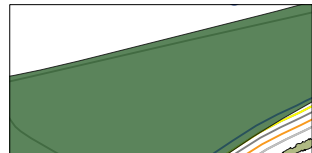


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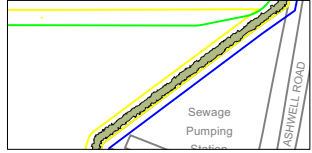
Soft Landscaping



Existing Trees/Vegetation Retained



Proposed Mixed Native Woodland Planting

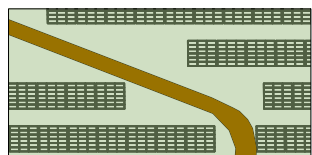


Proposed Mixed Native Hedge Planting



Proposed Grassland

Hard Landscaping



Proposed Access - Local Gravel



Proposed Security Fencing

Emorsgate EM2 Standard General-Purpose Meadow Mixture sown at 4gms/m2

15% Wild flowers

0.50% Achillea millefolium – Yarrow
1.70% Centaurea nigra – Common Knapweed
1.50% Cruciatia laevipes – Crosswort
0.50% Daucus carota – Wild Carrot
0.50% Knautia arvensis – Field Scabious
1.50% Leucanthemum vulgare – Oxeye Daisy
2.00% Malva moschata – Musk Mallow
0.20% Medicago lupulina – Black Medick
3.00% Plantago lanceolata – Ribwort Plantain
1.50% Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba – Salad Burnet
0.09% Primula veris – Cowslip
0.30% Ranunculus acris – Meadow Buttercup
0.99% Rhinanthus minor – Yellow Rattle
0.49% Silene dioica – Red Campion
0.19% Silene vulgaris – Bladder Campion

85% Grasses

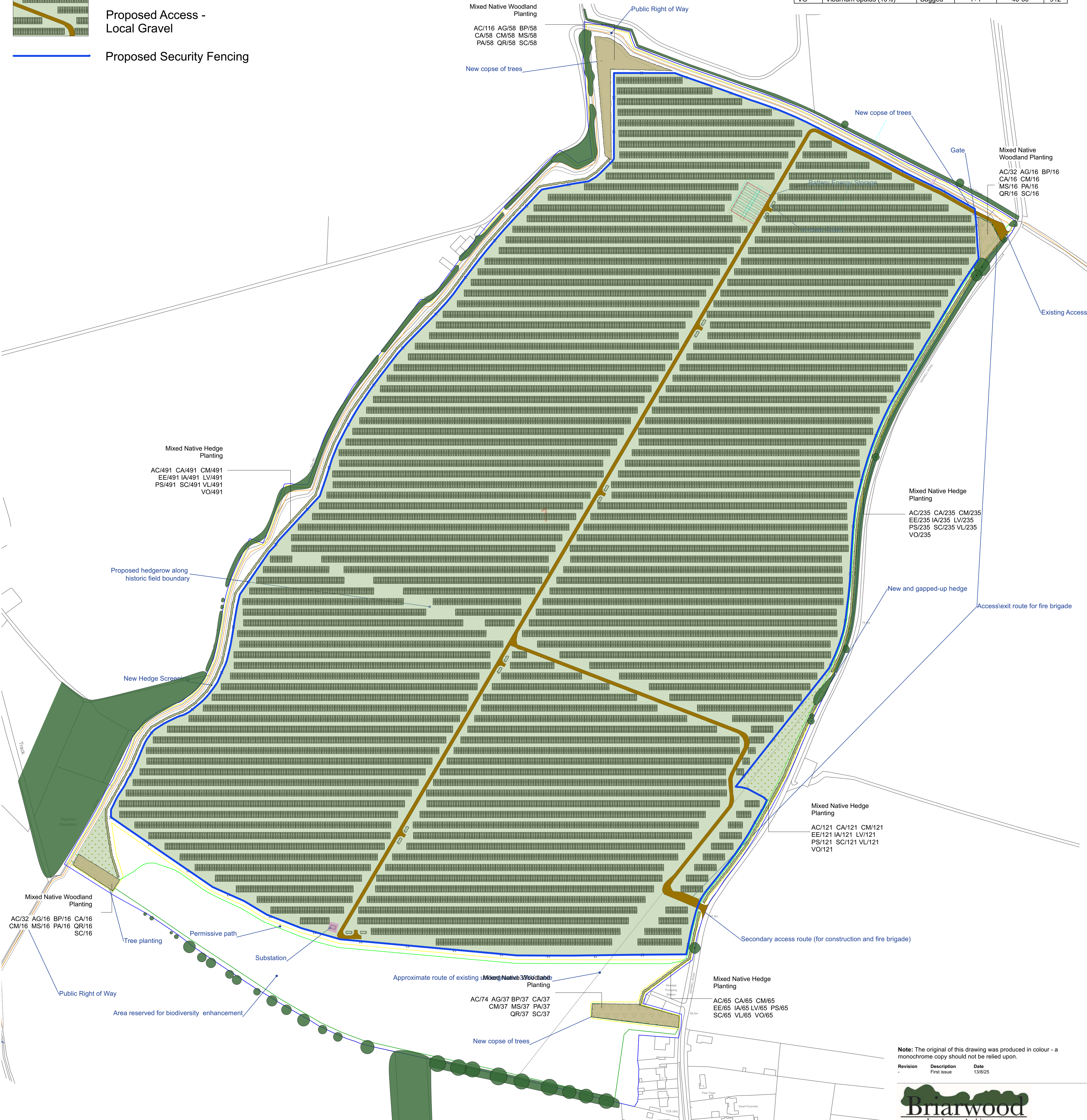
8.50% Agrostis capillaris – Common Bent
29.75% Cynosurus cristatus – Crested Dogtail
25.50% Festuca rubra – Red Fescue
4.25% Phleum bertolonii – Smaller Cat's-tail (a)
17.00% Poa pratensis – Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass

NATIVE WOODLAND TRANSPLANTS @ 2.0m cts in drifts of up to 7

Code	Species	Root Condition	Age + Times Transpl	Height cm	Quantity
AC	Acer campestre (20%)	Bagged	2x	150-175	254
AG	Alnus glutinosa (10%)	Bagged	2x	150-175	127
BP	Betula pendula (10%)	Bagged	1+1	100-125	127
CM	Crataegus monogyna (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	127
CA	Corylus avellana (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	127
MS	Malus sylvestris (10%)	Bagged	1+2	100-125	127
PA	Prunus avium (10%)	Bagged	1+2	100-125	127
QR	Quercus robur (10%)	Bagged	1u1	100-125	127
SC	Salix caprea (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	127

NATIVE HEDGE TRANSPLANTS @ 5 per linear metre in double staggered row

Code	Species	Root Condition	Age + Times Transpl	Height cm	Quantity
AC	Acer campestre (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912
CA	Corylus avellana (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912
CM	Crataegus monogyna (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912
EE	Euonymus europaeus (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912
LV	Ligustrum vulgare (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912
IA	Ilex aquifolium (10%)	9cm pot	-	30-40	912
PS	Prunus spinosa (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912
SC	Salix caprea (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912
VL	Viburnum lantana (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912
VO	Viburnum opulus (10%)	Bagged	1+1	40-60	912



Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Revision	Description	Date
-	First Issue	13/8/25

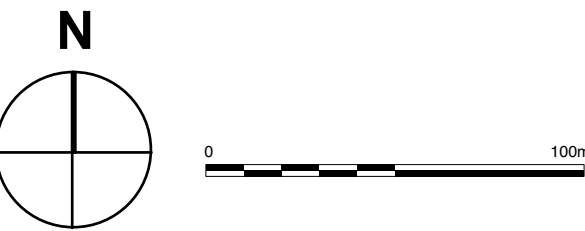


Project:
Tophams Solar Farm, Bygrave

Description:
Landscape Proposals

Status:
For Planning

Scale: 1:2,000 @A1	Drawn I Checked DP SW	Date: 13/08/2025
Job Number: BLA 441	Drawing Number: 02	Revision: -



1. GENERAL

- 1.1 Existing trees on or adjacent to site are to be retained shall be protected in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations from commencement to completion of all works on site.
- 1.2 All excavated areas to be backfilled with imported subsoil to BS 8601:2013 Specification for subsoil and requirements for use (imported subsoil to be laid on site's existing subsoil profiles) and overlaid with topsoil to BS 3882:2015 Specification for topsoil BS 3882 – General purpose grade. All topsoiled areas to be clear of rocks and rubble larger than 50mm diameter and any other debris that may interfere with the establishment of plants. Shrub areas to have a minimum depth of 400 mm topsoil. Grassed area to have a minimum depth of 150mm. Tree pit soil depth/volume in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape. Recommendations.
- 1.3 All plants are to be supplied in accordance with Horticultural Trade Association's National Plant Specification and from a HTA certified nursery. Delivery and backfilling of all plant material to be in accordance with BS4428/JCLI/CPSE Code of Practice for 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants, Parts I, II and III.
- 1.4 All specimen and ground cover shrubs to be planted in accordance with BS 3936: - Specification for Nursery Stock. Part 1 Trees and shrubs (1992) and Part 10 Ground cover plants (1989)
- 1.5 All trees shall be planted in accordance with BS: 8545:2014.
- 1.6 All planting and grass establishment / maintenance operations to be in accordance with BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces). Trees are to be established / maintained in accordance with BS8545.
- 1.7 Planting will not be carried out when the ground is waterlogged, frost bound or during periods of cold drying winds.
- 1.8 All bare-root planting stock will be kept covered until actually planted in order to minimise water-loss and prevent the roots from drying out.
- 1.9 All bare-root planting stock will be root dipped in an approved water-retaining polymer.

- 1.10 If the formation level is compacted it should be ripped through before topsoiling. Recommended topsoil depths are 450mm for shrubs and 150mm for grass.

