



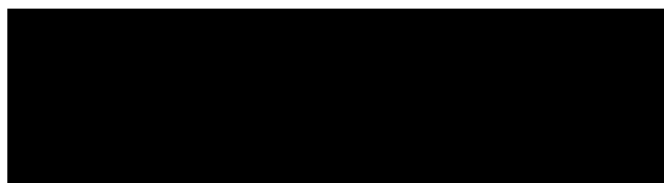
Bovis Homes Southern

**Bovis Land Parcels B3 & B5 Hampton
Park, Littlehampton**

**Construction Ecological Management
Plan**

May 2015

WYG, The Pavilion, 1st Floor, Botleigh Grange Office Campus, Hedge End, Southampton, Hampshire, SO30 2AF





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North Littlehampton Update

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06/05/2015



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

WYG was commissioned by Bovis Homes Southern to produce a Construction Ecological Mitigation Plan (EMP) for a proposed development at Bovis Land Parcels B3 & B5 Hampton Park, Littlehampton which is located towards the western extent of the larger North Littlehampton proposed development site (See Figure 1). The purpose of this EMP is to satisfy Condition 21 which states that:

No development within any phase or sub phase shall commence until details of an ecological management plan for the construction phase of that element of the development has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The management plan shall be implemented in accordance with the approved plans.

Production of an Ecological Management Plan (EMP) will cover procedures and measures to be undertaken during the construction period to safeguard notable species and habitats. The plan will detail those works that will require input from a professional ecologist, and demonstrate that the works will be undertaken in accordance with the approved plan. This plan will also include landscape and habitat management measures including the creation of new habitats, and the on-going management of the retained and these newly created habitats for the first five years and in the long term. The plan will identify those ecological features that must be retained and managed specifically for their biodiversity interest. The aim of such management will be to provide a net gain in the biodiversity of the site with references to the local and UK Biodiversity Action Plans as appropriate.

This Construction Ecological Management Plan has been developed based upon information produced from previous WYG surveys undertaken at the site to inform the planning application for the development and to guide ecological mitigation, compensation and enhancement proposals.

1.2 Site Location and General Description

The wider North Littlehampton Proposed development site is located at the North Littlehampton Nursery complex, Littlehampton, West Sussex (TQ035039). The majority of the site comprises a nursery complex which is dominated by greenhouses and associated buildings, interspersed with amenity grassland, mature trees, scrub, semi-improved grassland and areas of ornamental planting. An area of floodplain, dominated



by unimproved grassland, is present within the northern part of the site. The site is bordered to the north by grazing marshes leading to the Black Ditch; beyond which lies arable fields. To the east lies further grazing marsh habitat and the railway line lies to the south, beyond which lies the areas of Wick and Toddington, parts of Littlehampton. To the west is existing housing off Mill Lane. The proposed development at Bovis Land Parcels B3 & B5 Hampton Park is located towards the south western extent of the wider North Littlehampton proposed development site (see Figure 1).

1.3 Development Proposals

The proposed development at the wider North Littlehampton development site comprises the demolition of existing buildings and structures, up to 1,260 residential dwellings (out of a potential 1,460 dwelling masterplan), up to 13,000 sqm of B1 employment floorspace (including 3,000 sqm Enterprise Centre), up to 3,500 sqm of Class A local facilities, a 100 bed hotel, 60 bed care home, a new 2 Form Entry primary school, community centre, youth and leisure facilities, extension to existing household recycling centre, landscaping, replacement and additional allotments, multi-functional green infrastructure including sports pitches (& associated changing facilities), informal open space, children's play areas, primary vehicular access from a new access from the A259 bridging over the railway line with additional access from Mill Lane & Toddington Lane.

The proposed development for parcels B3 and B5 include the construction of 117 dwellings with associated access, parking, amenity grassland and hedge planting (see Figure 5).



2.0 Ecological Baseline

This EMP should be considered to be a working document which will require updating in the event that further information becomes available. If more than 12 months elapses after completion of surveys, it may be advisable to reassess the site / conduct further survey work to obtain up-to-date information prior to commencement of the development thereby ensuring protected species compliance. This is of particular relevance to roosting bats as any license application is likely require up to date survey information (i.e. within the past 12 months).

Below is a summary of the findings of the ecological surveys completed at the site from 2006 to 2014 to date. Full details can be found in the individual reports referenced below.

Table 1: Surveys completed, date and findings

Survey Type	Date Undertaken	Findings
Extended Phase 1 habitat survey	2006 Updated 2008 and 2014	The majority of the site comprises a nursery complex which is dominated by greenhouses, associated buildings and hardstanding, interspersed with amenity grassland, mature trees, scrub, semi-improved grassland and areas of ornamental planting. An area of floodplain, dominated by unimproved grassland, is present to the north of the site. Throughout the floodplain are numerous ditches that discharge in to the Black Ditch. The area of unimproved grassland, forming the floodplain and grazing marshland also lies to the north of the site.
North Littlehampton – Update Reptile presence / likely absence survey of parcels B3.	Sept- Oct 2014	The survey confirmed that the habitats within parcel B3 of the site were potentially suitable for reptiles including the first phases of the development (See Figure 2). Previously reptile surveys have been completed of the site between 26th June to 8th October 2008 and no reptiles were recorded within Parcels B2 and B3. Parcel B5 was not considered suitable for reptiles.
North Littlehampton - bat activity survey of main development site.	2008	The presence of three bat species was confirmed during the activity surveys. These species are: common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and a <i>Myotis</i> bat (species unconfirmed). However during the emergence/return surveys as detailed below noctule and Leisler's bat were recorded using the site.



Survey Type	Date Undertaken	Findings
		The bat activity surveys are ongoing at the site and hence further information will become available with regards to bats.
North Littlehampton - bat roost potential assessment of main development site.	2008	No bats were recorded in parcels B3 or B5.
Nocturnal (dusk and dawn) emergence / return surveys	Aug- Sept 2014.	Four species of bat comprising common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule and Leisler's were recorded using the site. No bats were recorded emerging from or returning to the tree adjacent to Parcel B3 (see Figure 4, Appendix A). Low level of activity was noted during the surveys.
Bat Activity Surveys	Ongoing- to be completed June 2015.	Data to be analysed on completion of the surveys.

