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Landscape & Ecological Management Plan

Adur Valley Solar Farm
Horsham, West Sussex

Prepared by Rappor Landscape Planning and Design on behalf of Enso Energy
February 2025

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
250131-RAP-XX-XX-R-9501
Adur Valley Solar Farm,
Horsham, West Sussex

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1. Introduction

1.1 This Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) will be undertaken by the management company.

1.2 This LEMP is designed for the operational phase of the development and will commence from the handover date from the landscape contractor to the management company.

1.3 Purpose of the Management Plan

The purpose of this Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) is:

- To ensure the original design intent and vision for the site at Adur Valley Solar Farm is realised and maintained;
- To ensure that clear objectives for the management and maintenance of the public open space areas are established;
- To set clear standards for the performance of landscape maintenance work following handover from the landscape contractor at the beginning of the operational phase;
- To identify, manage and resolve possible conflicts between different users of the site;
- To establish work programmes and schedules for landscape maintenance staff;
- To help in the allocation of financial resources for landscape maintenance and,
- To help monitor success and progress against management targets.

Landscape Management Aims

1.4 The main aims for this landscape management plan are:

- To ensure that existing site features (existing trees and hedgerows) are appropriately managed in relation to the existing habitats;
- To protect the canopies and rooting environments of retained trees during construction and maintenance operations (according to BS 5837:2021 guidance) to help prolong their life, enhance their wildlife value, and retain their function within the existing landscape framework of the site.
- To ensure landscape features provide connectivity for wildlife within and between new and existing habitats;
- To present an attractive and safe environment;
- To provide and maintain access to the public rights of way;
- To ensure that soft landscape areas are fit for purpose and do not pose a health and safety hazard to the public;
- To ensure the proposed trees and soft landscape elements successfully establish, and present a high quality visual appearance of new planting and areas of grassland.
- To provide an appropriate level of management intervention;
- To keep the site clear of litter and rubbish.

Scope

1.5 This LEMP detailed the management of the landscape surrounding Adur Valley Solar Farm near Horsham in West Sussex.

1.6 This LEMP covers landscape management and maintenance following the handover from the landscape contractor to the management company at the end of the rectification period. It does not cover works associated with site clearance and construction works.

Review

1.7 The document should be seen as an operational guide, subject to change and improvement as the different landscape features mature and develop. This LEMP details the management prescriptions for the first five years, and we recommend that this management plan is reviewed and republished at five yearly intervals to ensure the management aims are still required and relevant. In addition, this will ensure that any trends or changes in best practice policy, management methods and processes or BS standards are incorporated.

1.8 It is also recommended that reviews at year 1 and 2 are carried out to ensure initial establishment of planting is successful and measures are taken to replant failures if necessary.

1.9 Every 5 years the entire managed area, covering landscape, will be reviewed by a suitable qualified professional who will recommend necessary changes or updates to the LEMP.

1.10 This will help to identify any issues that require contingencies and/or remedial action and enable the LEMP to be modified and implemented to enable that the development still delivers the fully functioning landscape objectives of the approved scheme.

1.11 The Management Plan should be available to any new asset managers of the site to help outline the principles of the retained habitats and encourage the future management of these areas in perpetuity.

Managing Risk and Competencies

1.12 Contractors employed to implement this LEMP, working on the site will be employed based on knowledge and experience, and shall have the necessary PPE, training and skills to undertake the management and maintenance tasks as set out within this LEMP. All contractors are obligated to provide evidence of required insurances and qualifications as well as adherence to appropriate health & safety standards.

1.13 Their performance will be regularly reviewed through site inspections, a continuing dialogue between the management company and the contractor, and regular review meetings. Monthly documented site visits shall be undertaken by the management company to examine the overall condition of the site and identify any ad-hoc areas of focus for repair / maintenance.

1.14 The landscape management company shall be responsible to undertake a written risk assessment in relation to the landscape management and maintenance prescriptions detailed within this LEMP (in additional to any other site risks). This shall be provided to the clients prior to the start of works.

Insolvency/Administration

1.15 Should the landscape maintenance body or one of their subcontractors be made insolvent/ or enter administration, the asset manager has the ability to re-tender the maintenance contract and engage a suitable alternative contractor to carry out the landscape maintenance. This will ensure that the maintenance regime is delivered.

2. Site Description

Overall design intention

2.1 The proposed development site is located on arable fields on Huddlestone Farm, north of Steyning, a village and civil parish in the Horsham district of West Sussex.

2.2 It is proposed to construct a solar energy farm, and required infrastructure, that would generate 18MW of renewable energy. The estimated life-span of the installation would be some 40 years, after which the site would be decommissioned and dismantled.

2.3 The Solar Farm will be located within 2 arable fields on Huddlestone Farm, north of Steyning, with an approximate area of 27.25ha. The overall site area of some 42.2ha is classified as Grade 3b agricultural land with much of the site identified as being of heavy clay.

2.4 Mitigation planting has been included within the Detailed Planting Plans and includes hedgerows, hedgerow trees, woodland planting, grazing grassland and wildflower grassland.

2.5 The Detailed Planting Plans include the retention of all trees and hedgerows within the Site. Enhancement of existing landscape infrastructure, creation of new woodlands, grasslands, and mitigation hedgerow.

3. Environmental Considerations

3.1 This section details the environmental considerations that need to be examined to enable a thorough landscaping management and maintenance strategy for the site.

Horticultural Peat

3.2 Horticultural peat is not to be used as mulch on any beds or as a soil conditioner. Wherever possible plants grown without peat will be preferred to those grown using peat.

Recycled Materials

3.3 Where appropriate use should be made of materials made from recycled components e.g. wood chip mulch.

Pesticides/Herbicides

3.4 A minimal intervention and organic approach will be used in terms of weed control. In areas of transplant tree and shrub planting this is to be achieved by using mulch mats and hand weeding. Weed killer and other chemicals will be used as little as possible on site. Spot removal of weeds will be carried out by hand removal as necessary.

3.5 All pesticides and herbicides should be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations and current legislation, including but not limited to The Food and Environment Act (1985), The Control of Pesticides Regulations (1986), The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002) and the Environment Protection Act (1990).

3.6 All works carried out are undertaken strictly in accordance with the legislation, and other Codes of Practice, British Standard rules, guidelines, and other directives that relate to the use of hazardous materials.

3.7 Contractor will be responsible for replacing any plants killed by the inappropriate use of herbicides.

3.8 Weed removal in either ecologically sensitive areas of where adjacent to water courses, will be carried out mechanically or by hand to avoid the inappropriate use of herbicides.

4. Ecological Enhancements

4.1 As with all development sites, efforts should be made to support National and Local Biodiversity Action Plans and seek opportunities to incorporate ecological enhancement schemes within the proposed development. Such site enhancements are viewed positively in light of the NPPF (2024) which seeks biodiversity enhancements and net gain through the planning process.

4.2 Retention of trees and hedgerows, along with proposed native planting and creation of grassland habitats within the Site, will provide habitats for wildlife with the aim to improve the Site's biodiversity.

4.3 Undertake development works associated with this LEMP between the months of October and February where possible, unless otherwise stated.

4.4 In the event that works are undertaken between the months of March and September, suitable vegetation should be subjected to a search for active birds' nests 24 hours prior to commencement of works by a suitably qualified ecologist.

4.5 Opportunities for the creation of additional micro-habitats and habitat enhancement should be taken wherever possible. A number of mitigation measures are proposed as part of the indicative ecological enhancements.

4.6 The vegetation should be checked prior to removal.

- Search areas of deadwood, brash, and discarded items by hand before removing.
- If burning any cleared vegetation, carry out immediately after piling to prevent hedgehogs / hares moving in prior to burning.
- Any exposed excavations to be left overnight are to be covered at the end of each working day or include a means of escape for any fallen animals (e.g. a scaffolding plank)

4.7 Allow deadwood, jagged stumps, splits, fungal growths/fruiting bodies and holes in tree trunks to remain unless they are creating a safety hazard.

4.8 Trees should not be felled unless they are classified as dangerous. Where a tree poses as a health and safety hazard, advice shall be sought immediately from a Arboriculturist. Ivy should only be severed where it is growing into tree canopies and is likely to create a sail hazard.

