FURNITURE

Signage and street furniture are in various styles, and much is in poor condition through heavy usage by visitors, damaging the historic character.

There is limited seating in the Garden that would be suitable for older and less mobile visitors. The five metal benches are concentrated around the perimeter of the East Lawn. They are uncomfortable to sit on with no back support, although usefully they do have arm rests to aid getting in and out of them, albeit unpleasant to grip.

The litter bins are of various designs, some are rusting with sharp edges and are graffitied. They are not appealing to use. Visually impaired people may struggle to find the opening.

Signage to and across the Garden is inadequate, comprising signage boards at each entrance and in the middle of the Garden close to the Museum, and a central way finding signpost at the crossroad point. Additionally there is just one directional sign to the Pavilion entrance attached to railings. Visitors have poor understanding of how the pathways connect and where they lead.

STREET FURNITURE & VISITOR FACILITIES POLICY No. 3

- Develop and implement a unified design and colour guide consistent with the historic character. These features are important to welcome visitors and improve their visit. Minimise the effect of C21 street furniture, and visitor facilities such as refreshment areas, WCs and interpretation in altering the historic character and fabric in the most important areas, particularly around the north and south gateways and in areas visible from the Pavilion.

SEATING POLICY No. 8

- Use a single historically appropriate style as far as possible, robust enough to withstand the high intensity of use. Balance providing seating with the discouragement of anti-social behaviour.

PROPOSALS

- Replace and increase the numbers of seating benches with new historically appropriate products.
- Allow areas of hardstanding adjacent to benches for wheelchair / families with push chairs
- Consider incorporating interpretation within seating benches (plaques / engraving)
- Replace bins with new historically appropriate products
- Consider opportunities to incorporate tactile maps at key locations for visually impaired visitors.
- Incorporate drinking bowls for assistance dogs
- Replace signage with to improve access and interpretation of the Gardens

Photographic appraisal

Plan showing Signage & Furniture Strategy
Site Plan - Not to Scale

Following a review of the Access Audit and existing Gardens intrastructure and in close liaison with the B&HM Gardens Team and Interpretation consultant the plan (left) identifies the location of new / replacement furniture.

LEGEND

- Entrance sign / information board
- Finger post
- Events Notice Board
- Interpretation Lectern
- Natural Stone Seating
- Metal benches
- Metal Litter Bins
- CS — Cycle Stands + Cycle Repair Point

Precedent furniture images (clockwise) - Cast iron litter bins / wrought iron bench / natural stone seating wall / entrance signs / finger posts / events notice board / information sign

TREES

An Arboricultural Survey was carried out by Greenspace Ecological Services in 2022 with input from local elm expert Peter Bourne, the results of which are as follows:

- 96 individual trees are recorded in 2022 and one group of yew.
- Elm comprises 44% of specimens, 42 trees. They still dominate though many mature specimens have been lost since the 1970s.
- 10 limes form the second dominant species.
- The remaining 46% comprise a few specimens each of 20 species of varied size, form and date of introduction.
- The palette includes several exotics, some unavailable when Nash's designs were laid out by Aiton. More recently introduced trees include Chusan Palm Trachycarpus fortunei (intro. 1836), Tilia euchlora (intr. 1836) and Monterey Pine Pinus radiata (intr. 1833). Many elm hybrids and cultivars are of recent origin.
- Koelreuteria paniculata (Pride of India) is a distinctive species with 4 specimens. It was introduced in 1763 but these trees date to the later C20. The oldest and best formed is T15, in front of the Dome. They may reflect the Pavilion's connection with India when a hospital for wounded Indian soldiers during World War I.
- Conifers have not always thrived, possibly due to the lime-rich soils, although there is imported soil in places. E.g. two donated Pinus pinaster have not survived. Two young Pinus radiata are present.
- 9 donated trees of various species appear in the tree survey; many are in poor condition or poorly located.

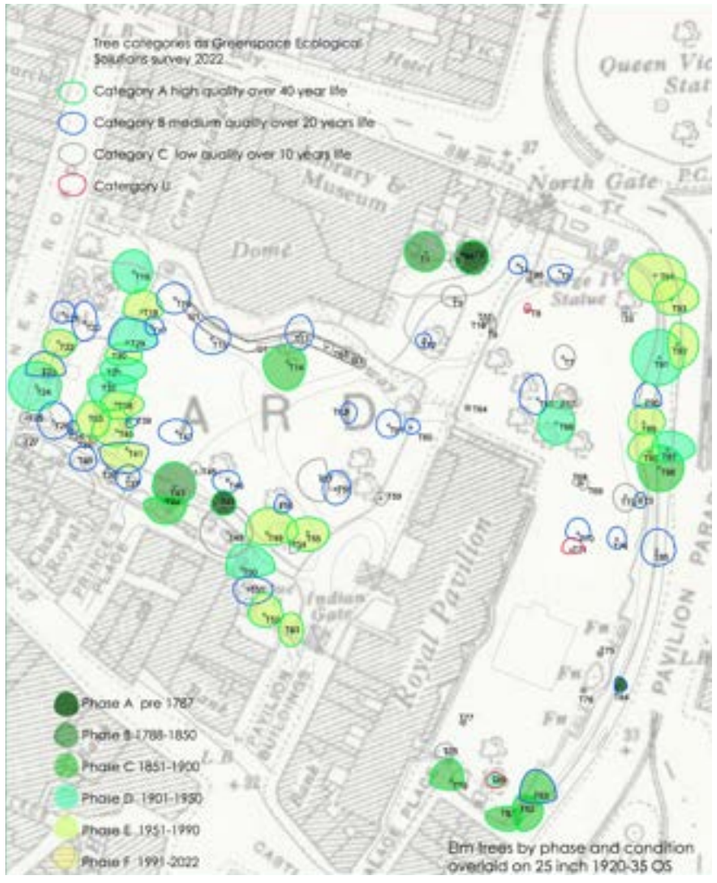
Tree Condition Survey

LEGEND

Category 'A' Tree | Category 'B' Tree | Category 'C' Tree | Category 'U' Tree

TREE AGE

Only three trees date to the pre-1787 period and another two pre-1850 are likely to be planted for Nash; all 5 are elm. Another nine were probably planted by 1900, all elm and lime. Thus extremely few trees are contemporary with the Nash layout of 1826 and these have high significance both historically and botanically. 85% of the trees were planted after 1900 and the majority (66%) since about 1950.



THE ELM COLLECTION

Of structural trees, the elms are a very significant species both within the garden, within Brighton and Hove, the UK and beyond. The majority of the more than 30 significant specimens are on the North-East and Western Lawns and along the boundary with the Steine. Some were identified in the CBA CMP which has been refreshed by the 2022 survey by Greenspace Ecological Solutions, with elm identification by Peter Bourne, local elm expert. The elms contribute greatly to the character of the Garden, with existing specimens incorporated by Nash and others supplied to supplement these in his scheme, as shown in the plant list as well as trees along the reinstated serpentine drive. Since then elms have been planted by the Corporation and its successors so that a range of ages ensures succession of cover but this places a reliance on a very vulnerable genus. There have been major losses due to Dutch Elm Disease (DED) and the 1987 storm.

These elms represent a significant range of BHCC's holding of the National Collection of Elms in Brighton. This has been acknowledged as of world significance in its designation as a World Biosphere site for the survival of elms after the ravages of DED in the 1970s. As a result of DED very few of the formerly widespread elms survive elsewhere in the British Isles. The Garden contains a still rarer survival of mature elm trees apparently dating from the late C18, and a range of elm varieties which today in England can only be seen in Brighton. Their survival is testament to the City Council's longstanding and consistently high quality tree-care which must be perpetuated if the genus is to survive here. Elm Grove (the elm walk or avenue) is the dominant display of elm specimens in the Garden, but has been damaged by tree losses. The other elms are informally scattered largely around the periphery.

Dutch Elm Disease is a permanent threat and 2022 has been the worst year so far. There is a high risk that elm trees could succumb to DED and it is essential that BHCC continues to monitor and carry out remedial work to prolong the life of the collection and that newer resistant clones are added to the collection, as the older species (Field elm and Wych elm) are highly susceptible to DED. The reliance for designed tree cover on a single species, and particularly the highly vulnerable elm, to such a high degree is a high risk to its continuity, To mitigate the effects of a catastrophic recurrence of DED, another pathogen or a potential climate change-related event ,then reliance on a single type is to be avoided. A broader proportion of other historically appropriate species or those with a similar appearance is recommended.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELMS

Because of their extreme rarity in the British Isles the elms have great botanical (genetic), educational and arboricultural value as well as contributing significantly to the Pavilion Garden scheme as a very rare, perhaps unique, surviving example of the use of elm in a garden setting. Nash's use of elm is believed to have been considerable, perhaps because of its resilience to the local conditions, giving it additional relevance specifically to this scheme.

The specific genetic material of elm specimens in Nash's scheme is of the highest significance to the Garden. The 5 specimens planted by 1830 should be propagated soon so that they can be used for replacements when the originals are lost. A back-up collection should be kept in a bio-secure location. The specimens of rare species which were planted later are also of significance and may warrant similar precautions.

Elm were particularly suited to the climate and soil conditions. Given the harsh salty winds, the fact that Elms grew in Brighton before 1800 indicates that the species are hardy enough to cope and thrive in thin loam over virgin chalk and withstand this often harsh coastal environment, leading to high dependency on elms in the Brighton area.

The three earliest specimens in the Garden represent elements of this sparse late-C18 tree cover in the area, in advance of the later dense population planted largely in the public realm. This rarity makes their genetic material historically highly significant as the remains of a small population of indigenous elm, in contrast to the vast number of elm which were planted in the C19 and C20.

Because of the high survival of specimens and extensive variety of species and varieties throughout Brighton, the elm collection is of national and international significance. The city holds the only significant population of Elm in England, and some of the most notable individual Elms in Europe. Within this unique collection in Brighton and Hove the Pavilion Garden contains a highly significant collection both historically and botanically.

THE NASH VIEWS

The most significant internal views are to and from the three main facades of the Royal Pavilion as designed by Nash and illustrated by Augustus Pugin in his Views (1826). Those of paramount significance relate to the west, entrance front, and the east, garden front, as these were the set piece architectural displays externally and contained the principle rooms of the pleasure pavilion overlooking the grounds. Views of these facades were facilitated by Nash's layout of serpentine drives and paths. Later modifications of the garden for ornamental design reasons have generally respected or enhanced these views.

It is essential to understand the views illustrated as they are seminal to the layout and the 1990s restoration.

Ornamental views of slightly lesser significance relate to other aspects of Nash's design (e.g. the incorporation of the Grove promenade from the earlier public pleasure garden), existing estate buildings he incorporated as features, and to later important features including gateways for William IV and the Corporation, and the Dome/Museum porch.

The plan on the following page shows the viewpoints for Nash's four main views of the garden (by Augustus Pugin), and their view cones illustrated with comparable photos from April 2022.

TREES POLICY No. 10

- Maintain trees in a state of arrested development where they would block key views if left to attain full maturity. Prune sensitively to maintain a natural outline or replace when they outgrow their positions. Remove those which are in historically inappropriate positions (i.e. do not conform to the Nash scheme) unless they are of the highest significance botanically or ecologically, in which case allow these to die and do not replace; replanting should follow the 1990s restoration scheme and Nash plan
- Prepare a tree management strategy to include a regular programme of inspections, disease monitoring and maintenance operations and replanting following design precedent and to agreed planting palette, with special attention to the specific management needs of significant, mature or ancient trees and trees which form structural planting.
- Take all steps to maintain and enhance the elm collection with new resistant cultivars prioritising those with characteristics similar to historic types if possible.
- Nevertheless in response to changing climate conditions and disease threats, it is important to make the palette resilient by increasing diversity with alternatives so less reliance is placed on the traditional elm while preserving the important specimens and historic genetic material of the earliest specimens. Species available in the Regency period should be the priority for new planting, but other more resilient types to increase diversity may be suitable where they conform to the Regency design character and appearance, in addition to new resistant elms.
- Take account of heritage and ecological significance of trees in all management decisions.
- Take account of views management in all tree management decisions.
- Maintain avenues (e.g. Elm Grove) in historic species (if viable) at original spacing and groupings.
- Identify those for replacement planting of some or all of the west line of trees.
- Enhance links with Plumpton agricultural college to propagate the oldest trees and take cuttings for replanting in the garden and for biosecurity by lodging with gene bank in Tenerife.
- Donated trees should only be accepted if they fit with the long term tree and view strategy.

