

Public Rights of Way Strategy

Revision A

21/O1395/FUL Church Farm, Washpit Lane, Barlestone, Nuneaton, Leicestershire (Stoneshollow Solar Farm)

On behalf of JBM Solar Project 26 Ltd.

Date: October 2023 | Pegasus Ref: P23-0657 TR01/A

Document Management.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Strategy has been prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of JBM Solar Project 26 Ltd to discharge Condition 25 of planning application 21/01395/FUL for the construction and operation of a solar farm on land at Church Farm Washpit Lane, Barlestone, Leicestershire. The site is known as Stoneshollow solar farm.
- 1.2. The scheme comprises the development of a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Farm comprising modules, power inverter cabinets and transformer station. It was granted planning permission by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, subject to conditions, in November 2021.
- 1.3. The planning application was supported by a Transport Statement (TS) and Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) which include details of the agreed site access arrangements and general management and mitigation measures for the construction phase of development.
- 1.4. Condition 25 of the Decision Notice dated 22nd November 2021 states the following:

'No development shall take place until a scheme and timetable for delivery for the treatment of Public Rights of Way has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Such a scheme shall include provision for their management during construction (including any arrangement for a temporary diversion), fencing, surfacing, width, structures, signing and landscaping in accordance with the principles set out in the Leicestershire County Council Guidance Note for Developers. Thereafter the development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme and timetable.'

Reason: To protect and enhance Public Rights of Way and access in accordance with Paragraph 100 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).'
- 1.5. This PRoW Strategy therefore sets out the following:
 - i. The routes of the PRoW which interact with the solar farm site.
 - ii. Proposed management of PRoW during the construction and operational phases.
 - iii. Proposed mitigation, including details of vehicular crossing points, surfacing, fencing, widths, structures, signing and landscaping.
- 1.6. The PRoWs within the site are proposed to remain open during the construction phase with no requirement for temporary or permanent diversions. All management and mitigation measures set out within this report will be implemented prior to construction activities at the site commencing.
- 1.7. It will be necessary to lay a cable beneath the PRoW and a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order will be submitted in due course.
- 1.8. This report has been prepared with reference to Leicestershire County Council's 'Development and Public Rights of Way' Guidance Note for Developers (2011).

- 1.9. It will be the responsibility of the appointed contractor to comply with all statutory regulations and guidelines as appropriate, in relation to construction and movement activities.
- 1.10. The appointed contractors will be provided with a copy of this PRow Strategy and will adhere to it as part of the planning consent. The PRow Strategy will form part of the information provided as part of construction personnel's on-site induction process. The contact details of the contractor, including a 24-hour emergency contact number, and those of the highway department at Leicestershire County Council (LCC) will be exchanged before commencement of works on site.

2. Site Context

Site Location

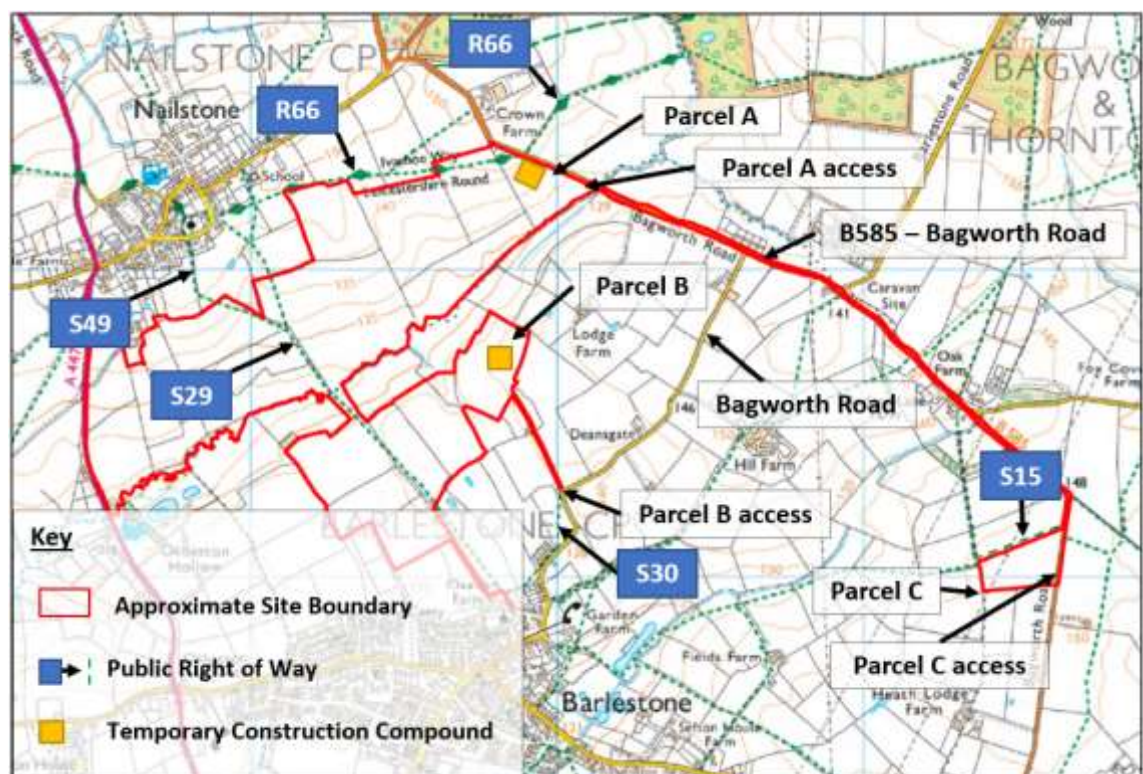
2.1. The site is located between the villages of Barlestone in the south and Nailstone in the north, around 11 kilometres north of Hinckley and 15 kilometres west of Leicester, as shown at **Figure 2.1**. It comprises three land parcels as follows:

