

c/o Jeff Picksley
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Botleigh Grange Office Campus,
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9th April 2024

RE: Letter Report – Town Park Phase B Discharge of Conditions

Dear Jeff,

This letter report supports the application to discharge conditions for the Town Park Phase B application at Berewood, Waterlooville, Hampshire (Grid Ref: SU 6748 0889). LC Ecological Services Limited have been conducting surveys across this site at Berewood, including preliminary ecological appraisal, leading to protected and notable species surveys, and mitigation strategies where required since 2018.

This letter report sets out a summary of the surveys conducted across the proposed application site and provides details on any mitigation measures required. It is worth noting that the cricket pitch has already been established and the cricket pavilion and car parking area is under a separate application.

Baseline information

Statutory and non-statutory designated sites

Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar lie approximately 3.7 kilometres to the south of the site, the Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC) lies approximately 3.7 kilometre to the south, and the nearest statutory site is Lye Heath Marsh which is situated 2.0 kilometres to the west of the site. There are not anticipated to be any impacts to these sites from this element of the scheme. No further action is required.

The site is in close proximity to five locally designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). Newlands Row and Plant Row SINC and Newlands Farm Meadow SINC lies to the southwest and Marrelsmoor Coppice, Marrelsmoor Row and Alsfordmoor Coppice SINC lie to the south, all located within 1 kilometre of site.

Habitats

Land at Town Park was assessed in 2018 as supporting arable land, amenity grassland, semi-improved grassland, tall ruderal vegetation, hardstanding, bare ground, hedgerows, scrub, native broad-leaved woodland, plantation woodland, scattered trees, dry ditches, wet ditches, a stream and a pond. Habitat in the east of the site was also assessed in 2022 and included semi-improved

grassland, with an area of ephemeral vegetation, and a native hedgerow formed the south-eastern boundary and separated the site from London Road. Habitats south of Park Farm Crescent which primarily fall outside of the site boundary, were surveyed in 2023 and included a large area of hardstanding, surrounded by dense scrub and species-poor semi-improved grassland. Scattered trees were recorded, which form the boundary habitat to this site. Habitat maps for the site have been provided in appendix I.

The SuDS features as illustrated in appendix III have already been created and have been sown with the meadow mixture for wetlands to SuDS features, EM8 and EG8 by Emorsgate or similar.

The site was subjected to phase 2 protected species surveys which revealed the following:

Badgers

- Evidence of badgers was recorded on the site in the form of latrines and setts in 2018. A total of seven latrines were recorded along the western boundary of the site. This indicates this is likely be a boundary between clans on the site. Two setts were recorded in the central dense area of scrub. Due to the density of scrub this area was difficult to access however, one of the entrances had a fresh area of spoil present and was considered to be active while a second in close proximity appeared partially used with a clear entrance. These setts were considered to be outlier setts with the main setts located away from this phase of the development, with a main badger sett located approximately 250 metres east of the site, and a second main sett located in the western half of the Berewood development, over one kilometre. The surrounding habitats also provides foraging habitat for badgers with the pond providing a drinking resource.
- Evidence of foraging signs and snuffle holes were recorded on the boundary edges close to Park Farm Crescent in December 2022.
- Evidence in the form of numerous snuffle holes, a disused latrine and mammal paths at the eastern range of the site during June 2022. Badger setts have been recorded within the wider Berewood development area, with the closest located at Blue Star Land in the east.

Bats

- A series of trees within the boundary were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats in 2018. Features such as woodpecker holes, knot holes, dead limbs, cavity and flaking and loose bark were recorded which may provide roosting potential for bats.
- A series of trees within and adjacent to the boundary were surveyed in 2023 as holding potential to support roosting bats.
- A series of monthly bat transect surveys commenced in April 2018 alongside static monitoring devices. Low numbers of common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*), Myotis species (*Myotis sp.*), long-eared (*Plecotus sp.*) and noctule bats (*Nyctalus noctula*) were recorded during the activity surveys. The bats were recorded mainly commuting along the hedgerows along the western boundary of the survey area.
- A total of seven species and genus of bat were recorded during the static monitoring survey including Leisler's (*Nyctalus leisleri*), common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), noctule, serotine, long-eared and indeterminate *Myotis* species. The most common species recorded was common pipistrelle which was consistently recorded during every month of the static monitoring. Foraging and commuting routes across the site were considered to be locally important for bats.