This is much as shown on the ground plan. It exemplifies the Forest Lawn style of planting and combination of evergreen and deciduous planting with the awns sweeping up to the island beds.

The boundary balustrade, iron gates and pools were added in the 1920s by the Corporation in Indian style.

This view is much as on Nash's ground plan and overlies Promenade Grove. To the west Elm Grove avenue frames the left-hand side, on the former Quaker burial ground, with to the east (right) an island bed.

This view is taken from slightly further away. The tower block rises above the tent roof of the Music Room.

This view is similar to the layout on the ground plan. The sea view is visible far left.

The two trees require removal. The sea view is obscured by trees, but not irreversible.

Plan showing proposed tree works strategy
Site Plan - Not to Scale

In close liaison with the B&HM Gardens Team and the Conservation consultant the following tree works strategy is proposed and which looks to remove trees which obscure the key Nash Views or are of limited value / contribution.

LEGEND

- Existing trees retained
- Key 'Nash Views'
- Secondary Views
- Existing trees obscuring key 'Nash Views'
- Existing poor quality / trees with limited contribution

Schedule of trees obscuring key 'Nash Views'
(Identified within CMP)

Ref	Scientific name	Condition *(BS5837)*
T7	*Salix x chrysocoma*	C1
T42	*Tilia X europaea*	B2
T57	*Sophora japonica*	C1

Schedule of lowest quality trees
(Category 'C' >20 years remaining contribution)

Ref	Scientific name	Condition *(BS5837)*
T8	*Betula pendula*	U
T9	*Prunus sp.*	C1
T10	*Prunus sp.*	C1
T25	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	C1
T27	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	C1
T48	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	C1
T54	*Pinus radiata*	C1
T71	*Fraxinus excelsior*	U
T75	*Trachycarpus fortunei*	C1
T76	*Trachycarpus fortunei*	C1
T77	*Trachycarpus fortunei*	C1
T78	*Pinus radiata*	C1
T80	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	C1

PLANTING

Planting Principles applied at the Royal Pavilion

The Nash/Aiton scheme as executed is principlely documented in Nash's Views and in records of the plants supplied. This unique combination of documentary evidence is of great value both to the Pavilion and to historians and conservationists more widely. It was undoubtedly a very important expression of contemporary Picturesque principles, but some key details of the scheme are absent.

While we have immensely valuable details of the plant types and numbers used, no planting plans have been found which show how they were originally composited. The 1826 views are not botanically accurate and show a considerable degree of vagueness so that many cannot be identified. For such a small site large numbers of plants were supplied over a relatively long period (1817-29). It is unclear if they were all planted and survived, in which case the beds would have been very crowded and in need of constant thinning, or if the successive order reflected the need for replacements after failures. Neither is there any indication of which species grew successfully versus those which did not thrive, and were either frequently replaced or soon dispensed with and others used instead. Neither is there a record of how the garden was managed or whether the shaggy Forest Scenery lawn was perpetuated or soon abandoned and a more manageable regime of grass cutting/mowing was adopted. When was this style of gardening abandoned and did William IV have any influence over retaining or abandoning it?

With these unanswered questions it is necessary to turn to other sources to understand how the garden was managed and the planting principles.

The key to presenting the early C19 Picturesque Forest Scenery style in this garden combines the planting palette, appearance, and management in a very particular manner.

PLANTING PALETTE

This subject was researched in detail in the 1980s for the Royal Pavilion by Mavis Batey, and the findings applied in the 1990s restoration scheme which covered a considerable proportion of the garden, in Beds A-R and the adjacent lawns.

The palette is based on the nurseryman's lists of plants supplied 1817-29 for shrubberies containing deciduous flowering shrubs and evergreens including conifers, underplanted with ephemeral plants in the spaces between and along the edges. The layout and associations of the plants for the restoration scheme were based on the Nash Views specifically of this garden, supplemented by contextual sources.

The 1990s scheme remains valid. The plans and lists should continue as the basis for future planting unless evidence is found in future which indicates otherwise or conditions change so much that it is unsustainable. The palette may need minor adjustment guided by experience of managing the scheme since it was planted or to mitigate climate change.

Replacement varieties or species, where unavoidable, should emulate those known to have been planted in the Nash scheme or recommended by Henry Phillips, or closely resemble them to evoke the general appearance of the style.

APPEARANCE

The planting required very specific and specialist gardening techniques to present the appearance required by Nash, specifically in the Picturesque style of Forest Scenery as in his Views. This appearance evoking a natural grazed scene with clumps of shrubs is difficult to maintain without constant attention to the shrubs to ensure they do not become crowded and do not smother the non-woody plants around them, as well as keeping the lawn at bay while allowing the grass to appear as if it is growing into the beds.

The following summary of the intended gardening style is based on Phillips (1823) and Puckler (1834):

1. The lawn should appear to grow into the shrubbery, as in forest scenery, while not allowing it to take over.

2. Use groups of a single type of shrub for effect.

3. Plant the massed shrubs first, placing evergreens far back as the grass will not grow under them.

4. Plant gaps between the shrubs and in front against the lawn with herbaceous perennials, bulbs, etc, for general effect and not for individual inspection. Use spire-like (or spiry) plants between the plants to give points of colour (e.g. hollyhocks, verbascum, foxgloves, yellow Sisyrinchium, etc)

MANAGEMENT

The main problem with these floriferous shrubberies was that the shrubs grew fast, often very quickly closing up the spaces meant for less robust herbaceous plants, bulbs and seasonal plants, and growing into each other. The result without skilled control was an ugly woody mass and tangle. A high degree of expertise was required to keep the intended character by rigorous pruning. Many of the subjects were vigorous and unless kept in a state of strictly arrested development by frequent pruning would have to be replaced well before maturity to retain the desired effect. This is true of all shrubberies if the plants are not set out at spacings reflecting their ultimate size and including buffer gaps to retain their individuality, which is never done as the initial effect would be so bare.

It therefore had an implication for the cost of gardeners to control (i.e. prune) them and of replacement plants.

In addition the shaggy grass edges are constantly trying to invade the beds from the lawn with the loss of the smaller plants if it not carefully controlled.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLANTING PALETTE

The Pavilion plant lists of 1817-29 are a seminal source for replanting the garden and of immense value as they are specific to this site, where for so many other sites the exact palette is unclear.

The plant lists include principlely standard C18 species and varieties, some North American introductions and some of the most recent exotics that presumably came via Aiton. This becomes apparent when comparison is made with other plant lists for specific gardens and with published lists of plants which indicate what was commonly available for the late C18 and in the early C19 Regency period. It becomes clear the Pavilion palette was varied and adventurous and reminiscent of the orient and Arabian Nights which the Prince sought.

As Mavis Batey put it so eloquently, the perfumed riches of Cathay, peonies, roses and chrysanthemums, hitherto seen only on the wallpapers, could now bloom at Brighton.

Aiton briefed the plant-hunter William Kerr to go out to Canton, and his introductions, including Kerria japonica and the tiger lily were propagated by Aiton at Kew and found their way into Nash's ornamental shrubberies. The trees formed the framework and included a high proportion of elm.

The lists are both typical and atypical. They are typical for the common C18 species as the framework of the scheme. They are atypical in the exotics which were only recently introduced or other rarities which were very expensive.

Principle planting palette extracted from Henry Phiilips' publications 1823 & 1824 / John Willmott pavilion bills 1817-1829 / Planting Plans from 1990's restoration

EXISTING PLANTING

As highlighted in the Conservation Plan to maintain the natural grazed picturesque scene the planting beds required constant attention to prune and thin out shrubs to prevent overcrowding of the herbaceous stock.

Currently some plants and trees have become too large for the Garden, are impacting key views and have become out of keeping with their setting (e.g. Pines, Phormiums). Additionally some of the plants that were not part of the original Nash planting scheme (e.g. palms) have become tired in appearance.

Most of the lawns are currently in a poor state from years of heavy use and neglect. The grass has worn away on the Western Lawn near to the Café as the result of visitor numbers and is visually unattractive, this can also cause compaction of the soil close to the roots of historic trees. The lawns also suffer direct damage as a result of some of the events held in the Garden, such as the impact on the East Lawn by the ice rink.

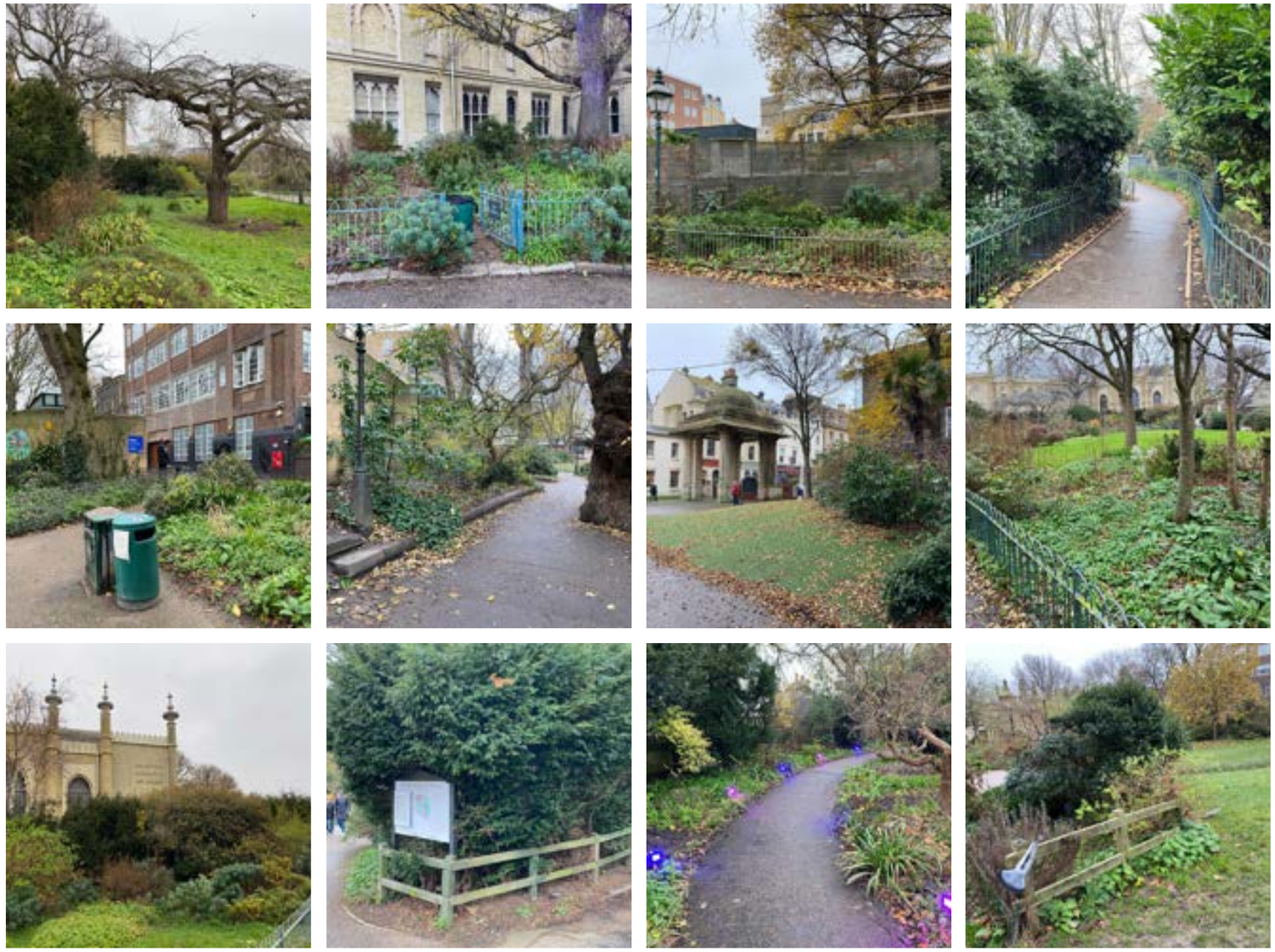
Shrubs with thorns (e.g. Pyracantha, Hawthorn) have been planted in order to deter people climbing on the benches in New Road and entering the Garden. While this has been successful to a degree it can cause issues for staff and volunteers trying to clear rubbish underneath them.

