn
- Proposed Climbers
- Proposed Deadwood Habitat Features
- BaB — Proposed Wall-mounted Bat Box
- BaT — Proposed Tree-hung Bat Box
- Bi45 — Bi45 - Proposed Starling Nest Box 45 mm dia entrance
- BiST — BiST - Proposed Sparrow Terrace
- BiSw — BiSw - Proposed Swift Box
- HH — Proposed Hedgehog Highway (Opening in Fence)

Notes:
1. This drawing represents a design intent and is not to be scaled from or relied upon for other purposes than planning.
2. Any substitution of specified habitat features to be consulted with the Project Ecologist or Ecological Clerk of Works.
3. Discrepancies between this drawing and other Landscape Architect's drawings and specification must be reported to the Landscape Architect.
4. Differences between this drawing and site conditions encountered must be reported to the Landscape Architect.

PLANNING

Rev	Date	Description	By
P02	29/09/2026	Car park revised and reissued for planning.	MZ
P01	21/09/2026	Issued for planning	MZ

LArch
Landscape Consultancy and Design Ltd
E: contact@larchconsultancydesign.co.uk
W: larchconsultancydesign.co.uk
M. (+44) 07422 515864
We are based in East Preston BN16 1EU

Client
Pace Construction Ltd
Project
Land at Greyfriars Lane
Greyfriars Lane, Church Street, Storrington

Drawing Title
Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy Plan

Scale	Drawn	Date
1:200 @A1	MZ	21/09/2026

LArch Project Ref. **LAR2612**
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Number **0230** *Revision* **P02**

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