



Inset Scale 1:20,000

Low Maintenance Pasture Seed Mix		
Species		% Mix
Meadow Fescue		15
Perennial Ryegrass		16
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass		20
Timothy		19
Creeping Red Fescue		15
Hard Fescue		10
White Clover		3
Wild White Clover		2

Species Rich Seed Mix		
Species		% Mix
Wildflowers		
Achillea millefolium		1
Betony		0.5
Common Knapweed		2.5
Wild Carrot		2.5
Hedge Bedstraw		2
Ladies Bedstraw		1
Ox-Eye Daisy		3
Musk Mallow		6.8
Ribwort Plantain		0.1
Salad Burnet		0.1
Meadow Buttercup		0.1
Yellow Rattle		0.1
White Campion		0.3
Grasses		
Common Bent		8
Crested Dogstail		28
Smaller Catstail		4
Red Fescue		24
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass		16

Native Hedgrow Mix - 5/m, double staggered row							
Species	Common Name	Size	% Mix	H7 - 492m	H8 - 708m	H9 - 203m	H10 - 830m
Acer campestre	Field Maple	1+1, 60-80cm	10	250	355	105	415
Corylus avellana	Hazel	1+2, 60-80cm	15	370	535	155	625
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	1+1, 60-80cm	30	740	1065	305	1245
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	1+1, 60-80cm	30	740	1065	305	1245
Rosa canina	Dog Rose	1+1, 60-80cm	5	125	180	55	210
Sambucus nigra	Elder	1+1, 60-80cm	10	250	355	105	415



- Application Boundary
- Photovoltaic Panels
- Deer / Stock Fence 2.1m
- Acoustic Fence 5m
- Solar Inverter / Transformer Station
- Solar Storage Building
- Solar Control Building
- Solar Switchgears Building
- Battery Storage Container
- Inverter / Transformer Station
- Control Building
- Switchgears Building
- Access Track
- Low Maintenance Pasture
- Species Rich Grassland
- Hedgerow
- Woodland Shelterbelt
- Existing ditch retained and enhanced
- Existing public right of way
- Existing pylon
- Proposed ditch crossing