Very few weeds were evident in the beds or path edges – this is despite organic methods being adopted for management of the Garden.

The yew hedge in front of the Dome/Corn Exchange façade is historically inappropriate but was incorporated to mitigate the appearance of the service vehicles and drive. However, this has become overgrown and partly obscures one of the Nash views of the Dome.

HORTICULTURE POLICY No. 9

- Maintain the Garden to the highest standard, based on the plans, palette and management/ gardening of the 1990s restoration and planting, following as far as possible guidance from Jones Fit for a King (2005), Henry Phillips (1823) and Loudon (1838), adapted to reflect the garden's specific conditions as necessary.
- Prune and when necessary replant on a cyclical programme to ensure presentation always reflects the Picturesque character and Forest Lawn scenery. Reinstate 1820s beds which were not part of the 1990s restoration where this is operationally appropriate. Depart from the historic planting schemes with the introduction of new features and different species and varieties only where there is no alternative or where no damage will be caused to the historic design and character.
- Guidance on appearance in Nash Views, both published and Pugin's preliminary watercolours, and views of other sites including Cronkhill and Pitzhanger Manor.



Photographic appraisal

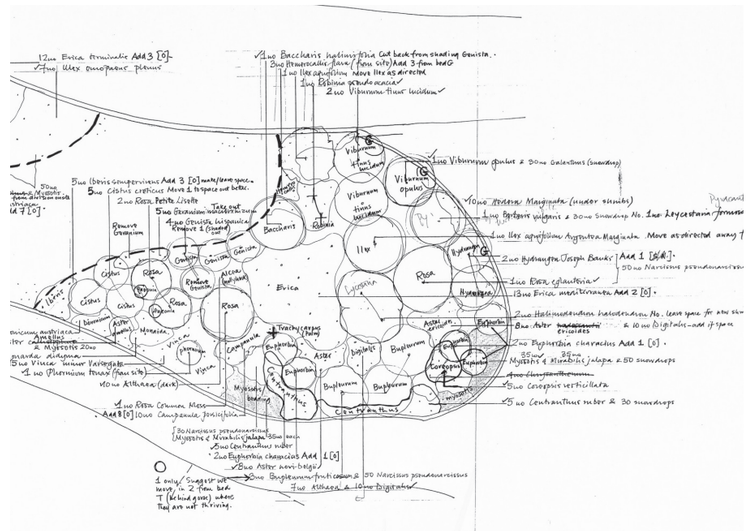
Plan showing Planting Beds restored 1980s-1990s
Site Plan - Not to Scale

Following close liaison with B&HM Gardens Team, the Conservation consultant and the Sussex Gardens Trust, the proposed planting strategy will be to restore the planting beds following the extensive research and design work carried out in the 1990's. Final detailed design of the beds, will follow detailed soil analysis and clearance work in the next stage of the project.

LEGEND

H — Planting beds previously restored in 1990's

Areas not part of 1980s - 1990's restoration



Planting plan from 1990's restoration works

PROPOSALS

- Renew the planting restored in the 1990s (beds D - W) following the original planting plans.
- Carry out detailed soil analysis to understand the condition of the existing soil, any remediation and subsequent adjustment to the planting palette.
- Replant the planting beds not restored in the 1990's or where there are no surviving detailed planting plans following the palette and principles of the 1990's restoration.
- Retain key specimen shrubs and prune existing as required to maintain structure
- Thin out maturing species
- Improve / reinstate areas of grass

NEW / OPERATIONAL FACILITIES

As part of the NLHF Round 1 bid there are 13 listed capital works objectives as part of the approved purposes which are listed in Fig.2 with restoration and conservation being the main priority.

Given the constraints on available space and the historical significance of the site, this section of this report provides a Preliminary Landscape Appraisal for 'New Elements & Operational Facilities and the associated proposals.

Proposed new Elements & Operational Facilities are;

- A new Changing Places facility with public toilets, baby change, kiosk and accessible toilet.
- A new Outdoor Learning Spaces with adjacent storage & hand wash
- Development of the gardeners storage area and utility sheds
- Improvements to the existing bin store

Drawing on background research, workshops with B&HM as well as information submitted in the Round 1 NLHF bid (including the concept masterplan Fig.1), 4 potential sites have been considered as part of this initial study. These sites have also been identified as being intrusive or damaging and thus an appraisal of these areas will review the sites capacity to accommodate new facilities as well as opportunities to improve the historic fabric of the Gardens.

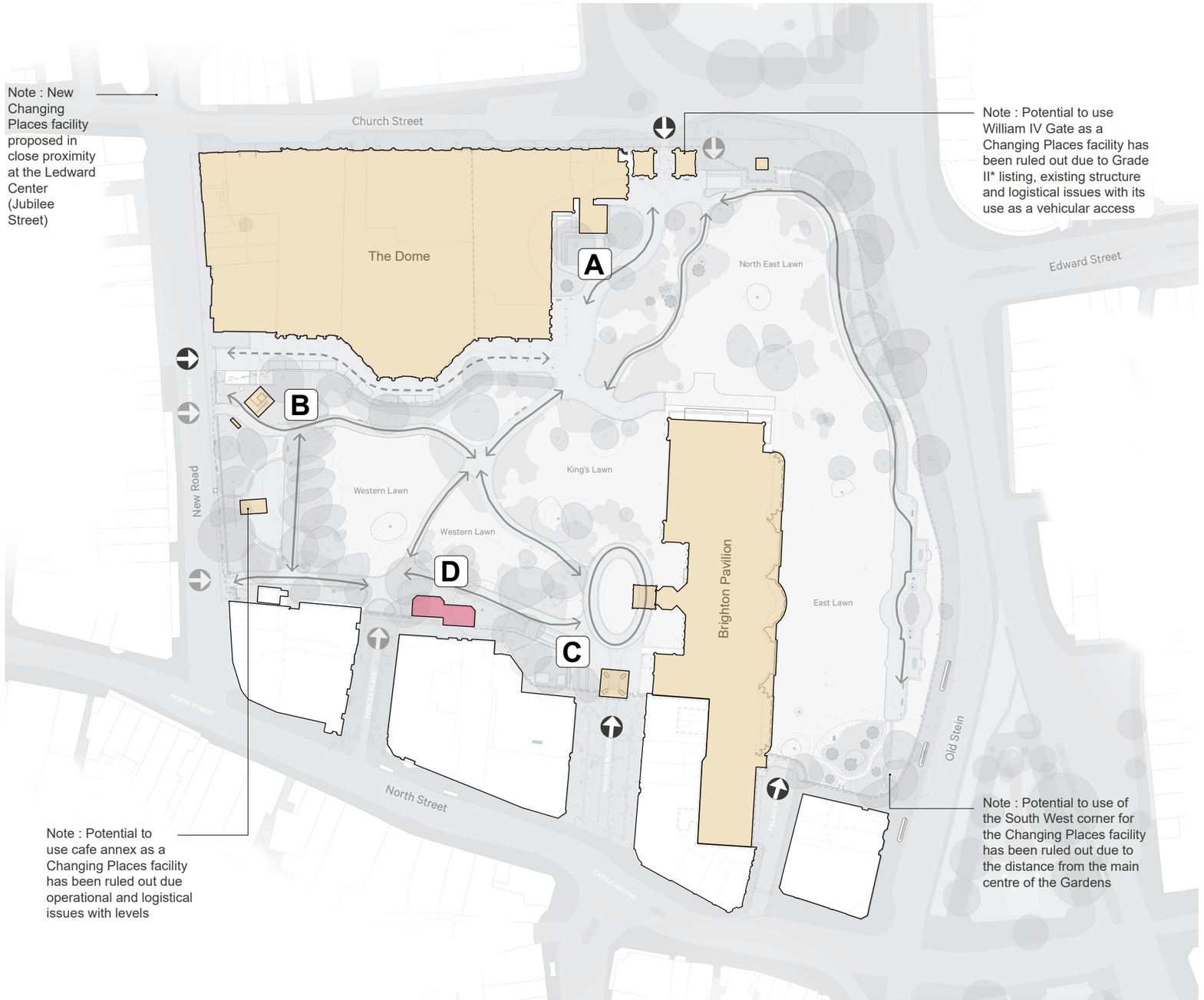
Fig. 1 - NLHF Round 1 Masterplan

Ref	Restoration & Conservation
1	Restoration / reinstatement of historic walls, metal railings and gates
2	Restoration, conservation and enhancements of the entrances to the garden
3	Restoration of the 19C historic lamp posts
4	Restoration of the iconic Nash views in the western lawn compartment and the east/northeast lawn compartments through enhancement to planting, lawns, groundworks and removal of modern trees and hedging that impedes views.
5	Restoration of the entire path network with improved drainage and widening where necessary.
6	Restoration of regency planting beds

Ref	Improvements
7	Simplification of internal fencing to garden beds
8	Improvements to drainage
9	Improvements to the existing irrigation system

Ref	Proposed New Elements & Operational Facilities
10	Improvements to the existing bin store
11	Development of the gardeners compound and utility sheds
12	A new Changing Places Toilet with new public toilets, accessible toilet, baby change and kiosk
13	A new Outdoor Learning Space with adjacent storage & hand wash

Fig. 2 -Round 1 NLHF bid capital works approved purposes



Site Plan identifying potential sites for new elements
Site Plan - Not to Scale

Following close liaison with B&HM Gardens Team and the Conservation consultant the areas identified as the principle areas suitable for the new / improved operational facilities.

LEGEND

- Vehicular Entrance
- Pedestrian Entrance
- Vehicular Access Route
- Pedestrian Access Route
- Buildings within the Royal Estate
- Buildings adjacent to the Royal Estate (BHCC asset)
- Buildings adjacent to the Royal Estate
- A — Area adjacent to current Learning Hub (NE)
- B — Area adjacent to Energy Centre (W)
- C — Existing Gardeners Compound (SW)
- D — Existing Public (W)

NEW ELEMENTS / OPERATIONAL FACILITIES

The follow pages provide an overview of the scope and specification of the new elements that have been requested as part of the NLHF bid.

1. CHANGING PLACES TOILET

Changing Places affects over 250,000 severely disabled people in the UK alone, including those with profound and multiple learning disabilities, who do not have access to public toilet facilities that meet their needs. These people both young and old need support from one or two carers to use the WC or be changed.

Standard accessible toilets or “disabled toilets” do not provide changing benches or hoists and most are too small to accommodate more than one person. Without Changing Places toilets, the person with disabilities is put at risk, and families are forced to risk their own health and safety.

It is now accepted and expected that everyone has a right to live in the community, to move around within it and access all its facilities. Government policy promotes the idea of “community participation” and “active citizenship,” but for some people with disabilities the lack of a fully accessible toilet is denying them this right.

Although the numbers are increasing, there are still not enough Changing Places toilets.

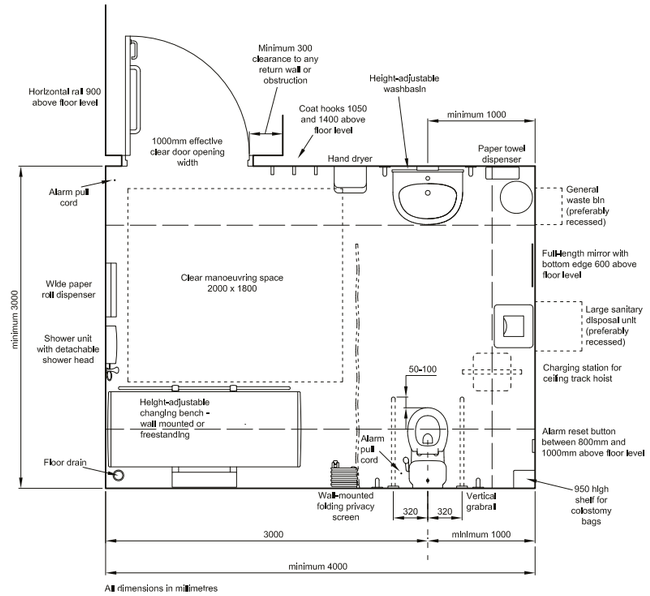
Many disabled or elderly people make a conscious decision not to visit somewhere if they feel they cannot use a toilet in a clean, suitable environment. Without these facilities many disabled people and their families cannot take part in activities that most of us take for granted such as Shopping, Concerts and Sports Events.

Providing these toilets in public places would make a dramatic difference to the lives of thousands of people who desperately need these facilities.

