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Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE	4
1.2	SITE LOCATION	5
1.3	SCHEME DESCRIPTION	5
1.4	SCHEME OBJECTIVES	6
1.4.1	OVERALL SCHEME OBJECTIVES	6
1.4.2	LANDSCAPE OBJECTIVES	6
1.4.3	ECOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES	6
1.5	ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS	7
2	DELIVERY OF THE LEMP	8
2.1	RESPONSIBILITIES	8
2.2	TIMESCALES	8
3	BIODIVERSITY ACCOUNTING	9
4	PROTECTED SPECIES	10
4.1	BADGER	10
4.2	BARN OWL	10
4.3	BATS	11
4.4	WATER VOLE	12
5	LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION ENHANCEMENTS	13
5.1	DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN	13
5.1.1	PROPOSED STANDARD TREE PLANTING	13
5.1.2	PROPOSED WOODLAND PLANTING	14
5.1.3	PROPOSED AND REPLACEMENT HEDGEROW PLANTING	14
5.1.4	PROPOSED SPECIES-RICH GRASSLAND SEEDING	15
5.1.5	PROPOSED BUND SEEDING	17
5.1.6	PROPOSED WETLAND AND POND SEEDING	18
5.1.7	ATTENUATION POND	19

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

5.1.8	EMERGENT AND AQUATIC PLANTING	19
5.1.9	TO AVOID.....	21
5.1.10	TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES.....	21
5.1.11	EXISTING TREES AND HEDGEROWS	21
5.1.12	DEAD HEDGES.....	22
6	BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT REGIME	23
6.1	GENERAL MANAGEMENT NOTES AND GUIDENCE.....	23
6.2	PROPOSED STANDARD TREE MANAGEMENT	23
6.3	PROPOSED WOODLAND PLANTING MANAGEMENT	24
6.4	PROPOSED TREE AND WOODLAND LONG-TERM BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	25
6.5	PROPOSED AND REPLACEMENT HEDGEROW MANAGEMENT	25
6.6	HEDGEROW BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	26
6.7	PROPOSED SPECIES RICH GRASSLAND SEEDING MANAGEMENT	27
6.8	GRASSLAND BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	27
6.9	PROPOSED BUND SEEDING MANAGEMENT	28
6.10	PROPOSED WETLAND AND POND SEEDING MANAGEMENT	28
6.11	AQUATIC/ MARGINAL PLANTING BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	28
Table 5.1: Proposed Native Standard Tree Planting		13
Table 5.2: Proposed Native Tree Planting Mix.....		14
Table 5.3: Proposed and Replacement Hedgerow Planting.....		15
Table 5.4: Proposed Species-Rich Grassland Seeding		16
Table 5.5: Proposed Bund Seeding		17
Table 5.6 - Proposed Wetland and Pond Seeding.....		18
Table 5.7 – Indicative Native Aquatic Marginal Species		20

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this report are to provide an outline of the overarching management objectives and set out a post-construction plan for the establishment of landscape features which are designed to enhance the landscape and biodiversity of the proposed scheme and to deliver biodiversity net gain.

The landscape management plan section identifies biodiversity and landscape mitigation and enhancement measures, and how future management will ensure the objectives of the design are achieved. The loss of biodiversity on Site will be counteracted by the landscape proposals, hence these reports being combined into one.

Once appointed the contractor will be required to develop a detailed Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) which will specify actions and responsibilities to protect and manage all identified mitigation measures prior to and during construction. The CEMP will describe how construction activities will be undertaken and managed in accordance with commitments and requirements identified within this document, as well as contractual and legislative requirements, and construction industry best practice.

The following landscape, ecological and arboricultural reports and drawings have been produced for the proposed scheme and should be read in conjunction with the LEMP.

- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) - 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10126
- Landscape Proposals ECSEC – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10024-P05
- Landscape Details – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10386-P02
- Earthworks Long Section ECSEC – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10121-P04
- Tree Constraints Plan – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10011
- Tree Protection Plan – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10090
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10012
- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Assessment. 404.01674.00206_NG NWD - SLR Feb 2022.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

1.2 SITE LOCATION

The location of the proposed scheme is positioned along the existing route of the YYM transmission line. This line currently runs along an east-west axis, with the YYM.1 section (approximately 2.9 km) lying at the western edge of the North Wessex Downs AONB, to the north of the market town of Devizes in Wiltshire.

The western section of the study area is dominated by Roundway Hill, a steep scarp which forms a notable chalk plateau, above the Vale of Pewsey to the south. The scarp is a prominent feature within the area characterised by open landscape, scalloped steep slopes, rounded hills, strong ridgelines and containing numerous historic and recreational assets. The YYM.1 section of transmission line continues to run between the lower slopes of the scarp and the northern extent of Devizes (Northfield) which is prominently commercial units (Hopton Industrial Estate) along the A361.

East of the A361, the YYM.1 connects to the YYM.2 section of transmission line which runs south-east across the low-lying landscape crossing Horton Road between The Bridge Inn and recently constructed housing developments to the west. The overhead line then crosses the Kennet and Avon Canal, with the tow path of the canal forming a section of the White Horse Trail, a long-distance Public Right of Way, continuing in a southeast direction outside of the study area.

1.3 SCHEME DESCRIPTION

This proposed scheme involves the installation of the Cable Sealing End Compounds (CSEC) locations considered for the North Wessex Downs Visual Impact Provision (VIP) Project and the associated undergrounding of the Overhead Lines (OHL) and removal of the pylons between these locations. This comprises of the following main elements of the scheme:

- Eastern Cable Sealing End Compound (ECSEC)
- Western Cable Sealing End Compound (WCSEC)
- The introduction of temporary overhead lines (OHL)
- Removal of the pylons and undergrounding of overhead lines between the ECSEC and WCSEC; and
- Associated vegetation clearance between the two CSEC to accommodate the underground cables, haul roads and access roads (permanent and temporary).

Cable Sealing End Compounds (CSEC) facilitate the transition from the existing above ground network to the proposed below ground network with the CSEC to the west (WCSEC) of the site having a plan area of 59m x 62m and that to the east (ESEC) having a plan area of 47 m x 62 m. The landing gantries within both the CSEC will be approximately 14.725 m tall and surrounded by 2.4 m palisade fencing and connected to the road network through associated access roads. Incorporated mitigation will also be included through areas of planting and bunds to screen and filter views of the CSEC and the restoration of hedgerows and arable fields where affected across the scheme.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

1.4 SCHEME OBJECTIVES

1.4.1 OVERALL SCHEME OBJECTIVES

The following are the over scheme objectives for the North Wessex Downs VIP scheme.

- Removal of 13 pylons along the YYM transmission line.
- Removal of approx. 4.6km of overhead line.
- Introduction of two CSEC in order for the new underground cables to connect to the remaining existing overhead lines. The construction of two SECs will be required including permanent access roads.

1.4.2 LANDSCAPE OBJECTIVES

The landscape objectives for the Proposed Scheme are as follows:

- To maintain and enhance existing landscape character and visual amenity of the area.
- To integrate the Proposed Scheme into its landscape setting and screen the Proposed Scheme from sensitive receptors as identified within the LVIA as far as is practicably possible.
- To replace any vegetation lost with an appropriate mix of native planting.
- To ensure successful establishment and continued growth of the seeding and planting through appropriate maintenance.
- To ensure that the planting is managed effectively for visual amenity and screening.
- To allow for maintenance and access to the CSEC that will not disturb the proposed planting areas, and
- To minimise, as far as practicable, potential health and safety risks arising from the landscape design.

1.4.3 ECOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES

The ecological objectives for the Proposed Scheme are as follows:

- To enhance landscape features for protected and notable species using the landscape; bats (especially lesser horseshoe bats), badger, water vole and white-letter hairstreak in particular.
- To ensure created landscape features achieve Moderate or higher 'habitat conditions' according to Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.0.
- To achieve at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain.
- The protection and strengthening of retained vegetation features.
- Enhancement of landscape and ecological features through sensitive and proactive management; and

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

- Maintenance and diversification of the nature conservation value of the CSECs; for example, new native boundary planting, and pond features; and protection of existing habitats throughout the duration of the project.

1.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The following are the assumptions and limitations associated with the information provided within the LEMP.

- For operational reasons associated with the scheme some planting types cannot be located in areas such as underneath overhead lines, close proximity to underground cables or security fencing and where visibility splays to access roads are required.
- As the habitat develops potential exists for species to colonise the landscape areas around the CSEC which may require careful management that would possibly not be addressed within this document. It is considered that the LEMP will be a 'living' document which will be updated as and when required through emerging site or species issues across the 30-year management period.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

2 DELIVERY OF THE LEMP

2.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

National Grid and/or the appointed contractor will be responsible for the implementation of the landscape planting and monitoring on-site, including implementation of this LEMP.

They will manage the planting and seeded areas shown on the Landscape Proposals. Further details on the maintenance will be defined within this document.

The biodiversity accounting assessment requires a 30-year management period for habitat enhanced and created post-construction.

The ongoing management of the landscape features delivered as part of this plan, will be the responsibility of the Site operator.

2.2 TIMESCALES

Management of the proposed landscape areas around the CSEC will be for a 30-year period. Hedgerows which are reinstated across the rest of the scheme will be returned to management of the landowner.

There will be an initial establishment period of 3 years of management and after care for each habitat. Monitoring of habitat conditions in relation to the biodiversity net gain will be carried out at years 3, 5, 7 and 10 and then every 5 years thereafter (adjusted as appropriate depending on results of each survey). The LEMP will be updated following each habitat condition assessment to revise the on-going management as appropriate.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

3 BIODIVERSITY ACCOUNTING

An assessment of the baseline habitat condition has been undertaken and is presented in the accompanying Biodiversity Net Gain Report (SLR, 2022) which demonstrates the net gain associated with the proposed scheme. This has informed the landscape and biodiversity mitigation plan for the Site, with an aim of achieving at least 10% net gain in biodiversity for the overall Proposed Scheme (see Biodiversity Net Gain Report (SLR, 2022) for full details).

In undertaking this Biodiversity Impact Assessment SLR have used the guidance and Biodiversity Metric 3.0 calculator provided by The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Natural England. This calculator was used as it is currently the most well-developed of all the biodiversity calculators and is being used nationally to assess the impacts of development on biodiversity. As a result, use of the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 was considered most likely to give a robust and defensible result.

As a 30-year management period is required for all habitat that is enhanced and created post-construction, regular biodiversity accounting, assessment and auditing will be required which will follow the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Good Practice Principles detailed by CIEEM (2021). In particular principles 8 and 10 (detailed below) will be utilised to ensure that the proposed net gain and habitat condition is achieved.

- 8. Key Performance Indicators are set for biodiversity features affected by the project and specific, measurable, and time-bounded targets for indicating conservation success are clearly stated. Evidence is provided that any reasonably foreseeable future developments that might affect long-term commitments to biodiversity, including developments by third parties, have been considered. Evidence that legal and financial mechanisms are in place to guarantee the financial and institutional viability of all biodiversity management for a minimum 30 years or at least the duration of the project's impacts. Evidence is provided that management is adapted, where necessary, throughout implementation to deliver the agreed conservation outcomes and monitoring is in place to identify risks to achieving specified outcomes. Evidence that the design has considered where it is possible to create features for species, in particular, priority species.
- 10. The commitment to BNG is stated by the project developer in a publicly available document. Results of project audits are publicly available where claims of BNG are made at relevant project stages, including project closure and any deviations from original design specifications are clearly stated. Evidence that the best available scientific knowledge and methods have been used in BNG design and implementation and knowledge is transferred back to the scientific community.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

4 PROTECTED SPECIES

4.1 BADGER

Badgers and their setts are afforded protection under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992 and amendments) which, amongst other actions, makes it an offence to: kill, injure, take or possess a badger or attempt to do so; to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place that a badger uses for shelter or protection; or to disturb a badger whilst it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection. However, the badger is a relatively common species, and the protection is primarily afforded to prevent cruel ill-treatment (badger baiting etc.), rather than for reasons of rarity.

Four badger setts are present which are located adjacent to the proposed landscape planting areas at ECSEC and at WCSEC. The setts will be retained in-situ for the duration of the project. However, landscaping activities will take place nearby and as such the following precautions will be taken to avoid any breach of legislation:

- A badger survey will be undertaken to update results immediately prior to the commencement of the proposed scheme (including vegetation clearance) to detect any potential new sett excavations or changes in activity on or near the site boundary to be considered and to inform any mitigation which may be required
- A buffer zone of 20 m will be demarcated around each sett entrance to avoid potential accidental damage
- No machinery will operate within the 20 m buffer zone
- Work will only be during daylight hours
- Landscape planting would be best set outside of the 20 m buffer wherever possible
- Any landscape planting required within the 20 m buffer zone can be carried out providing; no vehicles access within the buffer, hand tools are used, and no planting is carried out within 1m of any entrance holes or ventilation holes; and
- Guidance and/or supervision from a suitably qualified ecologist will be sought in any cases of doubt.

4.2 BARN OWL

The wooden barn 40 m south-west of the WCSEC is an active barn owl nest site least 30 barn owl pellets were found beneath the box and other rafters, as well as some downy barn owl feathers. The dilapidated shed approximately 30 m west of the ECSEC is considered to have suitability for barn owl but the building is considered too dangerous to enter to fully survey.

Barn owls are a Schedule 1 species which are therefore protected from:

- Intentionally kill, injure, or take wild birds
- Intentionally take, damage, or destroy a wild bird's nest while it's being used or built
- Intentionally take or destroy a wild bird's egg

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

- Possess, control or transport live or dead wild birds, or parts of them, or their eggs
- Sell wild birds or put them on display for sale
- Use prohibited methods to kill or take wild birds
- Disturb them while they're nesting, building a nest, in or near a nest that contains their young; and
- Disturb their dependent young.

In order to avoid potential breach of legislation during the implementation of landscape planting precautionary mitigation will be implemented including.

- No idling of vehicles within 30 m of the barns,
- No parking of construction vehicles adjacent to the barn,
- No construction works to be undertaken at dusk or overnight which could put off adults returning to feed chicks during the nesting period (between 1st March – 31st August); and
- Provision of an alternative nest site through the erection of a barn owl box on a suitable tree at the eastern edge of the Rickpiece Plantation approximately 200 m from the construction area.

The instatement of tussocky grassland around the CSEC is designed to provided suitable habitat for small mammals (field voles, common shrew, wood mouse etc) which will provide additional foraging habitat for barn owl.

4.3 BATS

Noctule, Leisler's bat, serotine, Nathusius' pipistrelle, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat, barbastelle, greater horseshoe bat, lesser horseshoe bat, Bechstein's bat and Myotis sp were all recorded within the whole project area. The western half of the site recorded a higher level of activity than the eastern half.

The underground cable route will require the temporary removal of approximately 50 – 100 m sections of five hedgerows across the project area which could have impact on foraging and commuting bats. In addition, the WCSEC and western edge of the project is within the Bat Consultation Zone (see 404.01674.00206 NG NWD EclA, SLR 2022) and the Core Substance Zone (CSZ) 1 for a known lesser horseshoe maternity located roost 1.7km west of the WCSEC. Therefore, it is considered likely that a proportion of the maternity colony would be using the western edge of the project for foraging and commuting with 2.33 passes per night recorded for lesser horseshoe bat at this location.

The reinstatement of hedgerows post construction will be intrinsic to maintaining foraging and commuting for all bat species present within the site in particular lesser horseshoe bats which preferentially forage along hedgerows. The management aim for hedgerows will be to achieve

¹ [Bat-Species-Core-Sustenance-Zones-and-Habitats-for-Biodiversity-Net-Gain.pdf \(bats.org.uk\)](#)

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

hedgerows which grow into large bushy features at a minimum of 3 m x 3 m in a cut of A-shape with a wide base and flat top which are known to be preferential for bat species, in particular horseshoe bat. Planting species will be selected to encourage invertebrate.

During the initial period of establishing the hedgerows dead hedges will be created and installed (foliage top of Heras panel approximately 1 m wide minimum) to simulate that of a hedge from above. The side of the panels will also need to be 'filled in' with vegetation (or similar) to continue to act as a break and catch invertebrate prey. These will be in place for the first 3 years and will help to keep the hedgerow network functioning for all bat species but especially lesser horseshoe which are associated with the maternity roost 1.7 km west of the project boundary.

