



Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Project

Environmental Statement

Appendix 8.8.1: Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan – Part 3 – Clean Version

Book 5

VERSION: 8.0

DATE: AUGUST 2024

Application Document Ref: 5.3

PINS Reference Number: TR020005

Annex 1

Typical Programme of Operations

ACTIVITY	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
GRASS & MEADOW AREAS:												
Mow grass												
Strim meadow												
Weed control												
WOODLAND and NATIVE/AMENITY SHRUB AND HEDGE PLANTING:												
Maintain mulch (where used)												
Weed control												
Selective pruning												
Hedge Clipping												
Trim groundcover & climbers												
Coppice (if required)												
Watering (until establishment)												
INDIVIDUAL TREES:												
Check and adjust support												
Formative pruning												
Remedial pruning												
LITTER CONTROL:												
Collect litter												

ACTIVITY	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
CONSTRUCTED WETLAND (REED BEDS)												
Remove decomposing vegetation/ fallen leaves												
Control reeds/wetland species												
HARD AREAS:												
Sweeping												
Control moss/algae												
Weed control												
Ice and snow removal												
LEAF FALL:												
Clear fallen leaves												
PLANT NUTRITION:												
Apply fertiliser												
PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL												
Physical / Mechanical means												
MONITORING AND INSPECTION:												
Generally												
TIMING OF OPERATIONS:												
Avoid nesting birds												
Avoid disturbing bats												

Landscape Maintenance Schedule

	Landscape/ Ecological Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Relevant standards/ guidance
Existing Planting				
1	Woodland (Incl. Existing Tree Belts and Tree Groups)	Retain trees in a safe condition of good general health, vigour and structural stability. Enhance visual amenity Protect and enhance landscape character Enhance biodiversity Bats: Maintain and enhance existing bat foraging habitats around the site. Habitats: Create and maintain new patches of scrub and small copses Integrate with surrounding landscape and character	Inspect all trees adjoining public highways and footpaths for public safety periodically or immediately after any extreme weather event such as high winds. Carry out any remedial pruning and/or general tree works in accordance with BS:3998 Selectively control excessive invasive growth such as bramble. Undertake coppicing to selected species on a 5-year cycle or other specialist management operations as specified and leave all arisings on site, to provide dead wood habitat of benefit to wildlife. Undertake thinning to ensure the health of the regenerating tree areas. Thinning should be commenced when the outermost leaves of crowns are competing for light with leaves of neighbouring trees. Leave all arisings on site in the woodland, to provide dead wood habitat of benefit to wildlife. Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to fall risks. Adopt a 'man-safe' or similar system of working. Retain live or dead wood cut from trees on site in habitat piles. All works in woodlands should be undertaken between November and February to avoid impacts on woodland-nesting birds. However, when carrying out works, avoid compacting ground during autumn/winter. Stagger operations to provide adjoining, alternative undisturbed areas for wildlife to migrate to.	BS:3998: Recommendations for tree work BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance The Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specification for Tree Works.
2	Solitary trees (Hedgerow trees)	Enhance visual amenity Protect and enhance landscape character Reinforce site layout and legibility Enhance biodiversity Bats: maintain and enhance existing bat foraging habitats around the site. Bats: create and maintain a new commuting flight path across the site.	Inspect trees to assess whether they pose any unacceptable risk to public safety on an annual basis or immediately after any extreme weather event such as high winds. Maintain a well-balanced crown, shape and character typical of the species, clear of any crossing or rubbing growth allowing a clear stem, 2m above ground level. Maintain a crown height of 4.5m on trees directly bounding main access ways. Remove any dead, dying and damaged branches or growth obstructing pedestrian or vehicular routes (obtain advice from an ecologist regarding possible presence of bat roosts prior to undertaking work). Retain live or dead wood cut from trees on site in habitat piles. Replace any damaged bat boxes. Undertake pest and disease control using suitable pesticides or fungicides as advised, only if severe infestation occurs.	BS 3998: Recommendations for tree work The Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specification for Tree Works.
3	Woodland Edge (Woodland Edge)	Reinforce a wind-firm woodland edge Enhance visual amenity Protect and enhance landscape character Integrate with nearby woodland character Enhance biodiversity Bats: Maintain and enhance existing bat foraging habitats around the site.	Scallop edges of dense regenerative woodland to produce a varied edge to the woodland. Selectively coppice native shrubs to provide a varied woodland edge canopy. Cut patches of vegetation on rotation every 2-3 years in late August, to a height of 10cm, to form glades and encourage the formation of a structure of benefit to invertebrates. Leave cut vegetation in situ for 3-5 days, turning occasionally to dry and allow more seeds to be shed. Remove litter, rubbish and other debris from grassed areas prior to cutting.	None