Area : 3 x 4m

(Minimum internal size to BS 8300)

Requirements : Level access, lighting, signage, outward opening / sliding door, grab rails, height adjustable washbasin, taps, soap dispensers, hand drying, ceiling hoist, hoist slings, privacy screen and changing bench.



2. OUTDOOR LEARNING SPACE

The B&HM’s Discovery & Learning programme seeks to extend learning opportunities for school groups of all ages, families, young people and adults. There is a particular focus on community outreach including art therapy and initiatives such as Care Co-ops.

The Museum Mentors group facilitates engagement of marginalised adults including those with mental health and/or learning disabilities. The Arts Award Group works with young adults to develop art and craft skills. Learning facilities at the museum are also used for more general community use such as evening yoga classes. Learning activities include, object handling, guided tours of the museum and Royal Pavilion, art classes, dressing up, lectures, films and special courses.

As part of the reunification of the Royal Pavilion Estate the vision is for learning opportunities to be enriched and delivered as part of a shared, Estate wide learning programme between the teams of the B&HM and BD& BF.

There are currently no learning sessions, resources or facilities focused on the Garden and the ‘A Garden fit for a King’ project will therefore look to create a new ‘life long learning space’ to support a range of activities and groups of people to learn about, use and enjoy the Gardens.

Area : 70-100m^2 (based on 30no. Pupils + 2no. Teachers)

Requirements : Level access, seating, handwash area, external storage, use of sympathetic materials in keeping with the historic architectural vernacular

3. GARDENERS COMPOUND

The gardeners compound is a key resource for the site as it not only acts a main hub from which the gardeners can store materials / tools and maintain the gardens but also helps provide an important visual presence on site.

It also offers broader opportunities to expand on volunteering activities as part of the ongoing management and maintenance of the site as well as learning and interpretation.

The day-to-day management of the garden is delegated to a full-time Head Gardener who is employed by B&HM and is supported by a part time gardener and approximately 15 volunteers that assist with the maintenance of the Garden, several days a week.

Maintenance includes; all horticultural tasks (inc grass cutting, weeding, watering, mulching, pruning and planting) as well as a range of non-horticultural tasks including waste disposal and sweeping paths.

Area : 200m2 (current footprint)

Requirements : Two external stores (3 x 4m), fencing (min 1.8m), water, power, CCTV. The area must also be accessible to vehicles for deliveries & collections

4. BIN STORE

The existing bin store is a shared B&HM and BD&BF facility adjacent to the Energy Centre in the north west corner of site. It is close to a main thoroughfare from New Road and is directly accessible from the service entrance by the Corn Exchange as well as from the Gardens.

Note: At a height of 2.4m the Energy Centre and existing bin store together form a significant massing along the southern elevation of the Corn Exchange and has been identified as being of significant damage to the historic fabric of the Gardens.

Current Capacity

The Dome & Corn Exchange			
No.	*Size bin (litres)*	*Type*	*Total Capacity (litres)*
9	1,100	General Refuse	8,800L
12	240 L	Glass	2,880L

The Royal Pavilion & Brighton Museum			
No.	*Size bin (litres)*	*Type*	*Total Capacity (litres)*
2	1,100	General Refuse	2,200
2	1,100	Bins only used in peak season	2,200

Area : 80m2 (current footprint)

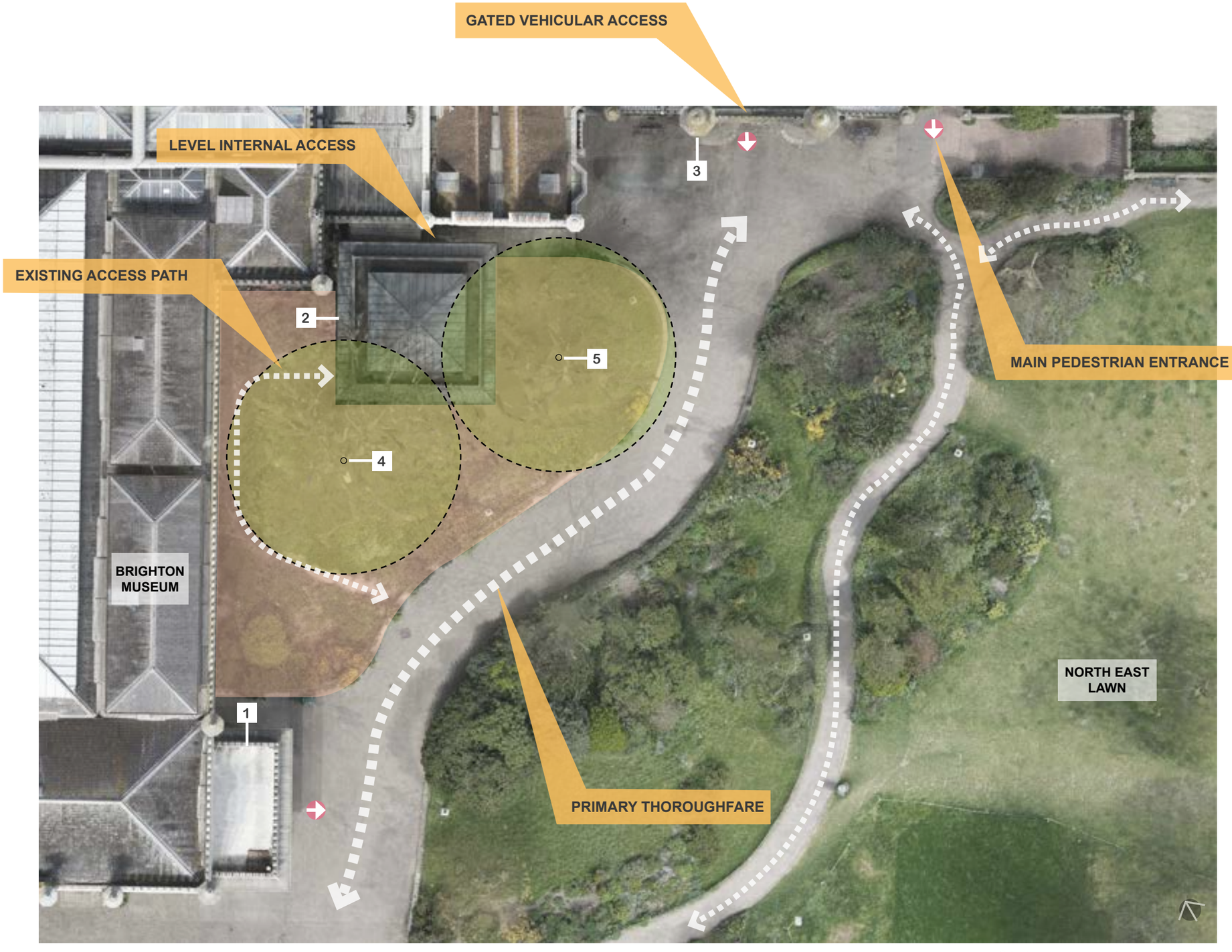
Requirements : CCTV, lighting, be secure, meet current capacity, be readily accessible to vehicles

Location Plan

OVERVIEW

- A planting bed (~400m^2)previously restored in the 1990’s but in need of renewal.
- Adjacent to the existing learning hub and main thoroughfare from North Gate.
- The area has suffered from issues of anti social behaviour but recent clearance has improved natural surveillance.
- Directly adjacent to the main facade of the listed Brighton Museum.
- Fenced with a low (1.2m) metal double hoop fence which is in need of renewal.
- Primary access to the learning hub is via a 1.6m wide footpath to the north of the building and a secondary 1.1m wide gravel footpath leads to the main thoroughfare
- There are 2 veteran elm trees (T1 & T2) which have been identified within the 2022 Arboricultural Survey as being of high quality and significance.

Photographic appraisal



Site Appraisal - Existing Learning Hub

Key

1. Brighton Museum Entrance
2. Existing Learning Centre
3. North Gate
4. T1 - Veteran Elm Tree (Condition : A3)
5. T2 - Veteran Elm Tree (Condition : A3)

STRENGTHS

- Proximity to major thoroughfare and key entrance
- Level access
- Views across site
- Natural surveillance
- Access to services
- Proximity to existing learning hub

OPPORTUNITIES

- Opportunity to enhance the use of and connection to existing learning centre

CONSTRAINTS

- Proximity to listed building
- Root Protection Area of Trees

Feasibility Appraisal

Existing Learning Hub

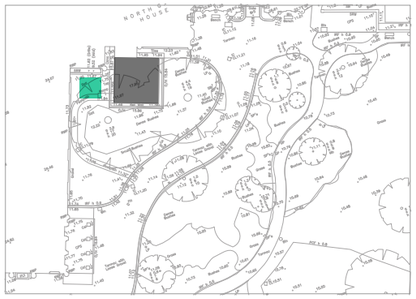
Option	Proposal	Element	Significance of Element *(A)*	Potential Impact *(B)*	Score *(A x B)*	Notes
1	**New Changing Places Facility** (~15m2) A new toilet facility for visitors which are not currently accommodated on site	Trees *T1 - Veteran Elm Tree (A3*)* *T2 -Veteran Elm Tree (A3*)* *T96 - Bay Tree (C1*)*	High (3)	Medium (-2)	-6	• Potential damaging impact on RPA** of trees resulting in damage • Foundations to be kept to a minimum with no dig type construction • Services to be run above ground where feasible
		Listed building facade	High (3)	High (-3)	-9	• Potential high damaging impact detracting on the elevation of listed building • Subject to listed Building Consent • Minimise impact through screening
		Planting beds	Medium (2)	Low (-1)	-2	• Planting beds previously refurbished but require replanting. • Minimise impact through use of structural planting
2	**New Outdoor Learning Space** (~100m2) A new outdoor learning space with adjacent storage, hand-wash	Trees *T1 - Veteran Elm Tree (A3*)* *T2 -Veteran Elm Tree (A3*)* *T96 - Bay Tree (C1*)*	High (3)	Low (-1)	-3	• Potential low damaging impact on RPA** of trees resulting in damage • Surfacing build up to be kept to a minimum with no dig type construction where possible
		Listed building facade	High (3)	Low (-1)	-3	• Potential low damaging impact on the elevation of listed building • Locate hand wash & stores within recess between learning centre and museum to minimise impact.
		Planting beds	Medium (2)	Low (0)	0	• Planting beds previously refurbished but require replanting. • Minimise impact through use of structural planting
3	**New Gardeners Compound** (~200m2) A secure gardeners compound with storage and services	Trees *T1 - Veteran Elm Tree (A3*)* *T2 -Veteran Elm Tree (A3*)* *T96 - Bay Tree (C1*)*	High (3)	High (-3)	-9	• Potential high damaging impact on RPA** of trees resulting in damage • Foundations to be kept to a minimum with no dig type construction • Services to be run above ground where feasible
		Listed building facade	High (3)	High (-3)	-9	• Potential high damaging impact on the elevation of listed building • Would require security fencing min 1.8m high • Operational use along main thorough fare would be a significant detractor and potential clash with public access
		Planting beds	Medium (2)	High (-3)	-6	• Would result in a significant loss of planting
4	**New Bin Store** (~80m2) A secure accessible bin store	Trees *T1 - Veteran Elm Tree (A3*)* *T2 -Veteran Elm Tree (A3*)* *T96 - Bay Tree (C1*)*	High (3)	Medium (-2)	-6	• Potential damaging impact on RPA** of trees resulting in damage • Foundations to be kept to a minimum with no dig type construction
		Listed building facade	High (3)	High (-3)	-9	• Potential significant detractor and impact on the elevation of listed building • Operational use along main thorough fare would be a significant detractor and potential clash with public access
		Planting beds	Medium (2)	Medium (-2)	-4	• Planting beds previously refurbished but require replanting. • Minimise impact through use of structural planting

** Condition of Tree*
*** RPA - Root Protection Area to BS 5837*
**** DDA - Disability Discrimination Act*

Existing Learning Hub Appraisal

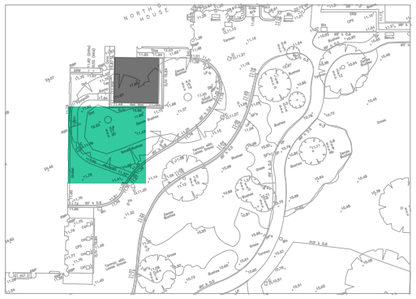
Most Damaging | -7-9 | -4-6 | -1-3 | 0 | +1-3 | +4-6 | +7-9 | Least Damaging