- i. Parcel A (North-western Parcel) – Solar Farm (72.3 hectares).
- ii. Parcel B (Central Parcel) – Solar Farm (28.1 hectares); and
- iii. Parcel C (South-eastern Parcel) – 132kV DNO substation (3.5 hectares).

Access Arrangements

- 2.2. The access arrangements serving the site were agreed as part of the planning application submission and are secured by conditions 22, 23 and 24 of the decision notice.
- 2.3. Access to parcel A will be provided via an upgraded field access with the B585 Bagworth Road. Access to parcel B will be provided via an upgraded field access with Bagworth Road. And access to parcel C will be provided via an upgraded field access with the B585 Bagworth Road.
- 2.4. The site location and agreed points of access in the context of the surrounding area is illustrated at **Plate 2.1**.

Plate 2.1 – Site Location, Access Points and Public Rights of Way



Public Right of Way Network

- 2.5. There are three PRoWs that cross parcels A and B of the solar farm site (S29, S49 and R66), all of which are footpaths, as shown on **Plate 2.1** and **Figure 2.1**.
- 2.6. There are no PRoWs which cross parcel C, but footpath S15 abuts the northern site boundary. There is also a footpath (PRoW S30) within the vicinity of the access to parcel B. However, neither of these routes enter the red line boundary of the site and therefore the routes of the PRoW will be unaffected by the proposals.
- 2.7. The definitive widths of each of the PRoW have been requested from LCC. LCC has confirmed that where a PRoW is within a corridor between two defined features a presumed 'hedge to hedge' width will be applied. With reference to paragraph 26 of the 'Development and Public Rights of Way (2011) document, where a PRoW is currently not enclosed, a width of two metres with a one metre buffer either side is considered appropriate.
- 2.8. None of the affected PRoW are enclosed (they all cross open fields) and as such have a presumed definitive width of two metres.

PRoW S15

- 2.9. PRoW S15 is a footpath adjoining the B585 Bagworth Road at its eastern end and Bagworth Road in Barlestone at its western end. The PRoW is around 1.65 kilometres long and is routed along the northern boundary of Parcel C.

PRoW S29

- 2.10. PRoW S29 is a footpath routed between Barlestone in the southeast and Nailstone in the northwest. It is around 1.8 kilometres in length and is routed through parcels A and B in a northwest to southeast direction.

PRoW S30

- 2.11. PRoW S30 is a footpath routed between PRoW S29 in the west and Bagworth Road in the east. It is around 330 metres in length and the eastern end of the footpath emerges on to Bagworth Road in the vicinity of the access to parcel B.

PRoW S49

- 2.12. PRoW S49 is a footpath routed between PRoW S29 in the east and Church Road in Nailstone in the north. It is around 580 metres in length and the southern section of the footpath is routed through the northern portion of parcel A in a southeast to northwest direction.

PRoW R66

- 2.13. PRoW R66 is a footpath adjoining Church Road in Nailstone at its western end. The PRoW forks in the east and joins the B585 Bagworth Road in two locations, the southernmost of which crosses the north-eastern part of parcel A. The footpath continues east, adjoining PRoW B65 around 630 metres to the east of the B585. PRoW R66 forms part of both the 'Leicestershire Round' and 'Ivanhoe Way' walking routes. It is around 1.63 kilometres in length.

3. Public Rights of Way Management and Mitigation

- 3.1. The PRoWs within the site are proposed to remain open during the construction phase with no requirement for temporary or permanent diversions as a result of the scheme. All management and mitigation measures set out within this report will be implemented prior to construction activities at the site commencing.
- 3.2. Two designated crossing points will be provided, as shown at **Figure 2.1**. The northern-most crossing point will be located where PRoWs S29 and S49 diverge, within parcel A, and the southern-most crossing point will be provided on PRoW 29 within parcel B. The crossing points will only be used by vehicles to transport materials between the construction compounds and the western sections of parcels A and B.

Widths and Fencing

- 3.3. Prior to construction, the PRoWs which route through parcels A and B will be fenced off. Fencing will consist of timber posts and wire, with gaps for mammals to freely move throughout the site, details of which were submitted with the planning application.
- 3.4. In line with LCC's 'Development and Rights of Way' (2011) document and guidance received from LCC PRoW officers, the width of PRoWs S29, S49 and R66 will be maintained at two metres with an additional one metre buffer provided on both sides (i.e. the total corridor width between fencing will be four metres).
- 3.5. Once the solar farm is operational, the PRoW will not be obstructed by any fencing and the definitive widths and routes will be retained.