	Landscape/ Ecological Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Relevant standards/ guidance
			<p>Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to existing/new trees and prevent damage to stems/trunks.</p> <p>Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to any standing water.</p> <p>Do not apply insecticides, herbicides or fungicides, as these can destroy valuable wildlife. The exception is herbicides for the control of specific problem weeds (i.e. nettle, spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broadleaved dock and ragwort) – herbicides for these species should be applied by weed wiper or spot treatment with a back-pack sprayer.</p> <p>Stagger operations to provide adjoining, alternative undisturbed areas for wildlife to migrate to.</p>	
Proposed Planting				
4	Planted Trees	<p>Enhance visual amenity.</p> <p>Screening of built form and infrastructure.</p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape character.</p> <p>Reinforce airport layout and legibility.</p> <p>Enhance biodiversity,</p> <p>Bats: maintain and enhance existing bat foraging habitats around the site.</p> <p>Bats: create and maintain a new commuting flight path across the site.</p>	<p>Pruning shall be carried out as necessary to establish a well-balanced head relative to the natural form and shape of the species and purpose. Maintain a well-balanced crown, shape and character typical of the species, clear of any crossing or rubbing growth allowing a clear stem, 2m above ground level (retain if field tree feathered to ground)</p> <p>Remove any dead, dying and damaged branches or growth obstructing pedestrian or vehicular routes including the removal of any suckers at the tree base.</p> <p>Stack cut wood within the wooded area adjacent to the north east boundary in agreed locations to encourage ecological diversity.</p> <p>Tree support systems, ties and protective guards shall be checked regularly during establishment and adjusted where necessary. Any broken or missing items shall be replaced and ties adjusted to allow growth and prevent rubbing of bark.</p> <p>Replace any damaged bat boxes.</p> <p>Undertake Pest and Disease Control using suitable pesticides or fungicides as advised, only if severe infestation occurs.</p> <p>Maintain a weed free area at the base of all trees, 1m diameter mulch area for trees in grass or planting.</p>	<p>BS 3998: Recommendations for tree work</p> <p>BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance</p> <p>Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape</p> <p>The Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specification for Tree Works sept.</p>
5	Planted Native Hedgerow	<p>Enhance Visual Amenity.</p> <p>Screening of built form and infrastructure.</p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape character.</p> <p>Integrate with surrounding landscape/townscape character.</p> <p>Enhance biodiversity,</p> <p>Bats: maintain and enhance existing bat foraging habitats around the site.</p> <p>Habitats: Create and maintain new patches of scrub and small copses.</p>	<p>Hedgerows that adjoin footpaths and which are therefore likely to cause obstruction if growth is left unchecked should be cut back annually outside the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive) to a neat and consistent finish to maintain a dense screen and all arisings removed off site.</p> <p>Hedgerows on site are to be cut every 1-2 years (on rotation) to allow flowering and fruiting and the development of a structure of benefit to wildlife, outside the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive). Shred arisings and compost on site.</p> <p>Remove any dead, dying and damaged growth or growth obstructing pedestrian or vehicular routes outside of bird breeding season (March to August inclusive).</p> <p>Check condition of stakes, and spiral guards, ties, guys and shelters and replace broken or missing items until such a time as they become redundant. Adjust if necessary to allow for growth and prevent damage to bark.</p> <p>Re-firm any plants that have been disturbed by adverse weather or interference.</p> <p>Undertake pest control with approved pesticides in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in approved locations only.</p>	<p>BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations</p> <p>BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance</p> <p>Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape</p>
6	Planted Woodland and Scrub	<p>Enhance visual amenity.</p> <p>Screening of built form and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Ensure all planted areas are kept free of pernicious weeds by the use of suitable herbicides hand pulling and/or maintain levels of mulch.</p>	<p>BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations</p>