4.9 The retention, as far as possible, of the existing trees, tree groups and hedgerows is considered an important part of the development. Such areas will be managed appropriately to maintain and develop their value.

4.10 Bird Boxes to be located within the existing vegetation and new hedgerow/hedge trees within the Site.

4.11 Bat Boxes to be located within the existing vegetation and along the field boundaries within the Site.

4.12 Hedgehog Boxes to be located within the existing vegetation and along the field boundaries within the Site.

4.13 Insect Hotels to be located within existing vegetation within the Site.

4.14 Log Piles to be located within the Site.

5. General Maintenance

5.1 Maintenance operations are to be carried out with regard to BS 4428: Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations. Maintenance of soft landscaping to have regard to BS 7370-4: Grounds Maintenance. Recommendations for Maintenance of Soft Landscape.

5.2 Contractor's responsibility to ensure that all works, and operations are carried out in accordance with the Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015.

The Establishment Period

5.3 A maintenance aftercare period is normally included in the implementation contract to cover post-installation maintenance requirements for the whole of the landscape works within the public open space. For the duration of this period, the contractior shall be responsible for all horticultural maintenance operations including replacement of dead, dying or diseased plants. At the end of the period, all defects in soft landscape due to materials or workmanship shall be rectified by the contractor, and all responsibility handed over to the management company.

5.4 The works needing to be carried out to achieve the maintenance objectives are specified in detail within this document and the maintenance schedules (chapter 7), including timings and frequency of visits for specific maintenance tasks during both the defects aftercare period and remainder of the management plan.

Overarching maintenance objectives for soft landscape

5.5 The RHS best practice guidance and/or relevant British Standards (BS) should be referred to where necessary, this is to ensure:

- Practice good horticultural and ecological techniques for all operations.
- Promote healthy growth and establishment of all trees, hedges, plants, grass, wildflower and orchard areas. Maintain to achieve optimum plant form, shape and planting density.
- Ensure a consistent approach is taken to control invasive weeds.
- Provide protection against pests and diseases.
- Promote wildlife value, species diversity and distribution within wildflower meadow, woodland planting, and native hedges.
- Ensure long-term commitment to replacement of defective plant material.
- Review health and balance of plant species and consider introduction of new species where appropriate in line with original design intention.
- Maintain health, safety and continued growth of existing vegetation.
- Adapt maintenance of existing vegetation to fit design intention.

Tree Works

5.6 Contractor must not only be suitably qualified, but especially if undertaking chainsaw work also be members of the Arboricultural Association and with proof of experience and Insurances.

5.7 No pruning works to trees, hedgerows or structural planting are to be undertaken during the general bird nesting season of 1st March to 31st August inclusive. Works outside of this time period should be subject to checks by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure there are no nesting birds present.

5.8 All tree surgery work is to be carried out to BS 3998:2010 Tree Work–Recommendations, and should be undertaken by a suitably qualified operative. Any trees with bat potential to be inspected by a qualified bat specialist prior to any tree works commencing.

5.9 Hygiene works will be avoided, for example fungal fruiting bodies should not be removed nor trees felled because they have bracket fungi on them unless classified as dangerous by an arboriculturalist. Where possible, trees will be allowed to age naturally and dying trees will be allowed to decay in-situ. Where a tree poses a health and safety hazard, advice will be sought from an agriculturalist.

5.10 Deadwood resulting from tree management works will be used on the site to create wood piles (hibernaculas) as and when required following the completion of the public open space areas. Piles are to be no more than 600mm in height. The wood at the bottom of the piles is to be set 1/3rd into the ground. Piles are not to be located in areas of green space with high public usage or within surface water attenuation features.

5.11 All operations to trees will be carried out in a sensitive manner with care taken to avoid unnecessary damage to trees being worked on, adjacent trees or any neighbouring vegetation.

5.12 Control vigorous plant species that are out competing less vigorous species - check all landscaped areas for invasive species eg. self seeded sycamore, brambles, ground ivy and nettles. Reduce/clear by hand and remove from site.

5.13 Tree stakes, ties and guards will be regularly checked during the establishment period and adjusted as necessary to ensure that the developing trees are not damaged. Trees that are underground anchored are to be checked and supplementary staked if not considered to be suitably secure. Stakes, ties and guards will be removed by the landscape maintenance contractor at the earliest opportunity (typically between year 3 and 5) when it is considered that the trees are self supporting.

Failure to thrive

5.14 Any shrubs, hedges or trees which fail to thrive in the first five years shall be replaced with the same species and variety at the size specified on the original landscape planting plan. Trees and shrubs should be checked in September and marked with paint, or noted on a plan, as necessary. Replacements will be planted during the following planting season.

5.15 If a particular species fails to establish successfully then an alternative, comparable species should be considered as replacement, in agreement with the landscape consultant. Replacement planting of container plants to be undertaken as required, root-ball/bare root planting to be undertaken November to March. Planting of new trees to have regard to Section 10 of BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape. All plants to conform to BS 3936 and be in accordance with the National Plant Specification.

Arisings

5.16 All arisings from landscape works will be removed from site and disposed of at a registered facility, recycling or composting of arisings should be prioritised.

Mulch

5.17 A 1m diameter area to the base of each plant / to the base of each hedgrerow to be maintained free of weed for the first three years after planting, through use of biodegradable weed-control fabric, regular strimming and/ or mulching.

6. Maintenance Specification

6.1 Retained Trees and Tree Groups

Management Aim

- To prolong the life and enhance the aesthetic and wildlife value of the existing trees along the site's boundaries and within the public open space;
- To enhance the functionality of the existing features such as trees, tree groups and hedgerows along the site boundaries and within the public open spaces.

Management Objectives

- To maintain the health and visual amenity of the retained trees and tree groups;
- To enhance their ecological/ biodiversity value; and
- To maintain the varied age and structure of the trees.

6.1.1 A detailed condition survey of all trees will be carried out by a qualified arborist at least once every two years. Any necessary remedial works will be carried out as soon as possible.

6.1.2 An assessment of the trees suitable to support bat roosts should be undertaken by an ecologist prior to any tree works. Where possible trees or features with suitability for roosting bats should be retained, if this is not possible, additional surveys should be undertaken and a licence gained for the tree works as appropriate.

6.1.3 Deadwood resulting from tree management works will be used on the site to create wood piles (hibernaculas) as and when required following the completion of the public open space areas.

6.1.4 Piles are to be no more than 600mm in height. The wood at the bottom of the pile is to be set 1/3rd into the ground. Piles are not to be located in areas of green space with high public usage or within surface water attenuation features.

6.1.5 Where possible trees or features with suitability for nesting birds would be retained in line with the biodiversity opportunities.

6.2 Retained Hedgerows

Management Aim

- To prolong the life and enhance the aesthetic and wildlife value of the existing hedgerows.

Management Objectives

- To maintain a dense continuous hedge line with no gaps;
- To improve the form of existing hedgerows with supplementary infill planting;
- To maintain their health and visual amenity;
- To take care in construction and maintenance operations near hedgerows;
- To enhance their ecological value; and
- To keep hedgerows free from litter and other waste.

6.2.1 Hedgerows within the site will be maintained at their current width or a minimum width of 2m, and maximum of 4m high.

6.2.2 Prune retained hedgerow to ensure a good shape and healthy growth and control future growth. Management to be undertaken in January / February. Face up and top off on 3 year rotation (1/2 year 1, 1/2 year 2), to ensure thick nesting cover is available anually for birds and also to boost the berry crop that often develops on second year growth.

6.2.3 Established hedgerows will be cut between late September and February.

6.2.4 Hedgerow removal to be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season.

6.3 New Tree Planting

Management Aim

- To successfully establish new areas of tree planting (to BS 8545:2014);
- To maintain new tree planting to establish a diverse trees environment; and
- To present and maintain high quality visual appearance of new tree planting.

Management Objectives

- To provied visual screening of the solar farm;
- To maintain newly planted trees to ensure good survival rate and development;
- To minimise competition from grass and weeds from around newly planted trees;
- To maintain the health and visual amenity of the new trees;
- To maintain appropriate forms of trees for future growth; and
- To ensure trees do not present a hazard to site users.