Learning Hub Massing Study

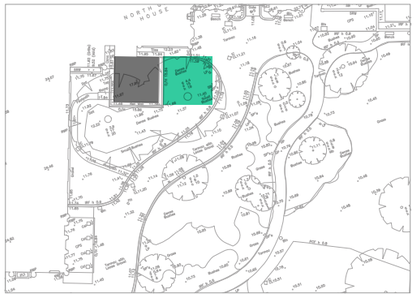


Changing Places Toilet 15m²

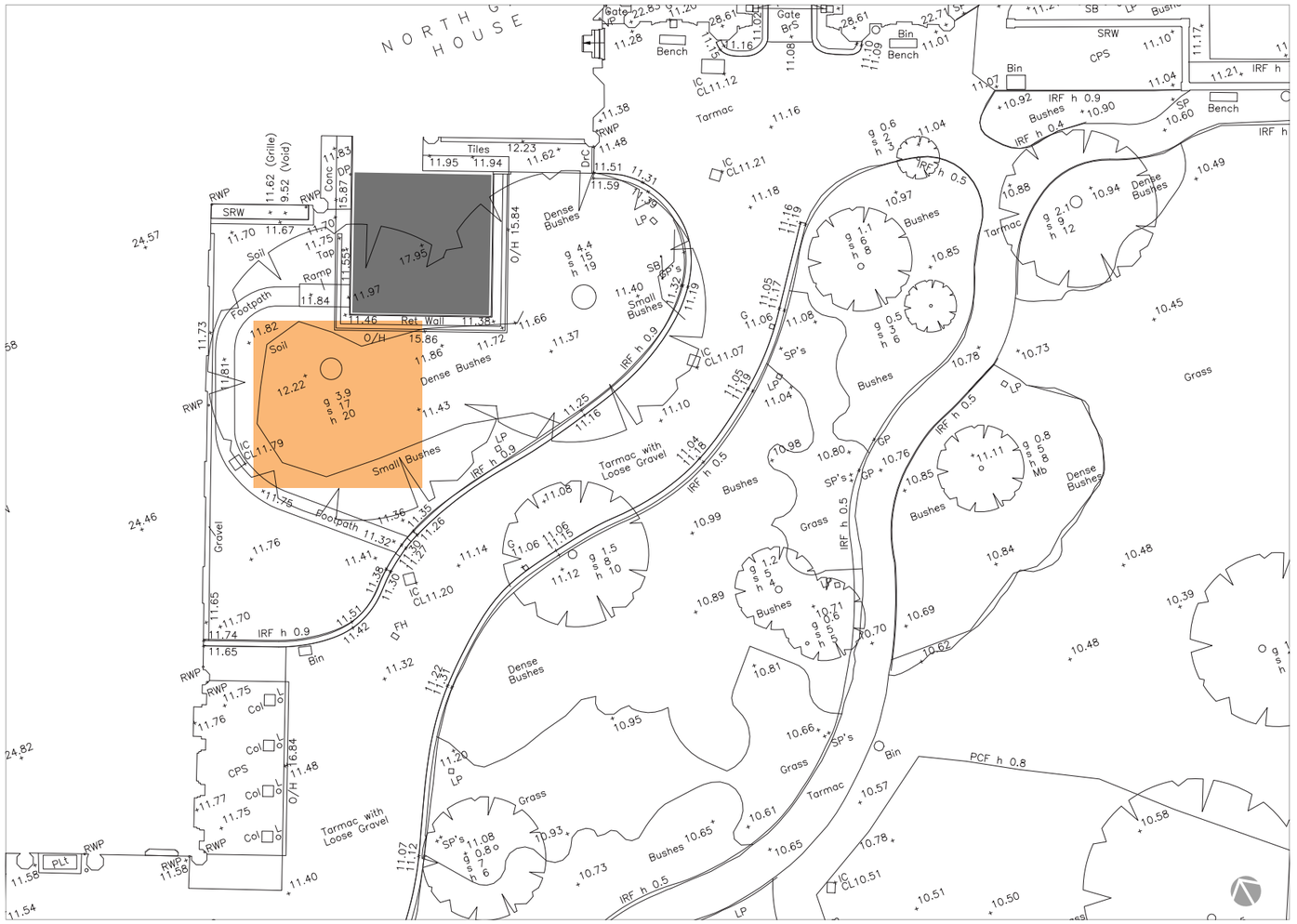
Outdoor Learning Space 100m²



Gardeners Compound 200m²



Bin Store 80m²



Preferred Massing - Outdoor Learning Space

Footprint of existing Learning building

Footprint of proposed external learning space (100m²)

SUMMARY

Changing Places Toilet

There are some benefits of having a changing places facility adjacent to the existing learning hub, however there is already a WC provision internally.

A new external structure will increase the built massing and risks detracting from the facade of the listed Brighton Museum.

While foundations and service routes can be minimised the structure has potential to have a larger impact the root systems (RPAs) which could impact the health and longevity of the trees.

Outdoor Learning Space

The existing use of the learning hub lends itself to having an extended external space which would provide greater seasonal flexibility / usage.

No dig, permeable surfacing construction for pedestrian use would reduce impact on root systems.

A low level area would reduce impact on the elevation of the listed Brighton Museum.

Locating the handwash / store in the recess between the learning hub and museum would also help mitigate visual impact.

Gardeners Compound

Owing to its size and the requirement of fencing would mean that the gardeners compound would have a significant impact on the listed building facade and historic fabric of the Gardens

Operational use along this main pedestrian thoroughfare could result in access issues.

Bin Store

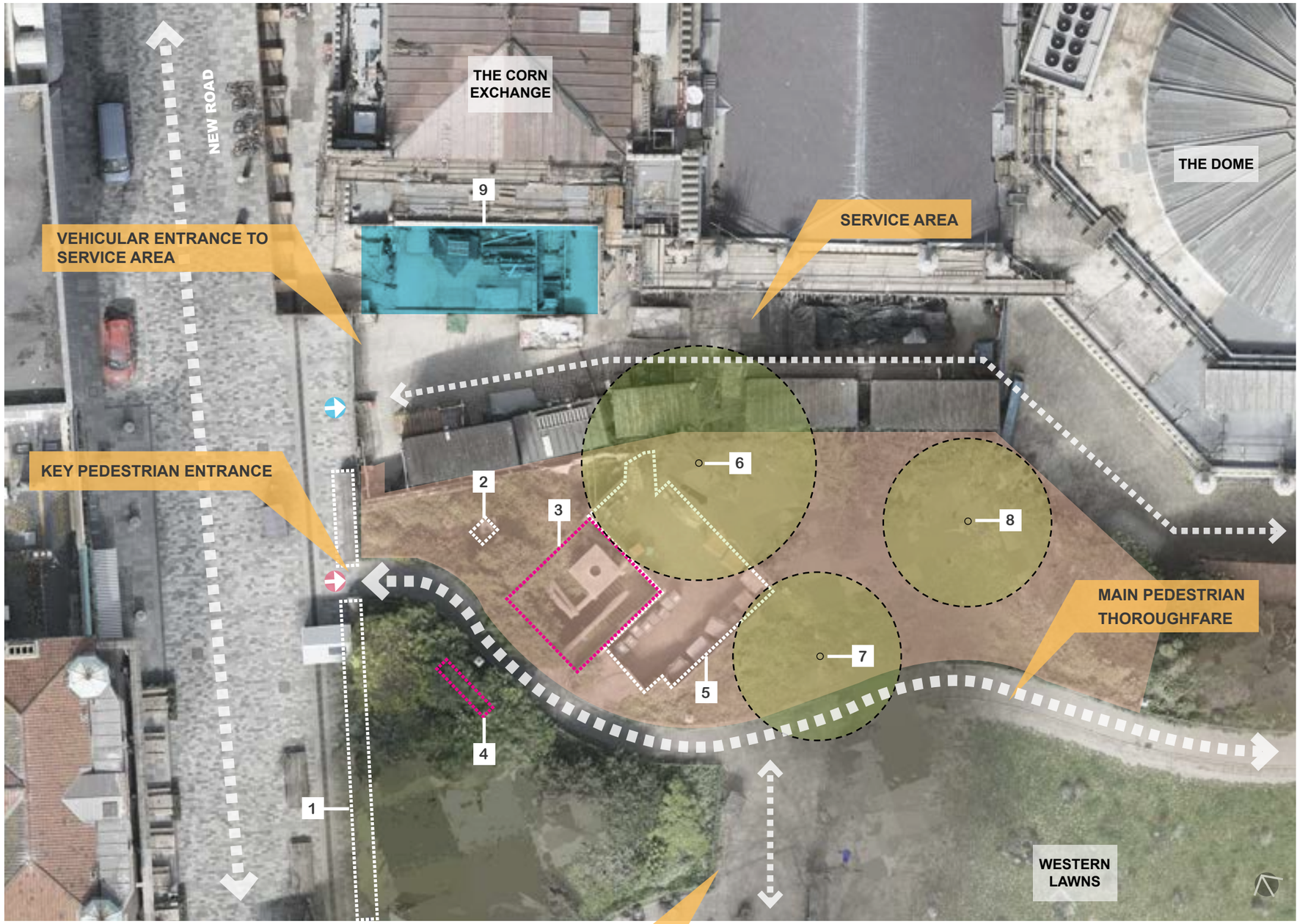
A bin store in this location would have a significant impact on the listed building face and may result in operational issues with collection from Church Street.

Location Plan

OVERVIEW

- The existing bin store (approx 80m²) is a timber fenced structure (2.4m high) accessible via the service area adjacent to the Corn Exchange and the Gardens.
- The bin store and energy centre have been identified as having a significant negative impact on the historic fabric of the Gardens.
- Accessible via to 1.8m wide footpath to New Road.
- Waste collection typically 5:30-6:00am
- There are 3 significant veteran elm trees (T19, T18 & T16). T19 and T18 have been identified within the 2022 Arboricultural Survey as being of high quality and significance.
- A statue of Max Miller is sited north west of the energy centre.
- There are ongoing issues with anti social behaviour by the seating benches (outside of site) on New Road.
- The surrounding planting beds were not part of the restoration works in the 1990s and are in need of renewal.
- Access paths are worn, narrow in places and in need of renewal.
- The existing bin store is also used for overflow storage of general items

Photographic appraisal



Site Appraisal - Energy Centre

Key

1. Timber seating benches on low rise wall (outside of site)
2. Max Miller Statue
3. Energy Centre
4. Vent to Energy Centre
5. Existing shared bin store
6. T19 - Elm Tree (Condition : A3)
7. T18 - Elm Tree (Condition : A3)
8. T16 - Elm Tree (Condition : B2)
9. Proposed cafe terrace (part of separate Corn Exchange Works)

STRENGTHS

- Proximity to major thoroughfare
- Access to services
- Proximity to Gardens Cafe

OPPORTUNITIES

- Rationalise access points and boundary treatments including access arrangement to service area
- Enhance planting
- Rationalise and improve bin store area
- Improve screening of the Energy Centre
- Enhance visual connections into and across site

CONSTRAINTS

- Proximity to listed building
- Root Protection Area of Trees
- Interfaces with work outside of site