4.4 WATER VOLE

The water vole survey has identified a 'low' population of water voles to be present within ditches to the south and west of the WCSEC. Water voles are protected from:

- Kill, injure, or take them
- Possess or control them (alive or dead)
- It is also an offence to intentionally or recklessly:
 - Damage or destroy a structure or place used for shelter or protection
 - Disturb them in a place used for shelter or protection
 - Obstruct access to a place used for shelter or protection

All proposed landscape works will be set back a minimum of 5 m from the toe of the ditch in order to avoid potential breach of legislation in relation to landscaping works. A section of the ditch adjacent, southern edge of the WCSEC, will be subject to an open cut to install the underground cable route. This work will be undertaken under the appropriate Natural England licence. Following completion of the works the ditch will be reinstated as appropriate for water vole foraging and resting.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

5 LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MITIGATION ENHANCEMENTS

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN

Habitat creation and enhancement opportunities have been identified to restore areas impacted by the works and to contribute towards biodiversity net gain at the Site. This section sets out the biodiversity and landscape mitigation and enhancements for the Proposed Scheme.

There are areas where vegetation cannot be planted for operational constraints of the proposed scheme. These constraints are predominately below the overhead lines, in close proximity to the undergrounding cables, where visibility splays related to access roads are required or in close proximity to the fencing surrounding the CSEC.

5.1.1 PROPOSED STANDARD TREE PLANTING

Within the landscape areas around the CSEC and where trees within hedgerows have been removed, standard tree planting have been proposed to replace any vegetation lost, screen and filter views of the CSEC, assimilate infrastructure within the local landscape character and to increase biodiversity of the area.

Standard trees are larger and more established compared to whip planting and should allow for the trees to provide more effective screening in the early years post-construction while being spaced to allow trees to potentially grow closer to their maximum sizes.

Scattered mature trees and mature trees within hedgerows are also a characteristic of the local landscape and replicating this will further strengthen the local vernacular.

The species that have been proposed as standard tree planting, with the numbers provided across the scheme are detailed in the Table below.

Table 5.1: Proposed Native Standard Tree Planting

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium
Common Oak	Quercus robur
Small-leaved Lime	Tilia cordata

Source: Mott MacDonald (2022)

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

5.1.2 PROPOSED WOODLAND PLANTING

The proposed woodland planting has been selected and designed to screen and filter views of the CSEC from visual receptors or to replace any wooded areas lost through construction.

Proposed woodland planting will comprise of whip planting, one whip planted every metre squared and in interchanging species groups of between 5 or 8.

The species that have been proposed as woodland planting, with the percentage mix and numbers provided across the scheme are detailed in the table below.

Table 5.2: Proposed Native Tree Planting Mix

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)	Percentage Mix (%)
Field Maple	Acer campestre	30
Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	20
Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	20
Common Oak	Quercus robur	20
English Elm	Ulmus procera	10

Source: Mott MacDonald (2022)

5.1.3 PROPOSED AND REPLACEMENT HEDGEROW PLANTING

Hedgerows have been designed and selected to screen and filter views of the CSEC, in particular where operational constraints dictate that taller vegetation would not be suitable. Hedgerows have also been used to provide boundaries between the landscape areas and adjacent arable fields or Public Rights of Way (ProW) to clearly demarcate where boundaries lie.

Hedgerows are commonly used throughout the area to divide fields so the restoration and proposed hedgerows will be in keeping with the associated local character areas. This will also have the added ecological benefit of providing habitat corridors across the landscape areas, as well as blending the proposed scheme into the local vernacular.

The hedgerows will be planted as two staggered rows of whips (125-150 mm in height), with whips planted 500 mm apart, in interchanging species groups of between 3 and 5.

The species that have been proposed as hedgerow planting, with the percentage mix and total areas provided across the scheme are detailed in table below.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

Table. 5.3: Proposed and Replacement Hedgerow Planting

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)	Percentage Mix (%)
Field Maple	Acer campestre	5
Common Hazel	Corylus avellana	15
Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	40
Common Spindle	Euonymus europaeus	15
Common Holly	Ilex aquifolium	10
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	15
		100

Source: Mott MacDonald (2022)

5.1.4 PROPOSED SPECIES-RICH GRASSLAND SEEDING

The proposed ground covering for the majority of the landscape areas is Emorsgate Seeds EM10 Tussock Mixture or similar approved. The tussock forming grasses are combined with wildflowers which can cope with competition from taller vegetation. Once established this proposed seeding would require minimum maintenance.

This grassland type can form a good habitat for insects, small mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles, providing nesting sites during spring, food during summer and autumn, and shelter during winter.

Before sowing ensure ground is free of perennial weeds. Sowing to take place between March and April in suitable grounds conditions (frost free, not waterlogged or in high winds). The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil to seed contact.

The species that are within the EM10 mixture, along with the percentage mix and total areas provided across the scheme are detailed in the table below.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

Table 5.4: Proposed Species-Rich Grassland Seeding
Grasses

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)	Percentage Mix (%)
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail (w)	1
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogtail	16
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot	16
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass (w)	4
Festuca rubra	Strong-creeping Red-fescue	24
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	1
Schedonorus arundinaceus - (Festuca arundinacea)	Tall Fescue (w)	10
Schedonorus pratensis (Festuca pratensis)	Meadow Fescue	8

Wildflowers

Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria	1.5
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus	0.2
Common Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	2.4
Greater Knapweed	Centaurea scabiosa	0.1
Rough Chervil	Chaerophyllum temulum	0.5
Woolly Thistle	Cirsium eriophorum	0.1
Crosswort	Cruciata laevipes	0.1
Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	3
Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	1.5
Hedge Bedstraw	Galium album - (Galium mollugo)	1
Oxeye Daisy - (Moon Daisy)	Leucanthemum vulgare	1
Musk Mallow	Malva moschata	1
Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	1

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

White Champion	Silene latifolia	1.5
Red Champion	Silene dioica	0.1
Bladder Champion	Silene vulgaris	1.5
Upright Hedge-parsley	Torilis japonica	0.5
Tufted Vetch	Vicia cracca	3
		100

Source: Emorsgate Seeds EM10 – Tussock Mixture (2022)

5.1.5 PROPOSED BUND SEEDING

Geminal A18 or similar approved has been selected to use on the landscape bunds. This mixture is quick to establish, suitable to use on gradients, good for a varied soil types and low maintenance. The high percentage of creeping grasses means the sward will stabilise gradients in the long term.

The seeds will be sown at a rate of 35g/m², creating a fine friable seedbed down to 150 mm in depth. The seeds will be sown manually or with a seed drill, they will then be raked level and rolled to ensure good seed to soil contact. Carry out two equal sowings at right angles to each other and diagonally to main axis. Sowing should be done between March and October in suitable ground conditions (frost free, not waterlogged or in high winds), with a sowing depth of 10 mm.

The species that are within the A18 mixture, along with the percentage mix and total areas provided across the scheme are detailed in the table below.

Table 5.5: Proposed Bund Seeding

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)	Percentage Mix (%)
Corail strong creeping red fescue	Festuca rubra	40
Tetris smooth stalked meadow grass	Poa pratensis	20
Calico perennial ryegrass	Lolium perenne	12.5
Highnote chewings fescue	Festuca Rubra Commutata	10
Zurich perennial ryegrass	Lolium perenne	10

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)	Percentage Mix (%)
Highland browntop bentgrass	Agrostis castellana	5
Aberace (small) w clover	Trifolium repens	2.5
		100

Source: Germinal (2022)

5.1.6 PROPOSED WETLAND AND POND SEEDING

Germinal WFG9 or similar approved has been selected to use in the attenuation area as proposed within the ECSEC landscape area. This mixture is suitable for aquatic habitats, damp low-lying sites, edge of ponds, rivers, and ditches. It also provides habitat for invertebrates, birds, and mammals all year round, flowering from April till September.

The seeds will be sown at a rate of 5g/m², creating a fine friable seedbed down to 150 mm in depth. The seeds will be sown manually or with a seed drill, they will then be raked level and rolled to ensure good seed to soil contact. Carry out two equal sowings at right angles to each other and diagonally to main axis. Sowing should be done between March and October in suitable ground conditions (frost free, not waterlogged or in high winds), with a sowing depth of 10 mm.

The species that are within the WFG9 mixture, along with the percentage mix and total areas provided across the scheme are detailed in the table below.

Table 5.6 - Proposed Wetland and Pond Seeding

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)	Percentage Mix (%)
Salad Burnet	(Sanguisorba minor)	6.0%
Common Fleabane	(Pulicaria dysenterica)	0.5%
Meadowsweet	(Filipendula ulmaria)	0.5%
Loosestrife	(Lythrum salicaria)	1.5%
Yellow Flag	(Iris Pseudacorus)	0.3%
Greater Birdsfoot	(Lotus uliginosus)	0.1%
Greater Burnet	(Sanguisorba officinalis)	0.5%
Water Avens	(Geum rivale)	0.1%
Soft-Rush	(Juncus effusus)	3.0%

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)	Percentage Mix (%)
Pendulous Sedge	(Carex pendula)	0.5%
Leo (Birdsfoot Trefoil)	(Lotus corniculatus)	2.0%
Borage	(Borago officinalis)	1.1%
Meadow Buttercup	(Ranunculus acris)	2.0%
White Clover	(Trifolium repens)	2.0%
Slender Creeping Red Fescue	(Festuca rubra litoralis)	25.0%
Crested Dogstail	(Cynosurus cristatus)	22.5%
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	(Poa pratensis)	10.0%
Tall Fescue	(Festuca arundinacea)	10.0%
Chewings Fescue	(Festuca rubra commutata)	7.5%
Tufted Hair Grass	(Deschampsia cespitosa)	5.0%
		100

Source: Germinal (2022)

5.1.7 ATTENUATION POND

The design of the attenuation pond is not yet fixed. Wherever possible the attenuation pond at the ECSEC will be designed to incorporate suitable features that are beneficial to wildlife. The pond will be installed and surrounded by wetland grasses with trees and shrubs positioned sufficiently back from the pond as to not overshadow it.

The design of the pond should follow the principals set out wherever possible to benefit wildlife. This includes a depth of two metres to allow for fluctuations in seasonal water levels and a total area of 300 m². A gradual sloped side leads out of the deepest section of the pond at a gradient of no more than 1:3. Once the final design is fixed the LEMP will be updated.

5.1.8 EMERGENT AND AQUATIC PLANTING

It is recommended that allowing the pond area to naturally colonise would be best practice, as pond colonisation is usually rapid. The early phases of pond creation are also particularly valuable for specialist 'new pond' species such as common darter dragonflies and stoneworts.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

However, if planting up is essential, then only native species of local provenance from a reliable source will be used. This supports the prevention of invasive non-native species (see section 5.1.9) establishing.

The following species list is designed to ensure variation within the pond structure. Emergent and aquatic planting will be planted through the provision of a bespoke mix of native aquatic marginal plants (Table 5.7). Marginal plants would be established as a mix of seed and plugs in random mixed species groups. All aquatic/marginal planting would be notch planted bare root plants or container grown, planted in Spring. All planting would be supervised on site to ensure the correct ecological conditions.

Table 5.7 – Indicative Native Aquatic Marginal Species

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)
Water Plantain	Alisma plantago-aquatica
Marsh Marigold	Caltha palustris
Amphibious bistort	Persicaria amphibia
Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga
Creeping Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia
Lesser pond sedge	Carex aucuparia
Lesser spearwort	Ranunculus flammula
Rushes	Juncus spp.,
Water forget-me-not	Myosotis scorpioides
Floating-leaved plants	Floating-leaved plants
Broad-leaved pondweed	Potamogeton natans
Fringed waterlily	Nymphaea peltate
Yellow waterlily	Nuphar lutea
Deeper water (submerged and oxygenating plants)	
Common water-crowfoot	Ranunculus aquatilis,
Curled pondweed	Potamogeton crispus
Water-starwort	Callitriche spp.
Water-violet	Hottonia palustris

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

Species (Common)	Species (Botanical)
Willow moss	Fontinalis antipyretica

Source: SLR (2022)

5.1.9 TO AVOID

The following non-native pond plants will be expressly avoided

- Floating pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*
- Parrot's feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum*
- New Zealand pygmyweed or water stonecrop *Crasulla helmsii* (often sold as *Tillaea recurva*)
- Water fern *Azolla filiculoides*
- Nuttall's Canadian pondweed *Elodea* spp
- Curly pondweed *Lagarosiphon major*; and
- Water primrose *Ludwigia grandiflora*.

5.1.10 TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Under the provisions of the Weeds Act 1959, it is the responsibility of all occupiers of land - whether used for agriculture or not, to control injurious weeds, so that they do not spread. Noxious and/or non-native invasive species will be controlled, removed, and disposed of in accordance with best practice and the appropriate guidelines, e.g., for Japanese Knotweed.

- Regular annual monitoring of the pond for presence of invasive non-native aquatic species (as specified in section 5.1.9) by a suitably capable person able to identify all species.
- Small areas of invasive plants, e.g., *Azolla* or *Crassula*, can be controlled by direct removal with a fine meshed net or rake, with the extracted material covered with plastic and allowed to naturally compost on site. Large infestations may be treated by draining down and digging out.
- If necessary, other methods or good practice management will be implemented.

5.1.11 EXISTING TREES AND HEDGEROWS

To accommodate the undergrounding of the overhead lines, CSEC, access roads (permanent and temporary) and drainage outfalls, areas of vegetation will have to be removed or canopies trimmed back.

The full details of the works required related to vegetation, tree protection and an assessment of the vegetation within the area surrounding the scheme are provided in the following Arboricultural reports and drawings.

- Tree Constraints Plan – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10011

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

- Tree Protection Plan – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10090
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment – 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10012

As shown within the Landscape Proposal drawings where feasible the existing trees and hedgerows will be replaced with the species as detailed in the Tables 4.1,4.2 and 4.3.

5.1.12 DEAD HEDGES

The removed hedgerow vegetation will be retained and attached to Heras fence panels (or similar) to create suitable dead hedges. The foliage top of each fence panel will be approximately 1 m (minimum) wide to simulate that of a hedge from above. The panels will also need to be 'filled in' with vegetation (or similar) to continue to act as a partial wind break and catch invertebrate prey for bats.

These fence panels will be fixed in place following post construction planting to keep the hedgerow network functioning for all bat species but especially lesser horseshoe which are associated with the maternity roost 1.7 km west of the project boundary for a minimum of 3 years while the hedgerow establish.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

6 BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT REGIME

Habitat creation and enhancement opportunities have been identified to restore areas impacted by the works and to contribute towards biodiversity net gain at the Site. The management regime detailed below will ensure these opportunities are implemented.

6.1 GENERAL MANAGEMENT NOTES AND GUIDANCE

The following are general management notes and guidance which should be applied to all planting areas where appropriate.

- All plants to be supplied and handled in compliance with BS 3936 and the National Plant Specification (NPS) i.e., healthy, and vigorous, of good shape and without elongated growth.
- Any topsoil shall be General Purpose Grade conforming to BS 3882. Compost shall be peat-free organic composted material graded less than 25 mm particle size and free from any non-biodegradable material, weed material or plant pathogens.
- No planting or preparatory operations shall take place when the ground is frost bound, covered by snow, excessively wet or waterlogged, or in excessively dry or windy conditions. Planting of bare-rooted or root-ball plants shall take place in favourable weather and soil conditions, during the planting season from late October to late March. Container-grown plants may be planted at any time during favourable weather and soil conditions.
- Where pits, beds or trenches are not used, plants shall be notch-planted upright into a T-shaped opening of sufficient size for the bare roots of plants to be fully spread or to accommodate a cell-grown plant without breaking the root-plug. Surrounding soil shall be re-firmed after planting. The planting notch shall be backfilled with a premixed 80% topsoil and 20% compost mixture and the backfill lightly firmed.
- Do not allow strimmer's or other mechanical tools closer than 200 mm of the base of any plant. Operations within this zone should be carried out with hand tools only.
- The Contractor shall water all planting installed, at the frequency necessary to ensure establishment and survival, until all planting works are completed. All arisings from planting operations shall be removed off site by the contractor and disposed of in accordance with the site waste management plan

6.2 PROPOSED STANDARD TREE MANAGEMENT

Standard trees shall be planted into prepared pits 1800x1800x750 mm deep. Break up the bases of all pits to a further depth of 200 mm and ensure that the sides of the pits are not glazed. Line the base of the tree pit with 100 mm aggregate to form a drainage layer. Backfill with 50% volume approved tree planting compost sufficient to allow the top of the pit to run flush with adjacent soil levels after light compaction. Ensure top-soil and sub-soil are separated when excavating tree pits and backfilled appropriately.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

Trees shall be secured by Short Double Staking, with 2 stakes driven vertically at least 300 mm into bottom of pit on either side of tree position before planting. Stakes shall be cut to approximately 600 mm above ground level. The cross bar shall consist of flexible webbing, fixed within 25 mm of top of stake on windward side of tree and as close as possible to stem. The tree shall be secured firmly but not rigidly to cross bar, using cushioned ties.