- A total of four species and genus of bat were recorded during the surveys conducted in 2022 at the eastern end of the site, which confirmed the site is considered to be locally important for bats.
- A total of eight species and genus of bat were recorded during the surveys conducted in 2023 at the central part and surrounding habitat, which confirmed the site is still considered to be locally important for bats.

Breeding birds

- The hedgerows, ditches, scrub, and semi-improved grassland within the site provides suitable habitat for a range of nesting bird species.
- Some of the grassland habitat may also provide suitable habitat for wintering birds, as well as breeding skylark (*Alauda arvensis*). However, the site is considered to be of low suitability for birds due to the current levels of construction in the surrounding area which has increased disturbance levels on the site. The area is also frequently used by pedestrians and dog walkers along the footpaths and is therefore prone to disturbance.

Great crested newts

- The semi-improved grassland, scrub and tall ruderal habitats on the site provide potential habitat for great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*). Great crested newts are present within the wider Berewood development with the main breeding pond located over 500 metres to the west of the site. The breeding pond is also separated from this phase of the development by a herpetile fence.
- There is a pond within the site and as part of the site wide monitoring program currently being carried out for the populations of great crested newts on the site this pond was tested for environmental DNA (eDNA). The results came back negative for great crested newts.
- An eDNA survey was repeated in 2023 of this waterbody, and the result came back negative and they are therefore not considered present in this phase of the development.

Hazel dormouse

- The scrub and woodland within the application boundary provides suitable habitat for dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), with good structure and availability of suitable food plants. The wider site is also well connected with further suitable habitat in the immediate surrounding area, including native hedgerows, scrub, and semi-natural broad-leaved woodland.
- Targeted surveys focusing on woodland/ scrub habitat close to the centre of the site, south of Park Farm Crescent commenced in July 2023, which has revealed a negative result, indicating its highly unlikely for the hazel dormouse to be present.

Reptiles

- Targeted reptile surveys were undertaken on land at Town Park, Berewood, Waterlooville, (grid reference: SU 674 090) in 2018. These surveys determined the presence of slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) on site, with a maximum count of eleven, indicating that the site supports a good population of slow worms, in accordance with Froglife (1999).
- Reptile translocations were undertaken between May and August 2019, with individuals retrieved, and transported to the receptor site at Newlands Meadow, a nearby Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) located approximately 360 metres south-west of the translocation site. A total of 35 artificial refuges in the form of 0.25m² pieces

of roofing felt were distributed throughout the site in April 2019. Translocation of reptiles was undertaken between the 14th May 2019 to completion on 23rd August 2019. Reptile visits were undertaken in suitable weather conditions and any reptiles encountered were safely relocated to the receptor site. A total of 37 visits were undertaken, during which a total of 29 adult slow worms and five juvenile slow worms were translocated into Newlands Meadow receptor site. The results are presented in appendix II.

- A destructive search was conducted on the 10th and 11th September 2019 where vegetation was hand searched in suitable habitat prior to the machinery scraping away the topsoil under the careful supervision of the ecologist. During this time no reptiles were encountered however six toads, 15 frogs and nine field voles were safely relocated to the receptor site.
- Surveys undertaken in 2022 focused on the eastern part of the site, which identified a juvenile slow worm recorded outside of the red line boundary but within the connecting semi-improved grassland to the north-west.
- Targeted surveys focusing on woodland/ scrub habitat close to the centre of the site, south of Park Farm Crescent commenced in May and September 2023, which has revealed a maximum count of eight adult slow worms on site, indicating it is highly likely for reptiles to still be utilising the site.

Otter and water voles

- The stream running through to the pond and ditches were previously assessed as heavily overgrown with scrub and lacked species favoured by foraging water vole. The ditches also lacked any suitable foraging species for water voles. Surveys carried out for the wider Berewood development have not recorded water vole on the wider development area. They are therefore considered absent from this section of the site. The stream is also isolated from any other suitable watercourses which may be used by otters and is now surrounded by development. It is therefore considered highly unlikely that otter would be present within this section of stream.

Mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures

The Town Park Phase B application covers the creation of various sporting pitches, a pavilion, car parking areas, planting of various trees and shrubs, and the creation and/or restoration of various green spaces within the development area. There will be loss incurred to habitats on site, with the removal of isolated areas of hedgerow for pedestrian pathways and infrastructure. Mitigation measures have been laid out below pertaining to protected species that would be impacted during the works, designated sites, and habitats that will be affected.