3.1.3 Breeding Birds

- ✧ Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- ✧ Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
- ✧ Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird:
- ✧ (Intentionally or recklessly) disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

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4.1 Construction

It will be the responsibility of the Ecological Clerk of Works (to be appointed by Bovis Homes Southern) to provide advice to the construction teams during all phases of the scheme on all pertinent ecological issues and to check that the ecological protection and mitigation measures, as specified in this document, are implemented. Recommendations will be passed to Bovis Homes Southern who will be responsible for ensuring implementation.

- » Provision of advice on the location of protected species e.g. reptiles and bats and the type and location of protection or mitigation required;
- » To supervise and monitor the implementation and maintenance of protective or mitigation measures in accordance with legal requirements or the terms set out in this document;
- » Liaison with the main contractor's site manager, Natural England and others relevant stakeholders as appropriate.

- ❖ To adhere to the relevant provisions made within this document;
- ❖ To comply with the advice of the Ecological Clerk of Works as appropriate;
- ❖ To ensure that this plan is distributed to all relevant parties; and

- Any revisions made to this document, will be re-issued to the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

Post construction management will be the responsibility of a management company, to be appointed by Bovis Homes Southern.



5.0 Pre-Construction Mitigation

The following pre-construction mitigation is likely to be required prior to a construction to inform appropriate avoidance, mitigation and enhancement measures.

5.1 Bats

As the building (greenhouse) to be demolished was not considered suitable for roosting bats it is considered that it can be demolished without further ecological work.

However a precautionary **pre commencement check** will need to be carried out on the tree adjacent parcel B3 before removal. A bat emergence / return survey was completed of this tree, which lies adjacent to parcel B3 (see Figure 4 for buildings and trees assessed for bats, and Figure 6 for the Tree Protection Plan) in August and September 2014, and no bats were found to be roosting in the tree at the time of the survey. **The results of this survey will remain valid until September 2016.** If this tree is scheduled for removal and has not been removed by August 2015, it is recommended that update bat surveys are completed up to 12 months prior to the proposed works, to confirm the continued absence of these species from these features.

At least 2 bat boxes (see Appendix B for information) will be placed in retained trees prior to felling the tree, so that should any bats be found, they can be placed in a safe place.

Soft felling is recommended for the tree requiring removal, whereby cross cutting in proximity to cavities or hollows will be avoided, and any sections felled containing cavities will be lowered carefully using rope and cushioning techniques to reduce the impact of felling limbs which may still have bats within cavities. The felled sections will be left on the ground (preferably for up to 48 hours) with the openings clear, allowing any remaining bats to escape. Split limbs that are under tension may need to be wedged open to prevent their closure when pressure is released, to avoid trapping bats. Bats found during the removal of the tree will be removed by hand or static net by the ecologist named on the licence or their accredited agent. These will be subject to a medical check before being placed in the bat boxes in retained trees nearby. If the bats are injured they will be taken to the nearest bat hospital.



5.2 Reptiles

No reptiles were recorded within Parcel B3 throughout the surveys. The habitats here are largely unsuitable for reptiles as the majority of the site comprises buildings and hardstanding. However, Parcel B3 is connected to suitable reptile habitat to the west, south and east of the site. Reptile surveys were not completed for Parcel B5 as this predominantly comprises hardstanding and buildings. **If works have not been completed within two years an updated assessment will required** to determine if update surveys are necessary to confirm the likely continued absence of reptiles.

5.2.1 Receptor site

In the unlikely event that any reptiles are recorded within the proposed development site they could be translocated to an area of approximately 14.8 hectares of grazing marsh habitat which will be retained along the northern boundary of the main North Littlehampton development site. This area is a floodplain, dominated by unimproved grassland. Running along the northern boundary is the Black Ditch. This area is considered to be the most suitable habitat for reptiles at the site. If reptiles are recorded during the works enhancement of the receptor will include installation of three hibernacula (See Figure 3) and sensitive management of the grassland habitats at the site.

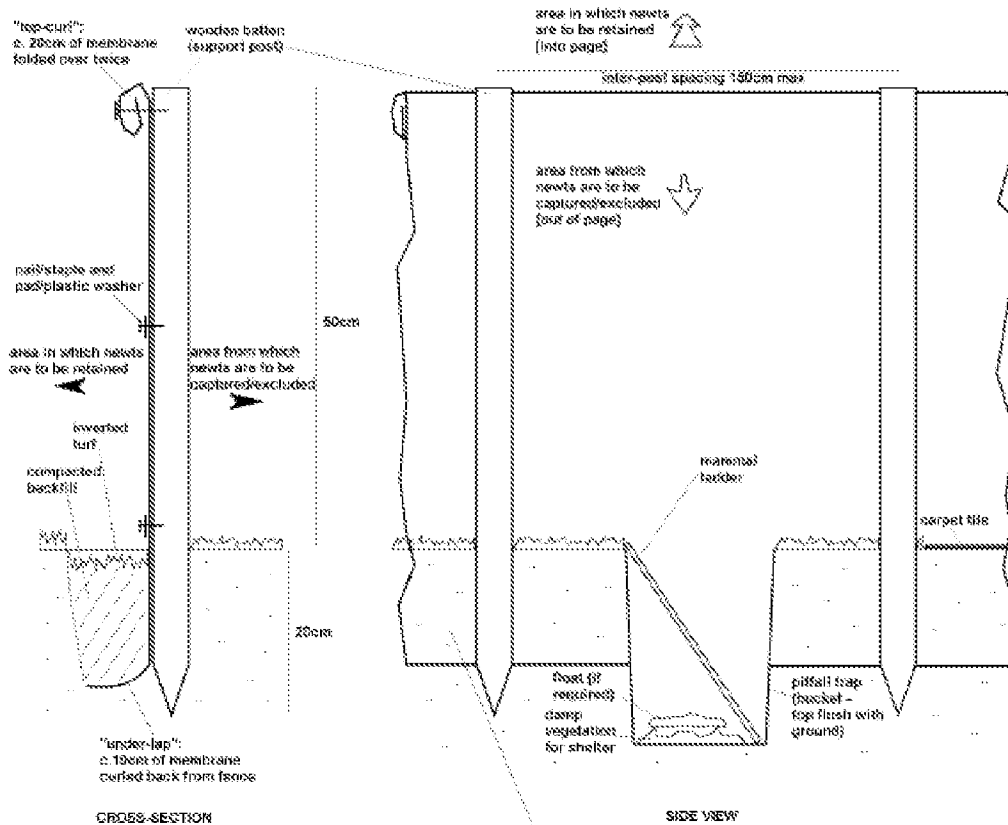
5.2.2 Installation of Reptile Exclusion Fence

Reptile exclusion fencing will be installed around the development site prior to the commencement of works; the fence will be installed between March and October and following confirmation from Arun District County Council that the prescriptions within this document have been approved.