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Client

AGR

Project

Bicker Fen Solar Farm

Drawing Title

Landscape Masterplan
Sheet 2 of 3

Scale

1:2500 @A2

Discharge of Condition

Date

Dec 2023

Drawn

NG

Checked

PR

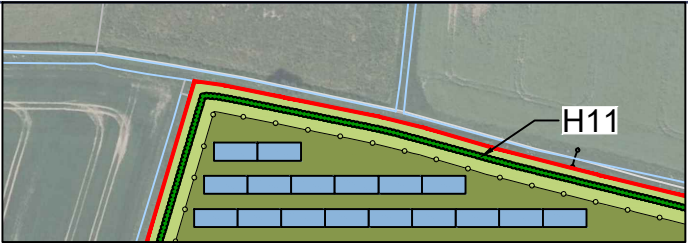
Dwg no

2920-01-22

Rev



Inset Scale 1:20,000

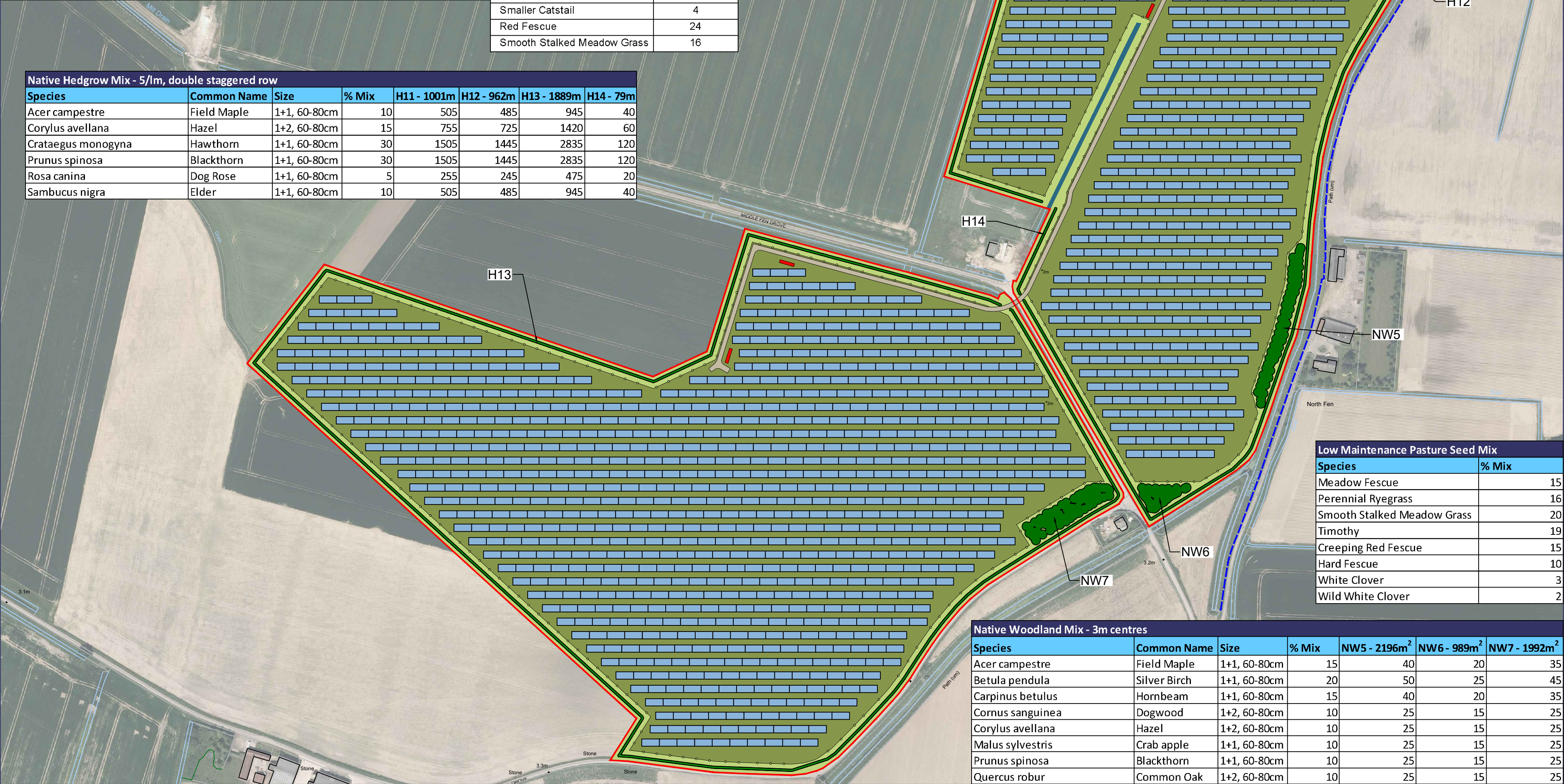


Inset Scale 1:2,500

Species Rich Seed Mix	
Species	% Mix
Wildflowers	
Achillea millefolium	1
Betony	0.5
Common Knapweed	2.5
Wild Carrot	2.5
Hedge Bedstraw	2
Ladies Bedstraw	1
Ox-Eye Daisy	3
Musk Mallow	6.8
Ribwort Plantain	0.1
Salad Burnet	0.1
Meadow Buttercup	0.1
Yellow Rattle	0.1
White Campion	0.3
Grasses	
Common Bent	8
Crested Dogtail	28
Smaller Catstail	4
Red Fescue	24
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	16

Native Hedgrow Mix - 5/lm, double staggered row

Species	Common Name	Size	% Mix	H11 - 1001m	H12 - 962m	H13 - 1889m	H14 - 79m
Acer campestre	Field Maple	1+1, 60-80cm	10	505	485	945	40
Corylus avellana	Hazel	1+2, 60-80cm	15	755	725	1420	60
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	1+1, 60-80cm	30	1505	1445	2835	120
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	1+1, 60-80cm	30	1505	1445	2835	120
Rosa canina	Dog Rose	1+1, 60-80cm	5	255	245	475	20
Sambucus nigra	Elder	1+1, 60-80cm	10	505	485	945	40



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Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	20
Timothy	19
Creeping Red Fescue	15
Hard Fescue	10
White Clover	3
Wild White Clover	2

Native Woodland Mix - 3m centres

Species	Common Name	Size	% Mix	NW5 - 2196m ²	NW6 - 989m ²	NW7 - 1992m ²
Acer campestre	Field Maple	1+1, 60-80cm	15	40	20	35
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	1+1, 60-80cm	20	50	25	45
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	1+1, 60-80cm	15	40	20	35
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	1+2, 60-80cm	10	25	15	25
Corylus avellana	Hazel	1+2, 60-80cm	10	25	15	25
Malus sylvestris	Crab apple	1+1, 60-80cm	10	25	15	25
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	1+1, 60-80cm	10	25	15	25
Quercus robur	Common Oak	1+2, 60-80cm	10	25	15	25

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Appendix 2: Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs)

Measures to ensure the favourable conservation status of the species during the proposed development must reflect legislation and guidance application at the time. The construction phase will be undertaken following RAMs under the supervision of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) as required to provide advice.

These RAMs relate to the removal of arable and grassland habitat within the Site, as well as minor removal of vegetation with potential to shelter animals (i.e., small sections of hedgerow for access requirements) for built development and should not be employed for larger scale or extensive scrub or woodland habitat removal. The RAMs will be followed during the installation of the solar panels and associated minor works within the Site, which may affect the surrounding terrestrial habitat. Minor or short term destructive or disturbance works (e.g., grid connection, cable laying, ground mountings, construction of substations) will also follow this Method Statement to ensure legal compliance and to ensure the objectives are achieved.

RAMs in Relation to Otter and Water Vole

Method Statement Objectives

Any development related activities on the Site, such as works required in or within 5m of a ditch/drain may potentially affect otter and water vole. As a result, safeguards must be implemented to protect these species; the Method Statement below details measures to be implemented to ensure these objectives are achieved. If these measures are followed, then no impacts are likely to occur.