6.3.1 An establishment survey of all trees will be carried out by a qualified arboriculturist annually for the first five years, making recommendations to assist with establishment. Any necessary remedial works will be carried out as soon as possible.

6.3.2 There will be a minimal pruning policy for trees as pruning wounds can provide a source of infection. Formative pruning of new trees will only be carried out to remove dead and diseased wood and to create a well balanced tree with a single leader. Clear stems of 2 meters will be maintained by rubbing off any shoots and when the trees reach 5 to 6 meters high lower branches will be removed to give a canopy height of approximately 2.4 meters.

6.3.3 If trees die, the reason for death shall first be investigated and addressed before replanting occurs. If death is due to the planting conditions these shall be ameliorated. If death is due to pests or disease and likely to be present in the future, a resistant species of an alternative similar tree shall be selected. Where trees have become moribund due to compaction or lack of nutrients soil aeration techniques and the use of inoculants shall be considered.

6.3.4 Trees will establish anchor roots better, increase stem girth and form a better stem taper, if allowed to move in the wind, whilst remaining secured at ground level.

6.3.5 Maintain 1m dia weed free area around each planting station for the first three years after planting, through use of biodegradable weed-control fabric, regular strimming and/or mulching. Application of translocated non selective herbicide using a Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA) to be used only where methods previously mentioned fail to keep weeds under control. Remove plants by hand when they have died down. Check shelters and stakes and re-firm as necessary. Any weeds within shelters to be pulled out by hand as necessary.

6.3.6 Watering by bowser to be carried out in any period of two or more weeks with no rain during first summer, and four or more weeks of no rain during first year.

6.4 Native Scrub & Native Woodland Planting

Management Aim

- To provied visual screening of the solar farm;
- To successfully reinforce and establish areas of native scrub and native woodland planting;
- To present and maintain a high quality visual appearance of the native scrub planting, that provides both opportunities for wildlife foraging and habitat, as well as seasonal interest and colour.

Management Objectives

- To maintain newly planted scrub planting to ensure successful establishment;
- To minimise competition from grass and weeds from around newly planted trees and shrubs;
- Scrub & woodland planting will be undertaken to enhance the edges of existing woodlands; and
- To keep planted areas tidy and free from litter.

6.4.1 Scrub habitats should be allowed to grow dense where it does not encroach on grassland habitats. Planting beds will be checked regularly throughout the growing season for pests and diseases and treated as necessary. Plant losses should be monitored and recorded. If a particular plant becomes subject to a fatal pest or disease it shall be replaced by an alternative resistant plant with a similar form and habit.

6.4.2 Where possible, the native tree and scrub species will be sourced from suppliers of local provenance or given the current shortage of tree and hedge stock should be UK grown.

6.4.3 Maintain 1m dia weed free area around each planting station for the first three years after planting, through use of biodegradable weed-control fabric, regular strimming and/or mulching. Application of translocated non selective herbicide using a Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA) to be used only where methods previously mentioned fail to keep weeds under control. Remove plants by hand when they have died down. Check shelters and stakes and re-firm as necessary. Any weeds within shelters to be pulled out by hand as necessary.

6.4.4 Strim any grass that establishes between planting stations to maintain neat and tidy appearance, twice yearly in May and September. Inspect annually in September and replace any dead plants in spring for first five years. Visit at least monthly from March to October inclusive to carry out formative pruning as necessary. Generally pruning shall be carried out to remove dead or damaged vegetation but shall be limited in order that the natural shape of the plant is not changed. If plants are showing signs of drought stress during periods of low rainfall, water to field capacity during establishment first 3 years.

6.5 Native Hedge with Hedge Tree Planting

Management Aim

- To provied visual screening of the solar farm;
- To assist establishment of new native hedge to enhance and create green corridors throughout the site.

Management Objectives

- To help establish and maintain a dense continuous hedge line with no gaps by appropriate cutting regime;
- To maintain the health, visual amenity and species diversity of the proposed native hedge; and
- To take due care during maintenance operations near new hedges.

6.5.1 Ensure the satisfactory establishment and growth of new hedgerow planting, with a typical hedge form and density, allowing growth to a height of 3m. To develop its structure and biodiversity value, particularly for birds and bats. All central leaders of hedge plants to be allowed to grow until they reach their eventual designed height of 3m, tip out to encourage side growth. Maintain planting in a healthy and attractive condition to create a barrier between both sides of their designated positions.

6.5.2 Inspect hedges in September and replace any dead plants in the following planting season (first five years).

6.5.3 Maintain 1m dia weed free area around each planting station for the first three years after planting, through use of biodegradable weed-control fabric, regular strimming and/or mulching. Application of translocated non selective herbicide using a Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA) to be used only where methods previously mentioned fail to keep weeds under control. Remove plants by hand when they have died down. Check shelters and stakes and re-firm as necessary. Any weeds within shelters to be pulled out by hand as necessary.

6.6 Grassland Areas

Management Aim

- For grassed areas to present and maintain high quality visual appearance;
- To increase the biodiversity value of the grassland and prevent the sward from obscuring the panels.

Management Objectives

- To ensure grassland areas successfully establish;
- To increase biodiversity and grass species;
- To manage grassland, controlling weeds and opportunistic or invasive species;
- To manage the grassland sensitively to establish a rich sward and ensure that wildflowers can set seed.

6.6.1 Grassland management will be carried out in accordance with the seed suppliers technical advice during the establishment phase.

6.6.2 Solar Park Grazing Grassland Mixture

- During the first year of establishment, regular cutting is to take place to ensure the sward never exceeds a height that obstructs the panels. If these areas are to be grazed within the first year, allow 10-12 weeks for initial establishment then sheep may graze for a week. Allow a period of grazing in late summer then again before winter, weather conditions allowing.

6.6.3 Long-term Management - Grazing

- Once grassland has reached 10cm in height, management regimes can begin such as light grazing. A rotational low-intensity sheep grazing regime will be adopted underneath the panels. They will be rotated, either within the site and stock removed or density reduced in spring and summer to allow summer flowering plant to set seed.
- Grazing will be carefully managed to ensure that the sward is maintained in optimum condition without poaching or over grazing. This is likely to entail grazing between February through to December (where conditions allow), at a low stocking density. In wet conditions the density will be reduced to prevent poaching. It is recommended the sheep are removed from the grazing areas from mid December through to late February to allow a period of recovery as well as ensuring over grazing and poaching is prevented. Sheep may be moved back into graze as soon as the soils begin to warm up again. It is preferred that grazing will be undertaken by sheep, as other animals may damage the solar structure. .
- For more information on stocking levels, see guidance from the Lowland. Grassland Management Handbook produced by Natural England.

6.6.4 Long-term Management - Mechanical Option

- If mechanical cutting is used, one or possibly two cuts will be taken per year comprising an early cut in February (if necessary) to manage regrowth around panels, and a second later in the season between August and September (each cut reducing sward to approximately 150mm). No cutting will take place throughout the summer to allow the seeds of the later flowering species to fall prior to the cut.
- Cutting should adopt a systematic method, ie working outwards to towards the boundary features, allowing fauna such as invertebrates, birds and small mammals to temporarily and safely vacate the area. Exact dates will be dependant upon weather conditions. A phased (rotational) cutting regime is recommended, ie the entire area should not be cut at the same time, in order to allow for more structured grassland.
- Cuttings should remain for 3-5 days allowing seeds to disperse. Arisings should then be removed to promote the development of a species-rich sward.
- Grassed areas along hedgerow bases can be cut less frequently once established, with a single main cut (reducing to 150mm) in late August/September, subject to weather conditions.
- Grassed areas along the PRoW will be regularly maintained to a maximum height of 150 mm to allow passage.