	Landscape/ Ecological Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Relevant standards/ guidance
		<p>Protect and enhance landscape character. Integrate with surrounding landscape/townscape character. Enhance biodiversity. Bats: maintain and enhance existing bat foraging habitats around the site. Habitats: create and maintain new patches of scrub and small copses</p>	<p>Fork over beds as necessary to eliminate any hollows or cambers, ensuring the depth of mulch is maintained. Redistribute mulch as necessary to maintain specified levels. Check condition of stakes, ties, guys and shelters and replace broken or missing items until plants establish. Adjust if necessary to allow for growth and prevent damage to plants. Cut back any damaged, dead or diseased branches to a healthy node outside of bird breeding season (March to July inclusive). Re-firm any plants that have been disturbed by adverse weather or interference. Undertake pest control with approved pesticides in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in approved locations only. Replace dead / dying plants as necessary. Redistribute mulch to provide groundcover as required.</p>	<p>BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape The Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specification for Tree Works.</p>
7	Planted Amenity Shrubs and Groundcover Areas	<p>Enhance visual amenity. Protect and enhance landscape character. Create visual interest and articulation in the soft landscape and integrate with hard landscape and built form. Create an attractive place to work and socialise. Enhance biodiversity</p>	<p>Ensure all planted areas are kept free of weeds by the use of suitable herbicides; maintain levels of mulch and hand weeding in more prominent areas as required. Fork over beds as necessary to eliminate any hollows or cambers, ensuring the depth of mulch is maintained. Redistribute mulch as necessary to maintain specified levels. Check condition of stakes, ties and guys and replace broken or missing items until plants establish. Adjust if necessary to allow for growth and prevent damage to plants. Cut back any damaged, dead or diseased branches to a healthy node or any growth obstructing adjacent areas of hard standing. Remove any dead flowers/foilage at times appropriate to the species. Refirm any plants that have been disturbed by adverse weather or interference. Undertake pest control with approved pesticides in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in approved locations only. Do not use adjacent to play areas. Prune shrubs annually using normal horticultural standards to form attractive natural habit. Clip ornamental hedges annually to form a neat, compact hedgerow. Maintain at approx height of 0.9 - 1.2m. Dead head bulb planting once the flowering period has finished, trim back dead vegetative growth. Check the condition of the supports for any non-clinging climbing shrubs until they establish. Note that climbing plants have potential to provide refuge for species such as bats and birds. Replace dead / dying plants as necessary. Compost arisings and vegetation waste on site.</p>	<p>BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape</p>
8	Meadow and Woodland Edges	<p>Enhance visual amenity. Protect and enhance landscape character. Provide valuable habitat to reptiles and invertebrates. Integrate with nearby woodland character. Provide a meadow edge to areas of woodland and coppice.</p>	<p>Cut all fringe areas adjacent to footpaths / hard surfaces fortnightly between April and November, mow to a height of >40mm. Cut all other areas in late July – early August following the displacement of any annual seeds. Leave cut grass in situ for 3-5 days, before removing all arisings off site to approved tip or compost on site. Carry out further cuts until November and again in early spring to maintain sward at 3 - 4cm. Compost arisings on site. Stop cutting grass in mid-April to allow grass to grow Cut a neat and consistent finish including edges, without rutting or scalping, ensuring adjacent areas of hard standing free are kept free of arisings.</p>	<p>BS 7370-1: Grounds maintenance Recommendations for establishing and managing grounds maintenance organisations and for design considerations related to maintenance.</p>