Feasibility Appraisal

Existing Energy Centre Area

Option	Proposal	Element	Significance of Element *(A)*	Potential Impact *(B)*	Score *(A x B)*	Notes
1	**New Changing Places Facility** (~15m2) A new toilet facility for visitors which are not currently accommodated on site	Trees T18 - Elm Tree (A3*) T19 - Elm Tree (A3*)	High (3)	Low (+1)	+1	• Keep within footprint of existing bin store to avoid impact on RPA** of trees • Opportunity to reduce amount of hard surfacing within RPA of T18 to improve condition, however impact would remain
		Listed building facade	High (3)	Low (-1)	-3	• Would maintain / increase massing • Relocate bin store to avoid critical massing along key elevation, though massing would remain • Opportunity to replant adjacent beds and improve setting
		Bin Store	Low (1)	Medium (+2)	+2	• Opportunity to relocate bin store and rationalise service entrance to improve setting
		Nash Views	High (3)	Low (+1)	+1	• A smaller footprint along main thorough fare would reduce the visual impact of the energy centre, however massing would remain.
2	**New Outdoor Learning Space** (~100m2) A new outdoor learning space with adjacent storage, hand-wash	Trees T18 - Elm Tree (A3*) T19 - Elm Tree (A3*)	High (3)	Medium (-2)	-6	• Would require the existing bin store to be relocated • An increase in the amount of hard surfacing within the RPA** of trees could result in damage • Surfacing build up to be kept to a minimum with no dig type construction where possible • Services to be run above ground where feasible
		Listed building facade	High (3)	High (-3)	-9	• Would increase the overall massing in area and detractor from listed building elevation
		Bin Store	Low (1)	Medium (+2)	+2	• Opportunity to relocate bin store and rationalise service entrance to improve setting
		Nash Views	High (3)	Medium (-2)	-6	• Would result in significant loss of planting in area along main thorough fare
3	**New Gardeners Compound** (~200m2) A secure gardeners compound with storage and services	Trees T18 - Elm Tree (A3*) T19 - Elm Tree (A3*)	High (3)	High (-3)	-9	• Significant increase in amount of hard surfacing with RPA** of trees • Surfacing build up to be kept to a minimum with no dig type construction where possible • Services to be run above ground where feasible
		Listed building facade	High (3)	High (-3)	-9	• Would be a major detractor and impact on the elevation of listed building • Would require security fencing min 1.8m high • Operational use along main thorough fare would be a significant detractor and potential clash with public access
		Bin Store	Low (1)	Low (+1)	+1	• Opportunity to relocate bin store and rationalise service entrance to improve setting • Would significantly increase critical massing in area
		Nash Views	High (3)	High (-3)	-9	• Would result in a major loss of planting in area along main thorough fare
4	**New Bin Store** (~80m2) A secure accessible bin store	Trees T18 - Elm Tree (A3*) T19 - Elm Tree (A3*)	High (3)	Low (+1)	+3	• Opportunity to relocate bin store and reduce hard surfacing within RPA** of trees
		Listed building facade	High (3)	Medium (+2)	+6	• Opportunity to relocate bin store and rationalise service entrance which would reduce massing along listed building elevation
		Bin Store	Low (1)	Medium (+2)	+2	• Opportunity to relocate bin store and rationalise service entrance to improve setting
		Nash Views	High (3)	Medium (+2)	+6	• A smaller footprint along main thorough fare would reduce the visual impact of the energy centre • Opportunity to replant adjacent beds and improve setting

** Condition of Tree*
*** RPA - Root Protection Area to BS 5837*
**** DDA - Disability Discrimination Act*

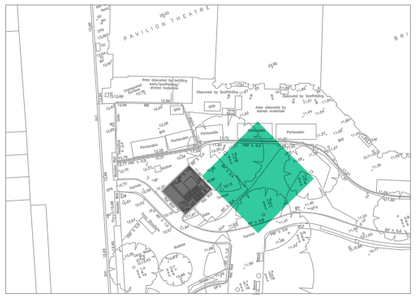
Energy Centre Appraisal

Most Damaging | -7-9 | -4-6 | -1-3 | 0 | +1-3 | +4-6 | +7-9 | Least Damaging

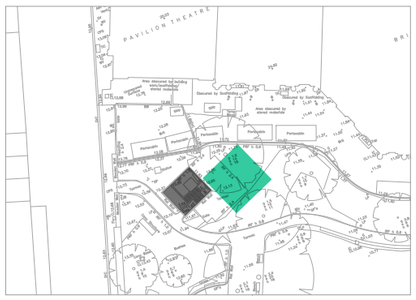
Energy Centre Massing Study

Changing Places Toilet 15m²

Outdoor Learning Space 100m²



Gardeners Compound 200m²



Bin Store 80m²

Preferred Massing - Changing Places Facility

Footprint of Energy Centre

Footprint of proposed Changing Places Facility (15m²)

Outline of existing bin store

SUMMARY

Changing Places Toilet

A changing places facility would be ideally be sited close to main thoroughfares, gardens cafe and busy public spaces.

Locating this facility south of the energy centre would improve surveillance and natural wayfinding.

Proximity to the Energy Centre and New Road would keep below ground services to a minimum.

Presents an opportunity to relocate the existing bin store and rationalise boundary treatments as well as access to service area.

If structure was kept within footprint of existing store would reduce risk of impact on root system of elm trees.

Reducing massing adjacent to footpath would improve visual connections through site. However, massing within this area would remain.

Outdoor Learning Space

Would significantly increase massing along main thoroughfare and the loss of planting which screens the service area.

Proximity to busy public areas may result in a clash in usage.

Risk of damaging root systems of 3 significant elm trees.

Gardeners Compound

Siting the gardeners store in this location would result in a significant loss of planting and major impact on the listed building facade.

Operational use along this main pedestrian thoroughfare could result in access issues.

Significant risk of damage to root systems

Bin Store

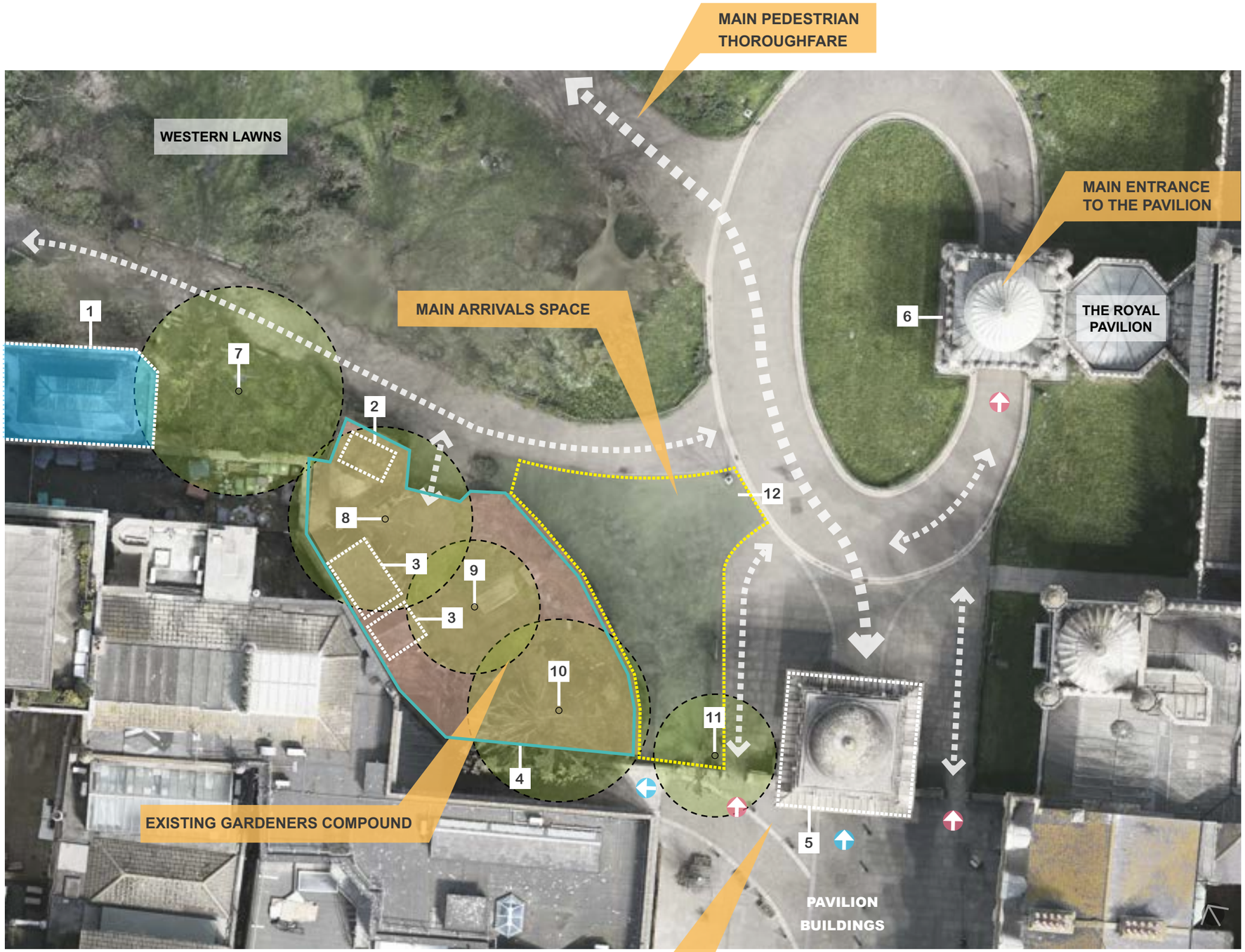
Operationally the bin store is ideally located adjacent to New Road and in close proximity to the service area.

Location Plan

OVERVIEW

- The existing gardeners compound (~ 200m^2) is fenced with a mix of timber and metal panels (1.8m high).
- The area is a major site gateway and leads to the main entrance of the pavilion.
- There is a level change (~1m) between the existing footpaths and the compound area.
- Paths are in need of renewal
- Area is heavily shaded by a number of large trees and planting along the boundary is in need of renewal.
- Power and water for gardeners store is provided by the BHCC toilet block outside of site.
- Astro-turf bank is used an informal seating area though materials are not in keeping with the site and there are issues with ponding.
- Green waste is collected via a grab lorry adjacent to gate and there have historically been access issues through south gate.
- Generally there is a lack of seating and bins
- There are 3 significant elm trees (T50, T52, T53) which have been identified within the 2022 Arboricultural Survey as being of high quality and significance.

Photographic appraisal



Site Appraisal - Energy Centre

Key

1. BHCC Public Toilets
2. Existing compost store
3. Existing gardeners store
4. Existing secure line
5. South Gate
6. Entrance to The Royal Pavilion
7. T48 - Sycamore Tree (Condition : C1)
8. T50 - Elm Tree (Condition : A3)
9. T51 - Lime Tree (Condition : B2)
10. T52 - Elm Tree (Condition : A3)
11. T53 - Elm Tree (Condition : A3)
12. Existing astro-turf bank

STRENGTHS

- Key gateway into site
- Proximity to major thoroughfare

OPPORTUNITIES

- Rationalise and improve gardeners compound area
- Remove incongruous materials
- Rationalise desire lines
- Introduce seating / arrivals area
- Improve screening of gardeners compound
- Enhance planting
- Improve main entrance and setting to listed building
- Improve security to gardeners compound

CONSTRAINTS

- Proximity to listed building
- Root Protection Area of Trees
- Shading from existing trees
- Busy thoroughfare
- Topography and visual prominence

Feasibility Appraisal

Existing Gardeners Compound

Option	Proposal	Element	Significance of Element *(A)*	Potential Impact *(B)*	Score *(A x D)*	Notes
1	**New Changing Places Facility** (~15m2) A new toilet facility for visitors which are not currently accommodated on site	*Trees* *T50 - Elm Tree (A3*)* *T51 - Elm Tree (B2*)* *T52 - Elm Tree (A3*)* *T53 - Elm Tree (A3*)*	High (3)	High (-3)	**-9**	• DDA*** requirements would result in extensive structural works • Potential high impact on RPA** of trees resulting in damage • Foundation to be kept to a minimum with no dig type construction • Services to be run above ground where feasible
		Listed building facade	High (3)	High (-3)	**-9**	• DDA*** requirements would result in step / ramp / hand rails which would be a major detractor and impact the setting of the listed building • Subject to Building Control consent • Subject to listed Building Consent • Would require screening
		Maintenance Sheds	Low (1)	Medium (+2)	**+2**	• Would require gardeners store to be relocated • Opportunity to improve gardeners store and its location
2	**New Outdoor Learning Space** (~100m2) A new outdoor learning space with adjacent storage, hand-wash	*Trees* *T50 - Elm Tree (A3*)* *T51 - Elm Tree (B2*)* *T52 - Elm Tree (A3*)* *T53 - Elm Tree (A3*)*	High (3)	High (-3)	**-9**	• DDA*** requirements would result in extensive structural works • Potential high impact on RPA** of trees resulting in damage • Foundations to be kept to a minimum with no dig type construction where possible • Services to be run above ground where feasible
		Listed building facade	Low (3)	High (-3)	**-9**	• DDA*** requirements would result in step / ramp / hand rails which would be a major detractor and impact the setting of the listed building • Subject to Building Control consent • Subject to listed Building Consent • Would require screening
		Maintenance Sheds	Low (1)	Medium (+2)	**+2**	• Would require gardeners store to be relocated • Opportunity to improve gardeners store and its location
3	**New Gardeners Compound** (~200m2) A secure gardeners compound with storage and services	Trees *T50 - Elm Tree (A3*)* *T51 - Elm Tree (B2*)* *T52 - Elm Tree (A3*)* *T53 - Elm Tree (A3*)*	High (3)	Low (-1)	**-3**	• Keep to existing footprint to avoid impact on RPA** of trees • Opportunity to remove existing surfacing and replace with free draining no dig type construction to improve current situation
		Listed building facade	High (3)	Low (+1)	**+3**	• Opportunity to remove incongruous materials and improve setting of main entrance
		Maintenance Sheds	Low (1)	High (+3)	**+3**	• Opportunity to improve facilities, access and security
4	**New Bin Store** (~80m2) A secure accessible bin store	Trees *T50 - Elm Tree (A3*)* *T51 - Elm Tree (B2*)* *T52 - Elm Tree (A3*)* *T53 - Elm Tree (A3*)*	High (3)	Medium (-2)	**-6**	• Operational requirements likely to require ramped access • Potential impact on RPA** of trees resulting in damage
		Listed building facade	High (3)	Medium (-2)	**-6**	• Operational use along main thorough fare would be a significant detractor and potential clash with public access • Risk of operational damage to south gate • Would require screening
		Maintenance Sheds	Low (1)	Medium (+2)	**+2**	• Would require gardeners store to be relocated • Opportunity to improve gardeners store and its location