Non-statutory designated sites

Newlands Row and Plant Row SINC and Newlands Farm Meadow SINC

Although no direct impacts are anticipated to the nearby SINC habitats, indirect impacts may arise and a Construction Method Statement (CMS) will be prepared and implemented. This will set out detailed methods of construction to avoid impacts to these woodland and meadow habitats. The following matters will be addressed in the CMS:

- Details of how materials / chemicals will be stored and controlled on-site to avoid pollution and siltation (for example, all plant will be fitted with drip trays in order to avoid potential pollution incidents and no re-fuelling will take place on the site).
- Details on the proposed construction methodology including factors such as construction access, methods of construction, timing of work and working hours.
- Industry standard dust suppression methodology.

Habitats

Hedgerows

Areas of hedgerow are to be removed through these proposals, to create pedestrian walkways and infrastructure. Hedgerow is considered to be a valuable habitat feature and therefore the following is required:

- Any cleared sections of hedgerow are to be replanted and is equivalent or greater to the length lost on site, with native shrub and tree species, including hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) as part of the landscaping on site.
- Restored hedgerow will include the use of native whip planting to reinforce gaps or to create green corridors across the site.
- It is also recommended that areas of hedgerow that will remain intact through these proposals will be protected during construction from accidental damage in accordance with the British Standards Institute (2012) *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations BS5837:2012* by installing Heras fencing along the root protection zones before works.

Scattered trees

No trees are due to be removed as part of the proposals; however, some coppicing of willow will take place. The site will be enhanced with a mixture of native trees including field maple, silver birch (*Betula pendula*), pedunculate oak, alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). The landscaping proposals as presented in appendix III, illustrate the full tree planting and additional species mix to be included as part of this scheme.

Protected and notable species

Badgers

It is recommended that an updated badger survey is conducted prior to works commencing on site. This is to ensure no setts have been constructed within the works area and will not be impacted by the proposals. In addition to this, the following mitigation measures are required:

- Foraging areas will be maintained, and new foraging areas will be created as part of the proposed landscaping (as illustrated in appendix III).

- The landscaping proposals will ensure access between setts and foraging / watering areas will be maintained.
- Natural setts are usually favoured over artificial setts, so unnecessary closure of natural setts should be avoided.
- Badger tunnels can extend to 20 metres from the entrance holes and are located between 0.2 and several metres deep, depending on the soil and topography. Excavation work and heavy machinery should be kept well away from where it could result in damage to the sett or disturbance to any badger occupying the sett.
- Fires and chemicals should not be used within 20 metres of a sett.
- Trees should be felled so that they fall away from active setts and badger paths should be cleared of felled timber and scrub wherever possible.
- Disturbances, such as loud noise or vibrations, that might agitate badgers occupying a sett should be avoided or limited to areas well away from the sett.

If works take place within 20 metres of an active badger sett then a licence from Natural England may be required and the following mitigation may also be required:

Exclusion exercise

If the setts are directly impacted by the development the following procedure will be required:

- Exclusion will be conducted under licence using one-way gates between July and November.
- Once the gates have been installed they will be visited once every 3 days, by a suitably qualified ecologist, for a period of 21 days to ensure badgers have not dug their way back in.
- The gates will be left in situ for the duration of the exclusion exercise, and once the badgers are deemed to have left the sett they will then be dug up under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist.

The following construction mitigation measures are also recommended due to the proximity of the working area to active setts:

- Install fencing in areas where it is important to exclude badgers for safety reasons e.g. fuel storage areas.
- Locate any topsoil / material piles well away from identified badger activity and check on a daily basis for badger activity.
- Temporarily fence any piles of material that are to be on site for a significant period of time to prevent badgers from accessing the fresh soil.
- Minimise night-working to avoid disturbance to badgers, and cease works in proximity to active setts at least two hours before sunset.
- Where possible excavations should not be left open overnight. However, if excavations are left open at night, then an earth / wooden ramps must be installed to allow any animals that fall in to escape. Work areas would be checked daily to ensure no animals are trapped.
- Cap any pipes over-night on site to avoid animals becoming trapped.