	Landscape/ Ecological Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Relevant standards/ guidance
			<p>Hand pull or spot herbicide spray invasive weed species.</p> <p>Allow leaf litter and fallen woody material to mulch / compost naturally.</p> <p>Remove litter, rubbish and other debris from grassed areas prior to cutting.</p> <p>Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to existing/new trees and prevent damage to stems/trunks.</p> <p>Do not apply organic or inorganic fertilisers</p> <p>Do not apply insecticides, herbicides or fungicides, as these can destroy valuable wildlife. The exception is herbicides for the control of specific problem weeds (i.e. nettle, spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broadleaved dock and ragwort) – herbicides for these species should be applied by weed wiper or spot treatment with a back-pack sprayer.</p> <p>Do not plough, level or re-seed the grassland areas, except with the same species-rich seed mix as used originally.</p>	
9	Amenity Grass	<p>Enhance visual amenity.</p> <p>Integrate with surrounding landscape/townscape character.</p> <p>Provide easily accessible areas of short amenity grass for the use of workers and visitors.</p>	<p>Maintain public areas to a maximum height of 5cm during March / April and end of September / October or at times when grass exceeds 5cm. Compost arisings on site.</p> <p>Cut a neat and consistent finish including edges, without rutting or scalping, ensuring adjacent areas of hard standing free are kept free of arisings.</p> <p>Remove litter, rubbish and other debris from grassed areas prior to cutting.</p> <p>Exercise extreme care when working in close proximity to existing/new trees and prevent damage to stems/trunks.</p>	<p>BS 7370-1: Grounds maintenance</p> <p>Recommendations for establishing and managing grounds maintenance organisations and for design considerations related to maintenance.</p>
10	Airfield grassland	<p>Provide safe and functional airside environment</p>	<p>Generally, airside grassland managed at a height of approximately 220 to 300mm to deter nesting, feeding and loafing birds, in line with current Long Grass Policy and management practices.</p> <p>Deviations from Long Grass Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILS glidepath: grass height of up to 100 mm is considered to be acceptable from the glidepath aerial to approximately 5 m beyond the monitors. A grass height of up to 200 mm is considered to be acceptable beyond this point up to the limit of the glidepath critical area. • ILS localiser: a grass height of up to 200 mm may be considered acceptable within the critical area. Other heights may also be suitable; however, the advice from the Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) should be sought before implementation of any deviation from these grass heights. • Aerodrome visual aids: aerodrome visual aids should be maintained as short grass for the smallest radius around the object necessary to prevent sightlines being obscured. The use of a 'total kill' herbicide in these areas will create bare ground and bird feeding opportunities and therefore should be avoided. Shorter grass should be maintained at between 50 mm and 100 mm 	<p>Civil Aviation Authority, CAP 772 Wildlife Hazard Management at Aerodromes, Version 2, 2017</p> <p>GAL Civil Engineering Airside Reference Specifications: Section 31 - Agricultural Work, Blast Protection and Delethalisation. Document number: 20000-XX-C-XXX-DSP-000023</p>
11	Constructed wetland (reed beds)	<p>Provision of a constructed wetland system for the biological treatment of de-icer contaminated waters from the pollution storage lagoons.</p>	<p>Remove decomposing vegetation/ fallen leaves annually to ensure the reed beds are fully operational.</p> <p>Control reeds/wetland species through removal/thinning on an annual basis to avoid overcrowding.</p> <p>Inspect pond liners and remove litter on a weekly basis.</p>	<p>BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations</p>
General Maintenance Works				