Structures

- 3.6. The Applicant has confirmed that livestock will still be moving between the parcels frequently. As such, any gates will be retained within the development proposals. Following a request received from the local highway authority, stiles will be replaced with kissing gates.

Surfacing

- 3.7. The existing surfaces of the PRoW within the site will not be affected as part of the proposals.
- 3.8. Where construction vehicles will be required to cross PRoWs S29 and S49, the surface of the footpaths will be protected in those locations. This is set out in more detail in paragraph 3.15 below.

Signage

- 3.9. Signage will be erected at either end of the affected PRoWs in the vicinity of the site, as illustrated at **Appendix A**, advising users of ongoing construction activities at the site and asking them to keep to the footpath.

Landscaping

- 3.10. A plan showing the landscaping proposals was submitted as part of the planning application and is included at **Appendix B**.
- 3.11. All PRoW within the site will be within green corridors and no solar panels will be sited immediately adjacent to footpaths. No planting is proposed within one metres of the edge of the PRoW, and no invasive species will be planted alongside the PRoW.
- 3.12. As shown at **Appendix B**, at its southern end PRoW S29 will be routed through an existing pasture area. At the northern end, the PRoW will pass through a new area of wildflower meadow. PRoWs S49 and R66 will route through an area of wildflower meadow.

Designated Crossing Points

- 3.13. As illustrated at **Figure 2.1**, vehicles will be required to cross PRoWs S29 and S49 within parcel A and PRoW S29 within parcel B. Vehicles will only be permitted to cross the PRoWs at these designated crossing points.
- 3.14. Temporary construction compounds will be provided within parcels A and B in the locations shown at **Figure 2.1**. The largest heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) associated with the delivery of materials to the site will unload within these construction compounds where it will be decanted on to smaller vehicles such as tractor and trailer and transported around the site. Only smaller vehicles will be required to cross PRoWs S29 and S49 at the designated crossing points.
- 3.15. The landowner already uses these routes with agricultural vehicles, but the crossing points will be formalised during the construction phase for safety reasons. The majority of agricultural vehicle trips which cross the PRoW will no longer be required and will be temporarily replaced by the construction traffic associated with the proposed solar farm.
- 3.16. For the duration of the construction phase, the surfacing of the PRoW at crossing points will be protected by temporary ground protection matting. The matting will be non-slip on the upper side for pedestrians. The matting will protect the surface of the PRoW beneath and will be removed upon completion of the construction phase.
- 3.17. In addition to the signage described at **paragraph 3.8**, further signage will be positioned on approach to either side of each crossing point for both construction traffic and PRoW users.
- 3.18. Two temporary gates will be installed at each of the designated crossing points to safely segregate construction vehicles and users of the PRoWs. The crossing points will be supervised by banksmen and the gates will be re-opened after each crossing by a construction vehicle to ensure minimum disruption to PRoW users. Users of the PRoW will always be given priority over construction traffic.

Cable Run

- 3.19. It will be necessary to lay a cable beneath the PRoW. The cable will be installed by an approved Independent Connection Provider contractor capable of building it to the standards required for Distribution Network Operator (DNO) ownership.