The Ecological Clerk of Works will be present to determine the final route of the fence which will need to take account of, for example, tree roots and scrub, and to supervise its installation. The fence will be a minimum of 500mm tall and extend 300mm below ground. The backfill will be placed vegetation side down to suppress re-growth. The fence will have a top curl to prevent reptiles from climbing over and posts will be placed on the development area side of the fence. Drawing 1 presents a schematic example of reptile fencing. Drawing 2 presents fencing for great crested newt but the design is synonymous with reptile fencing.



Drawing 1 (Taken from the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines 2001)



The areas where fencing is to be installed will be hand searched for reptiles by an ecologist prior to installation of the fence to ensure that no reptiles are harmed during this operation.

The fencing will be checked daily by the Site Manager to ensure no holes damage is done to the reptile exclusion fencing and ensuring it is maintained throughout the translocation phase and the entire construction phase of the development.

5.2.3 Destructive search

The development site will be destructively cleared. This will involve two parts, a hand search and a mechanical search, completed to the following specifications:

- A suitably qualified ecologist will supervise all aspects of the destructive search

- This document will need to be approved by the Local Planning Authority, before any works commence at the site.*

Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW) to supervise clearing Parcel B3 and B5

- » Installation of reptile exclusion fencing to prevent reptile migrating back into the works area along the boundaries of the site that support suitable habitat.
- » Removal of rubble piles by hand and supervised by an ECoW between the reptile active season mid March to October (dependent upon weather conditions). Any reptiles found will be moved to the reptile receptor site.
- » Following which the remaining grass areas will be strimmed to 15 cm. An ECoW will then complete a hand search of these areas.

- ## 5.4 Nesting Birds

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6.0 Construction Phase Mitigation and Management

6.1 Tool Box Talks

A general talk relating to all the biodiversity issues on the site including nesting birds, reptiles and bats will be delivered to contractors working on site, as required. This will include a plan showing all of the ecological features to be retained and created on the site.

6.2 General environmental protection measures

Protocols will be set up to locate and minimise constructional impacts on retained semi-natural habitats and species including;

- » Noise management;
- » Vehicular access and parking to ensure a predictable and minimum-impact routine is established.
- » There will be no incursion of constructional works or materials into the retained semi-natural habitat areas, in particular the grass buffer zones and hedgerows;
- » All construction materials will be stored well away from the natural areas to be retained and/or those areas which have not been approved for clearance as stated above.
- » A safe system for the correct storage of materials and chemicals on site should be implemented to ensure that materials are stored in a suitable manner as to avoid potential impacts on vegetation. This is particularly important with liquids and chemicals which should not be stored near vegetated areas or stored on a permeable base.
- » Appropriate cleaning and maintenance of machinery and tools on site should be undertaken at a sufficient distance from vegetated areas. Failure to do so may result in contaminated water entering the soil and reducing or increasing soil pH and contaminant levels.

6.3 Lighting

During the construction phase, security lighting will be positioned so as not to directly illuminate retained or created areas of wildlife value, notably the retained hedgerows and grass buffers. This will ensure that the



bats which use the site for foraging will not be significantly disturbed during the construction phase and to avoid disturbance to nocturnal species such as bats.

6.4 Fauna

6.4.1 Reptiles

The reptile exclusion fence will remain intact for the duration of the construction activities and will be checked daily by the Site Manager (Bovis Homes to appoint). In the event that the fence becomes damaged, it will be repaired as soon as possible in order to prevent reptiles from entering the development footprint.

Once construction is complete, it will be removed under an ecological clerk of works, avoiding the reptile hibernation season (November – February).

6.4.2 Bats

During the construction phase, security lighting will be positioned so as not to directly illuminate boundary habitats and the retained grassland/scrub habitat within site. In addition, works on site will cease prior to sunset. This will help to avoid disturbing foraging and commuting bats that use these habitats.



7.0 Habitat Creation

Hedgerow planting of native species and areas of ornamental shrubs will be planted within the new development to include ash, blackthorn, elder, hawthorn, hazel, rose and creeping willow. This will create additional habitat for bats, birds and reptiles (as well as other species). Planting will be carried out by hand during the reptile active season to avoid accidental injury to hibernating reptiles.

Table 2: Recommended timings for planting

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Trees												
Hedgerow												

- Trees will be planted around the dwellings to allow for continued commuting of bats around the site as shown the Strategic Soft Landscape Drawing, Figure 5.
- New hedgerow planting is to be created along the edges of the proposed dwellings.
- The use of high intensity lighting is recommended to be avoided, in particular near retained vegetation, only low level bollard lighting will be used.
- To enhance the habitat on site for bats, bat boxes will be placed on retained trees or within new buildings around the site (see Appendix B for information) and bat friendly planting has been incorporated.
- The avoidance of breathable roof membranes in new buildings is recommended, and lighting recommendations are detailed.



References

Bat Conservation Trust, (2009). *Bats and lighting in the UK*. Bats and the Built Environment Series.

[Available from

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Herpetological Conservation Trust (2008) *National Amphibian and Reptile Recording Scheme*.

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Langton, T.E.S., Beckett, C.L. and Foster, J.P. (2001). *Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook*. Froglife, Halesworth.

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WYG Reports. Toddington Lane, North Littlehampton. Various Ecology Surveys.

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Introduction

The information in this appendix relates to bat and bird boxes that can be easily incorporated into building and landscape plans. The information provided is not exhaustive and provides examples of some of the types of boxes available.

Including bat and bird boxes throughout the development site has a number of benefits:

- ✧ Any roosting or resting places lost as a result of the work will be replaced;
- ✧ The ecological value of the site will be enhanced;
- ✧ Priority species within the UK and local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) will be encouraged.