	Landscape/ Ecological Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Relevant standards/ guidance
12	Hard Landscape	Maintain all hard paved surfaces in a clean and safe state of use. Keep all hard landscaped surfaces and fencing/walls/barriers clear of litter and graffiti. Repair surfaces or fencing which are worn, damaged or vandalised.	Keeping all hard surfaces, footways and parking areas reasonably weed free at all times using integrated physical / mechanical measures Control moss and algae as necessary to maintain a clear route across all hard paved areas to avoid the risk of slipping in wet conditions. Sweeping hard surfaces at regular intervals, at least 4 times per annum, to avoid a build-up of grit and other debris. This will also assist with discouraging the growth of moss, algae and weeds. Removal of snow and ice as directed by the operator to maintain safe routes. Keep all grass and paved areas free from fallen leaves at all times throughout the autumn/winter period. Leave fallen leaves in planting areas where they will form a natural mulch and humus layer. Only remove if they are likely to smother smaller plants. Remove litter from all hard and soft areas at regular intervals. Empty litter bins weekly. Top up, level and roll to a firm finish any areas of worn or damaged bark or gravel surfacing. Repair timber edgings where damaged. Inspect and make good fencing, access gates and street furniture where damaged or vandalised. Maintain seating, bollards, railings and gates in good working condition, oiling moving parts where necessary. Inspect, record and repair play equipment and play safety surfacing on a weekly basis, or as directed by the site operator. Provide routine monitoring to ensure that operations are undertaken as programmed and to take appropriate action to deal with damage and debris arising from storms, flood events and heavy snowfall.	BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations BS 7370: Grounds maintenance
13	Drainage	Keep gullies from blocking up and overflowing Keep ditches from becoming choked with silt and woody vegetation	Gully emptying, jetting and drainage inspections carried out regularly but in particular during Autumn to clear leaf fall away and at times when the site is heavily used. Inspect regularly particularly during the high season clearing blockages and maintaining grease traps. Inspect drainage ditches regularly. Clear accumulated silt in late Summer /Autumn and spread arisings on low side of ditch to ensure run off is not impeded.	None
14	Seating and street furniture	Maintain furniture in safe working order	Routine inspections, especially faults due to vandalism, using simple checklist, weekly. Operational inspection, particularly vandalism and minor wear	Inspections to EN1176, Part 7
15	Pesticides, Insecticides and Fungicides	Enhance biodiversity. Limit use of pesticides, insecticides and fungicides, unless absolutely essential.	Allow pest control only by spraying with a suitable approved pesticide in cases of severe insect and pest infestation. All spraying must be carried out in accordance with manufacturers written recommendations. All damage that occurs, as a result of spraying, shall be made good at the Contractor's own cost. No insecticides, fungicides or pesticides shall be used except with the prior written approval of the managing authority. In such cases all pesticides shall be selected from the current list of approved chemicals and applied in strict accordance with the Control of Pesticide Regulations 1986 and other related Acts and Regulations. The approval of the Environment Agency will be required when applying a pesticide to or within 3m of any watercourse. Take appropriate action only if severe infestation occurs. If problem persists over a number of years, consider changing the plant species concerned to one less vulnerable to infestation.	Control of Pesticide Regulations 1986 Plant Protection Regs (2006) BASIS (the registration, standards and certification scheme for pesticides and fertilisers) BS 4428: Code of practice for general landscape operations BS 7370-4: Grounds maintenance.

	Landscape/ Ecological Element	Maintenance Objectives	Maintenance Requirements	Relevant standards/ guidance
Ecological Management Objectives				
16	Bat boxes	To provide enhanced bat roosting opportunities.	Annually - A suitably qualified ecologist to check the bat boxes for evidence of roosting bats. Remove any old bird nests. Any damage to be made good.	None
17	Bird boxes	To provide enhanced bird nesting opportunities.	Annually = A suitably qualified ecologist to check the bird boxes for evidence of nesting birds. Any damage to be made good.	None
18	Hibernacula/brush piles	Create refuges in suitable locations to increase habitat suitability for a range of wildlife, in particular, amphibians, reptiles, bats, birds and hedgehogs.	A portion of the cut timber from felling/maintenance activities to be retained in locations on site to creation refuges for wildlife, where this does not constitute a health and safety risk. Log piles can be created using timber in varying lengths. These should be laid / piled within the edge of wetland habitats around ponds and on the periphery of wooded areas.	None

Annex 3

Typical Planting Schedules

The following schedules set out typical plant species, sizes and mixes that could be incorporated in detailed design proposals, subject to approval by the relevant authorities. These schedules should be read in conjunction with Figures 1.2.1 to 1.2.18.