Each tree shall be watered in on the same day as planting.

For at least the first three years:

- A weed-free area of 0.5 m in diameter around the base of each tree
- The plants will be pruned to remove dead, dying or diseased wood to promote growth using either secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
- If any trees die, any required replacements to be like for like species and sizes during next planting season.

After the first three years:

- Planting will be inspected every five years to determine if formative pruning or replanting is required.
- It is likely the trees will be sufficiently well established that they shade out competitive ground cover species, and therefore, weeding will no-longer be required.
- All stakes and guards will be removed when trees and shrubs are sufficiently established to withstand browsing by herbivores.

6.3 PROPOSED WOODLAND PLANTING MANAGEMENT

The plants will be supported by stakes and guards will be installed; to ensure plants remain vertical and to protect from herbivore predation. It is recommended that plastic free guards are used. The guards will be monitored with any broken or missing items replaced. Tree ties will be inspected and adjusted to prevent chafing of the bark.

For at least the first three years:

- A weed-free area of 0.5 m in diameter around the base of each whip.
- The plants will be pruned to remove dead, dying or diseased wood to promote growth.
- If any plants die during this time, they will be replaced with like for like species.

After the first three years:

- Planting will be inspected every five years to determine if formative pruning or replanting is required.
- It is likely the hedgerows will be sufficiently well established that they shade out competitive ground cover species, and therefore, weeding will no-longer be required.

All stakes and guards will be removed when trees and shrubs are sufficiently established to withstand browsing by herbivores.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

6.4 PROPOSED TREE AND WOODLAND LONG-TERM BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following habitat characteristics need to be met in order to meet the condition of 'Moderate' for the category of 'Other Broadleaved Woodland' as proposed within the Biodiversity Net Gain calculator 3.0. It is likely to take the 30-year management period to achieve 'Moderate', but monitoring will be undertaken to indicate if the development of the habitat is on track.

Specifically, the habitat needs to score 26-32 out of 39 of the following condition assessment criteria (number of points per criteria in brackets):

- One age class present (1)
- No significant browsing damage evident in woodland (3)
- No invasive species present in woodland (3)
- Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel (2)
- 50-80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understory shrubs are native (2)
- 21- 40% of woodland have areas of temporary open space (2)
- One or two classes only present in woodland (2)
- Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or disease and no crown dieback (3)
- Recognisable NVC plant community present (2)
- Two storeys across all survey plots (2)
- No veteran tree per hectare (1)
- Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have standing deadwood, large dead branches/ stems, and stumps (2); and
- No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident (3).

Monitoring of establishing habitats in relation to achieving the biodiversity net gain target condition will be carried out and reported at appropriate periods. Remedial action will be taken if biodiversity audit indicates likely failure to achieve 'Moderate' condition such as (but not limited to); removal of undesirable vegetation, replacement of failed trees etc as appropriate.

6.5 PROPOSED AND REPLACEMENT HEDGEROW MANAGEMENT

The plants will be supported by stakes and guards will be installed; to ensure plants remain vertical and to protect from herbivore predation. It is recommended that plastic free guards are used. The guards will be monitored with any broken or missing items replaced. Tree ties will be inspected and adjusted to prevent chafing of the bark.

For at least the first three years:

- A weed-free area of 0.5 m in diameter around the base of each whip
- The plants will be pruned to remove dead, dying or diseased wood to promote growth and maintain the shape of the hedge.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

- If any plants die during this time, they will be replaced with like for like species.

After the first three years:

- Planting will be inspected every five years to determine if formative pruning or replanting is required.
- It is likely the hedgerows will be sufficiently well established that they shade out competitive ground cover species, and therefore, weeding will no-longer be required.
- All stakes and guards will be removed when trees and shrubs are sufficiently established to withstand browsing by herbivores.

6.6 HEDGEROW BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following habitat characteristics need to be met (by year 20) to meet the condition of 'Good' for the category of 'Hedgerow with Trees' within the Biodiversity Net Gain calculator 3.0. Specifically, the habitat needs to have no more than 4 failures and does not fail more than 1 in each category (A, B, C etc) of the following condition assessment criteria:

- A1 – 3 m average height along length.
- A2 – 3 m average width along length.
- B1 - Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5 m for >90% of length (unless 'line of trees').
- B2 - Gaps make up <10% of total length and no canopy gaps >5 m
- C1 - >1 m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: measured from outer edge of hedgerow and is present on one side of the hedge (at least).
- C2 - Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominates <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.
- D1 - >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native and neophyte species.
- D2 - >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.
- E1 - At least one mature tree per 30m stretch of hedgerow. A mature tree is one that is at least 2/3 expected fully mature height for the species.
- E2 - At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.

Monitoring of establishing habitats in relation to achieving the biodiversity net gain target condition will be carried out and reported at appropriate periods. Remedial action will be taken if biodiversity audit indicates likely failure to achieve 'Good' condition such as (but not limited to); removal of

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

undesirable vegetation, replacement of failed plants, change in management frequency etc. as appropriate.

6.7 PROPOSED SPECIES RICH GRASSLAND SEEDING MANAGEMENT

In the first year after sowing, mow all plant growth (sown grasses and weeds) in early August then mow regularly to 40-60mm until March the following year. Remove all arisings. A small area of arisings can be allocated on the bunds which would be beneficial to small mammals and insects.

Once established, tussocky grassland requires minimal maintenance. Unwanted perennial weeds (nettles, docks, thistles) may need control by occasional spot treatment with an herbicide. To control scrub and bramble development, tussocky areas may need cutting every 2-3 years, between October and February.

For wildlife this cutting is best done on a rotational basis so that no more than half the area is cut in any one year leaving part as an undisturbed refuge.

The area will be weeded to remove any perennial weeds annually, for the first five years and subsequently every five years.

During the growing season an assessment of the extent of bare ground will be undertaken for the first five years, supplementary seeding may be required if significant areas of bare ground are present.

6.8 GRASSLAND BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following habitat characteristics need to be met in order to meet the condition of 'Good' for Other Neutral Grassland. Specifically, the habitat needs to meet five of the following condition assessment criteria:

- Perennial rye-grass is likely to be present at <30%
- Between 9 and 15 further species (m²) present
- 20% of sward height at <7 cm and at least 20% > sward height at >7 cm
- Bare ground between 1-5%
- <20% bracken cover
- <5% scrub (including bramble) cover
- Absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981)
- <5% of undesirable species; and
- Physical damage (poaching, damage from machinery use) <5%.

Monitoring of establishing habitats in relation to achieving the biodiversity net gain target condition will be carried out and reported at appropriate periods. Remedial action will be taken if biodiversity audit indicates likely failure to achieve 'Good' condition such as (but not limited to); removal of undesirable vegetation, re-seeding, change in management frequency etc as appropriate.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

6.9 PROPOSED BUND SEEDING MANAGEMENT

After sowing, the area will be mowed three to four times a year, between March and October to a cutting height of between 25-50 mm, with all arisings removed from the area to prevent smothering and reduce nutrient enrichment.

The area will be weeded to remove any perennial weeds annually, for the first five years and subsequently every five years.

During the growing season an assessment of the extent of bare ground will be undertaken for the first five years, supplementary seeding may be required if significant areas of bare ground are present.

6.10 PROPOSED WETLAND AND POND SEEDING MANAGEMENT

In the first year after sowing, the first cut will take place mid-September to early October. Collect the arisings and remove from site in line with the Site Waste Management Plan to prevent smothering and reduce nutrient enrichment. A cutting height of between 70-100 mm should be achieved.

Subsequent cut once a year from mid-August to early October, ensure to collect all arisings in line with the Site Waste Management Plan. A cutting height of between 70-100 mm should be achieved.

The area will be weeded to remove any perennial weeds annually, for the first five years and subsequently every five years.

During the growing season an assessment of the extent of bare ground will be undertaken for the first five years, supplementary seeding may be required if significant areas of bare ground are present.

6.11 AQUATIC/ MARGINAL PLANTING BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following habitat characteristics need to be met in order that the attenuation pond supports the condition of 'Good'. Specifically, the habitat needs to meet at least six of the following condition assessment criteria:

- The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.
- There is semi-natural habitat (i.e., moderate distinctiveness or above) for at least 10 m from the pond edge.
- Less than 10% of the pond is covered with duckweed or filamentous algae.
- The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, either via streams, ditches, or artificial pipework.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

- Pond water levels should be able to fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious dams, pumps, or pipework.
- There is an absence of non-native plant and animal species.
- The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.
- In non-woodland ponds, plants, be they emergent, submerged, or floating (excluding duckweeds), should cover at least 50% of the pond area that is less than 3 m deep.
- The surface of non-woodland ponds is no more than 50% shaded by woody bankside species.

Monitoring of establishing habitats in relation to achieving the biodiversity net gain target condition will be carried out and reported at appropriate periods. Remedial action will be taken if biodiversity audit indicates likely failure to achieve 'Good' condition such as (but not limited to); removal of undesirable vegetation, replacement of failed plants, change in management frequency etc. as appropriate.

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P03	Status	S4

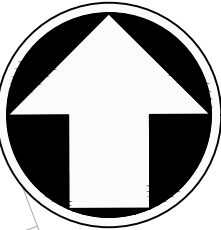
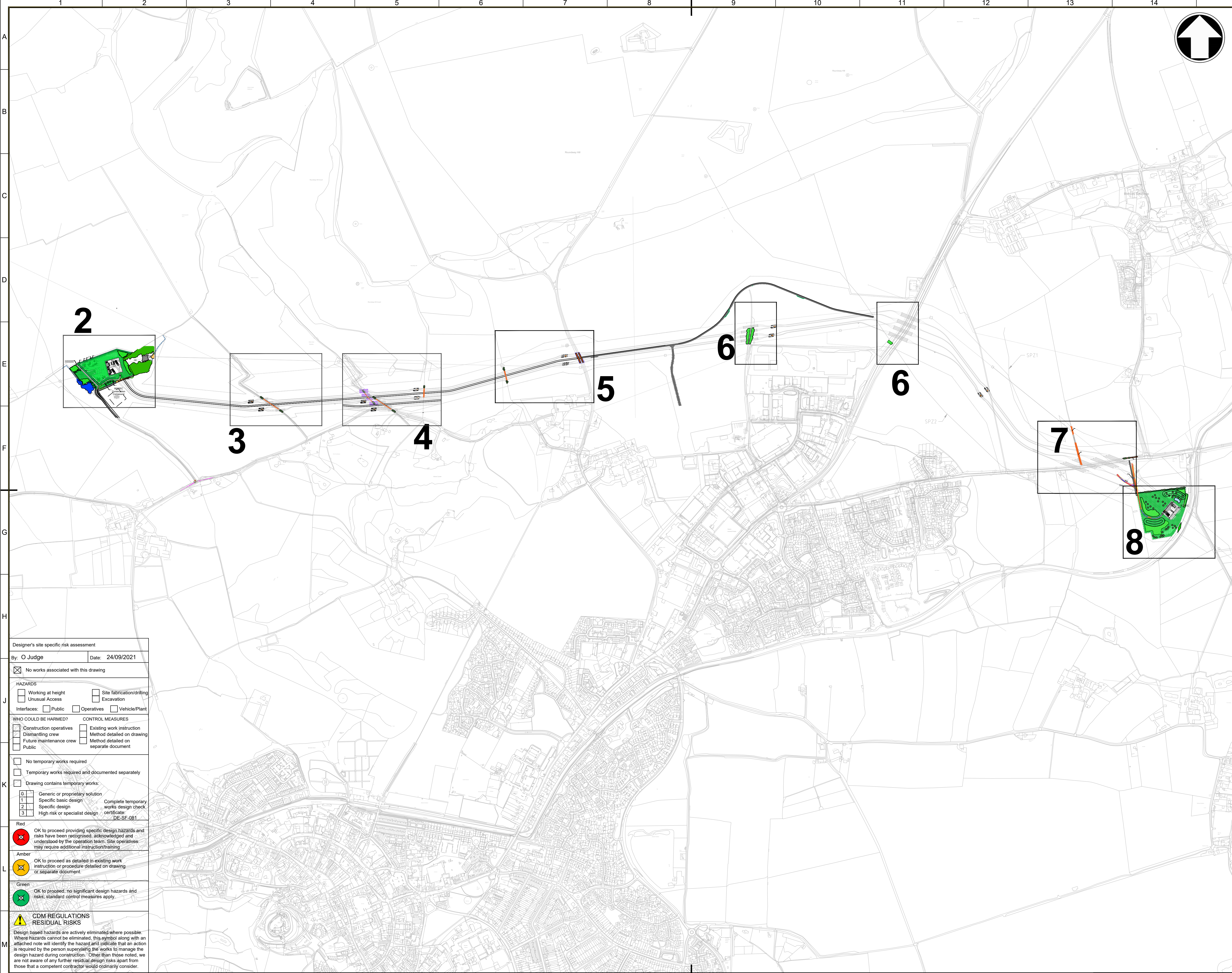
Appendices

A. Landscape Proposals	31
B. General Wildlife Pond Arrangement	32

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P01	Status	S4

A. Landscape Proposals

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P01	Status	S4



- NOTES APPLY TO ALL SHEETS:
1. Do not scale from this drawing.
 2. All dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated.
 3. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant documents and drawings.
 4. No unauthorised disclosure, storage or copying.
 5. All spatial coordinates relate to the Ordnance Survey, British National Grid (OSGB36).
 6. All levels are in meters and relate to AOD (Ordnance Survey, Newlyn).
 7. The design has been provided for indicative purposes only, not for construction. To be further developed in detailed design.
 8. All works to be offset 2m from beetle bank located adjacent to the main construction compound.
 9. Where possible hedgerow removal should be kept to a minimum to allow for construction activities associated with the scheme to be safely carried out. The Landscape Proposals show an approximate amount of vegetation clearance, based on the arboricultural and engineer drawings, surveys, and reports provided. Conditions on site may differ from the Landscape Concept Plans.