6.6.5 Areas of grazing grassland will be established using All Things Rural Grazing Meadow Seed Mix (or similar).

Forage Herbs – 10%

1% Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)

1% Plantago lanceolata (Ribgrass)

4% Cichorium intybus (Chicory)

1.5% Sanguisorba minor (Sheep's Burnet)

1.5% Petroselenium crispum (Sheep's Parsley)

1% Onobrychis vicifolia (Sainfoin)

Grasses – 90%

10% Festuca pratensis (Meadow Fescue)

7% Poa pratensis (Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass)

10% Cynosurus cristatus (Crested Dogstail)

5% Phleum bertolonii (Smaller Catstail)

20% Festuca rubra (Creeping Red Fescue)

29% Lolium perenne (Perennial Ryegrass)

7% Dactylis glomerata (Cocksfoot)

2% Trifolium pratense (Red Clover

6.7 Wildflower Grassland

Management Aim

- For grassed areas to present and maintain high quality visual appearance;
- Areas of wildflower grassland to be maintained as features with high ecological value as well as amenity value.

Management Objectives

- To ensure grassland areas successfully establish;
- To maintain wildflower grass areas at specified height;
- To control weeds / scrub invasion detrimental to appearance or usage;
- To maintain ecological value and floristic diversity of wildflower meadow and wildflowers to attenuation basin

6.7.1 Arisings shall be swept from hard surfaces adjacent grass/wildflower areas after each maintenance visit.

6.7.2 Areas of greater than 20% failed grass shall be prepared and re-sown with the specified seed mix either in April or September. No fertiliser should be used on wildflower meadow or wildflower grass and grass growth regulator will not be permitted.

6.7.3 Undesirable plant growth within the sward, such as scrub, dock, thistle, nettles and ragwort, should be controlled by hand excavation /pulling or targeted non residual herbicide undertaken in April, June, and August. Alternatively, weeds can be topped and mowed prior to setting seed. Any topping undertaken between April and July should be no lower than 200mm to prevent harm to any ground nesting birds. Cuttings should either be removed from site or heaped along field margins to create habitat piles. Litter shall be hand picked and bagged from all grass areas prior to cutting. Bags shall be removed from site and legally disposed of.

6.7.4 Wildflower grassland and wildflower grass areas will be established using an appropriate seed mix to suit the site conditions as recommended by ecologist.

6.7.5 Any encroaching scrub vegetation shall be removed by hand picking/weeding, this should be undertaken in the winter months, to avoid the bird nesting season.

6.7.6 Permissive Path on the western part of the site through wildflowers to be mown once a month and to be 1.5m in idth

6.7.7 Areas of wildflower meadow will be established using Emorsgate EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture seed mix (or similar).

Wild flowers – 10%

1.50% Centaurea nigra– Common Knapweed

1.00% Daucus carota – Wild Carrot

0.30% Galium verum – Lady's Bedstraw

1.50% Leucanthemum vulgare – Oxeye Daisy 0.60% Malva moschata – Musk Mallow

1.60% Plantago lanceolata – Ribwort Plantain

1.50% Poterium sanguisorba ssp sanguisorba – Salad Burnet

1.00% Ranunculus acris – Meadow Buttercup 0.50% Rhinanthus minor – Yellow Rattle

0.85% Silene dioica – Red Campion

Grasses – 90%

9.00% Agrostis capillaris – Common Bent

31.50% Cynosurus cristatus – Crested Dogstail

2700% Festuca rubra – Red Fescue

4.50% Phleum bertolonii – Smaller Cat's-tail

18.00% Poa pratensis – Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass

6.8 Watercourse / Wetland Buffer

Management Aim

- To maintain and protect the existing watercourse
- Optimize the value of the watercourse corridor for biodiversity and visual benefit

Management Objectives

- To ensure a watercourse buffer zone extending to a width of at least 5 meters, from the centre of the watercourse, shall be protected and managed over the 40 years operational life.
- To ensure no built development takes place within the buffer zone including lighting, formal landscaping, solar panels, and associated infrastructure.
- To ensure regular maintenance activities are undertaken as and when required, alongside any usual maintenance activities undertaken by the landowners within their wider landholding

6.8.1 The watercourse buffer zone boundary is marked on Drawings 250131-RAP-XX-XX-DR-L-4000. This is to ensure no encroachment to the watercourse by construction.

6.8.2 Any construction works adjacent or over the watercourse such as the ditch crossings will be fenced at all times (during construction) to protect access and to protect the watercourse.

6.8.3 Any major works to the watercourse are to be agreed in advance with a suitably qualified ecologist.

6.8.4 Inspect the watercourse monthly and after major rainfall events for evidence of damage and to remove litter and debris.

6.8.5 Hand weed any invasive species from the watercourse. If any are found along the watercourse a monitoring plans should be set up to monitor, review and remove to stop the spread of such species.

6.8.6 Water ditch crossings are to be cleaned out thoroughly to maintain the free flow of water, including silt accumulation as required. The water ditch crossings may require specialist management and maintenance which would be carried out by a specialist contractor.

7. Table of Management and Maintenance

7.1 Establishment (Year 0-5)

The below table sets out how the maintenance tasks for the management aims and objectives will be achieved for the establishment period of years 0-5:

Establishment Years 0-5			
Ref	**Management Categories**	**Timing**	**Maintenance Task and Method**
7.1.1	**All planting areas**	**Every Visit**	• Ensure continued health of all landscaping - water and fertilise as required to ensure that the planting continues to establish successfully. Investigate any failed growth and take remedial action as necessary.
		Monthly	• Removal of rubbish and debris - clear litter and fly-tipped rubbish by hand and remove from site. Remove rubbish and debris from grass/ wildflower areas before mowing. • Inspect for vandalism - visual inspection of all landscaping for vandalism, report to client. On instruction from client replace any landscaping damaged by vandalism.
		Annually	• Monitor and record any plant losses and report to client - on instruction from client remove dead plant and replace as per original approved specification, unless otherwise agreed to plant alternative species. Maintain to ensure survival. Re-planting to be undertaken in November/December. • Remove exotic plant species that do not belong in each type of habitat/the general environment - check all landscaped areas for exotic species, clear by hand and remove from site • Control vigorous plant species that are out competing less vigorous species - check all landscaped areas for invasive species e.g. self seeded sycamore, brambles, ground ivy and nettles. Reduce/clear by hand and remove from site.
7.1.2	**Retained and newly planted: Trees | Woodland | Native Scrub**	**Monthly**	• Ensure trees/shrubs are stable - visually inspect tree/shrub guards/ shelters to check for signs of bark damage or damage. Check that stakes, ties and guards are not too loose, too tight or broken. On instruction from client, replace or upgrade guards/shelters as necessary. • Monitor transplants to ensure developing healthily - visual inspection of plants, if not stable/upright rectify by replanting in an upright position and re-firm, if plant remains unstable remove by hand and replace. Undertake for the first two years. • Visual inspection for fungal activity (for trees this is to be performed by a qualified arboriculturist) - remove diseased wood or treat as appropriate. Keep use of pesticides to a minimum. Inspection to be undertaken March to October when trees/shrubs are still in leaf.
		3 times per annum	• Visually inspect bark mulch areas around trees and top up to 75mm depth, if required. Remove any weeds within the mulch by hand, do not use strimmers or herbicides in these areas - April/June/August. • Visually inspect woodland, shrubs surrounds for grass/weeds - remove by hand or spray grass/weeds with a glyphosate based herbicide. Do not use strimmers - April/June/August
		Annually	• For first 5 years - establishment survey for new trees to be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist, any recommendations to assist with establishment must be undertaken as soon as possible. • Remove dead, damaged or dying branches as appropriate. • Formative pruning of new trees - to create a well balanced tree with a single leader and, by rubbing off any shoots, creating a clear stem of 2m. When the trees reach 5-6m in height, lower branches will be removed to give a canopy height of approximately 2.4m.
		Biennial (or as recommended)	• Check tree safety - identify hazards and carry out necessary maintenance works. A visual tree assessment is to be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist of all new and existing tree planting, with instrumental back up where necessary. Any resulting tree works are to be carried out to BS 3998:2010. Keep records up to date.