Native Woodland Mix A				
Latin Name	Common Name	Form	Height in mm	% Mix
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	Transplant	600-800	15
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Transplant	600-800	5
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Transplant	450-600	15
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Transplant	450-600	5
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Transplant	600-800	5
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	Transplant	600-800	5
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Cherry	Transplant	600-800	10
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Transplant	600-800	15
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	Transplant	450-600	5
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small Leaved Lime	Transplant	600-800	10

Native Woodland Mix B				
Latin Name	Common Name	Form	Height in mm	% Mix
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Transplant	450-600	20
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Transplant	450-600	15
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Transplant	450-600	15
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Transplant	450-600	20
<i>Euonymus europeus</i>	Spindle	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	Transplant	450-600	10

Native Scrub Mix				
Latin Name	Common Name	Form	Height in mm	% Mix
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Transplant	450-600	10

<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Transplant	450-600	15
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Euonymus europeaus</i>	Spindle	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Transplant	450-600	5
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	Transplant	450-600	10

Wetland Tree and Scrub Mix				
Latin Name	Common Name	Form	Height in mm	% Mix
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Transplant	600-800	20
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	Transplant	600-800	10
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	Transplant	450-600	20
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	Transplant	600-800	10
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Common Osier	Transplant	450-600	20
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	Transplant	450-600	20

Groundcover Mix				
Latin Name	Common Name	Height in mm/pot size cm	% Mix	
<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>	Cranesbill	9cm pot	20	
<i>Geranium nodosum</i>	Cranesbill	9cm pot	20	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	450-600	60	

Marginal Planting Mix				
Latin Name	Common Name	Form	% Mix	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	9cm pot	15	
<i>Carex spissa</i>	Sedge	9cm pot	10	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	9cm pot	20	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Flag Iris	9cm pot	15	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Corkscrew Rush	9cm pot	15	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	9cm pot	15	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	9cm pot	10	

Reed Bed		
Latin Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	9cm pot

Hedgerow Mix				
Latin Name	Common Name	Form	Height in mm	% Mix
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	Transplant	600-800	10
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Transplant	450-600	30
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Transplant	450-600	5
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Transplant	450-600	10
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	Transplant	600-800	5
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	Transplant	450-600	10

Specimen Trees				
Latin Name	Common Name	Form	Height in m	Stem Girth
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Light standard	3-4m	8-10cm
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	Light standard	3-4m	8-10cm
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Light standard	3-4m	8-10cm
<i>Prunus avium 'Plena'</i>	Cherry	Light standard	3-4m	8-10cm
<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'</i>	Pear	Light standard	3-4m	8-10cm
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Oak	Light standard	3-4m	8-10cm

Ornamental Shrubs			
Latin Name	Common Name	Form	Height in mm
<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Snowy Mespilus	5L pot	600-800
<i>Carpinus betulus (hedge)</i>	Hornbeam	Transplant	600-800
<i>Cistus corbariensis</i>	Rock Rose	3L pot	250-300
<i>Cornus kousa chinensis</i>	Flowering Dogwood	5L pot	600-800
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry	5L pot	600-800
<i>Euonymus europaeus 'Red Cascade'</i>	Spindle	3L pot	450-600
<i>Osmanthus delavayi</i>	Sweet Olive	3L pot	450-600