The development of the Town Park area will provide foraging habitat for the badgers across the wider Berewood development site. The planting proposals will include:

- Flowering lawn mixture, EL1 by Emorsgate or similar,
- Dry Meadow Grass mix, EM2 by Emorsgate or similar,
- Meadow mixture for wetlands to SuDS features, EM8 by Emorsgate or similar (which have already been sown and planted), and
- Meadow grass mixture for wetlands to SuDS features, EG8 by Emorsgate or similar (which have already been sown and planted).

The grassland habitats will provide areas suitable for foraging badgers. The management of these grassland areas will comprise of regularly mown areas and areas which will be managed less frequently. This will provide a varied habitat for invertebrates which the badger will eat. Open spaces will be sown with the grassland mixes which will provide enhanced foraging opportunities for badger. As part of the planting proposals the use of native fruiting species within the landscape design will provide additional foraging opportunities. The ponds will also provide additional drinking resources for the local badger population. The landscape proposals are considered to provide a variety of habitats which the badger local badger population will be able to utilise and improve the existing site conditions.

Bats

A number of trees were assessed as holding potential to support roosting bats, and the site was assessed as holding local value for foraging bats. No trees are proposed for removal, however there will be some management works including the coppicing of the willows (*Salix sp.*) around the existing pond. An update tree inspection will be conducted on these trees prior to works to ensure their condition has not altered.

- This should be conducted by a qualified ecologist to search for evidence of bats and to determine the suitability of the roosting opportunities present. Tree climbing surveys may need to be conducted, if potential roost features are recorded on the trees.
- Should bats or evidence of bats be identified during these pre-work inspections no further works on the tree will be undertaken until the necessary European Protected Species (EPS) licence has been obtained. The ecologist will advise on any buffer zones that need to be established to protect the bat roost. Where possible, trees identified as supporting PRF-M (potential roost feature which could support multiple bats including maternity roosts), will be retained if safe to do so.

The trees, scrub and species-poor semi-improved grassland provide local value foraging habitat for bats in the area. The scheme will not result in any lighting proposals and therefore the existing lighting levels will remain on site, and no further recommendations are required.

Birds

The trees, scrub and species-poor semi-improved grassland on site provide good quality nesting habitat for a range of bird species. The clearance of any suitable bird nesting habitat should where possible be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season, which is considered to extend from the 1st March to the 31st August, or if this is not possible, clearance must be done under the

supervision of an ecologist to ensure that nesting birds are not harmed. Where nesting birds are encountered, clearance must be postponed until the nestlings have fledged.

Reptiles

Land on the Town Park application site contained a good population of slow worm, leading to subsequent translocation. Subsequent surveys of surrounding land have also recorded good populations of slow worms. Minimal works are proposed for the centre of the site, and therefore to prevent harm to any reptile species during this development, the following methodology should be adhered to.

- Habitat manipulation is planned to encourage reptiles to move into the central area of the site. This area is surrounded by existing hedgerows and will be mown to manage the ruderal weeds and promote the establishment of native species.
- Clearance works should be carried out in the active reptile season (spring to early autumn) and the habitat within the works area will be made unsuitable by strimming the habitat. This will be carried out in temperatures above 10°C when reptiles are more mobile. The cutting of the habitat will be carried out in a two strim cycle where vegetation exceeds 15cm. The first cut will be made to 15cm. If vegetation is below 15cm or after the first strim cycle the next strim cycle will be to ground level. This cutting will take place in one direction towards the suitable habitat that is being retained in order to give any reptiles a chance to leave the area.
- All arisings from the cutting and clearance will be immediately removed from the works area to prevent any reptiles sheltering within it.
- The habitat within the works area will then be maintained at a short sward height to discourage reptiles from entering the works area.
- Any spoil piles, log piles or tree root systems that need to be removed should be dismantled or excavated carefully during weather greater than 10°C during the time when reptiles are active, March to October, to avoid disturbing any hibernating reptiles.
- Materials and any arisings, such as rubble from demolition, will be kept off the ground through the use of skips or pallets.
- The works proposed are minor however the planting proposals will result in reptile habitat being created. This will include the already sown meadow grass mixture for wetlands (EM8 and EM8 by Emorsgate) around the already created SuDS, The SuDS will be reseeded if the current seedings do not achieve the desired habitat creation.
- A flowering law mix and dry meadow grass mix (EL1 and EM2 by Emorsgate) will be used across the site. The central area will be over sown with a wildflower mixture in the event the management procedure (to allow native flora to grow), does not reach the desired result. Pathways will be mown in this area, which will help to create a varied sward height for reptiles.
- The proposed new trees on site will be planted with the use of a small machine. The works are localised and to ensure reptiles are not harmed, habitat manipulation will be used in advance of the tree planting works. The tree planting will provide shelter for reptiles.
- Two reptile hibernacula will also be created, to provide hibernation habitat for reptile species on site, which will be placed within the newly constructed dry meadow area on the eastern site area.
- Any reptiles encountered during the works will be relocated into the central area.