Establishment Years 0-5			
Ref	**Management Categories**	**Timing**	**Maintenance Task and Method**
7.1.2 cont.	**Retained and newly planted : Trees |Woodland| Native Scrub**	**3-5 years after planting**	• Confirm root growth is well established and remove shelters, stakes, guards and ties from trees/transplants - to avoid damage cut shelters away then remove stakes. • Native scrub mix within 1-3m of easement is to be clear felled at intervals not exceeding 7 years.
7.1.3	**Existing Hedgerows | Proposed Native Hedges**	**Monthly**	• Check hedgerows for gaps, record and infill during late October to March. Plant replacement tall whips, of a species mix to match the hedgerow or to increase native diversity, in a suitably prepared soil bed. Ensure successful establishment and protect from trampling/use as a shortcut using a temporary fence/guards. • Keep hedgerow planting free from weeds and invasive plant species - visually inspect bark mulch areas around planting and top up to 75mm depth, if required. Remove any weeds by hand, hoe or fork. Take care not to disturb shrub roots and excessive treading of bed surface. Do not use strimmers or herbicides in these areas - March to October.
		Annually (year 4 onwards for newly planted native hedge)	• To ensure two years growth can accumulate, only 1/3rd of each retained hedgerow will be cut every year, on a three year rotation. Prune retained hedgerows to ensure a good shape and healthy growth. Prune to maintain an 'A' shape and control future growth. Management to be undertaken in January/February. • Prune/shape new hedgerow planting to a shape and form appropriate to the species with formative and seasonal pruning to create and maintain a natural 'A' shape hedgerow, pruning dead foliage and extension growth as necessary- Autumn (November onwards). • Re-plant in an upright position and re-firm plants that suffer from wind-rock - January/February.
		3-5 years after planting	• Confirm root growth is well established and remove shelters, stakes, guards and ties from hedgerow transplants - to avoid damage cut shelters away then remove stakes.
7.1.4	**Grassland Mix**	**Cutting Regime Year 1:**	• Always refer to the seed supplier's technical advice during the establishment phase and for long term management advice. • Generally, cut all meadow grass mix areas at regular intervals during year 1 after seeding to promote a diverse species-rich sward. • During year 1, the grazing seed mix areas around the solar panels can be very lightly grazed/mowed after 12 weeks of initial establishment for a single week only, then again in late summer and again before winter (subject to weather conditions).
		Cutting Regime Year 2:	• Year 2 onwards, the Solar Park Permanent Grassland can be grazed/ mowed from late February through to mid December (subject to weather conditions)

Establishment Years 0-5			
Ref	**Management Categories**	**Timing**	**Maintenance Task and Method**
7.1.5	**Wildflower Grassland**	**General: All Grassland Areas**	• Do not cut grass in drought conditions. Mow with suitable machinery - no mower or strimmer will be allowed within 400mm of a tree trunk. Edge and trim junctions between grassland / wildflower and hard surfaces to maintain a neat and tidy appearance. Remove arisings from site and dispose of responsibly. Clean adjoining path areas after mowing.
		Cutting Regime	• Late September to early October - control height - cut to between 25 to 50mm, remove arisings from site and dispose of responsibly. Clean adjoining path areas after mowing.
		Annually	• Keep grassland areas in good condition - check and report to client on damaged areas. On instruction from client repair damaged/ failed areas and re-sow seed. Undertake aeration and thatch removal if required. April or September.
		As required	• Second cut at the end of May, beginning of June can be introduced. This high cut, approximately 8 to 10 inches off the ground (200mm to 250mm) to remove the flower heads but leaving enough plant stems and leaf area to regenerate, and removal of all cuttings, will help to knock back some species dominance, reduce soil fertility and open up the sward to more light and air circulation to promote diversity of lower growing species. • Once the cutting has been completed and all cuttings removed, give the area a good soaking with water to encourage the next flush of growth. Introducing this early summer cut and removal will mean your second Autumn cut and removal will be later that year, up to the end of October.
7.1.6	**Wild Flowers to Permissive Path**	**Monthly**	• Mow permissive path once a month from March to October. • Remove any brances, leaves or other debris to ensure path is clear • Remove any invasive weeds • Trim edges to prevent encroachemnt by the wildflowers, ensuring the path remains distinct whily blending naturally within the surroundings
		Annual	• Re-turf areas of poor vegetation growth. • Repair of erosion or other damage by re-turfing or re-seeding. (Remedial actions) • Re-level uneven surfaces and reinstate design level. (Remedial actions)
7.1.7	**Watercourse / Wetland Buffer**	**Monthly**	• Inspect watercourse and remove rubibish and debris. • Any invasive species such as common nettle or Himalayan Balsam to be hand weeded to prevent the spread. • If Himalayan Balsam is discovered plants should be removed before flowering and seed heads are produced. All arising should be destroyed on site, if this is not possible then removed arising should be disposed of in accordance with the Environment Agency guidelines. • Water ditch crossings to be cleared of rubbish,debris and fallen leaves
		As Required	• Inspect surface for signs of compaction. • Inspect culvert for signs of damage. • Inspect headwall structures for signs of damage. • Culvert to be cleared to ensure 'free flow' and managed as if it were an open water course (for example, cleared with drainage rod). • Bank stabilisation. • Remove and replace any compacted material. • Other remedial actions as required.
		Once within 48 hours of large storms in first 6 months and annually thereafter	• Following installation of culvert, inspect for evidence of poor operation – if required take appropriate remedial action.

7.2 Post Establishment (Year 5+ onwards)

The below table sets out the summary of biodiversity management and enhancement actions to be completed post establishments from Year 5 onwards.
At Year 5, when the LMP is to be reviewed for the ongoing management of the site landscaping the following management prescriptions should be considered.

Post Establishment Year 5 onwards			
Ref	**Management Categories**	**Timing**	**Maintenance Task and Method**
7.2.1	**All planting areas**	**Monthly**	• Removal of rubbish and debris - clear litter and fly-tipped rubbish by hand and remove from site. • Remove rubbish and debris from grass/wildflower areas before mowing. • Inspect for vandalism - visual inspection of all landscaping for vandalism, report to client. On instruction from client replace any landscaping damaged by vandalism.
		Annually	• Remove exotic plant species that do not belong in each type of habitat/the general environment - check all landscaped areas for exotic species, clear by hand and remove from site • Control vigorous plant species that are out competing less vigorous species - check all landscaped areas for invasive species e.g. self seeded sycamore, brambles, ground ivy and nettles. Reduce/clear by hand and remove from site. • Inspect for vandalism - for this purpose carry out the visual inspection to check for shortages in planting and report to client. On instruction from client replace missing trees/shrubs to fill in any gaps. (Nov/Dec)
7.2.2	**Trees | Tree Groups**	**5 years after planting**	• Remove remaining stakes and guards, review stock, selecting healthiest tree specimens to be tagged for retention, thinning out dead or diseased stock first. Thin in subsequent years to target tree spacing of 6-9m.
		Monthly	• Ensure that trees grow straight and are not damaged.
		Annual	• Visual tree assessment with instrumental back up where necessary. Monitoring to be undertaken by qualified arboriculturalists. Tree works to be carried out to BS 3998:2010 • Keep paths/seating areas clear from branches/vegetation. Prune tree branches from encroaching onto adjacent paths and seating areas. (Avoid bird nesting season of 1st March to 31st August inclusive) • Control exotic tree species that do not belong in a native tree setting
7.2.3	**Hedgerows | Native Scrub Planting**	**Approx. 7 years after planting (Autumn)**	• To maintain areas of native shrub planting to develop into healthy shrubs - coppice approximately 25% of shrub species, selecting the weakest plants, to allow strongest plants to develop.
		Annual	• Visual hedgerow assessment with instrumental back up where necessary. Monitoring to be undertaken by qualified arboriculturalists. Tree works to be carried out to BS 3998:2010 • Keep mown grass paths clear from branches/vegetation. Prune hedgerow branches from encroaching onto adjacent mown paths. (Avoid bird nesting season of March to August inclusive) • Control exotic tree and shrub species that do not belong in a native hedgerow setting • Keep shrub surrounds free from weeds - replace mulch mats if missing, hand weed shelters and do not use strimmers or herbicides in these areas (Mar-Jun)
		Autumn, or ideally January / February	• Maintain good shape of hedgerows on a 3 year rotation pruning regime: (side A year 1, side B year 2, --- ,side A year 4, side B year 5 etc.)
7.2.4	**Coppice and Understorey Planting**	**Every 7 years (Autumn)**	• Allow development of coppiced planting - coppice approximately 25% of planted trees on 7 year rotational basis.
		Monthly	• Keep tree protected from animal damage - for this purpose carry out the visual inspection to check for signs of bark damage and report to client.