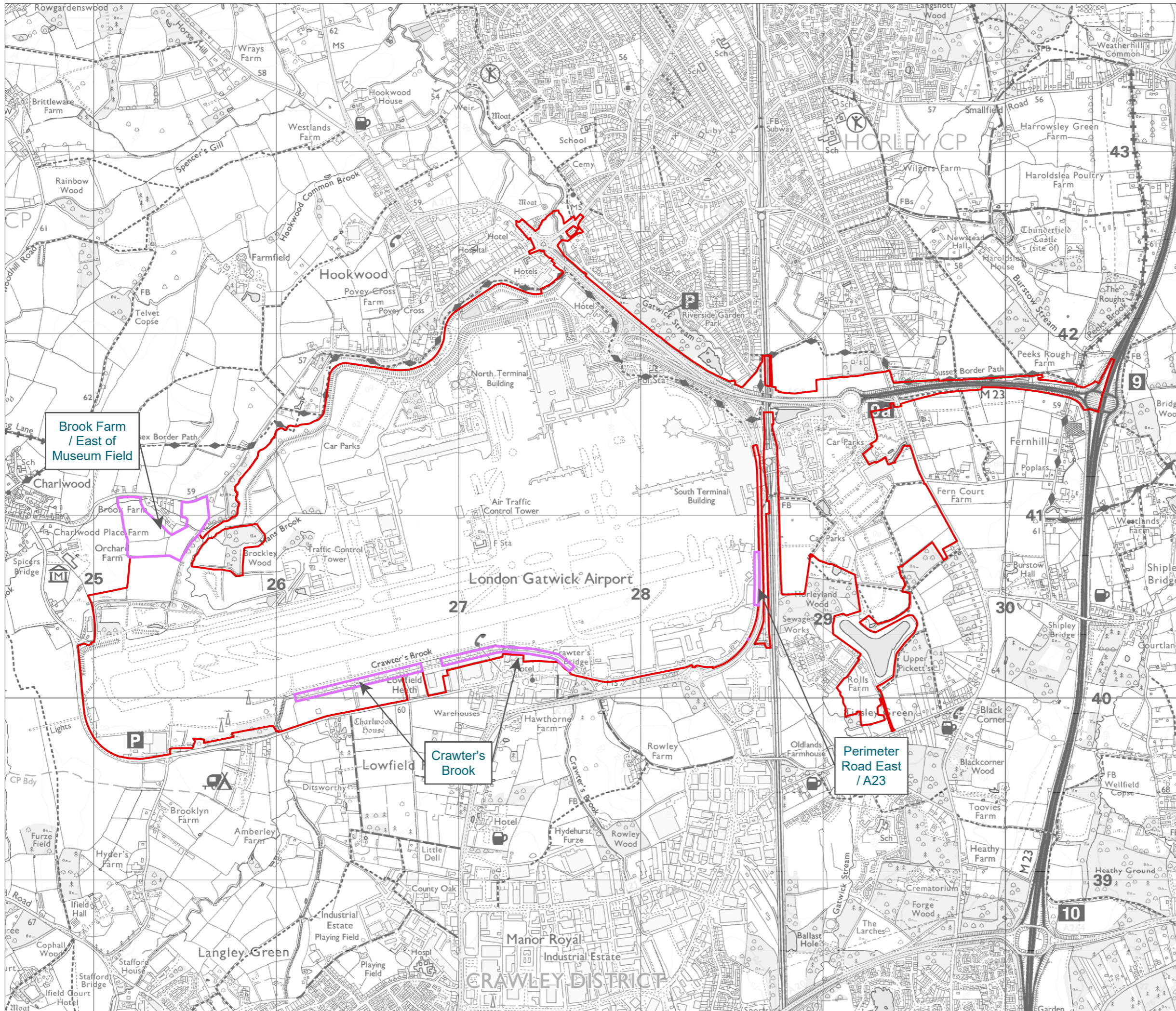
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Dunwich Rose	3L pot	450-600
<i>Sarcococca humilis</i>	Winter Box	3L pot	200-300
<i>Symphoricarpus x chenaultii</i> 'Hancock'	Snowberry	3L pot	300-400
<i>Taxus baccata</i> (hedge)	Yew	Rootballed	450-600
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Larustinus	3L pot	450-600
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle	3L pot	200-300

Grassland and Meadow	
Turfed Areas	
Medallion turf by Rowlawn	
Meadow and Amenity Grass Areas (anti bird strike grass seed mixes where appropriate)	
General Amenity Grassland Mix	A22 (Low Maintenance Mix) British Seed Houses
General Meadow Mix	NVC MG6 Species Rich Wildflower Mix
Wet Meadow and Margins	WFG9 British Seed Houses

Annex 4

Preliminary Location for Advance Planting

- KEY**
- Project Site Boundary
 - Preliminary Location for Advance Planting



DOCUMENT
**ES Appendix 8.8.1
 Outline Landscape and Ecology
 Management Plan**

DRAWING TITLE
**Annex 5
 Preliminary Locations for
 Advance Planting**

DATE
August 2024

	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 01	REVISION Deadline 9
	DRAWN BY JM	PM / CHECKED BY PE



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