- LEGEND
- Red Line Boundary
 - Project Boundary Line

Designer's site specific risk assessment

By: O Judge Date: 24/09/2021

☒ No works associated with this drawing

HAZARDS

☐ Working at height ☐ Site fabrication/drilling
☐ Unusual Access ☐ Excavation

Interfaces: ☐ Public ☐ Operatives ☐ Vehicle/Plant

WHO COULD BE HARMED? CONTROL MEASURES

☒ Construction operatives ☐ Existing work instruction
☒ Dismantling crew ☐ Method detailed on drawing
☐ Future maintenance crew ☐ Method detailed on
separate document
☐ Public

☐ No temporary works required
☐ Temporary works required and documented separately
☐ Drawing contains temporary works:

☐ Generic or proprietary solution
☐ Specific basic design Complete temporary
works design check
certificate: DE-SF-081
☐ Specific design
☐ High risk or specialist design

Red ☒ OK to proceed providing specific design hazards and risks have been recognised, acknowledged and understood by the operation team. Site operatives may require additional instruction/training

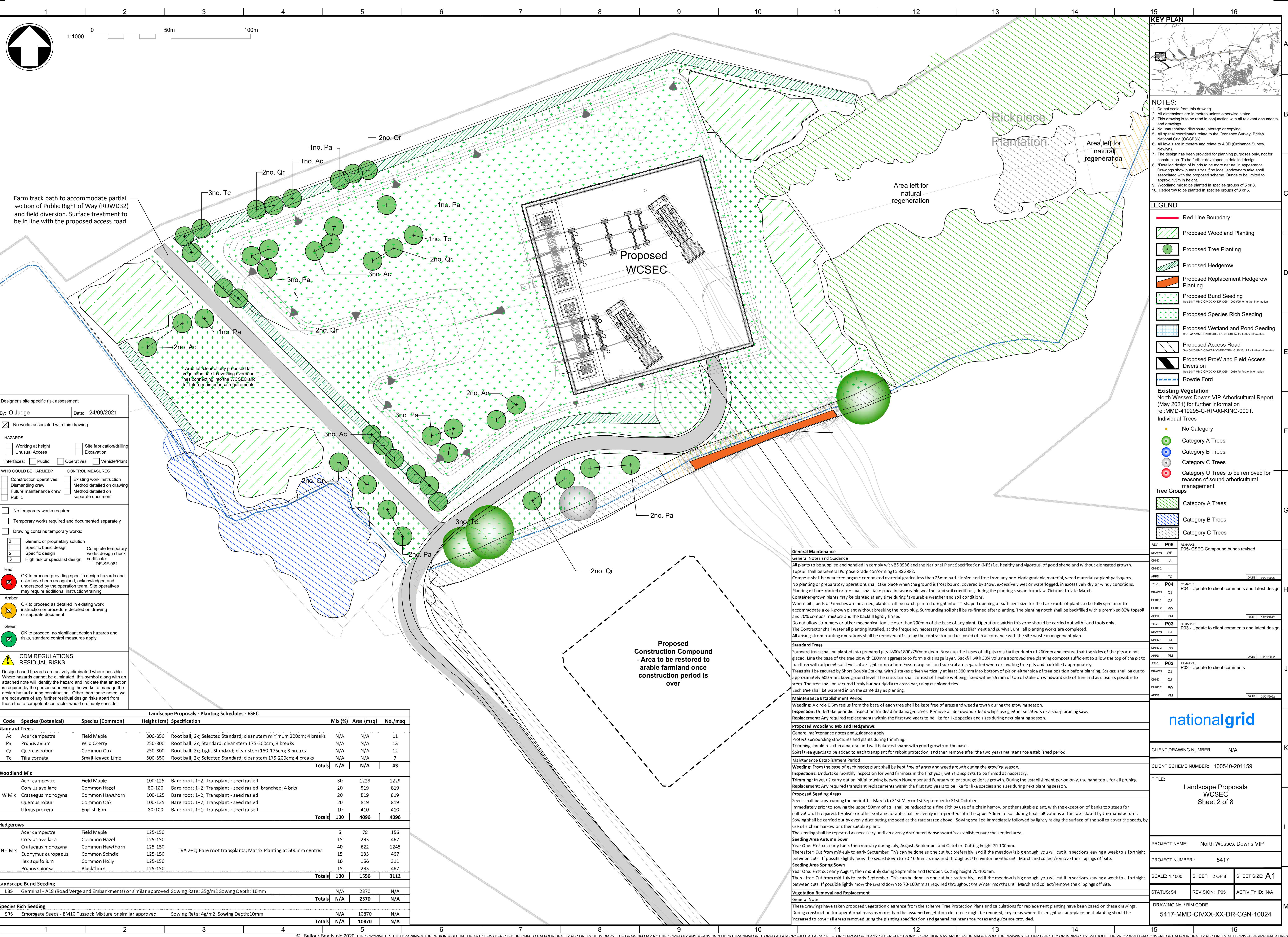
Amber ☒ OK to proceed as detailed in existing work instruction or procedure detailed on drawing or separate document.

Green ☒ OK to proceed, no significant design hazards and risks, standard control measures apply.

CDM REGULATIONS RESIDUAL RISKS

Design based hazards are actively eliminated where possible. Where hazards cannot be eliminated, this symbol along with an attached note will identify the hazard and indicate that an action is required by the person supervising the works to manage the design hazard during construction. Other than those noted, we are not aware of any further residual design risks apart from those that a competent contractor would ordinarily consider.

REV. P05	REMARKS: P05- CSEC Compound bunds revised
DRAWN: WF	
CHD 1: JA	
CHD 2: -	
APPD: TC	DATE: 30/04/2026
REV. P04	REMARKS: P04 - Update to client comments and latest design
DRAWN: OJ	
CHD 1: OJ	
CHD 2: PW	
APPD: PM	DATE: 03/03/2022
REV. P03	REMARKS: P03 - Update to client comments and latest design
DRAWN: OJ	
CHD 1: OJ	
CHD 2: PW	
APPD: PM	DATE: 31/01/2022
REV. P02	REMARKS: P02 - Update to client comments
DRAWN: OJ	
CHD 1: OJ	
CHD 2: PW	
APPD: PM	DATE: 20/01/2022
nationalgrid	
CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER: N/A	
CLIENT SCHEME NUMBER: 100540-201159	
TITLE: Landscape Proposals Sheet Layout Sheet 1 of 8	
PROJECT NAME: North Wessex Downs VIP	
PROJECT NUMBER: 5417	
SCALE: N/A	SHEET: 1 OF 8
STATUS: S4	REVISION: P05
DRAWING No. / BIM CODE	
5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10024	
SHEET SIZE: A1	
ACTIVITY ID: N/A	



General Maintenance
General Notes and Guidance
All plants to be supplied and handled in comply with BS 3936 and the National Plant Specification (NPS) i.e. healthy and vigorous, of good shape and without elongated growth. Topsoil shall be General Purpose Grade conforming to BS 3882.
Compost shall be peat-free organic composted material graded less than 25mm particle size and free from any non-biodegradable material, weed material or plant pathogens. No planting or preparatory operations shall take place when the ground is frost bound, covered by snow, excessively wet or waterlogged, in excessively dry or windy conditions. Planting of bare-rooted or root-ball shall take place in favourable weather and soil conditions, during the planting season from late October to late March.
Container-grown plants may be planted at any time during favourable weather and soil conditions.
Where pits, beds or trenches are not used, plants shall be notch-planted upright into a T-shaped opening of sufficient size for the bare roots of plants to be fully spread or to accommodate a cell-grown plant without breaking the root-plug. Surrounding soil shall be re-firmed after planting. The planting notch shall be backfilled with a premixed 80% topsoil and 20% compost mixture and the backfill lightly firmed.
Do not allow strimmers or other mechanical tools closer than 200mm of the base of any plant. Operations within this zone should be carried out with hand tools only.
The Contractor shall water all planting installed, at the frequency necessary to ensure establishment and survival, until all planting works are completed.
All arisings from planting operations shall be removed off site by the contractor and disposed of in accordance with the site waste management plan

Standard Trees
Standard trees shall be planted into prepared pits 1800x1800x750mm deep. Break up the bases of all pits to a further depth of 200mm and ensure that the sides of the pits are not glazed. Line the base of the tree pit with 100mm aggregate to form a drainage layer. Backfill with 50% volume approved tree planting compost sufficient to allow the top of the pit to run flush with adjacent soil levels after light compaction. Ensure top-soil and sub-soil are separated when excavating tree pits and backfilled appropriately.
Trees shall be secured by Short Double Staking, with 2 stakes driven vertically at least 300 mm into bottom of pit on either side of tree position before planting. Stakes shall be cut to approximately 600 mm above ground level. The cross bar shall consist of flexible webbing, fixed within 25 mm of top of stake on windward side of tree and as close as possible to stem. The tree shall be secured firmly but not rigidly to cross bar, using cushioned ties.
Each tree shall be watered in on the same day as planting.

Maintenance Establishment Period
Weeding: A circle 0.5m radius from the base of each tree shall be kept free of grass and weed growth during the growing season.
Inspection: Undertake periodic inspection for dead or damaged trees. Remove all deadwood /dead whips using either secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
Replacement: Any required replacements within the first two years to be like for like species and sizes during next planting season.

Proposed Woodland Mix and Hedgerows
General maintenance notes and guidance apply
Protect surrounding structures and plants during trimming.
Trimming should result in a natural and well balanced shape with good growth at the base.
Spiral tree guards to be added to each transplant for rabbit protection, and then remove after the two years maintenance established period.

Maintenance Establishment Period
Weeding: From the base of each hedge plant shall be kept free of grass and weed growth during the growing season.
Inspections: Undertake monthly inspection for wind firmness in the first year, with transplants to be firmed as necessary.
Trimming: In year 2 carry out an initial pruning between November and February to encourage dense growth. During the establishment period only, use hand tools for all pruning.
Replacement: Any required transplant replacements within the first two years to be like for like species and sizes during next planting season.

Proposed Seeding Areas
Seeds shall be sown during the period 1st March to 31st May or 1st September to 31st October.
Immediately prior to sowing the upper 50mm of soil shall be reduced to a fine tilth by use of a chain harrow or other suitable plant, with the exception of banks too steep for cultivation. If required, fertiliser or other soil ameliorants shall be evenly incorporated into the upper 50mm of soil during final cultivations at the rate stated by the manufacturer.
Sowing shall be carried out by evenly distributing the seed at the rate stated above. Sowing shall be immediately followed by lightly raking the surface of the soil to cover the seeds, by use of a chain harrow or other suitable plant.
The seeding shall be repeated as necessary until an evenly distributed dense sward is established over the seeded area.

Seeding Area Autumn Sown
Year One: First cut early June, then monthly during July, August, September and October. Cutting height 70-100mm.
Thereafter: Cut from mid-July to early September. This can be done as one cut but preferably, and if the meadow is big enough, you will cut it in sections leaving a week to a fortnight between cuts. If possible lightly mow the sward down to 70-100mm as required throughout the winter months until March and collect/remove the clippings off site.

Seeding Area Spring Sown
Year One: First cut early August, then monthly during September and October. Cutting height 70-100mm.
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Vegetation Removal and Replacement
General Note
These drawings have taken proposed vegetation clearance from the scheme Tree Protection Plans and calculations for replacement planting have been based on these drawings.
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Designer's site specific risk assessment
By: O. Judge Date: 24/09/2021

☒ No works associated with this drawing

HAZARDS
☐ Working at height ☐ Site fabrication/drilling
☐ Unusual Access ☐ Excavation
Interfaces: ☐ Public ☐ Operatives ☐ Vehicle/Plant

WHO COULD BE HARMED? **CONTROL MEASURES**
☐ Construction operatives ☐ Existing work instruction
☐ Dismantling crew ☐ Method detailed on drawing
☐ Future maintenance crew ☐ Method detailed on separate document
☐ Public

☐ No temporary works required
☐ Temporary works required and documented separately
☐ Drawing contains temporary works:

☐ 0 Generic or proprietary solution
☐ 1 Specific basic design Complete temporary works design check certificate: DE-SF-081
☐ 2 Specific design
☐ 3 High risk or specialist design

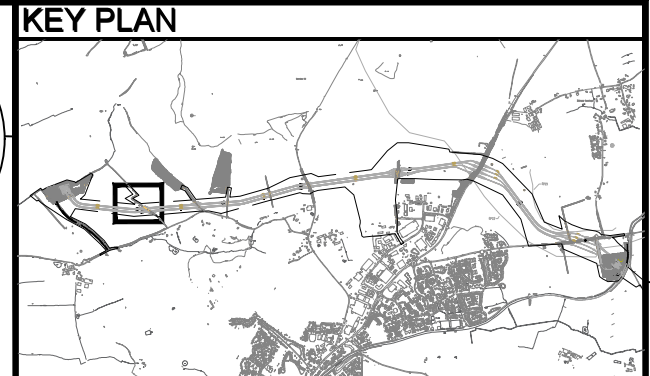
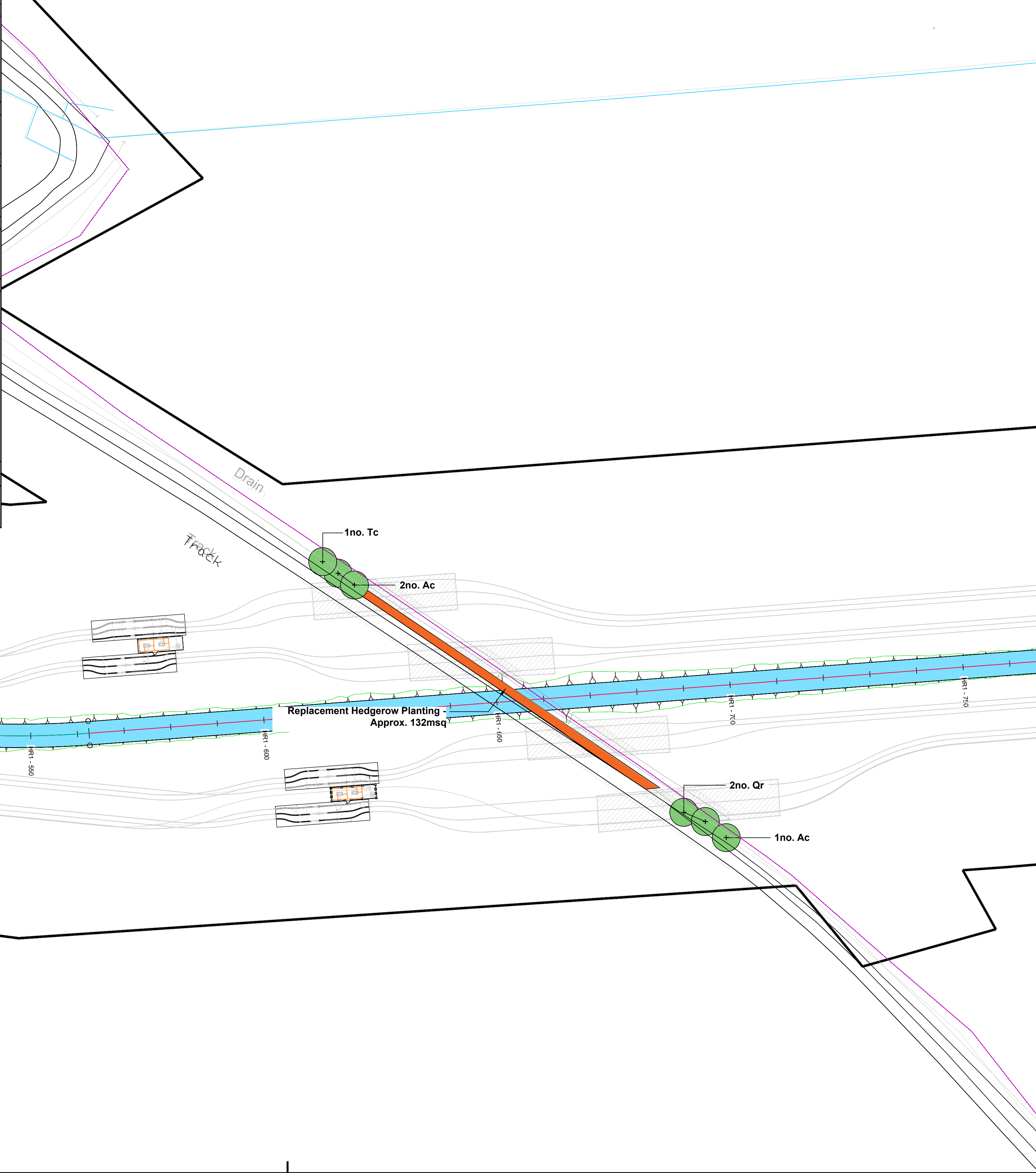
Red
☒ OK to proceed providing specific design hazards and risks have been recognised, acknowledged and understood by the operation team. Site operatives may require additional instruction/training

Amber
☒ OK to proceed as detailed in existing work instruction or procedure detailed on drawing or separate document.

Green
☒ OK to proceed, no significant design hazards and risks, standard control measures apply.

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Landscape Proposals - Planting Schedules - Sheet 3						
Code	Species (Botanical)	Species (Common)	Height (cm)	Specification	Mix (%)	Area (msq)
Standard Trees						
Ac	Acer campestre	Field Maple	300-350	Root ball; 2x; Selected Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 4 breaks	N/A	N/A
Qr	Quercus robur	Common Oak	250-300	Root ball; 2x; Light Standard; clear stem 150-175cm; 3 breaks	N/A	N/A
Tc	Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	300-350	Root ball; 2x; Selected Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 4 breaks	N/A	N/A
Totals					N/A	N/A
Hedgerows					5	7
					15	20
					40	52
					15	20
					10	13
					15	20
Totals					100	132



- NOTES:**
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 2. All dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated.
 3. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant documents and drawings.
 4. No unauthorised disclosure, storage or copying.
 5. All spatial coordinates relate to the Ordnance Survey, British National Grid (OSGB86).
 6. All levels are in meters and relate to AOD (Ordnance Survey, Newlyn).
 7. The design has been provided for planning purposes only, not for construction. To be further developed in detailed design.
 8. Woodland mix to be planted in species groups of 5 or 8.
 9. Hedgerow to be planted in species groups of 3 or 5.