I do hope that this letter is comprehensive, but if you do have any queries, please don't hesitate to contact me if you require clarification on any points.

Kind regards,

Rob McCalman BSc (Hons), MSc
Ecologist

APPENDIX I: Habitat maps



APPENDIX II: Reptile translocation results

					Slow worm			
Visit no	Date	Time	Temp (c)	Weather (c/c: okta, wind: Beaufort)	M	F	J	Tot
1	14/05/2019	14.00	18	Cloud 0/8, Wind 2/12, sunny but cool		3		3
2	15/05/2019	08.30	13	Cloud 1/8, Wind 4/12, warm				0
3	16/05/2019	11.00	17	Cloud 1/8, Wind 4/12, warm humid			1	1
4	17/05/2019	12.00-	14	Cloud 8/8, Wind 2/12, overcast			0	0
5	20/05/2019	12.00	17	Cloud 5/8, Wind 1/12 warm, partial cloud	1	3	1	4
6	23/05/2019	13.45	20	Cloud 2/8, Wind 3/12 sunny				
7	24/05/2019	-						
8	28/05/2019	12.30	14	Cloud 6/8, Wind 2/12 changeable		1		1
9	29/05/2019	11.30	13	Cloud 8/8, Wind 2/12 rain				
10	30/05/2019	08.00	12	Cloud 3/8, Wind 1/12 warm		1		1
11	31/05/2019	16.00	19	Cloud 2/8, Wind 3/12, overcast				0
12	03/06/2019	13.30	18	Cloud 2/8, Wind 1/12, sunny				0
13	04/06/2019	10.45	17	Cloud 7/8, Wind 3/12, cool, dry	3			3
14	05/06/2019	09.45	16	Cloud 5/8, Wind 3/12, warm, dry	3			3
15	06/06/2019	11.00	15	Cloud 5/8, Wind 2/12, sunny/windy			1	1
16	15/07/2019	09.20	15	Cloud 8/8, Wind 3/12, cool, windy		1		1
17	16/07/2019	12.45	21	Cloud 3/8, Wind 1/12, overcast	1			1
18	17/07/2019	08.40	18	Cloud 2/8, Wind 2/12, warm and sunny				0

19	18/07/2019	09.50	18	Cloud 8/8, Wind 2/12, overcast		2		2
20	19/05/2019	09.50	16	Cloud 8/8, Wind 3/12, overcast and bit windy				0
21	22/07/2019	08.10	19	Cloud 8/8, Wind 02/12, overcast	1			1
22	23/07/2019	08.50	21	Cloud 1/8, Wind 1/12, sunny				0
23	24/07/2019	08.00	22	Cloud 1/8, Wind 1/12, sunny and hot				0
24	25/07/2019	08.20	24	Cloud 0/8, Wind 2/12, sunny and hot				0
25	26/07/2019	09.00	18	Cloud 5/8, Wind 2/12, mild weather			1	1
26	30/07/2019	0	00	Rain throughout the day	0			0
27	31/07/2019	10.30	19	Cloud 7/8, Wind 2/12, overcast and warm		2		2
28	07/08/2019	09.30	19	Cloud 3/8, Wind 2/12, overcast	2			2
29	09/08/2019	13.00	22	Cloud 6/8, Wind 3/12, part cloud and warm	0			0
30	12/08/2019	09.00	15	Cloud 7/8, Wind 1/12, mostly cloudy, wet and cool				0
31	13/08/2019	09.30	16	Cloud 3/8, Wind 1/12		0		0
32	15/08/2019	10.00	18	Cloud 4/8, Wind 4/12, overcast	1	1	0	2
33	16/08/2019	08.00	16	Cloud 7/8, Wind 4/12, dry and cool	0			0
34	19/08/2019	10.40	18	Cloud 4/8, Wind 2/12, sunny warm after rain	2		1	3
35	22/08/2019		17	Cloud 1/8, Wind 2/12, sunny				0
36	22/08/2019		20	Cloud 1/8, Wind 1/12, sunny				0
37	23/08/2019	10.45	20	Cloud 2/8, Wind 1/12, sunny and warm				0
					Totals			
					15	14	5	
					<u>34</u>			

