

23rd February 2022

Paul Bathgate
Senior Technical Manager
Bellway Homes Limited (Wessex)
Embankment Way
Castle Business Centre
Ringwood
Hampshire
BH24 1EY

Dear Mr Bathgate,

RE: Land North of Hook Lane, Pagham

A site walkover was undertaken on the 11th of August 2021 assess the hedgerows present on the Approved Development Site and consider management and enhancement of hedgerows as part of Condition 29.

The hedgerows along the northern boundary of the Approved Development Site are in good condition with no gaps present. These will require bi-yearly cutting to ensure the condition is kept well and annual checks for any areas dying off to be replaced.

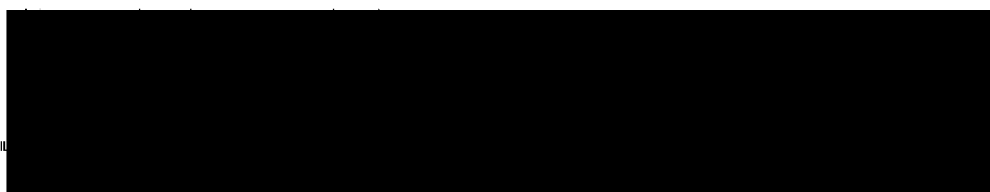
The western boundary has trees within the northern half and hedgerow within in the southern half. Although the area with trees has large gaps this will be beneficial to reptiles which will have suitable habitats next to this boundary as it will reduce shaded areas, enabling more basking habitat to be present.

Along the eastern boundary of the Approved Development Site, there are large sections of bramble scrub and many gaps along the boundary. The bramble scrub will be removed and replaced with native species rich hedgerows as well as the gaps infilled.

All new hedgerow planting/ infilling should compromise of native species which benefit wildlife. Native species which benefit wildlife include hawthorn *Crataegus*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hazel *Corylus avellana* and elder *Sambucus*.

New hedgerow planting should be checked to ensure all plants become established and replace any saplings that die off. Once established, each side of the hedgerow should be cut on rotation bi-annually outside the nesting bird season (February-September).

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Where possible in front of the hedgerows will have a 5m buffer of wildflower and bulbs.

The buffer strip along the northern boundary includes the seed mixes for amenity grassland, lime light wildflower mix, purple haze wildflower mix, woodland edge wildflower mix and bulbs. In front of the eastern hedgerow the buffer will consist of predominantly woodland edge wildflower mixture as well as incorporate amenity grassland mixture and bulbs.

The western boundary buffer will consist of seasonal wetland meadow mixture in the area which contains the SUDs. As well as purple haze, native woodland mix, woodland edge wildflower mixture and bulbs.

The seed mixes mentioned above have a summary of their species composition below.

Purple haze wildflower mixture contains 28 species including fairy bellflower *Campanula persicifolia*, selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*, purple loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*, and michaelmas daisy *Aster amellus*.

Lime light wildflower mixture contains 28 species including black eyed Susan *Rudbeckia hirta*, sea holly *Eryngium*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, yellow ox eye *Buphthalmum salicifolium*.

Woodland edge wildflower mixture contains 28 species and should be sown in the autumn. Species in the mix include foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*, agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, dames violet *Hesperis matronalis* and scarlet avens *Geum coccineum*.

Seasonal wet meadow mixture comprises of the EM8 mixture for meadow mixture for wetlands. This seed mixture contains wildflowers including yarrow, betony *Betonica officinalis*, common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*, rough hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus*, oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, birdsfoot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, cowslip *Primula veris*, selfheal, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, pepper saxifrage *Silaum silaus*, devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, dandelion *Taraxacum pratensis*, goat's beard *Tragopogon pratensis* and tufted vetch *Vicia cracca*. The seed mix also contains grass species including common bent *Agrostis capillaris*, meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*, sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, quaking grass *Briza media*, crested dogtail *Cynosurus cristatus*, red fescue *Festuca rubra* and meadow barley *Hordeum secalinum*. As this seed mix is sown in areas which is prone to winter flooding the safest time to sown the seeds is early autumn or spring once most the land has drained. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, however these provide habitats for bugs and offers shading to the seedlings,

therefore it is best to leave these in place as they will die out within the year. A cut early august is recommended as this will reveal a young meadow, cutting should be continued until the end of March. Traditional meadow management is the best management approach for this seed mix.