- LEGEND**
- Red Line Boundary
 - Proposed Woodland Planting
 - Proposed Tree Planting
 - Proposed Hedgerow
 - Proposed Replacement Hedgerow Planting
 - Proposed Bund Seeding
See 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-1000395 for further information
 - Proposed Species Rich Seeding
 - Proposed Wetland and Pond Seeding
See 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-1000395 for further information

- Existing Vegetation**
North Wessex Downs VIP Arboricultural Report (May 2021) for further information
ref:MMD-419295-C-RP-00-KING-0001.
Individual Trees
- No Category
 - Category A Trees
 - Category B Trees
 - Category C Trees
 - Category U Trees to be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

- Tree Groups**
- Category A Trees
 - Category B Trees
 - Category C Trees

REV.	P05	REMARKS:	P05 - CSEC Compound bunds revised
DRAWN	WF		
CHWD 1	JA		
CHWD 2	-		
APPD	TC	DATE	30/04/2026
REV.	P04	REMARKS:	P04 - Update to client comments and latest design
DRAWN	OJ		
CHWD 1	OJ		
CHWD 2	PW		
APPD	PM	DATE	03/03/2022
REV.	P03	REMARKS:	P03 - Update to client comments and latest design
DRAWN	OJ		
CHWD 1	OJ		
CHWD 2	PW		
APPD	PM	DATE	31/01/2022
REV.	P02	REMARKS:	P02 - Update to client comments
DRAWN	OJ		
CHWD 1	OJ		
CHWD 2	PW		
APPD	PM	DATE	20/01/2022

nationalgrid

CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER: N/A

CLIENT SCHEME NUMBER: 100540-201159

TITLE:
Landscape Proposals
Sheet 3 of 8

PROJECT NAME: North Wessex Downs VIP

PROJECT NUMBER : 5417

SCALE: 1:1000 SHEET: 3 OF 8 SHEET SIZE: A1

STATUS: S4 REVISION: P05 ACTIVITY ID: N/A

DRAWING No. / BIM CODE
5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10024

General Maintenance
General Notes and Guidance
All plants to be supplied and handled in comply with BS 3936 and the National Plant Specification (NPS) i.e. healthy and vigorous, of good shape and without elongated growth. Topsoil shall be General Purpose Grade conforming to BS 3882.
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Each tree shall be watered in on the same day as planting.

Maintenance Establishment Period
Weeding: A circle 0.5m radius from the base of each tree shall be kept free of grass and weed growth during the growing season.
Inspection: Undertake periodic inspection for dead or damaged trees. Remove all deadwood /dead whips using either secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
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Proposed Woodland Mix and Hedgerows
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Trimming should result: in a natural and well balanced shape with good growth at the base.
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Maintenance Establishment Period
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Replacement: Any required transplant replacements within the first two years to be like for like species and sizes during next planting season.

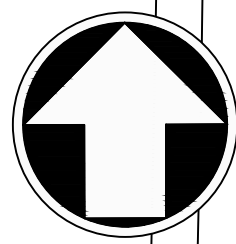
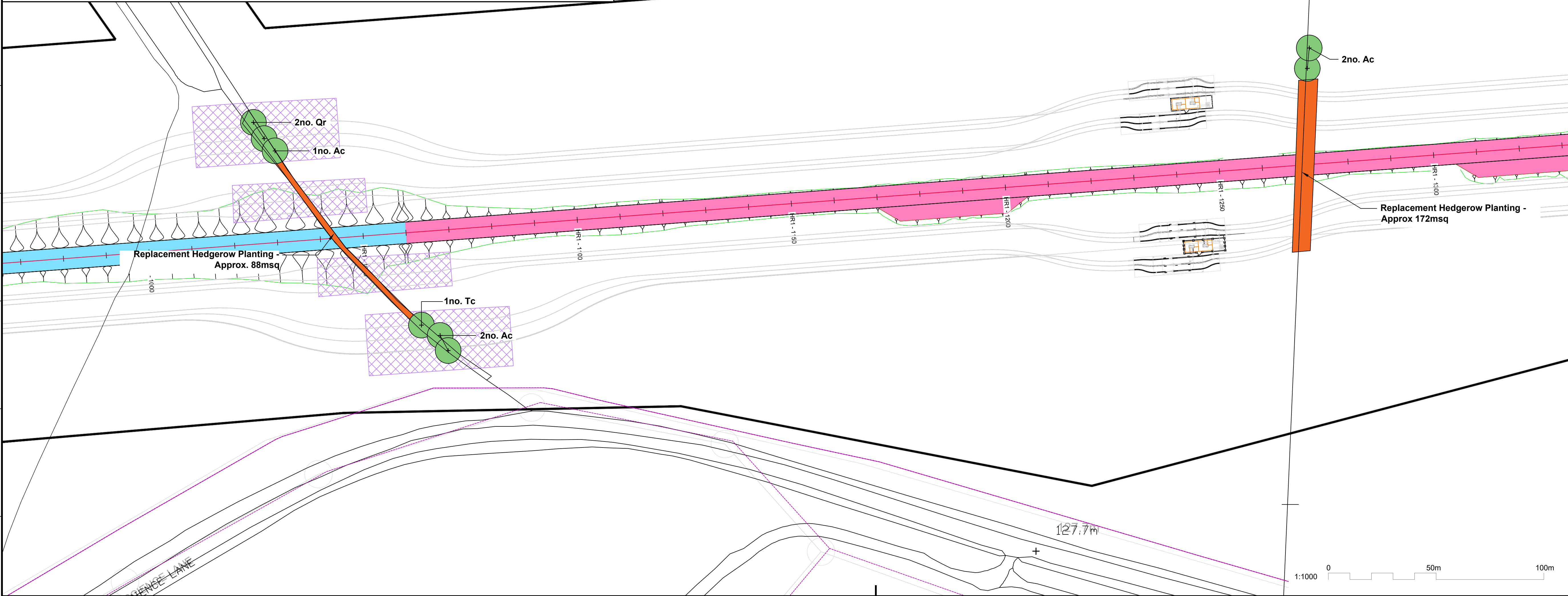
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Vegetation Removal and Replacement
General Note
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Landscape Proposals - Planting Schedules - Sheet 4							
Code	Species (Botanical)	Species (Common)	Height (cm)	Specification	Mix (%)	Area (msq)	No./msq
Standard Trees							
Ac	Acer campestre	Field Maple	300-350	Root ball; 2x; Selected Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 4 breaks	N/A	N/A	5
Qr	Quercus robur	Common Oak	250-300	Root ball; 2x; Light Standard; clear stem 150-175cm; 3 breaks	N/A	N/A	2
Tc	Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	300-350	Root ball; 2x; Selected Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 4 breaks	N/A	N/A	1
Totals					N/A	N/A	8
Hedgerows							
NH Mix	Acer campestre	Field Maple	125-150	TRA 2+2; Bare root transplants; Matrix Planting at 500mm centres	5	13	26
	Corylus avellana	Common Hazel	125-150		15	39	78
	Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	125-150		40	104	208
	Euonymus europaeus	Common Spindle	125-150		15	39	78
	Ilex aquifolium	Common Holly	125-150		10	26	52
	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	125-150		15	39	78
Totals					100	260	520



Designer's site specific risk assessment

By: O. Judge Date: 24/09/2021

☒ No works associated with this drawing

HAZARDS

☐ Working at height
☐ Unusual Access

☐ Site fabrication/drilling
☐ Excavation

Interfaces: ☐ Public ☐ Operatives ☐ Vehicle/Plant

WHO COULD BE HARMED?

☐ Construction operatives
☐ Dismantling crew
☐ Future maintenance crew
☐ Public

CONTROL MEASURES

☐ Existing work instruction
☐ Method detailed on drawing
☐ Method detailed on separate document

☐ No temporary works required

☐ Temporary works required and documented separately

☐ Drawing contains temporary works:

0	Generic or proprietary solution	Complete temporary works design check certificate: DE-SF-081
1	Specific basic design	
2	Specific design	
3	High risk or specialist design	

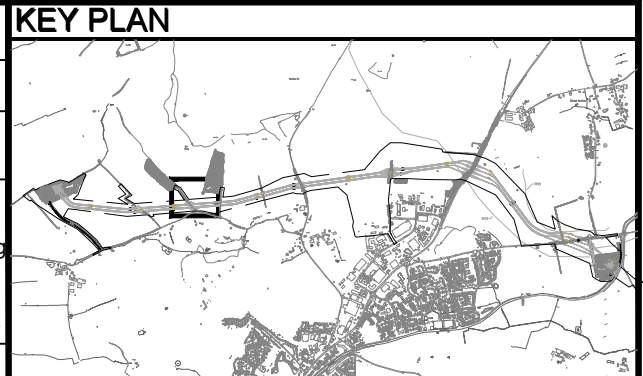
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- Woodland mix to be planted in species groups of 5 or 8.
- Hedgerow to be planted in species groups of 3 or 5.

LEGEND

- Red Line Boundary
- Proposed Woodland Planting
- Proposed Tree Planting
- Proposed Hedgerow
- Proposed Replacement Hedgerow Planting
- Proposed Bund Seeding
See S417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-1000395 for further information
- Proposed Species Rich Seeding
- Proposed Wetland and Pond Seeding
See S417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-1000395 for further information

Existing Vegetation
North Wessex Downs VIP Arboricultural Report (May 2021) for further information
ref:MMD-419295-C-RP-00-KING-0001.

Individual Trees

- No Category
- Category A Trees
- Category B Trees
- Category C Trees
- Category U Trees to be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

Tree Groups

- Category A Trees
- Category B Trees
- Category C Trees

REV.	P05	REMARKS:
DRAWN	WF	P05- CSECC Compound bounds revised
CHD 1	JA	
CHD 2	-	
APPD	TC	DATE: 30/04/2026
REV.	P04	REMARKS:
DRAWN	OJ	P04 - Update to client comments and latest design
CHD 1	OJ	
CHD 2	PW	
APPD	PM	DATE: 03/03/2022
REV.	P03	REMARKS:
DRAWN	OJ	P03 - Update to client comments and latest design
CHD 1	OJ	
CHD 2	PW	
APPD	PM	DATE: 31/01/2022
REV.	P02	REMARKS:
DRAWN	OJ	P02 - Update to client comments
CHD 1	OJ	
CHD 2	PW	
APPD	PM	DATE: 26/01/2022

nationalgrid

CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER: N/A

CLIENT SCHEME NUMBER: 100540-201159

TITLE: Landscape Proposals
Sheet 4 of 8

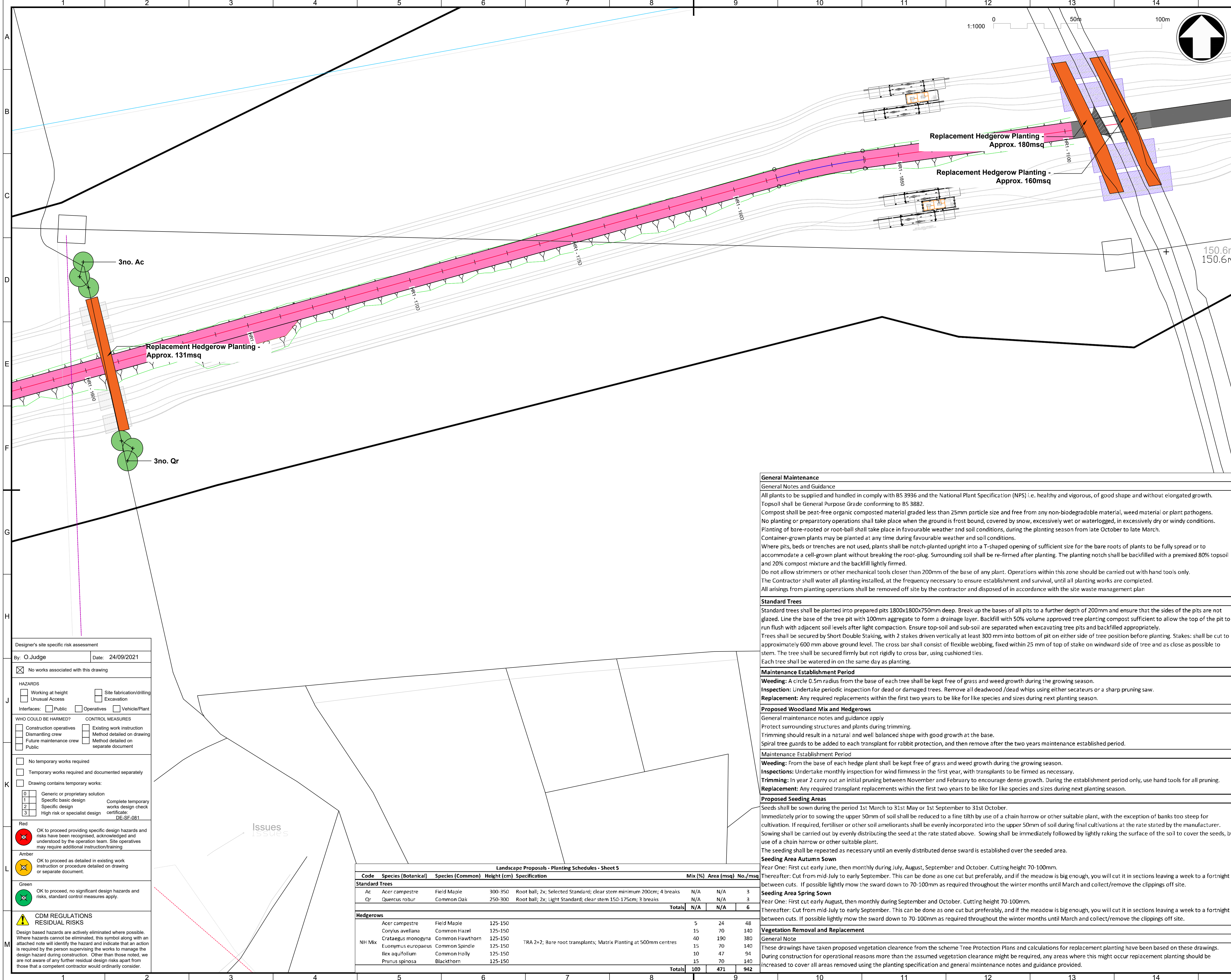
PROJECT NAME: North Wessex Downs VIP

PROJECT NUMBER: 5417

SCALE: 1:1000 SHEET: 4 OF 8 SHEET SIZE: A1

STATUS: S4 REVISION: P05 ACTIVITY ID: N/A

DRAWING No. / BIM CODE
5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10024



KEY PLAN

NOTES:

LEGEND

Existing Vegetation

Tree Groups

REV. P05

REV. P04

REV. P03

REV. P02

nationalgrid

CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER: N/A

CLIENT SCHEME NUMBER: 100540-201159

TITLE: Landscape Proposals Sheet 5 of 8

PROJECT NAME: North Wessex Downs VIP

PROJECT NUMBER: 5417

SCALE: 1:1000 SHEET: 5 OF 8 SHEET SIZE: A1

STATUS: S4 REVISION: P05 ACTIVITY ID: N/A

DRAWING No. / BIM CODE 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10024

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Red Line Boundary

Proposed Woodland Planting

Proposed Tree Planting

Proposed Hedgerow

Proposed Replacement Hedgerow Planting

Proposed Bund Seeding

Proposed Species Rich Seeding

Proposed Wetland and Pond Seeding

Existing Vegetation

North Wessex Downs VIP Arboricultural Report (May 2021) for further information ref.MMD-419295-C-RP-00-KING-0001.

Individual Trees

No Category

Category A Trees

Category B Trees

Category C Trees

Category U Trees to be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

Tree Groups

Category A Trees

Category B Trees

Category C Trees

REV. P05

WF

JA

CHD 1

CHD 2

DATE: 30/04/2026

REV. P04

WF

JA

CHD 1

CHD 2

DATE: 03/03/2022

REV. P03

WF

JA

CHD 1

CHD 2

DATE: 31/01/2022

REV. P02

WF

JA

CHD 1

CHD 2

DATE: 20/01/2022

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No planting or preparatory operations shall take place when the ground is frost bound, covered by snow, excessively wet or waterlogged, in excessively dry or windy conditions.
Planting of bare-rooted or root-ball shall take place in favourable weather and soil conditions, during the planting season from late October to late March.
Container-grown plants may be planted at any time during favourable weather and soil conditions.
Where pits, beds or trenches are not used, plants shall be notch-planted upright into a T-shaped opening of sufficient size for the bare roots of plants to be fully spread or to accommodate a cell-grown plant without breaking the root-plug. Surrounding soil shall be re-firmed after planting. The planting notch shall be backfilled with a premixed 80% topsoil and 20% compost mixture and the backfill lightly firmed.
Do not allow strimmers or other mechanical tools closer than 200mm of the base of any plant. Operations within this zone should be carried out with hand tools only.
The Contractor shall water all planting installed, at the frequency necessary to ensure establishment and survival, until all planting works are completed.
All arisings from planting operations shall be removed off site by the contractor and disposed of in accordance with the site waste management plan

Standard Trees
Standard trees shall be planted into prepared pits 1800x1800x750mm deep. Break up the bases of all pits to a further depth of 200mm and ensure that the sides of the pits are not glazed. Line the base of the tree pit with 100mm aggregate to form a drainage layer. Backfill with 50% volume approved tree planting compost sufficient to allow the top of the pit to run flush with adjacent soil levels after light compaction. Ensure top-soil and sub-soil are separated when excavating tree pits and backfilled appropriately.
Trees shall be secured by Short Double Staking, with 2 stakes driven vertically at least 300 mm into bottom of pit on either side of tree position before planting. Stakes: shall be cut to approximately 600 mm above ground level. The cross bar shall consist of flexible webbing, fixed within 25 mm of top of stake on windward side of tree and as close as possible to stem. The tree shall be secured firmly but not rigidly to cross bar, using cushioned ties.
Each tree shall be watered in on the same day as planting.