[illegible]



Plant Schedule

Trees					
QTY	UNIT	PLANT NAME	STOCK		GRTH/HEIGHT
1 No.		Acer campestre "Streetwise"	RB		12-14cm
7 No.		Acer campestre "Streetwise"	RB		14-16cm
2 No.		Acer campestre	B		10-12cm
2 No.		Acer campestre	RB		12-14cm
3 No.		Acer campestre	C		14-16cm
4 No.		Acer freemannii "Autumn Blaze"	RB		12-14cm
2 No.		Acer freemannii "Autumn Blaze"	RB		14-16cm
3 No.		Acer platanoides "Crimson Sentry"	C		10-12cm
3 No.		Acer platanoides "Crimson Sentry"	C		12-14cm
2 No.		Acer rubrum	RB		12-14cm
5 No.		Acer rubrum	RB		14-16cm
3 No.		Alnus glutinosa	RB		14-16cm
1 No.		Amelanchier lamarckii	B		10-12cm
2 No.		Betula albosinensis	C		10-12cm
3 No.		Betula albosinensis	C		14-16cm
1 No.		Betula pendula	C 45L		12-14cm
2 No.		Betula pendula	RB		12-14cm
6 No.		Betula pendula	RB		14-16cm
1 No.		Betula pubescens	C		14-16cm
4 No.		Betula utilis "Jaquemontii"	RB		12-14cm
2 No.		Carpinus betulus	C		10-12cm
4 No.		Carpinus betulus	RB		12-14cm
5 No.		Carpinus betulus	RB		14-16cm
4 No.		Castanea sativa	B		10-12cm
3 No.		Cercidiphyllum japonicum	C		10-12cm
3 No.		Cercidiphyllum japonicum	C		12-14cm
2 No.		Corylus avellana	C		10-12cm
6 No.		Corylus avellana	C		12-14cm
1 No.		Crataegus monogyna	C		10-12cm
3 No.		Crataegus monogyna	RB		12-14cm
1 No.		Crataegus monogyna	RB		14-16cm
5 No.		Crataegus prunifolia	RB		12-14cm
1 No.		Crataegus prunifolia	C		14-16cm
2 No.		Cydonia oblonga "Meeches Prolific"	C		10-12cm
3 No.		Cydonia oblonga "Meeches Prolific"	C		12-14cm
1 No.		Davidia involucrata	RB		12-14cm
1 No.		Davidia involucrata	RB		14-16cm
3 No.		Juglans regia	RB		12-14cm
1 No.		Juglans regia	B		10-12cm
5 No.		Juglans regia	RB		14-16cm
1 No.		Juglans nigra	C		12-14cm
1 No.		Juglans nigra	C		14-16cm
1 No.		Larix decidua	C		10-12cm
4 No.		Larix decidua	C		12-14cm
1 No.		Larix decidua	C		14-16cm
8 No.		Liquidambar styraciflua	RB		12-14cm
3 No.		Liquidambar styraciflua	RB		14-16cm
4 No.		Liriodendron tulipifera	RB		10-12cm
3 No.		Magnolia stellata	C		14-16cm
1 No.		Malus "Cox's Orange Pippin"	C		12-14cm
2 No.		Malus "Bramleys Seedling"	RB		12-14cm
2 No.		Malus "Evereste"	RB		12-14cm
3 No.		Malus sylvestris	RB		10-12cm
3 No.		Malus sylvestris	RB		12-14cm
1 No.		Malus trilobata	RB		14-16cm
1 No.		Malus trilobata	RB		10-12cm
3 No.		Malus trilobata	RB		12-14cm
3 No.		Nyssa sylvatica	C		10-12cm
3 No.		Nyssa sylvatica	C		12-14cm
2 No.		Nyssa sylvatica	C		14-16cm
1 No.		Parrotia persica			10-12cm
5 No.		Parrotia persica			12-14cm
1 No.		Parrotia persica	RB		14-16cm
2 No.		Paulownia tomentosa	C		10-12cm
1 No.		Paulownia tomentosa	C		14-16cm
2 No.		Populus nigra	RB		12-14cm