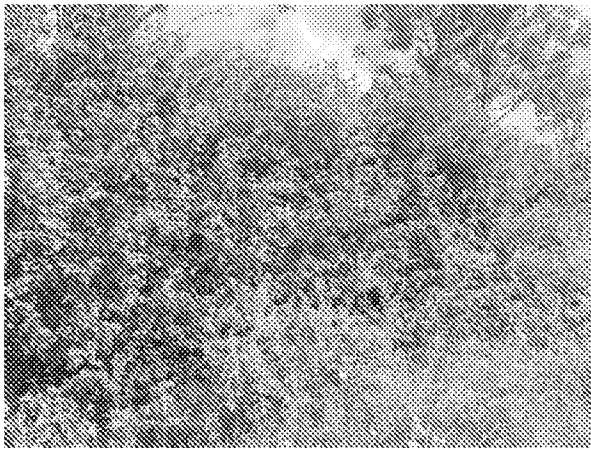
Grassland mixture comprises of EG1 mixture for strong lawn grass mixture. This seed mixture contains common bent, crested dogstail, red fescue, smaller cat's tail *Phleum bertolonii* and smooth-stalked meadow grass *Poa pratensis*. This seed mix is best planted in spring or autumn, during the first year of growth area should be mown regularly and maintained at 40-60mm. This management practice should be continued once the seed mix is established, however can also be managed through leaving to grow throughout May to August and have a hay cut in August and then regular mowing resumed.

Amenity grassland comprises of EG22 mixture for general purpose meadow grass mixture. This seed mix contains common bent, red fescue, perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* and smooth-stalked meadow grass. This seed mix is best sown in spring or autumn. To ensure the best growth once the seedling grasses are established it should be lightly rolled or tread to firm the soil. Once the grass has picked back up it is ready for its first cut, cut to 50mm, then mow regularly throughout growing season (generally March-October).

Woodland edge mixture comprises of EW1 which contains wildflowers including garlic mustard *Alliaria petiolata*, ramsons *Allium ursinum*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, lesser burdock *Arctium minus*, lords-and-ladies *Arum maculatum*, rough chervil *Chaerophyllum temulum*, crosswort *Cruciata laevipes*, foxglove, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, gladdon *Iris foetidissima*, selfheal, red campion *Silene dioica*, wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia* and upright hedge-parsley *Torilis japonica*. The seed mix also contains grass species including common bent, sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, crested dogstail, tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa*, red fescue and wood meadow grass *Poa nemoralis*. This seed mix is best sown in early spring or autumn. The seed mixture requires little management during establishment, however in the long term the ground flora will benefit from good tree and coppice management. In areas which receive higher light level the grasses will become more prominent; in this condition an annual mid-summer cut may be beneficial as well as keeping weeds in check including nettles *Urtica dioica* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

To summaries:

- Northern Boundary Hedgerow- bi-annual cutting to ensure hedgerow is maintained.
- Western Boundary Hedgerow- ensure area does not become overshadowed through cutting back trees if needed.
- Eastern Boundary Hedgerow- cut back bramble, plant gaps with native species and cut on rotation once established.
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Hedgerow along northern boundary



Hedgerow, scrub and gaps along eastern boundary



Trees along western boundary, behind area which will be suitable for reptiles.



Plan to show where existing hedgerow is and where new hedgerow will be planted.

Areas where hedgerows to be planted are also indicative of where bramble removal is required.

Yours sincerely,
Siobhan Pryke

Ecologist
For and on the behalf of ACD Environmental.