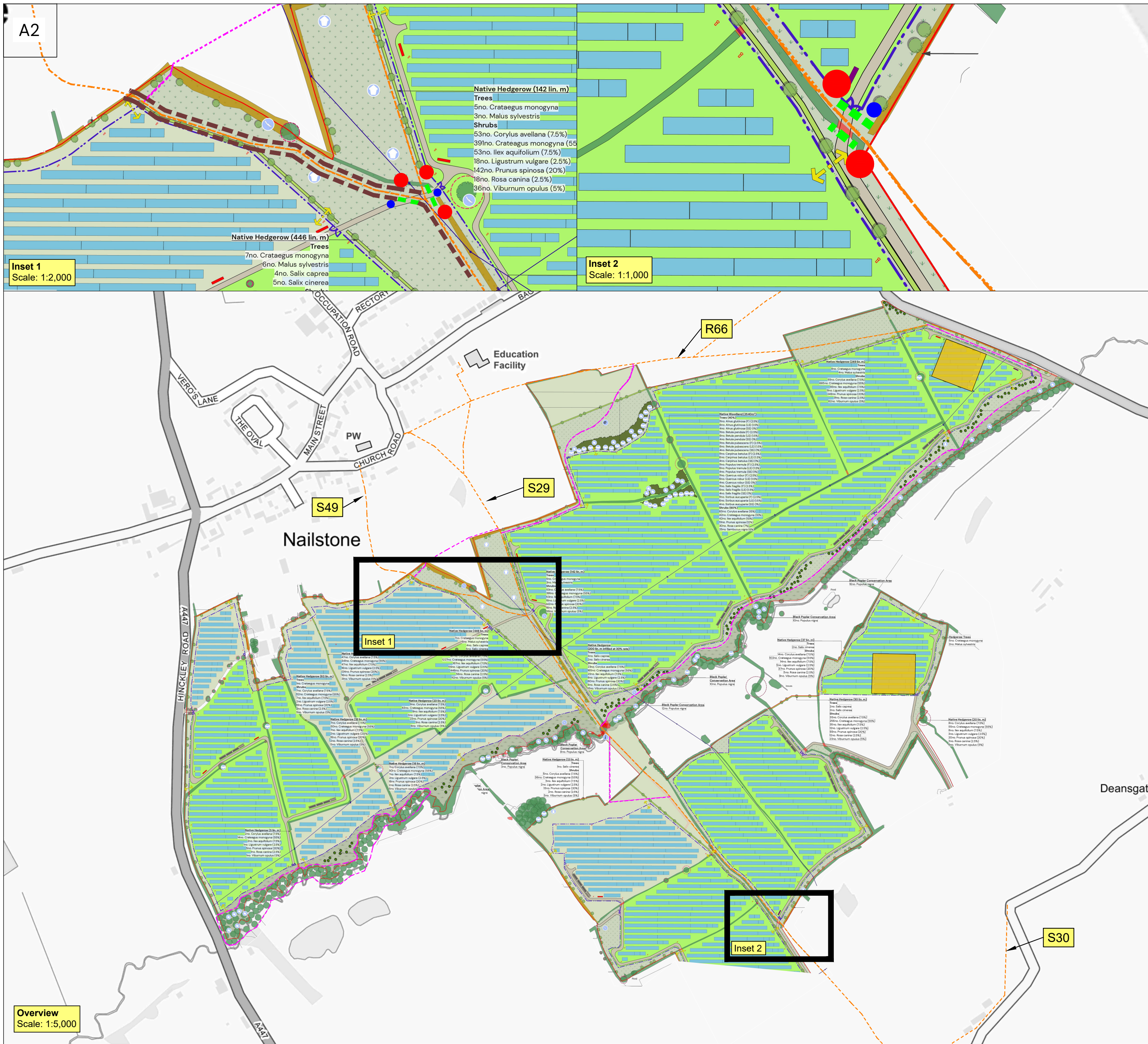
- 3.20. In order to facilitate the laying of the cable beneath the PRow, a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TTRO) will be submitted to LCC to close the PRow for a short period of time. It is anticipated at this stage that the TTRO will be required for a maximum of one week while the cable is laid under the PRow.

4. Summary and Conclusions

- 4.1. This Public Right of Way (PRoW) Strategy has been prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of JBM Solar Project 26 Ltd to discharge Condition 25 of planning application 21/01395/FUL for the construction and operation of a solar farm on land at Church Farm Washpit Lane, Barlestone, Leicestershire. The site is known as Stoneshollow solar farm.
- 4.2. The PRoWs within the site are proposed to remain open during the construction phase with no requirement for temporary or permanent diversions as a result of the scheme. All management and mitigation measures set out within this report will be implemented prior to construction activities at the site commencing.
- 4.3. There are three PRoWs that cross parcels A and B of the solar farm site (S29, S49 and R66), all of which are footpaths.
- 4.4. Two designated crossing points will be provided to enable materials to be transported between the construction compounds and the western sections of parcels A and B. Vehicles will only be permitted to cross the PRoWs at these designated crossing points which will provide gates and banksmen to ensure the safe movement of construction vehicles and users of the PRoW. PRoW R66 is unaffected by the construction phase.
- 4.5. The existing surfaces of the PRoW within the site will not be affected as part of the proposals. Where construction vehicles will be required to cross PRoWs S29 and S49, the surface of the footpaths will be protected in those locations.
- 4.6. Signage will be erected at either end of the affected PRoWs in the vicinity of the site, advising users of ongoing construction activities at the site and asking them to keep to the footpath.
- 4.7. Once operational, the PRoW will be routed through areas of pasture and wildflower meadows with at least four metres between fences.
- 4.8. It is therefore concluded that the PRoW at the site will be suitably managed during the construction phase and maintained during the operational phase.



Figures



Key:

- Approximate Red Line Boundary
- Public Right of Way
- Permissive Footpath
- Internal Road
- Approximate Position of Signage
- Approximate Position of Gate
- Approximate Position of Banksman
- Construction Compound
- Temporary Fencing

1:1 0 25mm 50mm



2 Temporary Footpath Signage

DD.MM.YY				
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISED BY	APPROVED BY

PROPOSED INTERNAL PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY MITIGATION MEASURES

STONESHOLLOW SOLAR FARM

CLIENT:
JBM SOLAR PROJECTS 26 LTD

DATE: 30/08/2023 SCALE: AS SHOWN DRAWN/CHECKED BY: JAN/AG APPROVED BY: KSS

DRAWING NUMBER:
P23-0657 - FIGURE 2.1

REVISION No: -





Appendix A



WARNING

Construction Works In Progress.

Please Proceed With Caution And
Keep To The Footpath. Thank You.