** Condition of Tree*
*** RPA - Root Protection Area to BS 5837*
**** DDA - Disability Discrimination Act*

Most Damaging **-7-9** **-4-6** **-1-3** **0** **+1-3** **+4-6** **+7-9** Least Damaging

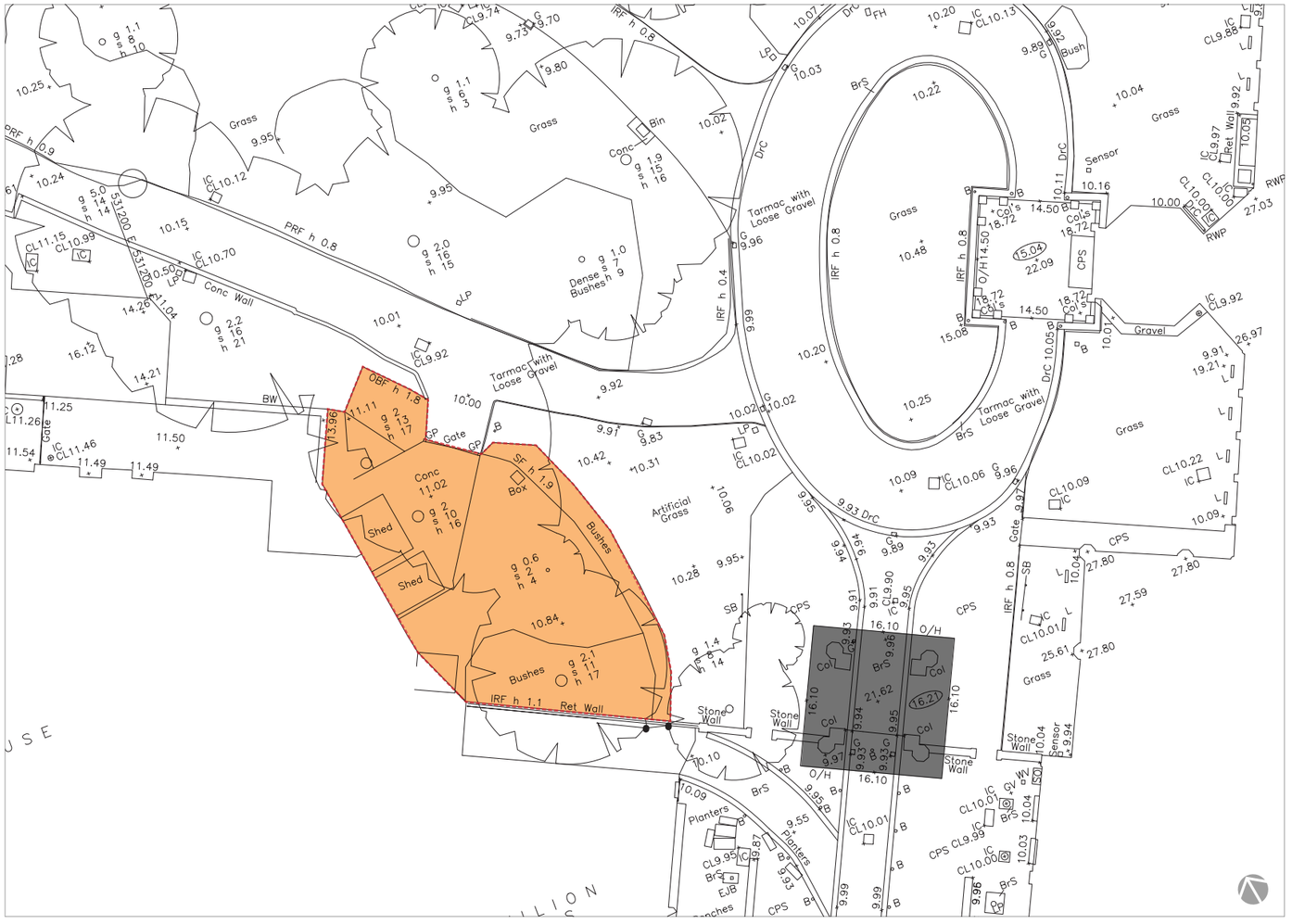
Gardeners Compound Massing Study

Changing Places Toilet 15m²

Outdoor Learning Space 100m²

Gardeners Compound 200m²

Bin Store 80m²



Preferred Massing - Gardeners Compound

SUMMARY

Changing Places Toilet

A changing places facility would be ideally be sited close to main thoroughfares, gardens cafe and busy public spaces.

However, there is a significant level change which would require a large accessible ramped access which would be expensive and likely to be a major detractor from the setting of the listed Royal Pavilion building.

Foundations for the structure can be minimised but the requirement for level access and ramps is likely to lead to an impact on root systems.

Outdoor Learning Space

There are benefits to siting the external learning space adjacent to the main entrance.

However, there is a significant level change which would require a large accessible ramped access which would be expensive and likely to be a major detractor from the setting of the listed Royal Pavilion building.

Access requirements would also be likely to impact the root systems of important elm trees.

Gardeners Compound

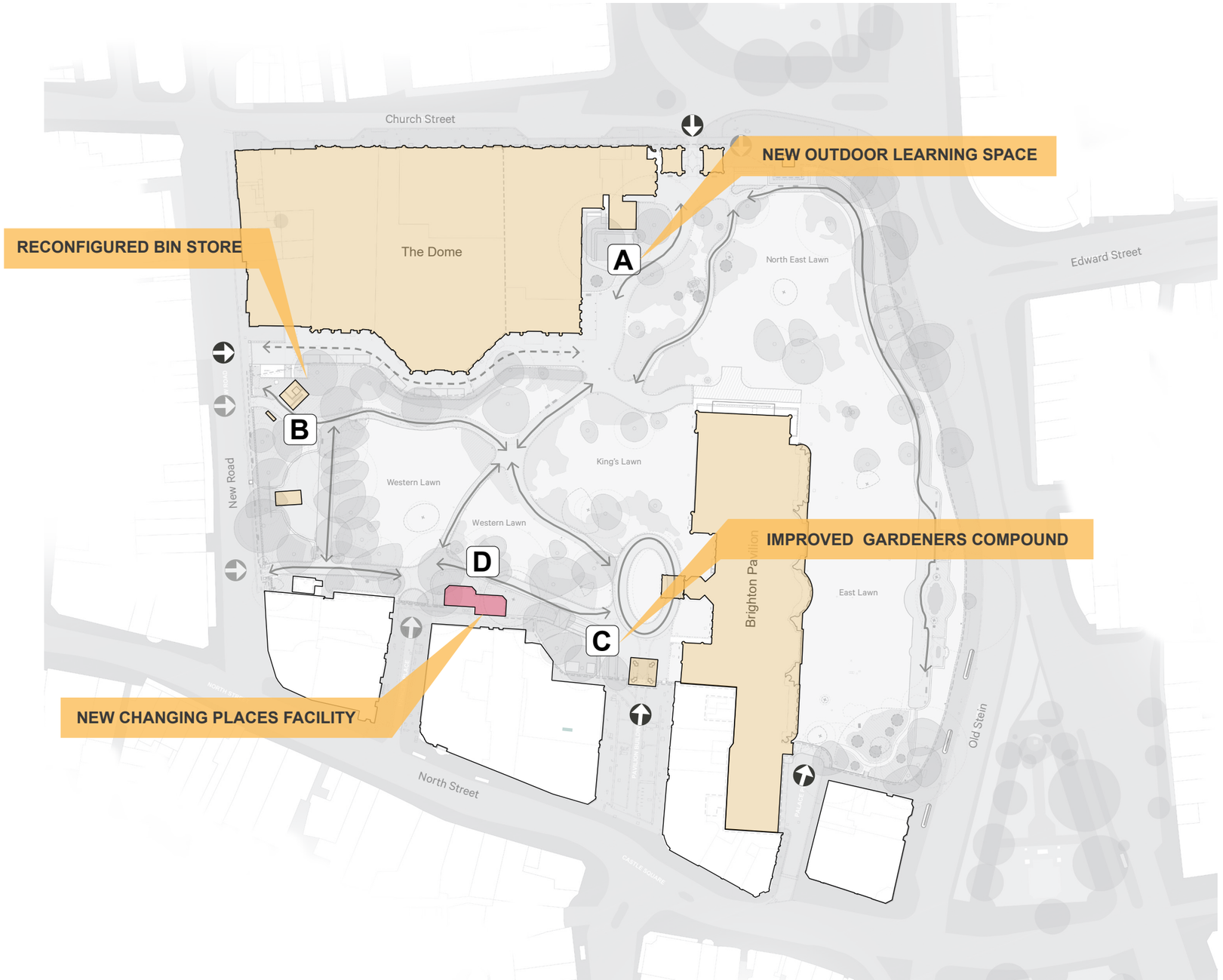
The gardeners store is an important operational facility in this area and provides a valuable site presence at a major gateway.

There is an opportunity to improve arrival space by improving screening, rationalising desire lines and removing erroneous materials.

Growing conditions for trees could be improved by replacing surfacing with a permeable no-dig type construction.

Bin Store

Operationally the bin store is ideally located adjacent to New Road and in close proximity to the service area to avoid operational / access issues.



Plan showing preferred siting of New Elements / Operational Facilities
Site Plan - Not to Scale

APPRAISAL

After assessing the feasibility of each area and in close liaison with the Conservation consultant the findings are:

Outdoor Learning Space - Site A

Due to the proximity to the existing learning centre, as well as the large free space available, Site A is the preferred location for the outdoor learning space.

Refuse Store - Site B

Operationally the refuse store should be located in the NW corner of site adjacent to New Road. However, the existing bin store has been identified within the Conservation Plan, Heritage Impact Assessment as well as by the Sussex Gardens Trust and Historic England as being a feature which damages the historic fabric of the gardens. The opportunity to rationalise and reduce massing should therefore be taken to address this.

Gardeners Compound - Site C

The gardeners compound is currently well sited and improvement works would not only improve the facility but also the entrance into this major gateway. Relocating this facility would potentially cause significant damage to the historic fabric of the Gardens

Changing Places facility - Site D

To avoid the addition of any new structures within this small and highly sensitive site, the ideal location of a changing places facility would be within the existing public toilets which are currently closed. This was also confirmed by Historic England, the Sussex Gardens Trust and the Heritage Impact Assessment.

There are also opportunities to provide additional facilities within this structure which would benefit the gardens and its visitors as well as supporting events and activities.