Maintenance Establishment Period
Weeding: A circle 0.5m radius from the base of each tree shall be kept free of grass and weed growth during the growing season.
Inspection: Undertake periodic inspection for dead or damaged trees. Remove all deadwood /dead whips using either secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
Replacement: Any required replacements within the first two years to be like for like species and sizes during next planting season.

Proposed Woodland Mix and Hedgerows
General maintenance notes and guidance apply
Protect surrounding structures and plants during trimming.
Trimming should result in a natural and well balanced shape with good growth at the base.
Spiral tree guards to be added to each transplant for rabbit protection, and then remove after the two years maintenance established period.

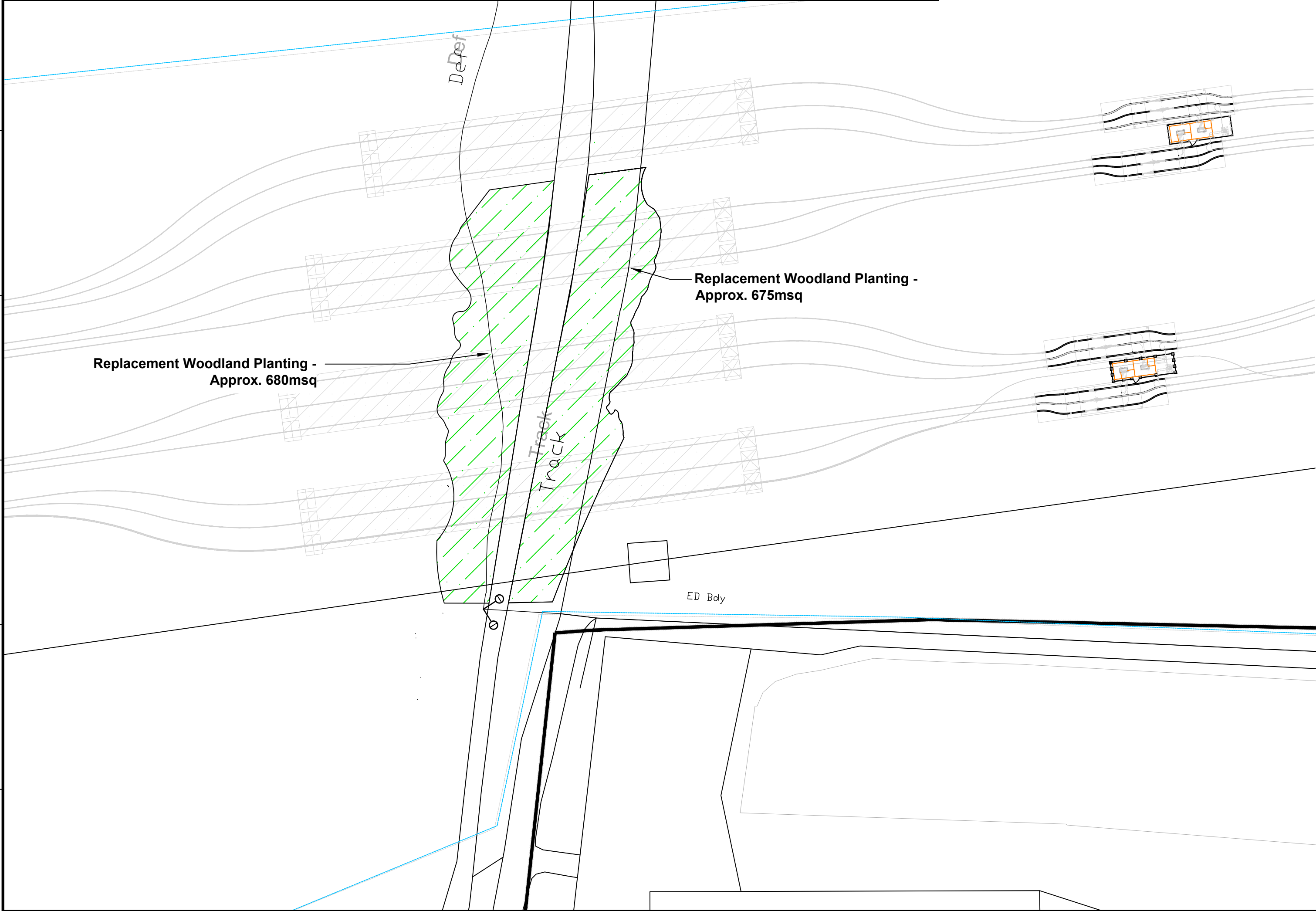
Maintenance Establishment Period
Weeding: From the base of each hedge plant shall be kept free of grass and weed growth during the growing season.
Inspections: Undertake monthly inspection for wind firmness in the first year, with transplants to be firmed as necessary.
Trimming: In year 2 carry out an initial pruning between November and February to encourage dense growth. During the establishment period only, use hand tools for all pruning.
Replacement: Any required transplant replacements within the first two years to be like for like species and sizes during next planting season.

Proposed Seeding Areas
Seeds shall be sown during the period 1st March to 31st May or 1st September to 31st October.
Immediately prior to sowing the upper 50mm of soil shall be reduced to a fine tilth by use of a chain harrow or other suitable plant, with the exception of banks too steep for cultivation. If required, fertiliser or other soil ameliorants shall be evenly incorporated into the upper 50mm of soil during final cultivations at the rate stated by the manufacturer.
Sowing shall be carried out by evenly distributing the seed at the rate stated above. Sowing shall be immediately followed by lightly raking the surface of the soil to cover the seeds, by use of a chain harrow or other suitable plant.
The seeding shall be repeated as necessary until an evenly distributed dense sward is established over the seeded area.

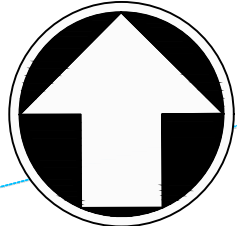
Seeding Area Autumn Sown
Year One: First cut early June, then monthly during July, August, September and October. Cutting height 70-100mm.
Thereafter: Cut from mid-July to early September. This can be done as one cut but preferably, and if the meadow is big enough, you will cut it in sections leaving a week to a fortnight between cuts. If possible lightly mow the sward down to 70-100mm as required throughout the winter months until March and collect/remove the clippings off site.

Seeding Area Spring Sown
Year One: First cut early August, then monthly during September and October. Cutting height 70-100mm.
Thereafter: Cut from mid-July to early September. This can be done as one cut but preferably, and if the meadow is big enough, you will cut it in sections leaving a week to a fortnight between cuts. If possible lightly mow the sward down to 70-100mm as required throughout the winter months until March and collect/remove the clippings off site.

Vegetation Removal and Replacement
General Note
These drawings have taken proposed vegetation clearance from the scheme Tree Protection Plans and calculations for replacement planting have been based on these drawings.
During construction for operational reasons more than the assumed vegetation clearance might be required, any areas where this might occur replacement planting should be increased to cover all areas removed using the planting specification and general maintenance notes and guidance provided.



Landscape Proposals - Planting Schedules - Sheet 6					
Code	Species (Botanical)	Species (Common)	Height (cm)	Specification	Mix (%) Area (msq) No./msq
Woodland Mix	Acer campestre	Field Maple	100-125	Bare root; 1+2; Transplant - seed raised	30 464 464
	Corylus avellana	Common Hazel	80-100	Bare root; 1+2; Transplant - seed raised; branched; 4 brks	20 310 310
	W Mix	Crataegus monogyna	100-125	Bare root; 1+2; Transplant - seed raised	20 310 310
		Quercus robur	100-125	Bare root; 1+2; Transplant - seed raised	20 310 310
		Ulmus procera	80-100	Bare root; 1+1; Transplant - seed raised	10 155 155
	Totals		100	1548	1548



Designer's site specific risk assessment

By: O. Judge Date: 24/09/2021

☒ No works associated with this drawing

HAZARDS

☐ Working at height
☐ Unusual Access

☐ Site fabrication/drilling
☐ Excavation

Interfaces: ☐ Public ☐ Operatives ☐ Vehicle/Plant

WHO COULD BE HARMED?

☐ Construction operatives
☐ Dismantling crew
☐ Future maintenance crew
☐ Public

CONTROL MEASURES

☐ Existing work instruction
☐ Method detailed on drawing
☐ Method detailed on separate document

☐ No temporary works required

☐ Temporary works required and documented separately

☐ Drawing contains temporary works:

0	Generic or proprietary solution	Complete temporary works design check certificate: DE-SF-081
1	Specific basic design	
2	Specific design	
3	High risk or specialist design	

Red ☒ OK to proceed providing specific design hazards and risks have been recognised, acknowledged and understood by the operation team. Site operatives may require additional instruction/training.

Amber ☒ OK to proceed as detailed in existing work instruction or procedure detailed on drawing or separate document.

Green ☒ OK to proceed, no significant design hazards and risks, standard control measures apply.

CDM REGULATIONS RESIDUAL RISKS

Design based hazards are actively eliminated where possible. Where hazards cannot be eliminated, this symbol along with an attached note will identify the hazard and indicate that an action is required by the person supervising the works to manage the design hazard during construction. Other than those noted, we are not aware of any further residual design risks apart from those that a competent contractor would ordinarily consider.

KEY PLAN

NOTES:

- Do not scale from this drawing.
- All dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated.
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant documents and drawings.
- No unauthorised disclosure, storage or copying.
- All spatial coordinates relate to the Ordnance Survey, British National Grid (OSGB36).
- All levels are in meters and relate to AOD (Ordnance Survey, Newlyn).
- The design has been provided for planning purposes only, not for construction. To be further developed in detailed design.
- Woodland mix to be planted in species groups of 5 or 8.
- Hedgerow to be planted in species groups of 3 or 5.

LEGEND

- Red Line Boundary
- Proposed Woodland Planting
- Proposed Tree Planting
- Proposed Hedgerow
- Proposed Replacement Hedgerow Planting
- Proposed Bund Seeding
See S417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-100295 for further information
- Proposed Species Rich Seeding
- Proposed Wetland and Pond Seeding
See S417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-100295 for further information

Existing Vegetation
North Wessex Downs VIP Arboricultural Report (May 2021) for further information
ref:MMD-419295-C-RP-00-KING-0001.
Individual Trees

- No Category
- Category A Trees
- Category B Trees
- Category C Trees
- Category U Trees to be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

Tree Groups

- Category A Trees
- Category B Trees
- Category C Trees

REV.	P05	REMARKS:
DRAWN	WF	P05- CSEC Compound bounds revised
CHKD 1	JA	
CHKD 2	-	
APPD	TC	DATE: 30/04/2026
REV.	P04	REMARKS:
DRAWN	OJ	P04 - Update to client comments and latest design
CHKD 1	OJ	
CHKD 2	PW	
APPD	PM	DATE: 03/03/2022
REV.	P03	REMARKS:
DRAWN	OJ	P03 - Update to client comments and latest design
CHKD 1	OJ	
CHKD 2	PW	
APPD	PM	DATE: 31/01/2022
REV.	P02	REMARKS:
DRAWN	OJ	P02 - Update to client comments
CHKD 1	OJ	
CHKD 2	PW	
APPD	PM	DATE: 26/01/2022

nationalgrid

CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER: N/A

CLIENT SCHEME NUMBER: 100540-201159

TITLE: Landscape Proposals Sheet 6 of 8

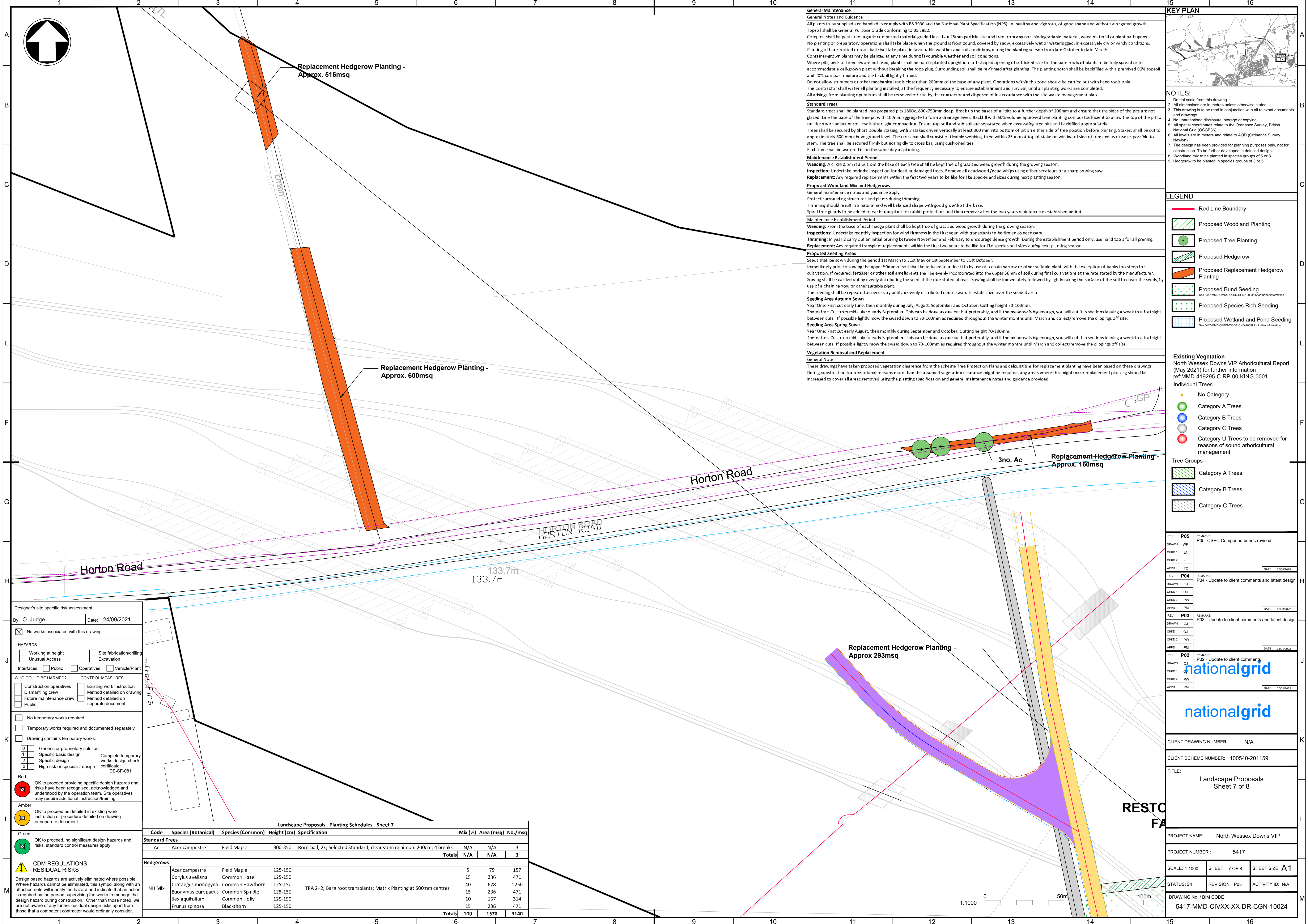
PROJECT NAME: North Wessex Downs VIP

PROJECT NUMBER: 5417

SCALE: 1:1000 SHEET: 6 OF 8 SHEET SIZE: A1

STATUS: S4 REVISION: P05 ACTIVITY ID: N/A

DRAWING No. / BIM CODE: 5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10024



Designer's site specific risk assessment

By: O. Judge Date: 24/09/2021

☒ No works associated with this drawing

HAZARDS

☐ Working at height
☐ Unusual Access

☐ Site fabrication/drilling
☐ Excavation

Interfaces: ☐ Public ☐ Operatives ☐ Vehicle/Plant

WHO COULD BE HARMED?