2. Temporary Footpath Signage



Appendix B

PLANTING SPECIFICATION

- 1 GENERAL
- 11 All plants will conform to BS 3396-1 (1992) and be in accordance with the National Plant Specification. Supplying nurseries will be registered under the HTA Nursery Certification Scheme. All plants will be packed and transported in accordance with the Code of Practice for Plant Handling as produced by CPSE.
- 12 Planting will not be carried out when the ground is waterlogged, frost bound or during periods of cold drying winds.
- 13 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.
- 14 All bare-root planting stock will be root dipped in an approved water-retaining polymer.
- 15 If the formation level is compacted it should be ripped through before topsoiling.
- 2 TREE PLANTING
- 21 All areas of proposed structure mix/tree belt planting shall be ripped in advance of planting works.
- 22 All extraneous matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 100mm diameter will be removed from the planting areas and disposed of off-site.
- 23 Where necessary existing weeds will be treated with a suitable glyphosate-based herbicide and a suitable period allowed to elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect.
- 24 Light Standard / Standard / Select Standard
- Trees are to be planted into pits (1000 x 1000 x 600mm depth) and backfilled with excavated topsoil. A general-purpose slow release fertiliser (at the rate of 35g/m²) and Tree Planting and Mulching Compost (at the rate of 20 litres/m²) are to be incorporated into the top 150mm of topsoil during backfilling. If existing ground is unsuitable for re-use or is deemed to be required. Where tree pits are more than 300mm deep, backfilled material shall be consolidated/firmed in 150mm layers.
- 25 Trees shall be planted as per the plant schedule shown on this drawing.
- 26 All trees will be held so that movement at the root collar is minimised until new roots have developed to anchor the tree. A single vertical stake (75mm dia x 18mm length) will be used and attached to the tree at approximately 1200mm above ground level. Stakes will be driven 300mm into undisturbed ground beneath trees before planting the tree, taking care to avoid underground services and cables. The trees will be secured using proprietary rubber straps and must be firmly fixed with a spacing device used to prevent chaffing against the tree.
- 27 All trees will be protected from rabbit and deer damage by the fitting of 12m tree guards.
- 28 Composted bark mulch or equivalent will be spread to a depth of 50mm in a 10m diameter circle around all individual select standard trees.
- 29 All trees shall be watered in at the end of each day of planting.
- Feathered Trees
- 30 Feathered trees are to be placed into the pits 500 x 500 x 300mm deep and backfilled with excavated topsoil site. A general-purpose slow release fertiliser (at the rate of 35g/m²) and Tree Planting and Mulching Compost (at the rate of 20 litres/m²) are to be incorporated into the top 150mm of topsoil during backfilling if existing ground is unsuitable for re-use or is deemed to be required.
- 31 All newly planted trees will be held so that movement at the root collar is minimised until new roots have developed to anchor the tree. Therefore low staking (75mm dia x 18mm length) will be driven diagonally into the ground and attached to the tree at approximately 600mm above ground level. Stakes will be driven 300mm into undisturbed ground below base of tree pit before planting the tree, taking care to avoid underground services and cables. The trees will be staked using proprietary rubber ties and must be firmly fixed with a spacing device used to prevent chaffing against the tree.
- 32 All trees will be protected from rabbit and deer damage by the fitting of 600mm spiral tree guards.
- 33 All trees shall be watered in at the end of each day of planting.

3 NATIVE HEDGER TRANSPLANTS

- Ground Preparation
- 31 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.
- 32 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
- 33 New hedgerows to be planted in double staggered rows as per schedule.
- 34 Existing hedgerows to have infill planting (as required following detailed review on site), species and stock size to match proposed new hedgerow planting (see planting schedule).
- 35 The plants should be planted using L shaped or straight notches) using spaces 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).
- 36 All bare-root hedge planting stock will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm clear plastic spiral guards, supported with 0.9m 12/14lb canes as advised by the manufacturer. Excluding evergreen species.
- 37 All plants shall be watered in at the end of each day of planting.
- 38 Weed growth in all areas of tree planting will be controlled until successful establishment is achieved by careful application of a systemic herbicide such as Roundup by an approved landscaping contractor in order to clear any extraneous vegetation.
- 39 All hedgerow planted areas to be finished with a 50mm min depth of Amenity bark mulch.
- Maintenance during first growing season
- 310 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.
- 311 The planting area will be kept weed free throughout the maintenance period using approved herbicides in April, June and August.

4 GRASS

- Preparation
- 41 Areas to be seeded will be sprayed out using a glyphosate-based herbicide and cultivated to a minimum depth of 100mm. During the construction phase there may be areas which have suffered high soil compaction, for instance due to heavy machinery being deployed. These areas should be harrowed using a disc harrow to ensure the soil structure is suitable for subsequent sowing. If such a requirement arises to harrow with discs, caution should be exercised to ensure newly installed underground services are not damaged during harrowing.
- 42 Seeding should take place in early spring in the first year following completion of underground wiring, and be broadcast by machine and rolled where possible. The gaps between strings of panels are to be wide enough to accommodate a tractor travelling between them for harrowing, sowing and rolling purposes. In areas where a machine is unable to access, such as far underneath panels, bare areas shall be raked by hand and seeding in these areas should be broadcast by hand.
- Beneath and between the panels
- 43 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. The site will be seeded where shown using the seed mix shown below or equivalent (to be agreed with the project ecologist).
- 44 The seed supplier should be contacted prior to purchasing the seed mixture and the soil conditions and location of the site should be discussed. A bespoke seed mixture should be agreed for the specific conditions on the site may be more suitable.
- 45 Seeds can be mixed with a substrate such as sand or sawdust for ease of broadcasting.