Bats

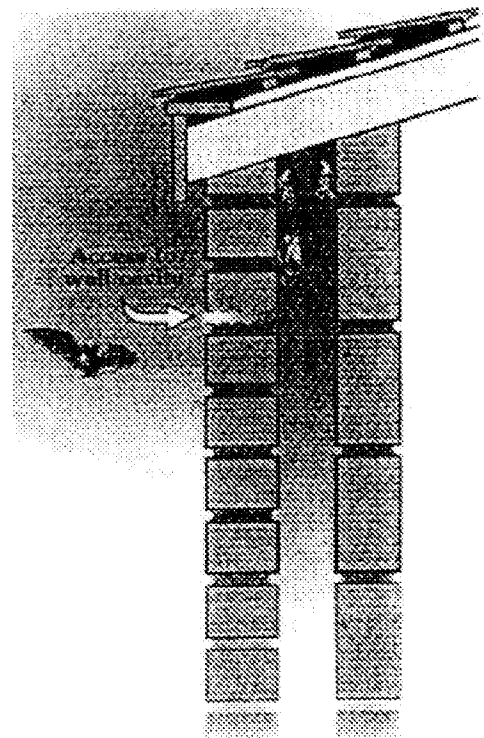
For Buildings

The inclusion of a variety of bat bricks, tubes and boxes for buildings is recommended to encourage a diversity of bat species. Bat bricks and tubes require no maintenance.

Bat Access and Roost Bricks

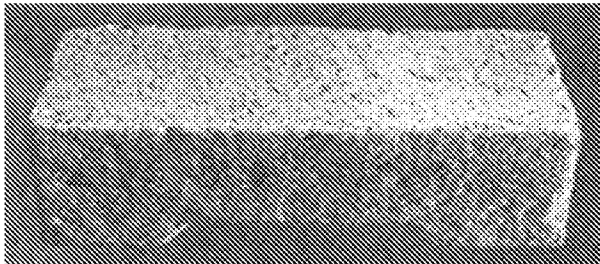
Source: Marshalls Clay Products (approved by the Bat conservation Trust)

'... Marshall Clay Products have been producing a Bat Access Brick specially designed to help the country's badly depleted bat population by provided access to wall cavities or roof spaces where most bat colonies tend to be (see diagram). In recent years bats have been declining at an alarming rate. Nearly all colonies tend to be on the outside of houses, in wall cavities, under slates, flashing or tiles, et c. ... Contrary to popular opinion, bats do not make pests and do absolutely no damage to buildings or roof timbers, indeed many people





encourage bat colonies in their area because of the large number of insect pests, woodworm, et c. which they eat. Most colonises will use a house for only a few weeks in summer before dispersing in autumn.'



Marshall's Bat Access Brick, which is now also available in stone.

A Bat Brick should ideally be placed as high as possible at the gable apex or close to the soffit.

Marshalls Clay Products - Quarry Lane,
Howley Park, Woodkirk, Dewsbury, West
Yorkshire, WF12 7JJ – Tel: (01132) 203535,
Fax: (01132) 203555.



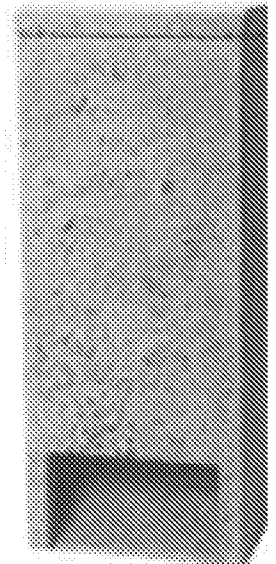
Bat Tube

Brick bat tubes are designed for buildings, or underneath bridges, arches or tunnels, where conditions are relatively humid. They are particularly useful for new buildings or bridges to attract bats, or to provide new roost sites where existing buildings with bats are being renovated.

This long box can be installed within brick masonry, beneath plasterwork or wood panelling, or incorporated into concrete structures such as factory buildings or bridges. Inside it contains a woodcrete surface, a roughened wood board, and a metal mesh, providing a choice of roosting areas depending on the weather conditions and the bats' habits. This box is maintenance-free as the entrance slit is at the bottom.

No painting required, but if painting is necessary a natural breathable paint should be used.

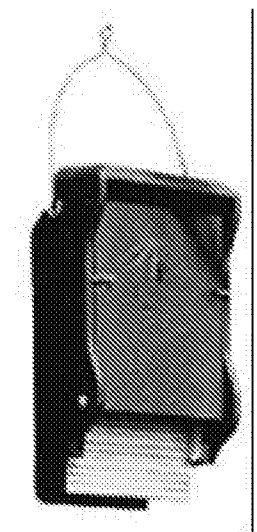
Width: 20cm; Height: 47.5cm; Depth: 12.5cm; Entrance Width: 15cm; Entrance Depth: 2cm; Weight: 13kg



Bat Box

This type of box is made of woodcrete and is expected to last approximately 25 years. It has a narrow crevice-like internal space to attract Pipistrelle and Noctule bats. Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture).

Width: 27cm; Height: 43cm; Weight: 8.3kg.

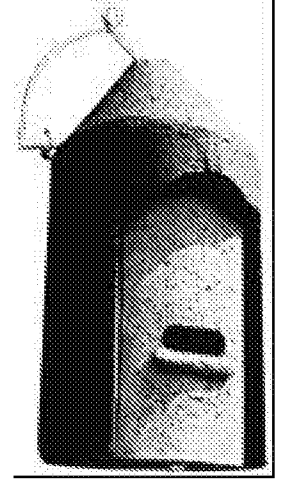




For Trees

Woodcrete boxes have the highest rates of occupation of all box types. The 75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture allows natural respiration, stable temperature, and durability. They are long lasting (approx. 25 years) and are rot- and predator-proof. Hang from a tree branch near the trunk, or fix to a trunk with the supplied 'tree-friendly' aluminium nail. Attractive to smaller British bats.

Material: Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture); Diameter: 16cm; Height: 33cm; Weight: 4kg.