7.3 Monitoring and Review

The The below table sets out the monitoring and review processes:

Monitoring and Review			
Ref	**Management Categories**	**Timing**	**Maintenance Task and Method**
7.3.1	**Landscape and Habitat Management**	**As necessary**	• Monitor comments/suggestions from residents and other users - feedback comments to client and respond as instructed and incorporate into LMP as required. • Respond to comments from client and incorporate into LMP as required.
7.3.2	**LMP Review**	**Every 5 years**	• Suitably experienced landscape maintenance contractor to undertake a review of landscape establishment and quality, respond to review and incorporate into LMP as required.

Appendix 1

Detailed Planting Proposals

250131-RAP-XX-XX-DR-L-4000-4005

N

Native Woodland Mix
22 No. ALN GLU
22 No. BET PUB
22 No. CAR BET
22 No. POP BET
107 No. QUE ROB
22 No. TIL COR

Native Scrub Mix
173 No. COR SAN
173 No. MAL SYL
173 No. PRU SPI
173 No. SAL CAP
173 No. SAL CIN

Native Woodland Mix
14 No. ALN GLU
14 No. BET PUB
14 No. CAR BET
14 No. POP BET
68 No. QUE ROB
14 No. TIL COR

Native Scrub Mix
107 No. COR SAN
107 No. MAL SYL
107 No. PRU SPI
107 No. SAL CAP
107 No. SAL CIN

1 No. ACE CAM
5 No. QUE ROB
1 No. ACE CAM

3 No. QUE ROB

1 No. MAL SYL

3 No. QUE ROB

Native Hedge Mix
272 No. COR SAN
272 No. COR AVE
1088 No. CRA MON
136 No. EUO EUR
272 No. MAL SYL
544 No. PRU SPI
136 No. SAL CAP

1 No. ACE CAM

2 No. QUE ROB

Native Hedge Mix
34 No. COR SAN
34 No. COR AVE
136 No. CRA MON
17 No. EUO EUR
34 No. MAL SYL
68 No. PRU SPI
17 No. SAL CAP

1 No. MAL SYL

5 No. QUE ROB

Native Hedge Mix
84 No. COR SAN
84 No. COR AVE
336 No. CRA MON
42 No. EUO EUR
84 No. MAL SYL
168 No. PRU SPI
42 No. SAL CAP

Substation

4 No. QUE ROB
1 No. MAL SYL

Native Hedge Mix
33 No. COR SAN
33 No. COR AVE
132 No. CRA MON
17 No. EUO EUR
33 No. MAL SYL
65 No. PRU SPI
17 No. SAL CAP

1 No. ACE CAM

4 No. QUE ROB

Native Hedge Mix
194 No. COR SAN
194 No. COR AVE
774 No. CRA MON
97 No. EUO EUR
194 No. MAL SYL
388 No. PRU SPI
97 No. SAL CAP

1 No. MAL SYL
3 No. QUE ROB
1 No. ACE CAM

1 No. MAL SYL

5 No. QUE ROB

1 No. ACE CAM

Native Hedge Mix
154 No. COR SAN
154 No. COR AVE
613 No. CRA MON
77 No. EUO EUR
154 No. MAL SYL
307 No. PRU SPI
77 No. SAL CAP

1 No. MAL SYL
3 No. QUE ROB

1 No. MAL SYL
4 No. QUE ROB

Native Woodland Mix
27 No. ALN GLU
27 No. BET PUB
27 No. CAR BET
27 No. POP BET
131 No. QUE ROB
27 No. TIL COR

Native Scrub Mix
208 No. COR SAN
208 No. MAL SYL
208 No. PRU SPI
208 No. SAL CAP
208 No. SAL CIN

Native Scrub Mix
219 No. COR SAN
219 No. MAL SYL
219 No. PRU SPI
219 No. SAL CAP
219 No. SAL CIN

Native Woodland Mix
28 No. ALN GLU
28 No. BET PUB
28 No. CAR BET
28 No. POP BET
138 No. QUE ROB
28 No. TIL COR

Native Scrub Mix
346 No. COR SAN
346 No. MAL SYL
346 No. PRU SPI
346 No. SAL CAP
346 No. SAL CIN

Native Woodland Mix
44 No. ALN GLU
44 No. BET PUB
44 No. CAR BET
44 No. POP BET
220 No. QUE ROB
44 No. TIL COR

Native Hedge Mix
174 No. COR SAN
174 No. COR AVE
693 No. CRA MON
87 No. EUO EUR
174 No. MAL SYL
347 No. PRU SPI
87 No. SAL CAP

4 No. QUE ROB
1 No. ACE CAM
6 No. QUE ROB

SEE 250131-RAP-XX-XX-DR-L-4001 THRU 4004 FOR DETAILED PLANTING

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Notes:

1. Do not scale from this drawing. All dimensions are in metres, unless stated otherwise.
2. This drawing is based on the layout provided by Enso Energy Limited, BY-01-P25 Rev01 Condition 8 - Watercourse Offset, on 28/01/2025.
3. Drawing to be read in conjunction with all other drawings. Any discrepancies are to be reported to the landscape architect 5 working days in advance of undertaking any work.
4. Work to be undertaken in accordance with the Horsham District Council Specification.

KEY | Planting Strategy

- Site Boundary
- Existing Trees and Vegetation
  To be retained in accordance with BS5837
- New Hedge Trees
  Type: Feathered
  Fixing: Wooden Cane with Biodegradable Guard
  Spaced irregularly @ min. 4m centres
- New Woodland Mix
  Native Feathered Overlay Mix to be planted at 4m staggered grid
  An understory of Native Scrub Mix to be planted at 2m staggered grid between
- New Native Hedge Planting
  Double staggered row @ 250 mm centres, 400mm between each row
  Topsoil depth 450mm
- Wildflower Grassland Mix
  EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow by Emorsgate (or similar)
  Sowing rate: 4 g/m²
  Low Fertile Topsoil depth: 150 mm
- Grazing Grassland Mix
  Grazing Meadow Seed Mix by All Things Rural (or similar)
  Sowing rate: 4 g/m²
  Low Fertile Topsoil depth: 150 mm
- Public Rights of Way
- 5m Offset to all Watercourses and Wetlands
- Work Within 5m Buffer Zone
- Ecological Enhancement Features
  (refer to *BY-01-P25 Watercourse Offset*)
  Bird Box
  Bat Box
  Hedgehog Box
  Insect Hotel
  Log Pile
- Overhead Line

Rev	Date	Details	By	Chkd	Appd
P01	20.02.25	First Issue	RM	TG	TG

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rappor.co.uk

CLIENT: Enso Energy

PROJECT: Adur Valley Solar Farm
Horsham, West Sussex

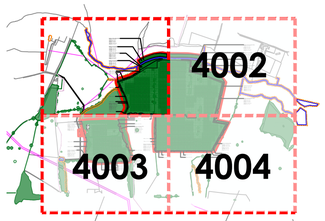
TITLE: Detailed Planting Plan Overview 4000

STATUS: PLANNING

SCALE @ A1: 1:2500

DRAWING NO: 250131-RAP-XX-XX-DR-L-4000

REVISION: P01



Location Plan

0 50m 100m 200m

N

Native Woodland Mix
22 No. ALN GLU
22 No. BET PUB
22 No. CAR BET
22 No. POP BET
107 No. QUE ROB
22 No. TIL COR

Native Scrub Mix
173 No. COR SAN
173 No. MAL SYL
173 No. PRU SPI
173 No. SAL CAP
173 No. SAL CIN

Native Woodland Mix
14 No. ALN GLU
14 No. BET PUB
14 No. CAR BET
14 No. POP BET
68 No. QUE ROB
14 No. TIL COR

Native Scrub Mix
107 No. COR SAN
107 No. MAL SYL
107 No. PRU SPI
107 No. SAL CAP
107 No. SAL CIN

1 No. ACE CAM
5 No. QUE ROB
1 No. ACE CAM

3 No. QUE ROB

1 No. MAL SYL

3 No. QUE ROB

Native Hedge Mix
272 No. COR SAN
272 No. COR AVE
1088 No. CRA MON
136 No. EUO EUR
272 No. MAL SYL
544 No. PRU SPI
136 No. SAL CAP

1 No. ACE CAM

4 No. QUE ROB
1 No. MAL SYL

1 No. MAL SYL

12.6m

Nutwood House

Huddlestone Wood

Notes:

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4. Work to be undertaken in accordance with the Horsham District Council Specification.