☐ Construction operatives
☐ Dismantling crew
☐ Future maintenance crew
☐ Public

☐ Existing work instruction
☐ Method detailed on drawing
☐ Method detailed on separate document

☐ No temporary works required

☐ Temporary works required and documented separately

☐ Drawing contains temporary works:

☐ Generic or proprietary solution
☐ Specific basic design
☐ Specific design
☐ High risk or specialist design

☐ Complete temporary works design check certificate: DE-SF-081

Red

☒

OK to proceed providing specific design hazards and risks have been recognised, acknowledged and understood by the operation team. Site operatives may require additional instruction/training

Amber

☒

OK to proceed as detailed in existing work instruction or procedure detailed on drawing or separate document.

Green

☒

OK to proceed, no significant design hazards and risks, standard control measures apply.

CDM REGULATIONS
RESIDUAL RISKS

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Landscape Proposals - Planting Schedules - Sheet 7								
Code	Species (Botanical)	Species (Common)	Height (cm)	Specification	Mix (%)	Area (msq)	No./msq	
Standard Trees								
Ac	Acer campestre	Field Maple	300-350	Root ball; 2x; Selected Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 4 breaks	N/A	N/A	3	
					Totals	N/A	3	
Hedgerows								
NH Mix	Acer campestre	Field Maple	125-150	TRA 2+2; Bare root transplants; Matrix Planting at 500mm centres	5	79	157	
	Corylus avellana	Common Hazel	125-150		15	236	471	
	Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	125-150		40	628	1256	
	Euonymus europaeus	Common Spindle	125-150		15	236	471	
	Ilex aquifolium	Common Holly	125-150		10	157	314	
	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	125-150		15	236	471	
					Totals	100	1570	3140

General Maintenance
General Notes and Guidance
All plants to be supplied and handled in comply with BS 3936 and the National Plant Specification (NPS) i.e. healthy and vigorous, of good shape and without elongated growth. Topsoil shall be General Purpose Grade conforming to BS 3882.
Compost shall be peat-free organic composted material graded less than 25mm particle size and free from any non-biodegradable material, weed material or plant pathogens. No planting or preparatory operations shall take place when the ground is frost bound, covered by snow, excessively wet or waterlogged, in excessively dry or windy conditions. Planting of bare-rooted or root-ball shall take place in favourable weather and soil conditions, during the planting season from late October to late March.
Container-grown plants may be planted at any time during favourable weather and soil conditions.
Where pits, beds or trenches are not used, plants shall be notch-planted upright into a T-shaped opening of sufficient size for the bare roots of plants to be fully spread or to accommodate a call-grown plant without breaking the root-plug. Surrounding soil shall be re-firmed after planting. The planting notch shall be backfilled with a premixed 80% topsoil and 20% compost mixture and the backfill lightly firmed.
Do not allow trimmers or other mechanical tools closer than 200mm of the base of any plant. Operations within this zone should be carried out with hand tools only.
The Contractor shall water all planting installed, at the frequency necessary to ensure establishment and survival, until all planting works are completed.
All arisings from planting operations shall be removed off site by the contractor and disposed of in accordance with the site waste management plan

Standard Trees
Standard trees shall be planted into prepared pits 1800x1800x750mm deep. Break up the bases of all pits to a further depth of 200mm and ensure that the sides of the pits are not glazed. Line the base of the tree pit with 100mm aggregate to form a drainage layer. Backfill with 50% volume approved tree planting compost sufficient to allow the top of the pit to run flush with adjacent soil levels after light compaction. Ensure top soil and sub-soil are separated when excavating tree pits and backfilled appropriately.
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Each tree shall be watered in on the same day as planting.

Maintenance Establishment Period
Weeding: A circle 0.5m radius from the base of each tree shall be kept free of grass and weed growth during the growing season.
Inspection: Undertake periodic inspection for dead or damaged trees. Remove all deadwood /dead whips using either secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
Replacement: Any required replacements within the first two years to be like for like species and sizes during next planting season.

Proposed Woodland Mix and Hedgerows
General maintenance notes and guidance apply
Protect surrounding structures and plants during trimming.
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The seeding shall be repeated as necessary until an evenly distributed dense sward is established over the seeded area.

Seeding Area Autumn Sown
Year One: First cut early June, then monthly during July, August, September and October. Cutting height 70-100mm.
Thereafter: Cut from mid-July to early September. This can be done as one cut but preferably, and if the meadow is big enough, you will cut it in sections leaving a week to a fortnight between cuts. If possible lightly mow the sward down to 70-100mm as required throughout the winter months until March and collect/remove the clippings off site

Seeding Area Spring Sown
Year One: First cut early August, then monthly during September and October. Cutting height 70-100mm.
Thereafter: Cut from mid-July to early September. This can be done as one cut but preferably, and if the meadow is big enough, you will cut it in sections leaving a week to a fortnight between cuts. If possible lightly mow the sward down to 70-100mm as required throughout the winter months until March and collect/remove the clippings off site.

Vegetation Removal and Replacement
General Note
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KEY PLAN

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- All levels are in metres and relate to AOD (Ordnance Survey, Newlyn).
- The design has been provided for planning purposes only, not for construction. To be further developed in detailed design.
- Woodland mix to be planted in species groups of 5 or 6.
- Hedgerow to be planted in species groups of 3 or 5.

LEGEND

Red Line Boundary

Proposed Woodland Planting

Proposed Tree Planting

Proposed Hedgerow

Proposed Replacement Hedgerow Planting

Proposed Bund Seeding
See S417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-100395 for further information

Proposed Species Rich Seeding

Proposed Wetland and Pond Seeding
See S417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-100395 for further information

Existing Vegetation
North Wessex Downs VIP Arboricultural Report (May 2021) for further information ref:MMD-419295-C-RP-00-KING-0001.

Individual Trees

No Category

Category A Trees

Category B Trees

Category C Trees

Category U Trees to be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

Tree Groups

Category A Trees

Category B Trees

Category C Trees

REV.	P05	REMARKS:	P05 - CSEC Compound bunds revised
DRAWN	WF		
CHD 1	JA		
CHD 2	-		
APPD	TC		DATE: 30/04/2026
REV.	P04	REMARKS:	P04 - Update to client comments and latest design
DRAWN	OJ		
CHD 1	OJ		
CHD 2	PW		
APPD	PM		DATE: 03/03/2022
REV.	P03	REMARKS:	P03 - Update to client comments and latest design
DRAWN	OJ		
CHD 1	OJ		
CHD 2	PW		
APPD	PM		DATE: 31/01/2022
REV.	P02	REMARKS:	P02 - Update to client comments
DRAWN	OJ		
CHD 1	OJ		
CHD 2	PW		
APPD	PM		DATE: 28/01/2022

CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER: N/A

CLIENT SCHEME NUMBER: 100540-201159

TITLE:
Landscape Proposals
Sheet 7 of 8

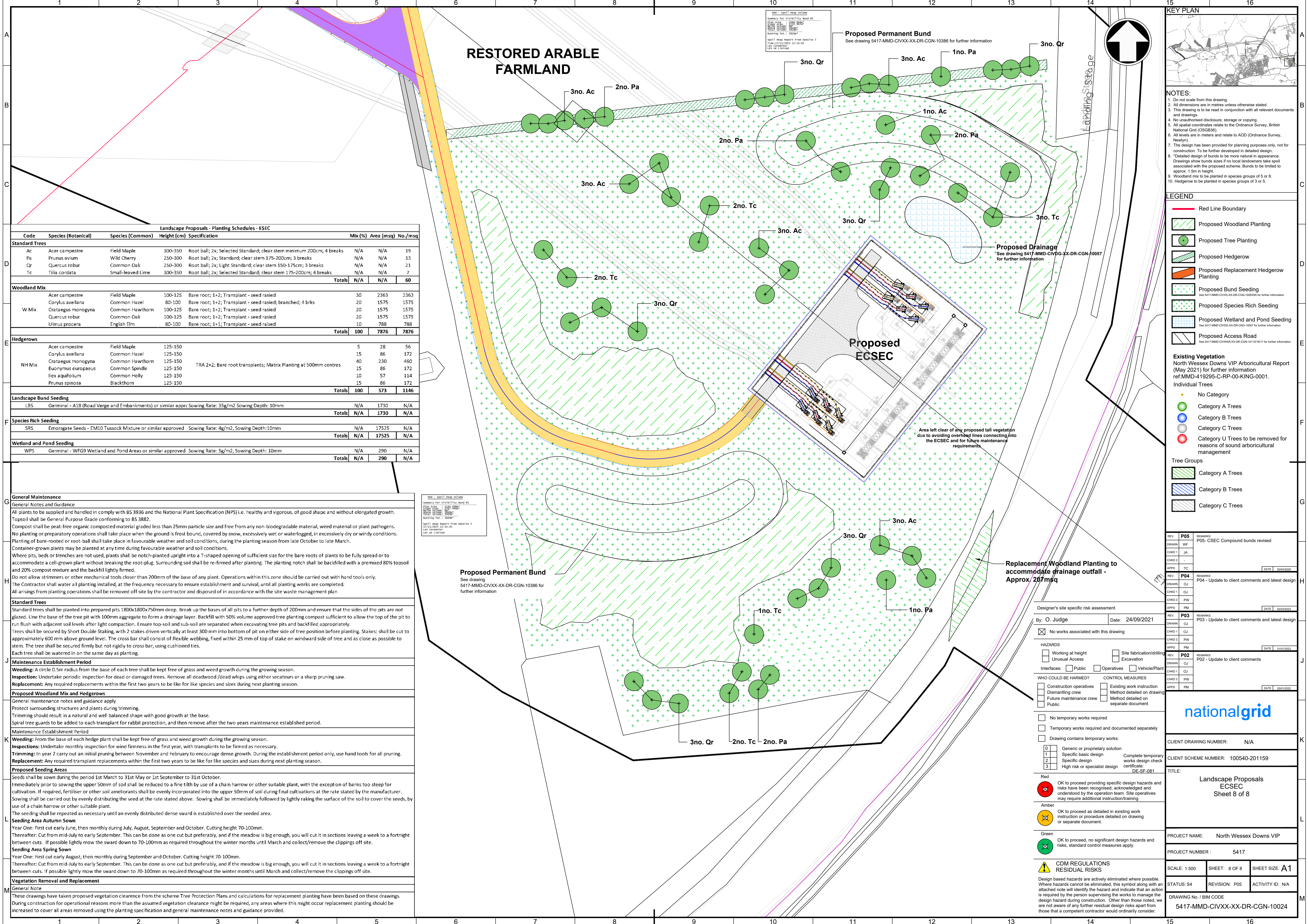
PROJECT NAME: North Wessex Downs VIP

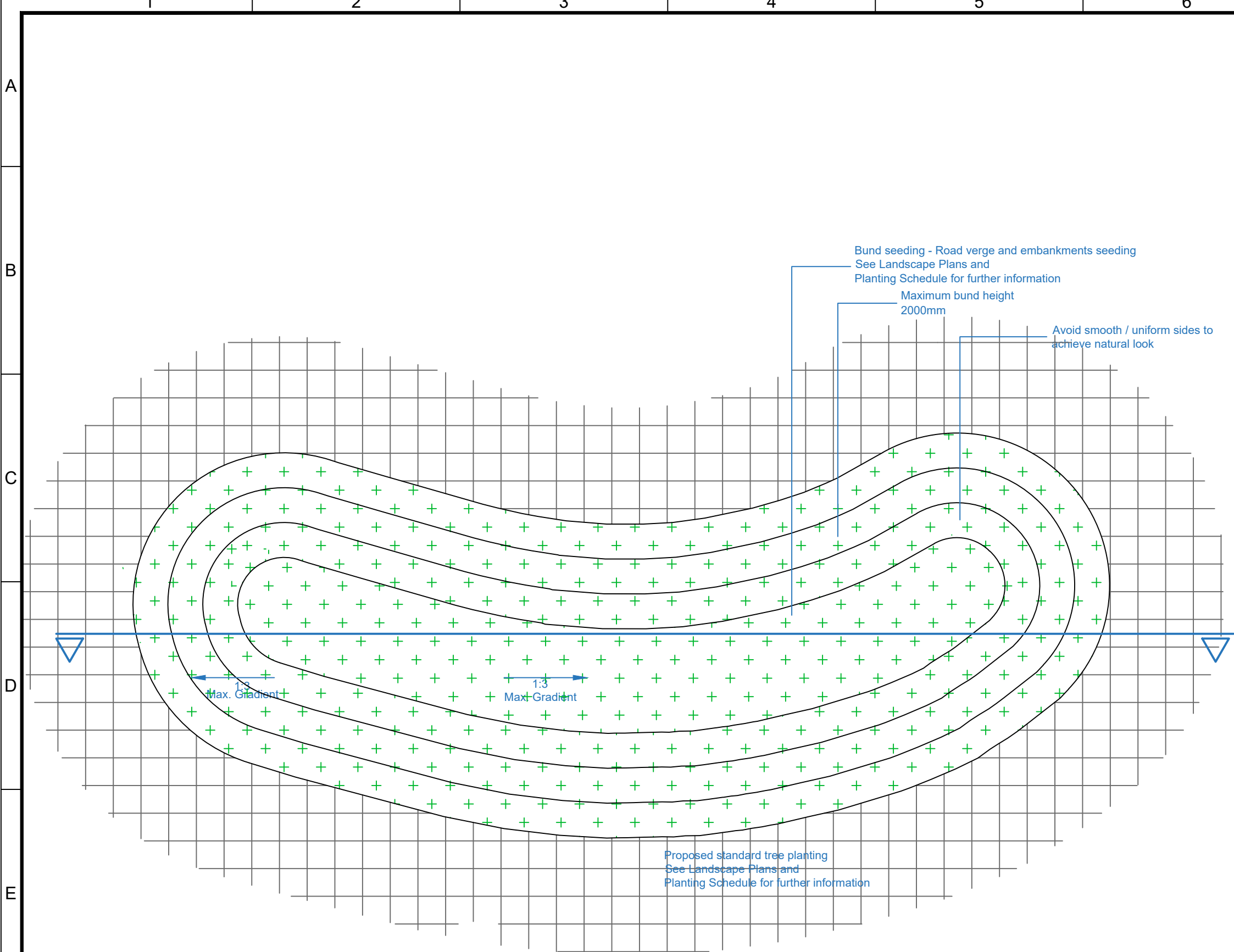
PROJECT NUMBER: 5417

SCALE: 1:1000 SHEET: 7 OF 8 SHEET SIZE: A1

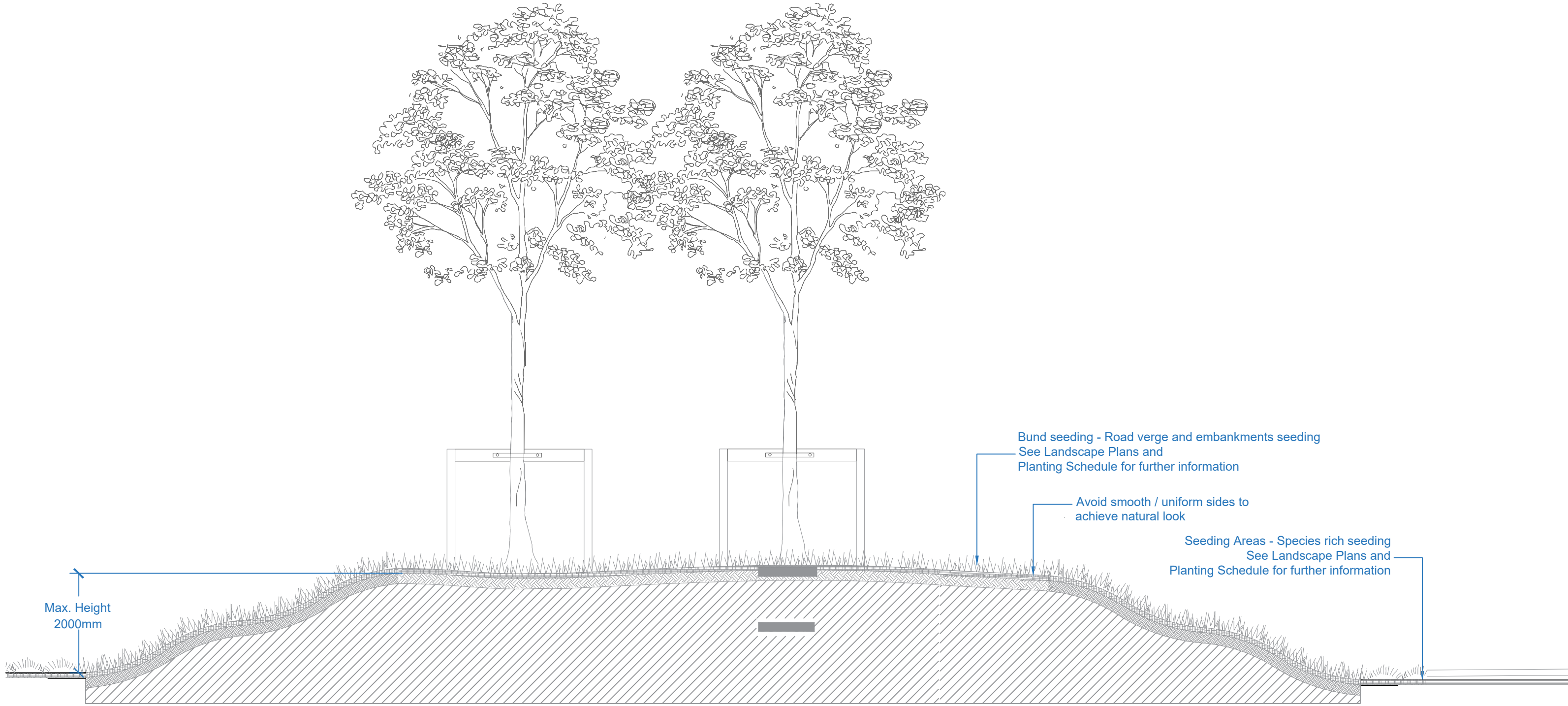
STATUS: S4 REVISION: P05 ACTIVITY ID: N/A