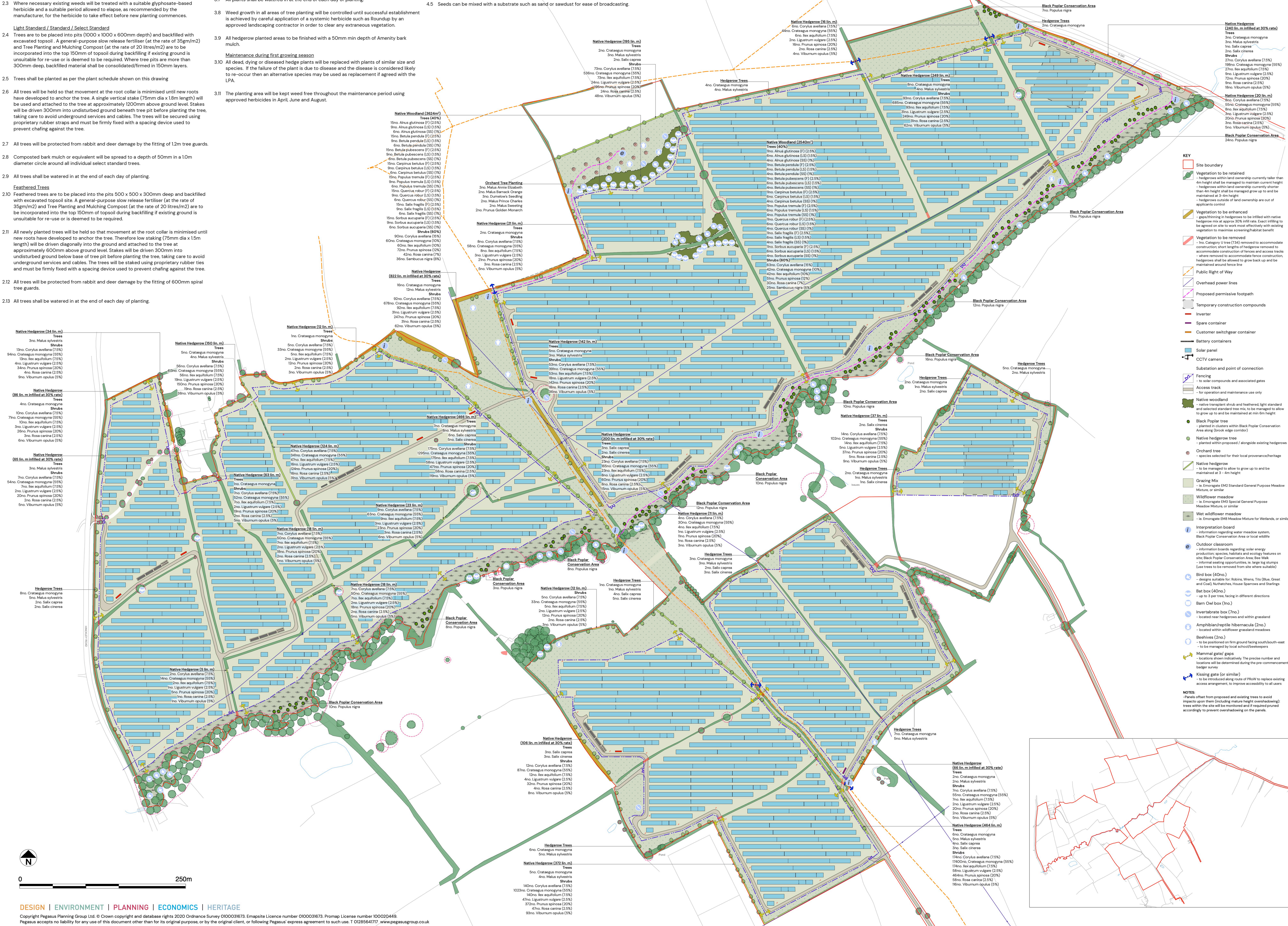
4.6 Mechanical Cutting Regime

- 46 Following establishment of a suitable sward, the grassland habitats will be managed through either grazing and/or mechanical cuts to develop grassland with a varied structure. Both approaches are identified below.
- 47 Problem perennial weeds within the grassland will be controlled by carefully targeted applications of a suitable selective non residual herbicide by way of spot spraying with a knapsack (low pressure to avoid spray drift), or weed whips.
- 48 In the unlikely event that grassland fails to become established areas of bare ground created during the works these areas will be lightly scarified and reseeded with the same seed mix used to seed the site at the during the construction phase.
- 49 An inspection will be undertaken in early August following completion of the installation. The inspection will be undertaken by the solar farm operator. Should the proportion of bare ground be greater than 20% sowing will be repeated in these areas. Reseeding in August is likely to be particularly appropriate where the months of May, June and July have been very dry. The operating company will assess the proportion of bare ground on the site.