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- Site Boundary
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  To be retained in accordance with BS5837
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  Type: Feathered
  Fixing: Wooden Cane with Biodegradable Guard
  Spaced irregularly @ min. 4m centres
- New Woodland Mix
  Native Feathered Overlay Mix to be planted at 4m staggered grid
  An understory of Native Scrub Mix to be planted at 2m staggered grid between
- New Native Hedge Planting
  Double staggered row @ 250 mm centres, 400mm between each row
  Topsoil depth 450mm
- Wildflower Grassland Mix
  EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow by Emorsgate (or similar)
  Sowing rate: 4 g/m²
  Low Fertile Topsoil depth: 150 mm
- Grazing Grassland Mix
  Grazing Meadow Seed Mix by All Things Rural (or similar)
  Sowing rate: 4 g/m²
  Low Fertile Topsoil depth: 150 mm
- Public Rights of Way
- 5m Offset to all Watercourses and Wetlands
- Work Within 5m Buffer Zone
- Ecological Enhancement Features
  (refer to *BY-01-P25 Watercourse Offset*)
  - Bird Box
  - Bat Box
  - Hedgehog Box
  - Insect Hotel
  - Log Pile
- Overhead Line

Rev	Date	Details	By	Chkd	Appd
P01	20.02.25	First Issue	RM	TG	TG

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CLIENT: Enso Energy

PROJECT: Adur Valley Solar Farm
Horsham, West Sussex

TITLE: Detailed Planting Plan
4001

STATUS: PLANNING

SCALE @ A1: 1:1000

DRAWING NO: 250131-RAP-XX-XX-DR-L-4001

REVISION: P01

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Native Woodland Mix
27 No. ALN GLU
27 No. BET PUB
27 No. CAR BET
27 No. POP BET
131 No. QUE ROB
27 No. TIL COR

Native Scrub Mix
208 No. COR SAN
208 No. MAL SYL
208 No. PRU SPI
208 No. SAL CAP
208 No. SAL CIN

Native Scrub Mix
219 No. COR SAN
219 No. MAL SYL
219 No. PRU SPI
219 No. SAL CAP
219 No. SAL CIN

Native Woodland Mix
28 No. ALN GLU
28 No. BET PUB
28 No. CAR BET
28 No. POP BET
138 No. QUE ROB
28 No. TIL COR

Native Scrub Mix
346 No. COR SAN
346 No. MAL SYL
346 No. PRU SPI
346 No. SAL CAP
346 No. SAL CIN

Native Woodland Mix
44 No. ALN GLU
44 No. BET PUB
44 No. CAR BET
44 No. POP BET
220 No. QUE ROB
44 No. TIL COR

N

Dairy

Track

Track

Track



Notes:

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4. Work to be undertaken in accordance with the Horsham District Council Specification.

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  To be retained in accordance with BS5837
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  Spaced irregularly @ min. 4m centres
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  Double staggered row @ 250 mm centres, 400mm between each row
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- 5m Offset to all Watercourses and Wetlands
- Work Within 5m Buffer Zone
- Ecological Enhancement Features
  (refer to BY-01-P25 Watercourse Offset)
  - Bird Box
  - Bat Box
  - Hedgehog Box
  - Insect Hotel
  - Log Pile
- Overhead Line

Rev	Date	Details	By	Chkd	Appd
P01	20.02.25	First Issue	RM	TG	TG

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CLIENT: Enso Energy

PROJECT: Adur Valley Solar Farm
Horsham, West Sussex

TITLE: Detailed Planting Plan
4003

STATUS: PLANNING

SCALE @ A1: 1:1000

DRAWING NO: 250131-RAP-XX-XX-DR-L-4003

REVISION: P01

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Native Hedge Mix
174 No. COR SAN
174 No. COR AVE
693 No. CRA MON
87 No. EUO EUR
174 No. MAL SYL
347 No. PRU SPI
87 No. SAL CAP

4 No. QUE ROB

1 No. ACE CAM

6 No. QUE ROB

1 No. MAL SYL

4 No. QUE ROB

AL SYL

UE ROB

Wyckham Wood

Path (um)

Pond

0 50m 100m 200m

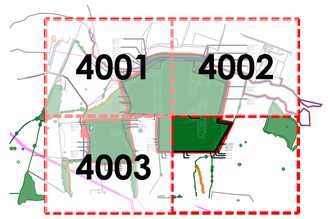
N

Notes:

1. Do not scale from this drawing. All dimensions are in metres, unless stated otherwise.
2. This drawing is based on the layout provided by Enso Energy Limited, BY-01-P25 Rev01 Condition 8 - Watercourse Offset, on 28/01/2025.
3. Drawing to be read in conjunction with all other drawings. Any discrepancies are to be reported to the landscape architect 5 working days in advance of undertaking any work.
4. Work to be undertaken in accordance with the Horsham District Council Specification.

KEY | Planting Strategy

- Site Boundary
- Existing Trees and Vegetation
  To be retained in accordance with BS5837
- New Hedge Trees
  Type: Feathered
  Fixing: Wooden Cane with Biodegradable Guard
  Spaced irregularly @ min. 4m centres
- New Woodland Mix
  Native Feathered Overlay Mix to be planted at 4m staggered grid
  An understory of Native Scrub Mix to be planted at 2m staggered grid between
- New Native Hedge Planting
  Double staggered row @ 250 mm centres, 400mm between each row
  Topsoil depth 450mm
- Wildflower Grassland Mix
  EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow by Emorsgate (or similar)
  Sowing rate: 4 g/m²
  Low Fertile Topsoil depth: 150 mm
- Grazing Grassland Mix
  Grazing Meadow Seed Mix by All Things Rural (or similar)
  Sowing rate: 4 g/m²
  Low Fertile Topsoil depth: 150 mm
- Public Rights of Way
- 5m Offset to all Watercourses and Wetlands
- Work Within 5m Buffer Zone
- Ecological Enhancement Features
  (refer to *BY-01-P25 Watercourse Offset*)
  Bird Box
  Bat Box
  Hedgehog Box
  Insect Hotel
  Log Pile
- Overhead Line



Location Plan

Rev	Date	Details	By	Chkd	Appd
P01	20.02.25	First Issue	RM	TG	TG

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CLIENT: Enso Energy

PROJECT: Adur Valley Solar Farm
Horsham, West Sussex

TITLE: Detailed Planting Plan
4004

STATUS: PLANNING

SCALE @ A1: 1:1000

DRAWING NO: 250131-RAP-XX-XX-DR-L-4004

REVISION: P01

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OUTLINE PLANTING SPECIFICATION / ESTABLISHMENT

These notes are for planning purposes only to highlight the required standards and do not constitute a detailed specification.

Generally:
All landscape operatives will be appropriately trained, certified and qualified to undertake the tasks required. When required, the relevant certificates will be made available for inspection. All work is to be carried out in accordance with the relevant British Standards, Codes of Practice and Legislation.
All plants shall conform to BS 3936 and be in accordance with the National Plant Specification. Supplying nurseries shall be registered under the HTA Nursery Certification Scheme. All plants shall be packed and transported in accordance with the Code of Practice for Plant Handling as produced by CPSE.
All soft landscape operations are to be undertaken during the first available planting season, immediately following completion of all construction operations, or in accordance with any planning approval/conditions, whichever is most applicable.

Planting shall not be carried out when the ground is waterlogged, frost bound or during periods of cold drying winds. All bareroot planting stock will be kept covered until actually planted in order to minimise water-loss and prevent the roots from drying out. Tree handling, storage and planting shall be in accordance with BS 8545 Chapters 9 to10 and Annexes E to F.