Location Plan

OBJECTIVES

- Create a flexible and accessible ‘life long learning space’ for a range of activities
- Accommodate min 30no. Children + 2 adults (70-100m^2)
- Provide outdoor hand wash facility and storage space
- Renew planting beds
- Minimise impact on facade of listed building
- Maintain natural surveillance over area
- Minimise impact on root systems of existing trees
- Use materials which are in keeping with the architectural vernacular
- Improve railings to perimeter of area

Analysis

Existing Plan
Not to Scale

LEGEND

- Pedestrian entrance
- Vehicular entrance
- Desire line
- Seating
- Existing planting beds
- Existing surfacing

KEY

1. Existing learning hub
2. Brighton Museum
3. King William IV gate
4. Granite kerbs & bow-top fencing to perimeter of beds
5. Existing planting beds
6. Existing self binding footpath (~1m wide) to secondary exit from Learning Hub
7. Existing level access (~1.8m wide) to primary entrance to learning hub

Existing learning hub

Concept Plan
Not to Scale

LEGEND

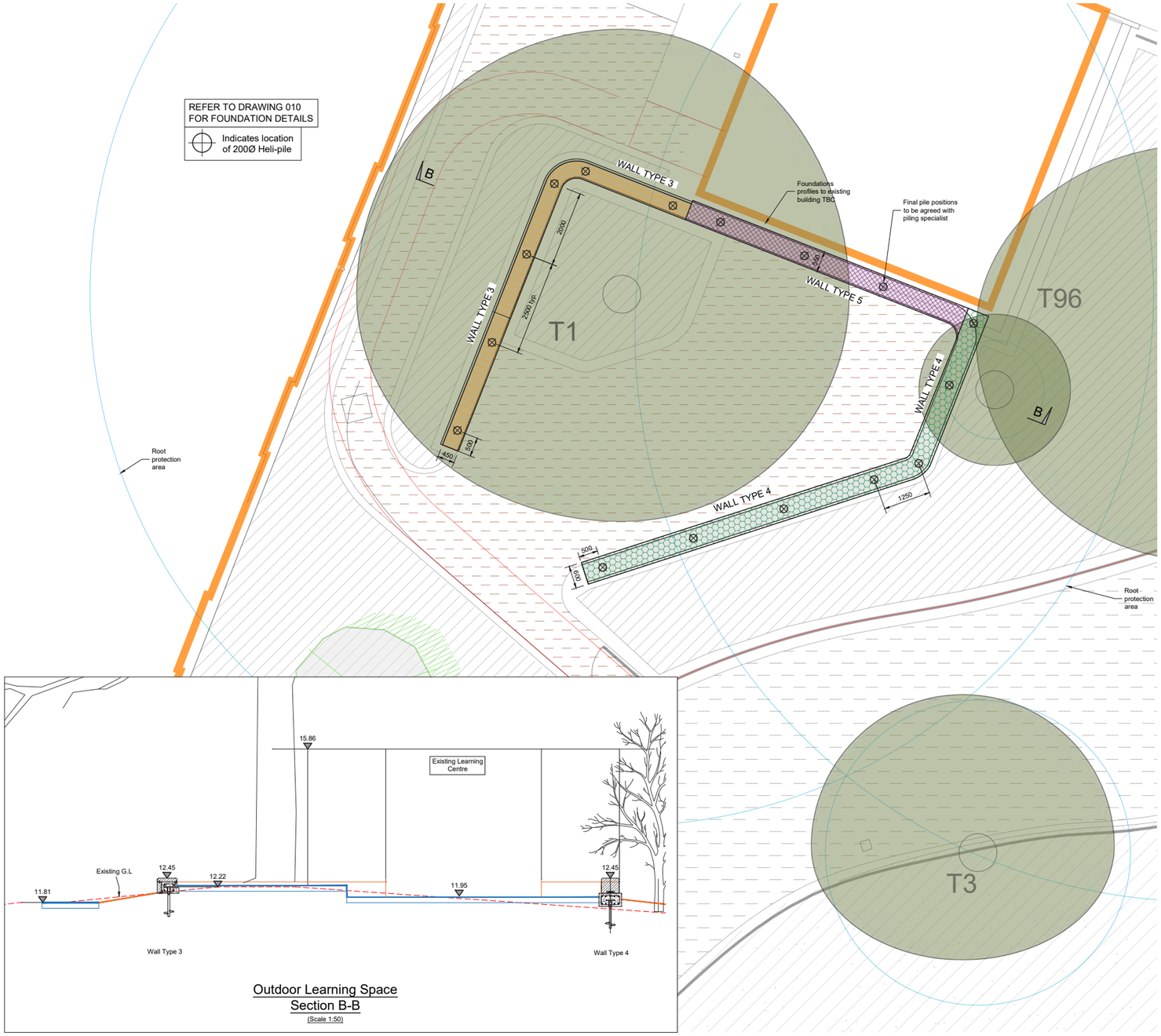
- Pedestrian entrance
- Vehicular entrance
- Desire line
- Seating
- Trees of poor quality / Obscuring Key 'Nash views'
- Existing planting beds to be renewed
- Existing surfacing to be renewed

KEY

1. Existing learning hub
2. Brighton Museum
3. King William IV gate
4. Edgings to bed rationalised and gate / fencing replaced with new
5. Planting beds to be renewed with buffer planting between learning space and main thoroughfare
6. New bound (1.2m wide) footpath.
7. New learning space (80m^2) surfaced in permeable bound gravel (no-dig type construction). Including stone seating
8. New hand wash area and storage located in recess to mitigate visual impact
9. Existing footpaths to be renewed
10. Existing primary level access to Learning Hub

Note : A flexible 80m^2 external space with integrated seating. Use of no-dig permeable surfacing (e.g. Terrabase) to reduce impact on root systems.

The new hand wash / storage facility to be located within the recess between the Learning Hub and Museum to mitigate visual impact.



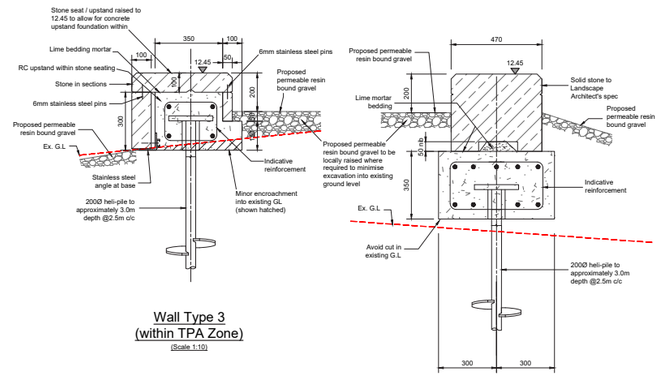
Outdoor Learning Space
Section B-B
(Scale 1:50)

General Arrangement Plan
Not to Scale

TECHNICAL REVIEW

Following a detailed review of the existing levels in liaison with the projects Arboriculturalist and Heritage Engineers, proposals have been developed to reduce impact on the RPAs by;

- Leaving areas directly around the existing tree (T1) clear to avoid roots and allow management of suckers
- Using a 'no-dig' type construction surface build up e.g. CellWeb (or similar approved) to minimise impact on roots through excavation,
- Minimise the impact of foundations by using localised mini piled foundations, which can be adjusted on site to avoid roots following Arboricultural probing investigations prior to construction
- Replacing the existing path with a permeable and free draining resin bound gravel to allow the natural movement of air and water into the ground

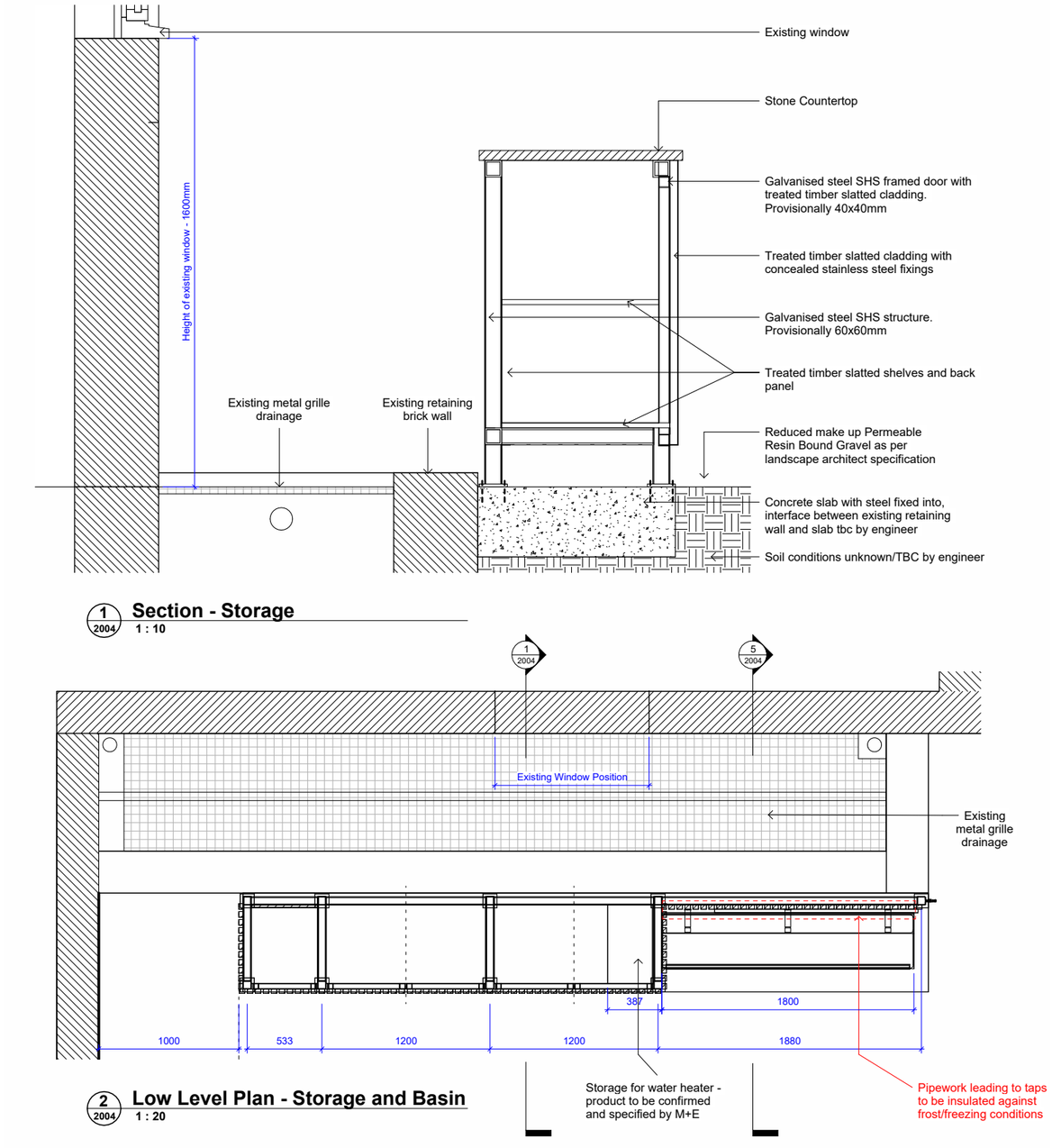


Wall Type 3
(within TPA Zone)
(Scale 1:10)

Wall Type 4
(within TPA Zone)
(Scale 1:10)

Typical foundation detail

Resin bound gravel & CellWeb sub base detail



HAND WASH FACILITY

The outdoor learning space will support a range of groups, activities and events including external classes for children e.g. arts & crafts, bug hunts gardening etc.

The new external learning area will therefore include an external hand wash including storage to support these activities and improve the management of the space.

The proposed hand wash area will be a low free-standing work top, located within the recess between the existing learning space and Brighton Museum to minimise any visual impact.

Prescedent images

Handwash visualisation

Existing footpath to be replaced with permeable resin bound gravel

Brighton Museum

Existing tree (T1) to be retained

Existing learning building

Proposed low seating wall

Outdoor Learning Space concept visualisation

Existing planting to be restored following the design principles applied in the 1990's restoration

Permeable resin bound surfacing with reduced dig type construction

Proposed metal estate railing and gate 1.1m high

Existing paths to be laid with new edging and surfacing renewed and following existing specification

THE OUTDOOR LEARNING SPACE

- The outdoor learning space will be flexible and support a range of activities, groups, events and will compliment the use of the existing learning building and increase its offer.
- Intervention will be kept low level and the new handwash facility will be sited within the recess between the two buildings to mitigate visual impact.
- A new 1.1m high estate railing will replace the existing modern double hoop, to reduce the visual appearance and help manage access.
- The planting beds will be restored using the existing historical research to provide an attractive a floriferous setting in keeping with the Regency style.
- Surfacing and foundations have been designed to reduce impact on the root protection areas of existing trees and allow flexibility when constructing to allow for adjustment (following probing investigations) to avoid any major roots.
- New external power and water will be provided to help support activities as well as maintenance of the planting beds.
- Improved signage will enhance access / wayfinding and increase learning and interpretation about the Gardens.