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WYG Environment


creative minds safe hands

North Littlehampton

Proposed Masterplan

Not to scale	Drawn by: EH	Date: 13/02/15	Checked By: SC	Date: 13/02/15	Approved By: CM	Date: 16/02/15
Project No: A070659	Office 45	Type 94	Drawing No. Figure 1	Rev 1		

Base map provided by Persimmon Homes



Legend

- Retile mats A1
- Retile mats B2-3
- Area boundary
- Mitigation retiling fence



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North Littlehampton

Retiling fence location

Project No:		Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
A086068		EA 09/10/14	EA 09/10/14	CM 09/10/14
Office	Type	Drawing No.		
45	94	Figure 2		
Revision				

This map is produced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO © Crown Copyright



Legend

-  Area boundary
-  Hibernacula location



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North Littlehampton

Reptile hibernacula location

		Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
		EA 17/10/14	EH 17/10/14	CM 17/10/14
Project No:	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision
A086068	45	94	Figure 3	



Legend

-  Trees assessed for bat potential
-  Tree surveyed for bats



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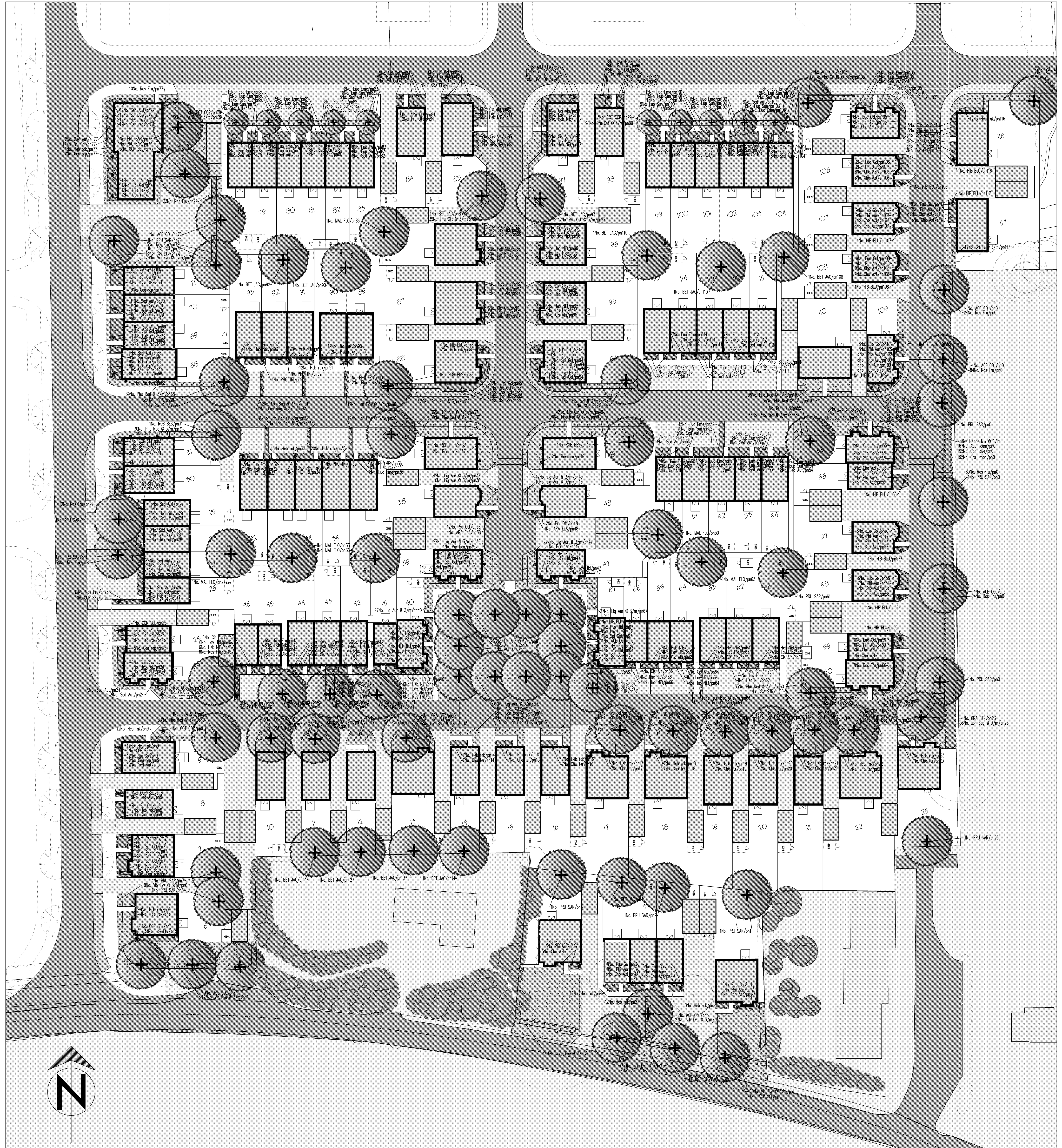

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Toddington Lane, North Littlehampton

Tree surveyed for bats

Project No:		Drawn by: Date:	Checked By: Date:	Approved By: Date:
A086068		EH 07/10/14	VC 07/10/14	TC 14/10/14
Office		Type	Drawing No.	Revision
45		94	Figure 4	

Base map provided by Persimmon Homes



KEY

EXISTING TREE with tree root protection zone

EXISTING TREE or hedge to be removed

PROPOSED AVENUE TREE

PROPOSED TREE with line of tree root barrier see tree pit detail and line of barrier on main drawing

REAR GARDEN

CULTIVATED TURF

SHRUB AND HERBACEOUS PLANTING

HEDGE PLANTING

NATIVE HEDGE PLANTING

WASHED, ROUNDED, BUFF COLOURED GRAVEL

CLIMBING PLANT

SPECIMEN SHRUB

SCHEDULE OF PLANTS

SHRUBS			
QTY	CODE	PLANT NAME	STOCK
1440	Ceo rep	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus 'Reperi'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
2100	Cho Act	Choisya ternata 'Aster Pearl'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
80	Cho ter	Choisy ternata	C.G. 3L 3/4m
1200	Dis Ala	Cistus 'Alon Thadd'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
3110	Eup Eri	Eumyrtus fortunei 'Emerald Galaxy'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
1340	Eup Gai	Eumyrtus fortunei 'Emerald Galaxy'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
1200	Heb Wb	Hebe 'Witch's Blush'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
4820	Heb rak	Hebe rakensis	C.G. 3L 3/4m
4420	Heb cal	Hypericum calycinum	C.G. 3L 3/4m
1000	Hyp Hid	Hypericum patulum 'Hidrate'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
1700	Le Hid	Lavandula spica 'Hidrate'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
1200	Phu Aur	Philadelphus coronarius 'Aureus'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
1110	Phu Eri	Prunus laurocerasus 'Hito Luyken'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
4240	Ros Fru	Rosa rugosa 'Fru Lagerkrantz'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
2900	Sp Gai	Spirea 'Bambusa Gold Flame'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
200	Vin Vin	Vincetoxicum 'Aurea Flore Pleno'	C.G. 2L 7/4m