2. NATIVE HEDGE TRANSPLANTS

Ground Preparation

- 2.1 Where necessary existing weeds will be treated with a glyphosate-based herbicide and a suitable period allowed to elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect.
- 2.2 All extraneous matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 50mm diameter will be removed from site to a registered waste disposal facility.

Planting

- 2.3 Bare-root hedge plants shall be notch planted in a double staggered row at the rate of 5 plants per linear metre (using L-, T-, H-shaped or straight notches) using spades of a design suitable for this purpose. The notches must be vertical and deep enough for the roots to hang freely, with the transplant being planted so that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface. The notch must then be closed and the soil will be well firmed round the roots in line with the guidelines as set out in BS 4428 (1989).
- 2.4 Container-grown hedge plants will be planted into a pit dug 1.5x the diameter of the root mass, with the bottom and sides of the planting pit broken up to aid root expansion. The plants will be planted so that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface.
- 2.5 All bare-root hedge planting stock will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm spiral guards, supported with 0.9m 12/14lb canes as advised by the manufacturer.
- 2.6 All container-grown shrubs will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm shrub shelters, supported with 0.9m x 32 mm x 32mm softwood stakes as advised by the manufacturer.

Maintenance during first growing season

- 2.7 All dead, dying or diseased hedge plants will be replaced with plants of similar size and species. If the failure of the plant is due to disease and the disease is considered likely to re-occur then an alternative species may be used as replacement if agreed with the LPA.

- 2.8 The planting area will be kept weed free throughout the maintenance period using approved herbicides in April, June and August.

3. WOODLAND PLANTING

Ground Preparation

- 3.1 Where necessary existing weeds will be treated with a glyphosate-based herbicide and a suitable period allowed to elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect.
- 3.2 All extraneous matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 50mm diameter will be removed from site to a registered waste disposal facility.

Planting

- 3.3 The planting pattern shall be as set out in the plant schedule on the relevant planting plan.
- 3.4 Bare-root plants shall be notch planted at 2m centres (using L-, T-, H-shaped or straight notches) using spades of a design suitable for this purpose. The notches must be vertical and deep enough for the roots to hang freely, with the transplant being planted so that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface. The notch must then be closed and the soil will be well firmed round the roots in line with the guidelines as set out in BS 4428 (1989).
- 3.5 All bare-root planting stock will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 0.6m (for shrub species) or 1.2m (for tree species) plastic shrub/tree guards, supported with 0.9m (or 1.35m for trees) x 32mm x 32mm softwood stakes as advised by the manufacturer
- 3.6 All container-grown shrubs will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm shrub shelters, supported with 0.9m x 32mm x 32mm softwood stakes as advised by the manufacturer.

Maintenance during first growing season

- 3.7 All dead, dying or diseased plants will be replaced with plants of similar size and species. If the failure of the plant is due to disease and the disease is considered likely to re-occur then an alternative species may be used as replacement if agreed with the LPA.
- 3.8 Any broken stakes on shelters will be replaced and all tree and shrub guards adjusted as required to ensure continued protection from browsing damage.

- 3.9 The planting area will be kept weed free throughout the maintenance period using approved herbicides in April, June and August.

4. GRASS

Preparation

- 4.1 The area to be seeded will be cultivated to a depth of 100mm removing all weeds, debris and stones over 25mm diameter. The surface will be raked to smooth flowing contours with a fine tilth, incorporating pre-seeding fertiliser at 70 g/m².

Seeding

- 4.2 Grass seed will be sown in accordance with BS 4428 (1989), and will be sown from April to May or from September to October, during calm weather and not when the ground is frost bound or waterlogged. Seed will be sown in two equal sowings in transverse directions at 4g/m² for EM2 mix. After sowing the seed will be lightly raked to create intimate contact with the soil.

Grass/Wildflower Mix Cutting

EM2 MIX

First year management

- 4.3 Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for bugs, and they will die before the year is out. So resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, especially if the mixture contains Yellow Rattle, or has been sown with a nurse of cornfield annuals. Then cut, remove and compost. Early August is a good time. This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by mowing through to the end of March of the following year.
- 4.4 Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management once established

- 4.5 In the second and subsequent years EM2 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing.

- 4.6 Meadow grassland is not cut from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a petrol strimmer to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site.
- 4.7 Mow the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.

5. WATERING

Native Hedge/ Woodland Planting

- 5.1 Do not let the soil dry out at all in the first 12 months. Even if the plants appear dormant, the roots will be starting to grow under the ground. It is better to soak the soil twice a week than it is to sprinkle it with water every day. The water needs to sink as far as possible into the ground to encourage deep rooting. To make life easier, consider an automated irrigation system.
- 5.2 New planting areas need to be kept well-watered if the weather is dry. As a guide, new planting areas will need at least 5-10 litres per metre, twice a week but larger rootball plants will need substantially more.

Peak watering times

- 5.3 Plants need most water when they are in active growth. Deciduous trees which lose their leaves in autumn, are in this state in spring and summer.
- 5.4 It's important that trees don't dry out completely, at any time of year.
- 5.5 Watering in the early morning or in the evening is most efficient.