4.10 Grazing Regime

- 410 Areas of newly seeded grassland will be subject to one cut during the first year of establishment. In good growing conditions (warm soils and adequate rainfall) the grass will establish and require its first management around 6-10 weeks from sowing. Cut when sward reaches 100mm in height. However, additional cuts may be required to prevent the height of the sward from obscuring the solar panels. The grassland should be cut to 40-70mm. Arising's will be left in situ for 3-5 days to allow seeds to disperse, then collected with a baler or rake to remove nutrients and thereby promote the establishment of a bio diverse sward.
- 411 Cutting should follow a sympathetic method (ie working outwards towards the boundary features), this will allow fauna such as invertebrates, birds and small mammals to temporarily and safely vacate the area.
- 412 The management will take a flexible approach and the exact dates will be dependent upon weather conditions. A phased (rotational) cutting regime is recommended (ie ideally the entire area should not be cut at the same time) in order to allow for more structured grassland.
- 413 Grassed areas along hedgerow basins can be cut less frequently once established, with a single main cut (reducing sward height to approximately 100mm) late in the season, between August and September, subject to weather conditions.
- 414 All arising's will be removed from site.

4.15 Please refer to seed suppliers recommendations for ongoing maintenance and cutting regime.



PLANTING SCHEDULE

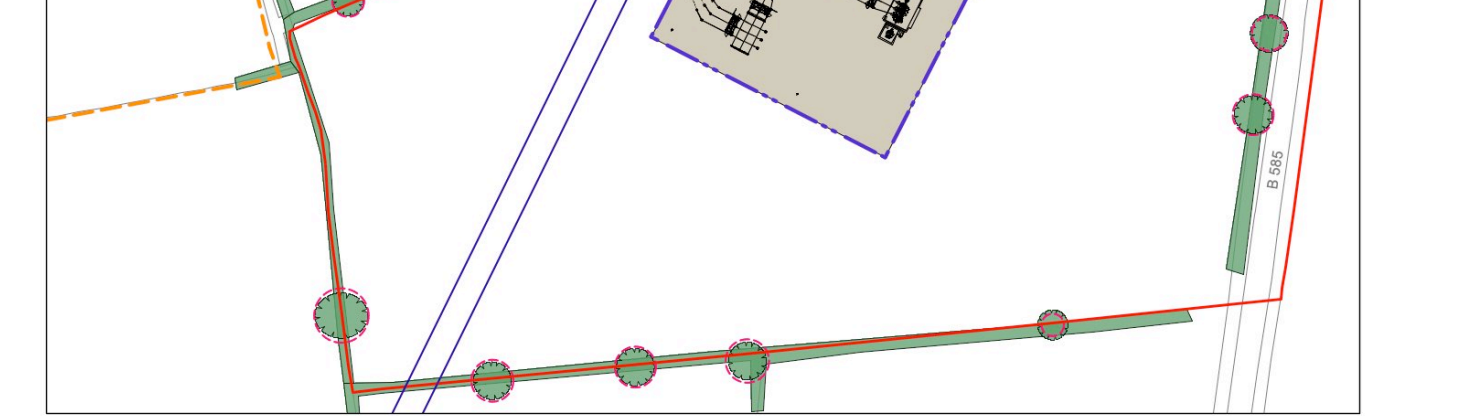
PLANTING SCHEDULE							
NATIVE WOODLAND							
To be planted at 2.5m centres in 15-25 tree clusters of same species. Shrubby areas and small glades/openings to be incorporated to woodland edge (10% open space to be included within woodland area).							
No	Species	Common Name	Mix (%)	Height (cm)	Form	Age/Times transpld	Root
Trees - 40%							
26	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	2.5	150-175	Feathered, 3 breaks	2x	B
15	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	1.5	250-300; 6-8cm girth	Light standard; clear stem 150-175cm, 3 breaks	2x	B
10	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	1	300-350; 10-12cm girth	Selected standard; min 200cm clear stem, 4 breaks	2x	B
26	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	2.5	150-175	Feathered, 3 breaks	2x	B
15	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	1.5	250-300; 6-8cm girth	Light standard; clear stem 150-175cm, 3 breaks	2x	B
10	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	1	300-350; 10-12cm girth	Selected standard; min 200cm clear stem, 4 breaks	2x	B
26	Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	2.5	150-175	Feathered, 3 breaks	2x	B
15	Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	1.5	250-300; 6-8cm girth	Light standard; clear stem 150-175cm, 3 breaks	2x	B
10	Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	1	300-350; 10-12cm girth	Selected standard; min 200cm clear stem, 4 breaks	2x	B
26	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	2.5	150-175	Feathered, 3 breaks	2x	B
15	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	1.5	250-300; 6-8cm girth	Light standard; clear stem 150-175cm, 3 breaks	2x	B
10	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	1	300-350; 10-12cm girth	Selected standard; min 200cm clear stem, 4 breaks	2x	B
26	Populus tremula	Aspen	2.5	150-175	Feathered, 3 breaks	2x	B
15	Populus tremula	Aspen	1.5	250-300; 6-8cm girth	Light standard; clear stem 150-175cm, 3 breaks	2x	B
10	Populus tremula	Aspen	1	300-350; 10-12cm girth	Selected standard; min 200cm clear stem, 4 breaks	2x	B
26	Quercus robur	English oak	2.5	150-175	Feathered, 3 breaks	2x	B
15	Quercus robur	English oak	1.5	250-300; 6-8cm girth	Light standard; clear stem 150-175cm, 3 breaks	2x	B
10	Quercus robur	English oak	1	300-350; 10-12cm girth	Selected standard; min 200cm clear stem, 4 breaks	2x	B
26	Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	2.5	150-175	Feathered, 3 breaks	2x	B
15	Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	1.5	250-300; 6-8cm girth	Light standard; clear stem 150-175cm, 3 breaks	2x	B
10	Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	1	300-350; 10-12cm girth	Selected standard; min 200cm clear stem, 4 breaks	2x	B
26	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	2.5	150-175	Feathered, 3 breaks	2x	B
15	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	1.5	250-300; 6-8cm girth	Light standard; clear stem 150-175cm, 3 breaks	2x	B
10	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	1	300-350; 10-12cm girth	Selected standard; min 200cm clear stem, 4 breaks	2x	B
408 TOTAL							
Shrubs-60%							
153	Corylus avellana	Hazel	15	60-80	Transplant	1x1	B
102	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	10	60-80	Transplant	1x1	B
102	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	10	60-80	Transplant	1x1	B
123	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	12	60-80	Transplant	1x1	B
7	Rosa canina	Dog Rose	7	60-80	Transplant	1x1	B
61	Sambucus nigra	Elder	6	60-80	Transplant	1x1	B
615 TOTAL							