Method Statement

This Method Statement should be followed works in or within 5m of a ditch and/or drain (including Hammond Beck) to ensure legal compliance and to ensure the objectives are achieved.

The following measures will be adopted throughout the construction period of the proposed development:

- The developer, Site contractor or their representatives will appoint a suitably qualified ecologist or Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) to oversee works completed under this Method Statement for the duration of the construction period.
- Site operatives will be informed by a 'tool box' talk of the potential for water vole and otter species to occur on-site, what to look out for and what to do in the event that animal is found. The tool box talk will be provided by a suitably experienced ecologist/ECoW.
- A suitably experienced ecologist/ECoW will be present during all works considered to require advice and an ecological watching brief. The ecologist will be contactable by the Site Manager at all other times and available to further advise, if necessary, as a contingency measure.
- A pre-construction water vole and otter survey will be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist prior to any works in or within 5m of a ditch/ Hammond Beck. If the pre-construction survey were to confirm the presence of water vole or otter in the vicinity of the proposed works, a licence may be required if disturbance cannot be avoided.
- Works within 5m of a ditch/drain must only commence once the pre-commencement survey has determined that no animals or their burrows/holts are present. Vegetation should be

reduced to a height of no less than 150mm prior to works commencing to aid visual searches. The ecologist will then search the areas prior to the vegetation being taken back to ground level / bare ground.

- Should evidence (or potential evidence) of water vole or otter be found at any point during construction, works within suitable habitat and/or potentially disturbing works in close proximity must cease immediately and the ecologist will advise on the appropriate actions, including applying for a licence, if required.
- No tools, vehicles, or materials will be stored within 5m of watercourses/ditches and stand-off buffers will be clearly marked by fencing (or similar), with appropriate signage.
- Should any trenches and excavations be left open, particularly overnight, an escape route for animals that enter the trench must be provided. Ramps should be no greater than 45 degrees in angle. Ideally, any holes should be covered.
- If left open, then excavations left open overnight or longer should be checked for animals prior to the continuation of works or infilling.

If an otter or water vole is found, work must stop immediately the advising ecologist / ECoW contacted immediately who will advise on the appropriate actions, including applying for a licence, if required.

Outline RAMs in relation to Amphibians, Reptiles and Priority Mammals

The following Method Statement outlines suitable measures to be implemented during construction works associated with the Proposed Development to avoid the potential for disturbance, injury or killing of individual amphibians (including great crested newt), reptile species hedgehog and brown hare.

Method Statement Objectives

In order to facilitate the proposed works, a detailed working Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) Method Statement will be adopted to limit disturbance to avoid significant impacts on amphibian, reptile, hedgehog and brown hare populations potentially present.

Any development related activities on the Site, such as vegetation clearance or excavations in areas of suitable habitat may potentially affect amphibians, reptiles, hedgehog or brown hare. As a result, safeguards must be implemented to protect these species and the Method Statement below outlines measures to be implemented to ensure these objectives are achieved. If these measures are followed, then no impacts are likely to occur.

Method Statement

This Method Statement should be followed for the construction works and associated minor short term destructive habitat clearance works within the Site in order to ensure legal compliance and to ensure the objectives are achieved.

The following measures will be adopted throughout the construction period of the proposed development:

- Site operatives will be informed by 'tool box' talk of the potential for protected species to occur on-site, what to look out for and what to do in the event that animal is found.

- Vegetation clearance works should only commence after a careful visual inspection by a suitably experienced and where necessary licensed ecologist or ECoW has determined that no animals are present. Potential refugia will be hand searched by the ecologist prior to removal. Vegetation will be reduced (by hand trimmer) to a height of c.150mm prior to ground works commencing to aid visual searches and encourage individuals to temporarily move away from the working areas. Vegetation will then be cut to ground level and maintained as such to make the area unsuitable for amphibians.
- The proposed timing of the works should avoid the amphibian, reptile, and Western European hedgehog hibernation period (November to February inclusive) in order to prevent disturbance to hibernating animals.
- Trenches and excavations should include an escape route for animals that might enter the trench, especially if left open overnight. Ramps should be no greater than 45 degrees in angle and can include wooden planks or ramped earth. Ideally, any excavations open for a prolonged period should be covered.
- All excavations left open overnight or longer should be checked for animals prior to the continuation of works or infilling.
- Any excavated material stored overnight should be searched prior to being used as infill.
- Any brash cut down from the Site should be placed in piles within a set aside and undisturbed habitat area, to create additional hibernacula for both amphibian and reptile species.

Should a great crested newt, reptile, Western European hedgehog or other notable species be found at any point during construction, works within suitable habitat and/or potentially disturbing works in close proximity to the great crested newt/reptile/hedgehog must cease immediately and the advising ecologist/ECoW contacted immediately who will advise on the appropriate actions, including applying for a licence, if required. Other amphibians found during the visual inspection will be placed away from the development works in the wider area comprising of terrestrial habitats which will not be impacted by the proposed works and has excellent connectivity with surrounding terrestrial habitats.