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS			
QTY	CODE	PLANT NAME	STOCK
2920	Eup Sun	Euphorbia rubra 'Sunny-side'	C.G. 2L 4/4m
4700	Sed Aut	Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'	C.G. 1L 6/4m

SPECIMEN PLANTS			
QTY	CODE	PLANT NAME	STOCK
60	ARA ELA	Aralia elata	C.G. 10L
100	DIS SEL	Disanthus coccineus	C.G. 10L
120	DIS SEL	Disanthus coccineus	C.G. 10L
120	DIS SEL	Disanthus coccineus	C.G. 10L
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120	DIS SEL	Disanthus coccineus	C.G. 10L
120	DIS SEL	Disanthus coccineus	C.G. 10L

CLIMBERS			
QTY	CODE	PLANT NAME	STOCK
100	Phu Hen	Parthenocissus henryana	C.G. 3L 1/4m

STANDARD TREES			
QTY	CODE	PLANT NAME	STOCK
240	ACE COL	Acer platanoides 'Columnare'	C.G. 25L STD 10-12cm
120	BET JAC	Betula utilis 'Jacquemontii'	C.G. 25L STD 10-12cm
120	CRA STR	Crataegus 'Stratensis'	C.G. 25L STD 10-12cm
60	MAL FLO	Malus floribunda	C.G. 25L STD 10-12cm
120	PRU SAR	Prunus serotina	C.G. 25L STD 10-12cm
120	ROB BES	Robinia pseudacacia 'Bessiana'	C.G. 25L STD 10-12cm

WHIPS PLANTED AS NATIVE HEDGER			
QTY	CODE	PLANT NAME	STOCK
160	ACE COL	Acer platanoides	C.G. 60m per n 60-90cm
1920	COR ARE	Cornus alba 'Aurea'	C.G. 60m per n 60-90cm
1920	COR ARE	Cornus alba 'Aurea'	C.G. 60m per n 60-90cm

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTING			
QTY	CODE	PLANT NAME	STOCK
1200	Gri LIT	Griselinia littoralis	C.G. 3L 3/4m
4100	Lig Aur	Ligustrum ovalifolium 'Aureum'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
3600	Lig Bag	Ligustrum 'Baggesen's Gold'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
4100	Pho Red	Photinia 'Red Robin'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
2610	Pho Red	Photinia 'Red Robin'	C.G. 3L 3/4m
4500	Vib Eve	Viburnum tinus 'Eve Price'	C.G. 3L 3/4m

IMPLEMENTATION AREAS			
AREA	NAME	SPECIFICATION	
1420	Front Garden/amenity turf	'Medallion' by Rowlin Ltd. or similar approved	
1500	Front amenity turf	'Medallion' by Rowlin Ltd. or similar approved	
1500	Planted areas	(to be mulched with 'Pro Fines' bark mulch to 75mm depth)	
1500	Planted areas	(to be mulched with 'Pro Fines' bark mulch to 75mm depth)	
6910	Rear garden areas	(to be cultivated)	

NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS TO PROPOSED PLANT SCHEDULE:

R.B. = Root-balled stock
C.G. = Container grown stock
O.G. = Open ground stock, to be planted Nov 1st - March 1st
FTH = Feathered tree
STD = Standard tree
XHWSTD = Heavy Standard tree
XHWSTD = Extra Heavy standard tree
R.E. = Broad Leaf Evergreen
CON = Conifer
L = Litre container

*Girth size is given for standard trees, otherwise all sizes refer to height. All sizes are the minimum acceptable.
*Shrubs specified as 3 litre size shall be 400-600mm minimum height and spread and 2 litre stock shall be 300-400mm minimum height and spread. These heights and spreads in relation to post size are just a guide and the 'National Plant Specification' sizes will be accepted (but will be seen as the absolute minimum acceptable). Any shrub supplied which are smaller than this will be rejected at once.
*Plants which are completely hardened off, any plants which show signs of scorching after planting will be rejected.

CHANGES TO SUPPLIERS/MANUFACTURERS ARE TO BE EQUAL AND APPROVED.
SUBSTITUTIONS TO SHRUB/FREE VARIETIES ARE TO BE AGREED WITH BOVIS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
BY NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE.

KEY

EXISTING TREE with tree root protection zone

EXISTING TREE or hedge to be removed

PROPOSED AVENUE TREE

PROPOSED TREE with line of tree root barrier see tree pit detail and line of barrier on main drawing

REAR GARDEN

CULTIVATED TURF

SHRUB AND HERBACEOUS PLANTING

HEDGE PLANTING

NATIVE HEDGE PLANTING

WASHED, ROUNDED, BUFF COLOURED GRAVEL

CLIMBING PLANT

SPECIMEN SHRUB

BOVIS HOMES

Bovis Homes Limited
South East Region
The Manor House,
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New Ash Green, Longfield,
Kent, DA3 6JE.
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Fax: 01474 894268
DX: 41900 New Ash Green

C Mar:16 Avenue trees added to infrastructure road
B Nov:15 Privacy planting to rear gardens
A Sep:15 Planning layout redrawn