BLACK POPLAR CONSERVATION AREA									
To be planted along the brook edge									
No.	Species	Common Name	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)	Form	Root condition			
137	Populus nigra	Black Poplar	8-10	250-300	Standard	RB			

ORCHARD TREE PLANTING									
Species selected for their local provenance/heritage									
No.	Species	Pollination Group	Height (cm)	Root condition					
3	Malus Annie Elizabeth	4	120-150	12L (MMIOE Rootstock)					
2	Malus Barmack Orange	4	120-150	12L (MMIOE Rootstock)					
3	Malus Dumelow's Seedling	5	120-150	12L (MMIOE Rootstock)					
2	Malus Prince Charles	5	120-150	12L (MMIOE Rootstock)					
2	Malus Sweeting	2	120-150	12L (St Julien A Rootstock)					
2	Prunus Golden Monarch	17	120-150	12L (St Julien A Rootstock)					

HEDGEROW TREES							
To be planted within proposed / alongside existing hedgerows							
No.	Species	Common Name	Girth (cm)	Height (cm)	Form	Root condition	
105	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	8-10	250-300	Standard	RB	
80	Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	8-10	250-300	Standard	RB	
29	Salix caprea	Goat Willow	8-10	250-300	Standard	RB	
27	Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	8-10	250-300	Standard	RB	
241 TOTAL							

NATIVE HEDGEROW/INFLU PLANTING							
To be planted in double staggered row with 5 plants per linear metre.							
No.	Species	Common Name	Mix (%)	Height (cm)	Form	Age/ Times transplanted	Root condition
1090	Corylus avellana	Hazel	75	60-80	Branchcut, 3 breaks	1+2	B
8040	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	50	60-80	Branchcut, 3 breaks	1+2	B
1092	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	75	60-80	Branchcut, 3 breaks	1+2	B
102	Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet	25	60-80	Branchcut, 3 breaks	1+2	B
2983	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	20	60-80	Branchcut, 2 breaks	1+1	B
362	Rosa canina	Dog Rose	25	60-80	Transplant	1+1	B
173	Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose	5	60-80	Branchcut, 2 breaks	1+1	B



- INSET
- 1 Interpretation board
 - 2 Information regarding water meadow system, Black Poplar Conservation Area or local wildlife
 - 3 Outdoor classroom
 - 4 Information boards regarding solar energy production, species, habitats and ecology features on site, Black Poplar Conservation Area, Bee Walk
 - 5 Informal seating opportunities, ie large log stumps (see trees to be removed from site where applicable)
 - 6 Bird box (40x)
 - 7 Design suitable for: Robins, Wrens, Tits (Blue, Great and Gold), Nuthatches, House Sparrows and Starlings
 - 8 Bat box (40x)
 - 9 To be positioned on firm ground facing south/south-east
 - 10 To be managed by local school/beekeepers
 - 11 Mammal gate/gap
 - 12 Locations shown inductively. The precise number and location will be determined during the pre-construction budget survey
 - 13 Kissing gate (or similar)
 - 14 To be introduced along route of P201 to replace existing access arrangement, to improve accessibility to all users

NOTES:

- 1. Panels will be installed along the brook edge to avoid impacts upon them (including mature height overhanging) trees within the area to be maintained and if required planted accordingly to prevent overshadowing on the panels.
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Bristol

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