DRAWING NO. / BIM CODE
5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10024



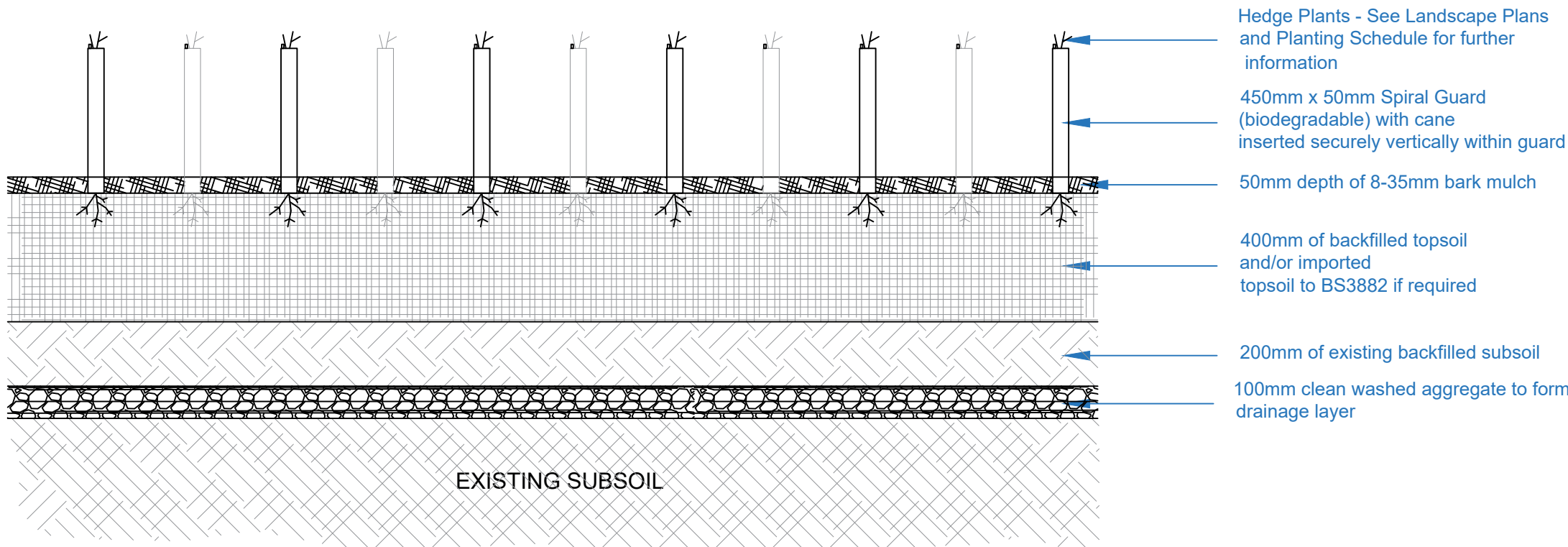


Typical bund - Detail plan
Scale 1:200



Typical bund - Detail section

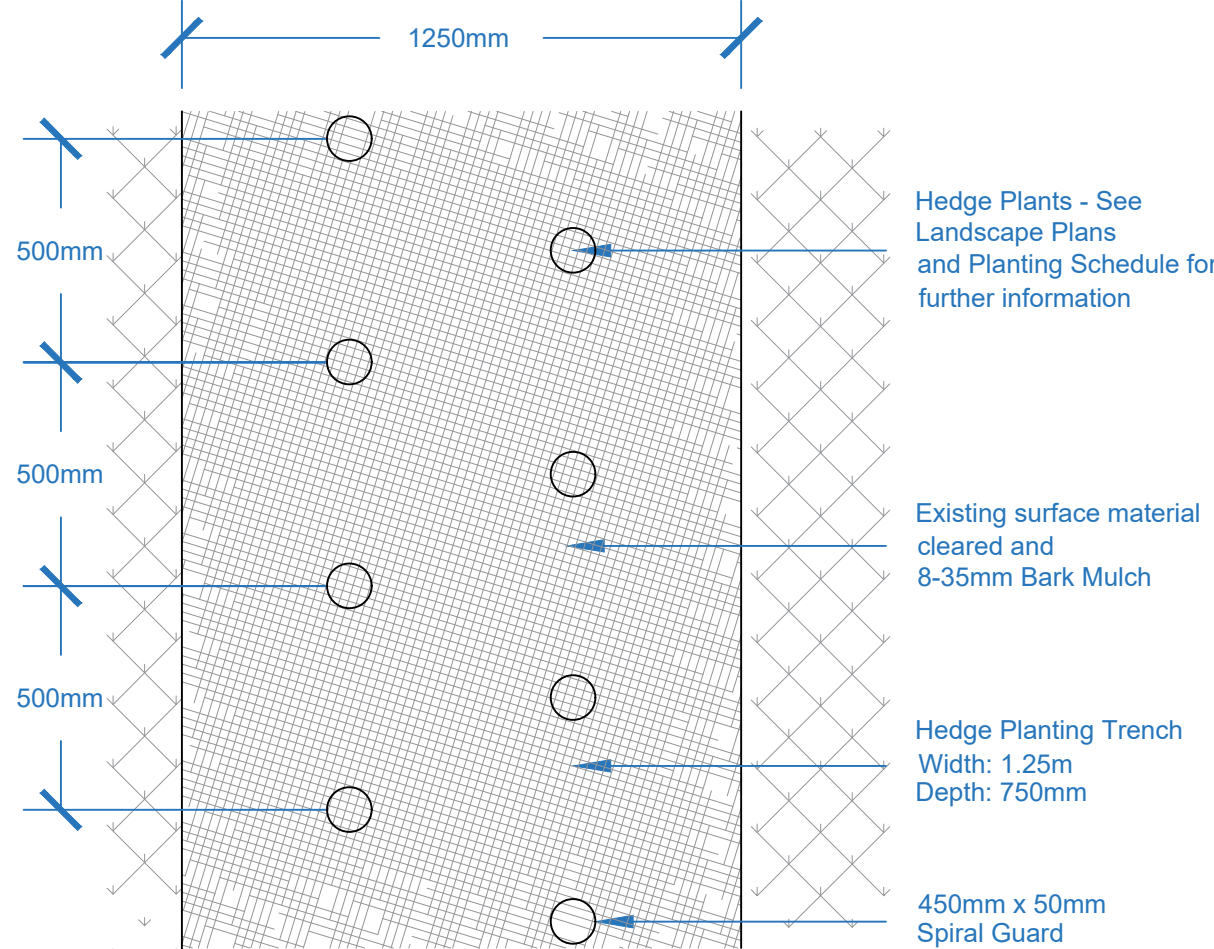
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Landscape Detail Section: Hedgerow Planting

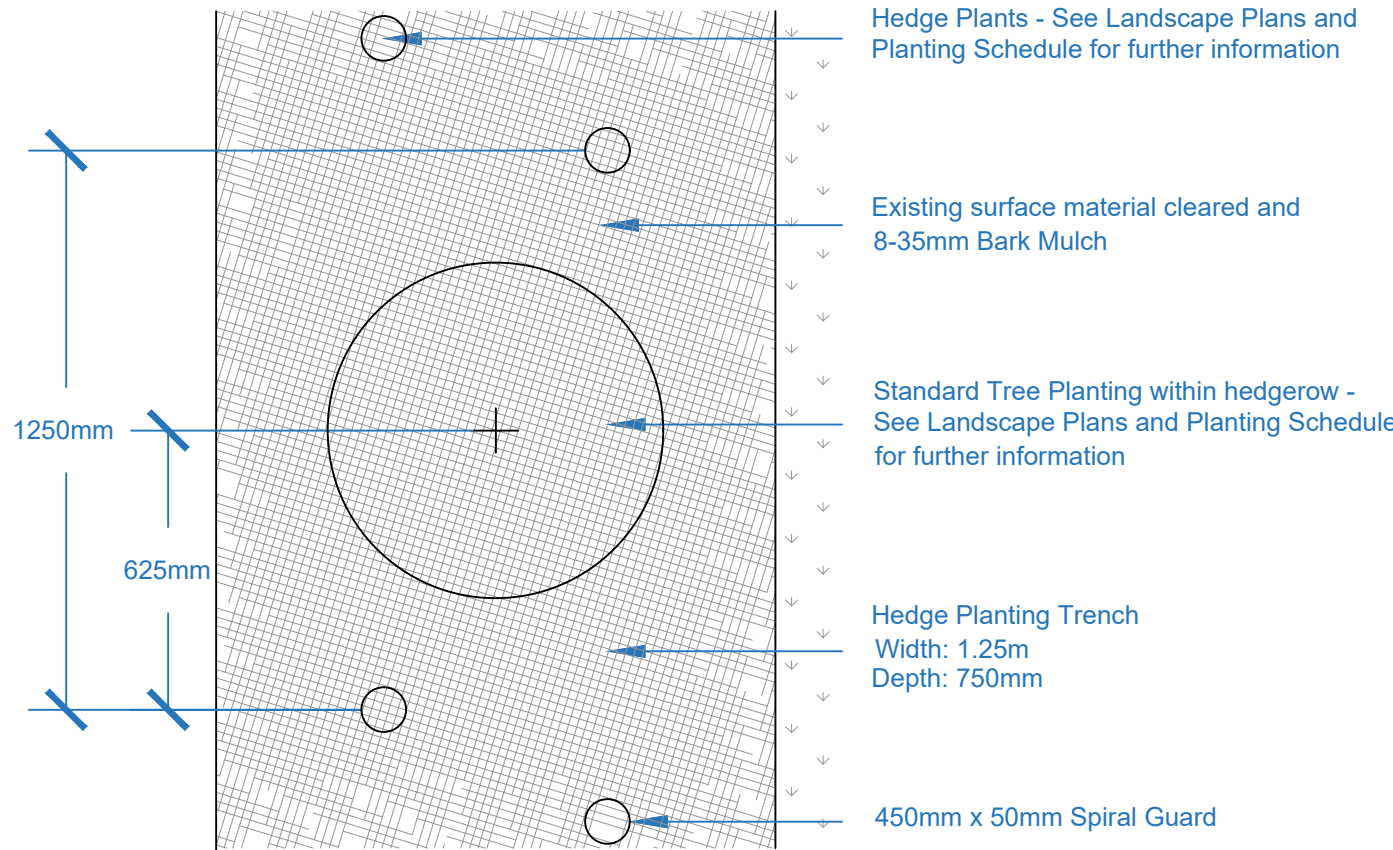
Scale 1:20

Where hedgerow pass over cables or any other associated scheme related utilities root barrier to be placed underneath gravel to avoid any potential conflict



Landscape Detail Plan: Hedgerow Planting

Scale 1:20



Landscape Detail Plan: Hedgerow with Standard Tree Planting

Scale 1:20

Notes:	
Soil Compaction	
Uncompacting soil for planting post-construction is essential to ensure a successful planting scheme. Post construction and prior to implantation of the landscape proposals the following should be completed or considered:	
1. Aeration	
Mechanical Aeration: For larger areas, use a mechanical aerator to create deeper holes, improving soil structure and reducing compaction.	
2. Adding Organic Matter	
Mulch: Apply a layer of mulch to the soil surface as shown on the Landscape Details. Mulch retains moisture, reduces erosion, and gradually improves soil structure as it decomposes.	
3. Soil Amendments	
Sand: Mixing sharp sand into the soil can improve its texture and drainage, especially in heavy clay soils. Adding sand in a 1:1 ratio with clay soil can help dilute the negative effects of clay soils.	
4. Avoiding Further Compaction	
Minimize Traffic: Reduce foot and machinery traffic on the soil to prevent further compaction. Use designated pathways and avoid working on wet soil.	

NOTES APPLY TO ALL SHEETS:

- Do not scale from this drawing.
- All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise stated.
- This drawing is indicative only. This drawing is based upon information presented to Mott MacDonald for the purposes of RIBA Stage 4 Concept Design. Mott MacDonald are not responsible for the accuracy of the information. Any drawing errors or discrepancies should be brought to the attention of Mott MacDonald.
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant documents and drawings, including those from other disciplines.
- No unauthorised use, disclosure, storage or copying.

LEGEND

REFERENCES

- Drainage General Arrangement
5417-MMD-CIVXX-CCECW-DR-CGN-10146
- Northfields CSEC Earthworks General Arrangement
5417-MMD-CIVXX-CCECE-DR-CGN-10152
- Overall Cable Route Layout
5417-PTDC-CABXX-XX-DR-DT-000024
- Rowdefield CSEC
115479-MMD-01-XX-M3-S-0001
- Northfields CSEC
115479-MMD-02-XX-M3-S-0001
- Rowdefield Cable Sealing End Compound Earthworks
115479-MMD-02-XX-M3-S-0001
- Northfields Cable Sealing End Compound Earthworks
5417-MMD-CIVWAR-XX-DR-CGN-10341
- Rowdefield CSEC Permanent Access Road
5417-MMD-CIVWAR-XX-DR-CGN-10116
- Northfields CSEC Permanent Access Road
5417-MMD-CIVWAR-XX-DR-CGN-10117
- Headwall Standard Details
5417-MMD-CIVWAR-XX-DR-CGN-10323
- Northfields CSEC Permanent Access Road
5417-MMD-CIVWAR-CCECE-DR-CGN-10365
- Site Wide Arboriculture Tree Protection Plan
5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10090
- PRoW and Field Access Diversion
5417-MMD-CIVWAR-XX-M2-CGN-10089
- Landscape Details
5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10386

REV.	P02	REMARKS:
DRAWN	WF	P02 - Bund height revised
CHKD 1	JA	
CHKD 2	-	
APPD	TC	
REV.	P01	REMARKS:
DRAWN	MB	P01 - First Issue
CHKD 1	OJ	
CHKD 2	PW	
APPD	AM	

nationalgrid

CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER: N/A

CLIENT SCHEME NUMBER: 100540-201159

TITLE:
Landscape Details
Sheet 2 of 2

PROJECT NAME: North Wessex Downs VIP

PROJECT NUMBER : 5417

SCALE: as shown SHEET: 2 OF 2 SHEET SIZE: A1

STATUS: S4 REVISION: P02 ACTIVITY ID: N/A

DRAWING No. / BIM CODE

5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-DR-CGN-10386

B. General Wildlife Pond Arrangement

Doc Title:	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)			Activity ID	D229988
BIM Code:	5417-MMD-CIVXX-XX-RP-CGN-10129	Version	P01	Status	S4