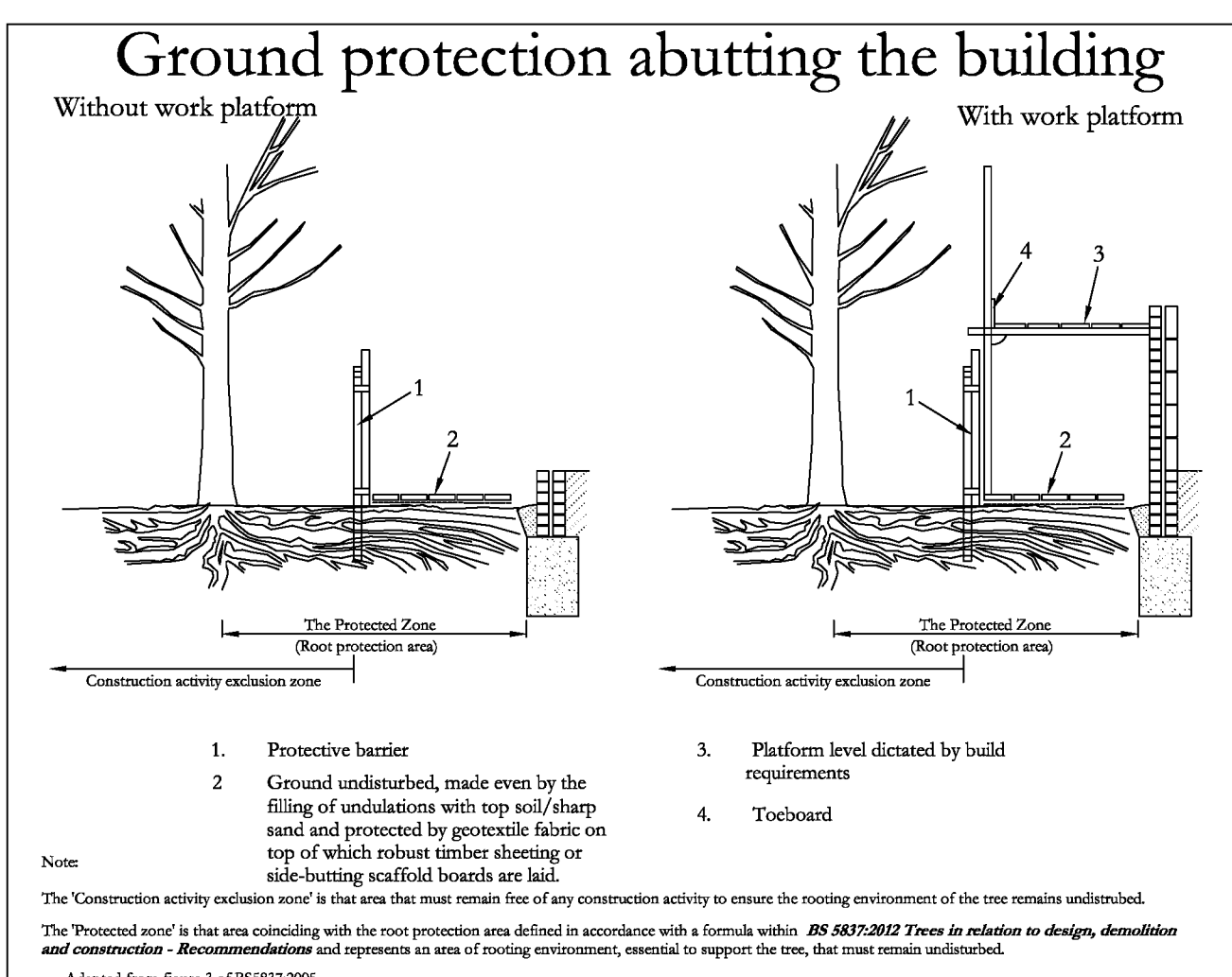
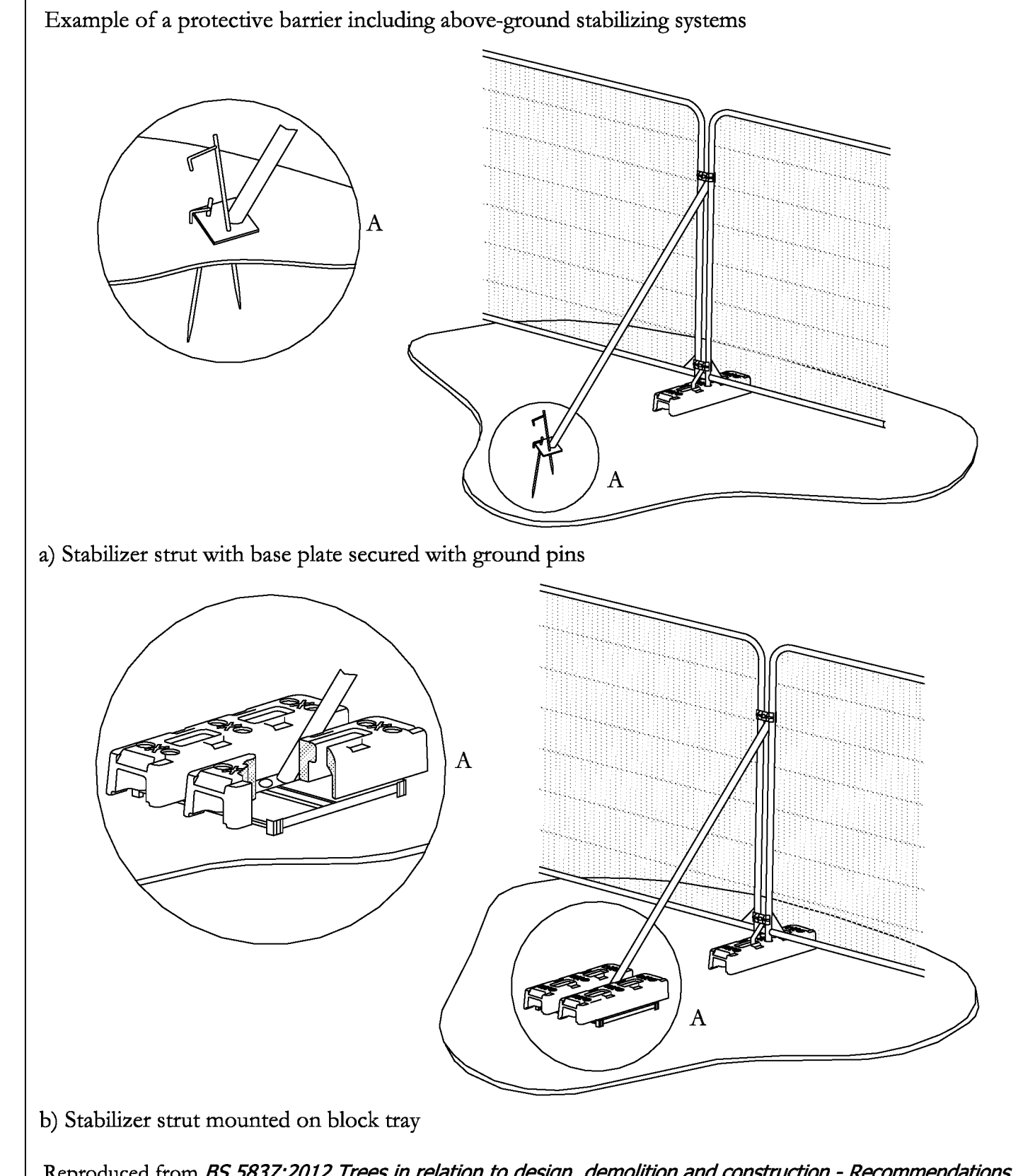
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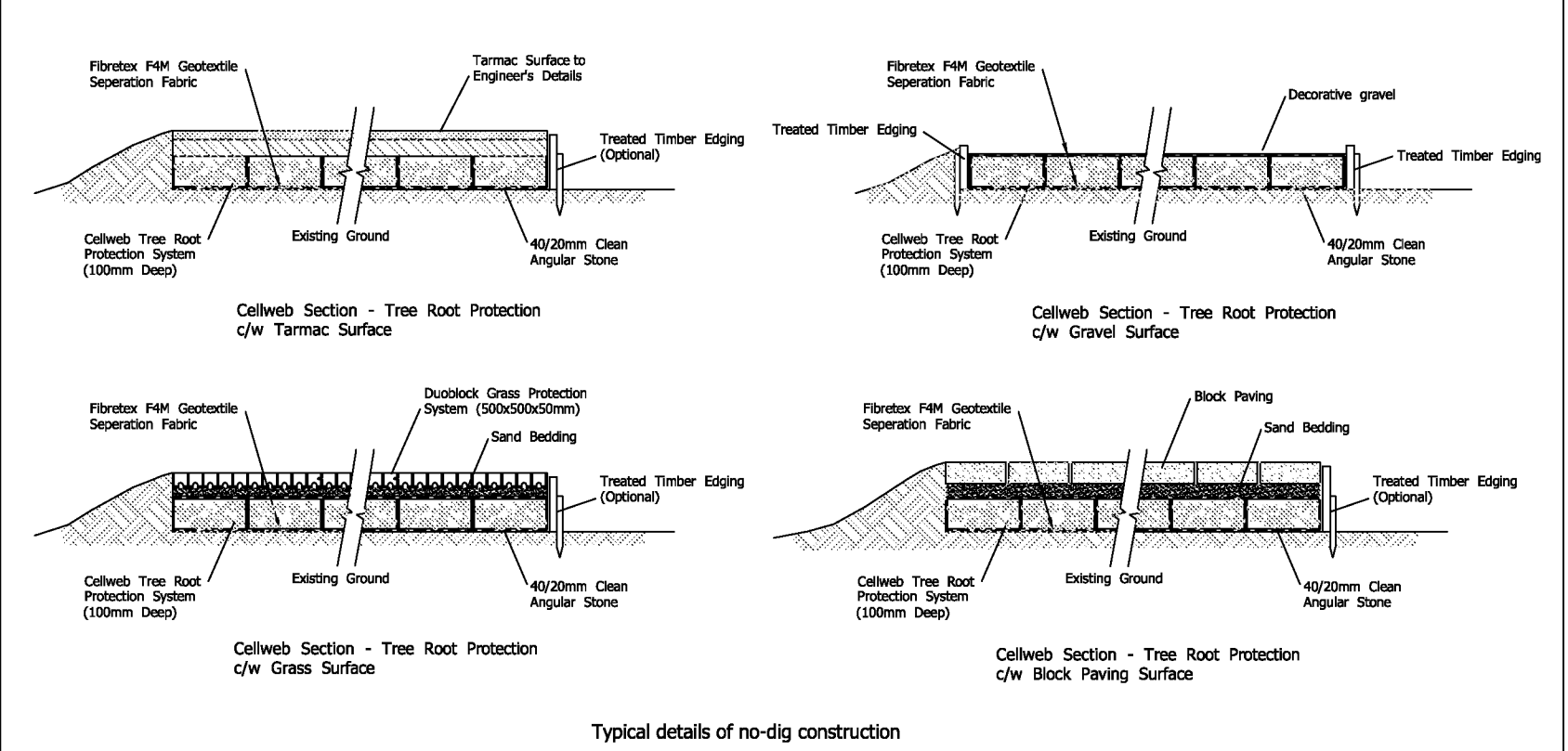
NOTES