All setting out of trees, shrubs and grass shall be inspected and approved by the Landscape Architect prior to planting operations commencing and shall be as set out in the plant schedule on the relevant planting plan.

Prior to planting, all earthworks associated with landscape operations are to be made good, levels graded to top of back of kerb and mounded as appropriate using approved soils as required.

Existing topsoiled areas to be subsoil cultivated to a minimum depth of 450mm (where services allow) prior to topsoil cultivation to a minimum depth of 350mm in all areas.

Remove all deleterious arisings from above cultivations, together with all surface debris currently on site.
In all new topsoil areas, excavate to 450mm minimum depth for planting areas. Cultivate a further 250mm to relieve compaction in all areas.

Replace above excavations with approved quality topsoil to the following minimum depths:
Planting areas - 450mm
Grass areas - 150mm
Finished levels of topsoil after settlement to be 50mm above adjacent hard paved areas in all instances.

The landscape contractor shall maintain all areas of new planting for a period of 12 months following practical completion. All stock deemed to be dead, dying or diseased within the defects period shall be replaced by the contractor at his own cost.

Tree Planting:
Excavate tree pits for trees as follows:
Transplants: 300x300x300mm deep;
Feathered: 600x600x600mm deep;

Tree pit sizes should be increased where necessary to ensure pits are at least 300mm wider and 75mm deeper than the tree root system when fully spread.

Drainage: prior to tree planting a review of the soil type should be undertaken to ensure that the tree pit base will allow water to percolate, and the pit will not become waterlogged. If free vertical drainage will not occur through the base of the tree pit, then a drainage system must be put in place, such as connection to a land drain or additional excavation to reach the gravel seam. Professional advice should be sought from a soil scientist and, if required, a drainage engineer

Tree stakes - trees to be supported with a cane and biodegradable guard.

Backfill - backfill pits with approved quality topsoil, General-purpose slow-release fertiliser (at the rate of 75gm/m2) and Tree Planting and Mulching Compost at the rate of (20litres/m2) are to be incorporated into the backfill of topsoil.

Watering - trees should be watered once a month regardless of weather conditions during the defects liability period in the growing season to ensure that the trees are encouraged to develop the root system.

Water at the following rates:
75 litres per tree for 10-12cm girth trees & below;
120 litres per tree for 12-14cm, 14-16cm & 16-18cm girth trees;
150 litres per tree for 18-20cm girth & above;

In periods of drought, additional watering should be carried out in sufficient quantities to ensure and maintain healthy growth and establishment.

Bark Mulch - Ornamental composted bark mulch will be spread to a depth of 75mm across a 1m diameter circle around individual trees, ensuring that the root flare and base of the stem, along with any ground cover plants, are not buried.

Hedge Planting
Bare-root hedge plants shall be notch planted in a double staggered row at the rate of 5 plants per linear metre (using L- shaped 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).

Native scrub Planting :
The minimum overall recommended rooting depth for shrubs is 600mm and for trees is 900mm. The first 300mm shall be made up of multi-purpose topsoil; it shall be ensured that a suitable subsoil provides the remainder of the minimum rooting depth. Before receiving topsoil, subsoils should be loosened using ripping equipment; this shall be done when the subsoil is dry to encourage soil shattering. All stones and other objects larger than 50 mm shall be removed from the prepared surface.

Planting should avoid man-made grids and lines and should group species together in groups of 5-7 plants. Spread ornamental pine bark mulch to a depth of 75mm to a 1m diameter around each planting station.

When a feather matrix overlay of the shrub planting is to be used these should be planted on an offset grid of 2 x 2m.
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-free shrub guards (e.g., Greentech Bio-Earth Biodegradable Plastic-Free Shelter), supported with 0.9m (or 1.35m for trees) x 32mm x 32mm softwood stakes as advised by the manufacturer.

Seeded Areas:
Seeds shall be sown either in April/May or September/October during calm weather and not when the ground is frost bound or waterlogged.
To achieve an even sowing, bulk with an inert carrier, such as sand. Seed shall be sown in two equal sowings in transverse directions at 4g/m2. After sowing the contractor shall roll in the seed to guarantee intimate contact with the soil, ensuring not to rake or cover the seed with soil.
Grazing Grassland Mix to be All Things Rural Grazing Meadow Seed Mix (or similar approved), at a rate of 4/m².
Wildflower Meadow Mix areas to be Emorsgate EM1 Basic General Purpose Meadow Mix (or similar approved), at a rate of 4g/m².

Planting Schedule

TREES

ABBREV.	SPECIES	SPECIFICATION	GIRTH	HEIGHT	NUMBER
ACE CAM	Acer campestre	Feathered: :5 brks :2x :B		175-200cm	7
MAL SYL	Malus sylvestris	Feathered :5 brks :2x :B		175-200cm	7
QUE ROB	Quercus robur	Feather :5 brks :2x :B		175-200cm	56
					Total :70

NATIVE HEDGE MIX

ABBREV.	SPECIES	SPECIFICATION	DENSITY	%	NUMBER
COR SAN	Cornus sanguinea	1+2: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 3 brks: B	0.4Ctr Dbl. Stag. at 0.25m offset	10%	945
COR AVE	Corylus avellana	1+2: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 3 brks: B	0.4Ctr Dbl. Stag. at 0.25m offset	10%	945
CRA MON	Crataegus monogyna	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: B	0.4Ctr Dbl. Stag. at 0.25m offset	40%	3771
EUO EUR	Euonymus europaeus	1+2: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 3 brks: B	0.4Ctr Dbl. Stag. at 0.25m offset	5%	473
MAL SYL	Malus sylvestris	1+1 :Transplant :B	0.4Ctr Dbl. Stag. at 0.25m offset	10%	945
PRU SPI	Prunus spinosa	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 2 brks: B	0.4Ctr Dbl. Stag. at 0.25m offset	20%	1887
SAL CAP	Salix caprea	1+1 :Transplant :B	0.4Ctr Dbl. Stag. at 0.25m offset	5%	473
					Total :9439

NATIVE SCRUB MIX

ABBREV.	SPECIES	SPECIFICATION	DENSITY	%	NUMBER
COR SAN	Cornus sanguinea	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 3 brks: B	2Ctr	20%	1053
MAL SYL	Malus sylvestris	1+1 :Transplant :B	2Ctr	20%	1053
PRU SPI	Prunus spinosa	B; Transplant:1+1	2Ctr	20%	1053
SAL CAP	Salix caprea	B; Transplant:1+1	2Ctr	20%	1053
SAL CIN	Salix cinerea	B; Transplant:1+1	2Ctr	20%	1053
					Total :5265

NATIVE WOODLAND MIX

ABBREV.	SPECIES	SPECIFICATION	DENSITY	%	NUMBER
ALN GLU	Alnus glutinosa	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	4Ctr	10%	135
BET PUB	Betula pubescens	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	4Ctr	10%	135
CAR BET	Carpinus betulus	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	4Ctr	10%	135
POP BET	Populus nigra betulifolia	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	4Ctr	10%	135
QUE ROB	Quercus robur	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	4Ctr	50%	664
TIL COR	Tilia cordata	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	4Ctr	10%	135
					Total :1339

Measurements for all wildflower and grassland areas |

Wildflower Meadow Mix
Total: 3.68ha

Grazing Grassland Mix
Total: 26.95ha

Total site area
Total: 32.71ha

PLANTING NOTE:

1. Planting species selection, density and percentages are per the Landscape and Ecology Enhancement Plan (drawing BY-01-P16 LEEP, dated 14/07/2022).

Notes:

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Rev	Date	Details	By	Chkd	Appd
P01	20.02.25	First Issue	RM	TG	TG

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CLIENT: Enso Energy

PROJECT: Adur Valley Solar Farm
Horsham, West Sussex

TITLE: Planting Schedule & Specifications
4005

STATUS: PLANNING

SCALE @ A1: -

DRAWING NO: 250131-RAP-XX-XX-DR-L-4005

REVISION: P01

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Infrastructure and environmental consultants

Get in touch

Call or email us for more information on how we can help you.

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