5 No.	Prunus "Snow Goose"	RB		12-14cm
1 No.	Prunus "Snow Goose"	RB		14-16cm
2 No.	Prunus "Sunset Boulevard"	C		10-12cm
1 No.	Prunus "Sunset Boulevard"	C		12-14cm
2 No.	Prunus "Sunset Boulevard"	RB		14-16cm
4 No.	Prunus avium	C		10-12cm
1 No.	Prunus avium	B		10-12cm
3 No.	Prunus cerasus "Morello"	C		10-12cm
3 No.	Prunus cerasus "Morello"	C		12-14cm
3 No.	Prunus fruticosa "Globosum"	C		12-14cm
7 No.	Prunus Mume	C		12-14cm
5 No.	Pyrus communis "Invincible"	RB		12-14cm
2 No.	Pyrus communis "Invincible"	RB		14-16cm
2 No.	Pyrus calleryana "Chanticleer"	RB		12-14cm
1 No.	Pyrus calleryana "Chanticleer"	C		10-12cm
3 No.	Pyrus calleryana "Chanticleer"	B		14-16cm
2 No.	Quercus robur	RB		12-14cm
3 No.	Quercus robur	RB		14-16cm
4 No.	Quercus rubra	RB		12-14cm
3 No.	Robinia pseudoacacia "Bessoniiana"	B		10-12cm
3 No.	Robinia pseudoacacia "Bessoniiana"	B		12-14cm
4 No.	Salix pentandra	C		12-14cm
4 No.	Sorbus aria "lutescens"	RB		12-14cm
1 No.	Sorbus aria "lutescens"	RB		14-16cm
3 No.	Sorbus "Glowing Pink"	C		10-12cm
1 No.	Sorbus "Glowing Pink"	C		12-14cm
1 No.	Sorbus "Glowing Pink"	C		14-16cm
2 No.	Sorbus aucuparia	RB		12-14cm
1 No.	Sorbus aucuparia	C		10-12cm
2 No.	Sorbus aucuparia	B		10-12cm
2 No.	Sorbus aucuparia	RB		14-16cm
1 No.	Sorbus torminalis	C		10-12cm
2 No.	Sorbus torminalis	C		12-14cm
1 No.	Sorbus torminalis	C		14-16cm
3 No.	Taxodium distichum	C		10-12cm
2 No.	Tilia cordata	B		10-12cm
4 No.	Tilia cordata	C		12-14cm
6 No.	Tilia cordata	RB		14-16cm
1 No.	Tilia cordata	C		14-16cm
2 No.	Tilia x europaea	C		12-14cm
1 No.	Tilia x europaea	C		10-12cm
6 No.	Tilia x europaea	C		14-16cm
2 No.	Ulmus "New Horizon"	C		10-12cm
7 No.	Ulmus "New Horizon"	C		14-16cm

Plant Mixes			
PERCENT	QTY	PLANT NAME	SIZE
645m2 BULB MIX 9 planted @ 25/m2			
20%	3225No.	Crocus 'Snow Bunting'	10-12cm
20%	3225No.	Crocus x luteus 'Golden Yellow'	10-12cm
20%	3225No.	Narcissus pseudonarcissus	10-12cm
20%	3225No.	Narcissus 'Silver Chimes'	10-12cm
20%	3225No.	Narcissus 'Tete-a-Tete'	10-12cm

Shrubs					
QTY	UNIT	PLANT NAME	STOCK	SIZE	SPACING
3 No.		Euonymus europaeus	C 20L	100-125cm	1/m2
1 No.		Hamamelis x intermedia "Pallida"	C 20L	100-125cm	1/m2

Notes and Abbreviations	
B	= Bare root (bagged).
C	= Container (or pot) grown, followed by size of the container (or pot).
QTY	= Quantity
RB	= Rootballed (balled and wrapped).
SIZE	= Height or Spread of juvenile plant.
STOCK	= Root condition/protection method eg Bare root.
- Refer to specification for further information.	
- All plants to be completely hardened off	
- Substitutions to be agreed with Landscape Architect.	