1. All tree works are to be completed by approved contractor working to standards set out in BS 3998 before any other works take place on site. Upon grant of planning consent based on this drawing only those trees identified and shown for removal hereon should be removed. Verification that removal has been consented shall be sought from the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement.
2. After completion of the tree works and before any plant, equipment or materials enter the site the protective fencing as shown shall be erected. No activity, storage of materials, liquids of any sort or source are permitted within the protective fencing at any time.
3. The site agent is to inspect the protective fencing daily and make good any defects immediately on discovery.
4. The protective fencing may only be removed after the main construction works are complete. The fencing is to be taken down by hand equipment only and taken off site.
5. Soft landscaping within the former protected areas is to be completed by hand or with hand operated equipment only. Cultivation of soils is to be kept within the top 100mm of the existing soil profile within former protected areas except for the planting of larger plants and trees.



Key:

- T184 Trees to be retained with Root Protection Area (RPA)
Tree number from WYG Tree Survey
- Trees to be removed
- H47 Hedge to be retained
Hedge number from WYG Tree Survey
- Hedge to be removed
- 2.0m high barrier as detail
- Area of ground protection as detail
- Extent of no-dig construction
See Hard Landscape for material specification.



Rev / Date Details By

BOVIS HOMES

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SITE
B3 & B5 Hampton Park
Littlehampton, West Sussex

DRAWING TITLE
TREE REMOVAL AND TREE PROTECTION PROPOSALS

DRAWN BY: Pb DATE: MAR. 15 CHECKED/DATE: LITL-902

SCALE: 1:250 of A0