

CLUMP FARM SOLAR LTD

**CLUMP FARM, LEICESTERSHIRE -
CONSENTED SOLAR FARM
DEVELOPMENT**

**PLANNING CONDITIONS –
BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN PLAN**

APRIL 2026



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E C O L O G Y

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CLUMP FARM SOLAR LTD

CLUMP FARM, LEICESTERSHIRE – CONSENTED SOLAR FARM DEVELOPMENT

BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN PLAN

DOCUMENT REFERENCE: E25139001 / Doc 02 – April 2026

Issue	Revision	Stage	Date	Prepared by	Approved by	Signed
1	-	Draft for review	11 th February 2026	Ben Satherley (Associate Ecologist)	Dr. M Watts (Director)	M. WATTS
2	-	For submission	20 th February 2026	Ben Satherley (Associate Ecologist)		
3	Minor text amendments	For submission	03 March 2026	Ben Satherley (Associate Ecologist)		
4	Inclusion of additional habitat monitoring check at 30 years following LPA comments.	For submission	15 April 2026	Ben Satherley (Associate Ecologist)		

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Soltys Brewster Ecology were commissioned by Clump Farm Solar Limited to prepare a Biodiversity Net Gain Plan for the consented solar farm development at Clump Farm in Peckleton, Leicestershire (see EPC Proposed Layout Plan included in Appendix I). The scheme has received planning permission for the construction of a solar array, including the installation of access tracks, solar panels, transformer cabins and a substation, enclosed within a 2m perimeter 'deer' fence and associated landscaping, subject to a number of conditions (planning ref: 21/01242/FUL). Condition 25 of the planning approval requires the preparation of a Biodiversity Net Gain Plan as follows:

Condition 25 – Biodiversity Net Gain Plan

Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved there shall first be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority a Biodiversity Net Gain Plan (the Plan). The Plan shall be based on the Biodiversity Net Gain metric 3.0 spreadsheet completed by Soltys Brewer Ecology and shall provide the net gain of 37.38% for habitat units and a net gain of 67.94% for hedgerow units on the reported habitat loss. The Plan shall include the following details:

- A) Location plan of the areas to be used for Biodiversity Net Gain;*
- B) Description of existing habitats on site;*
- C) Description of planned habitat creation/enhancement, including species to be planted/sown;*
- D) Timetable for implementation of habitat creation/enhancement;*
- E) Habitat management and monitoring plan including timetable for management routines and reviews, and strategy for any remedial measures, if and when required;*
- F) Mechanism for securing the implementation of the biodiversity off-setting and its maintenance/management for a period of 30 years in accordance with details approved in the Plan.*

The Plan shall thereafter be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

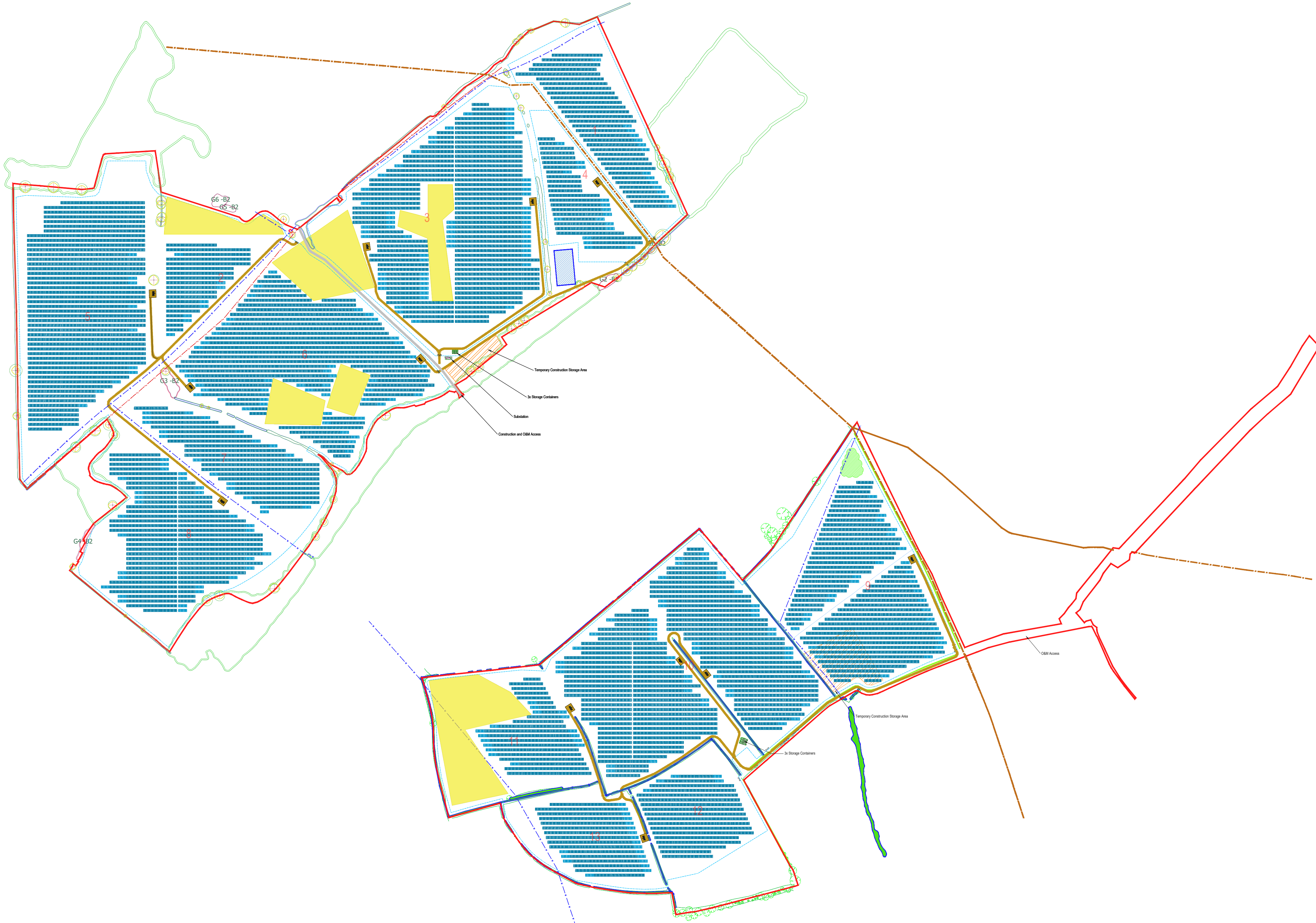
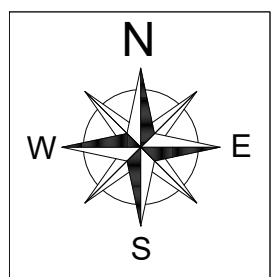
Reason: To ensure that protected species are not harmed by the development and that Net Gains are achieved in accordance with SADMP policy DM6 and the advice contained in the NPPF together with the Habitats Directive.

- 1.2 The purpose of the current document is to set out the measures to address the requirements of Condition 25 including the preparation of a management and monitoring schedule for created, enhanced and retained habitats as part of the site's Biodiversity Net Gain assessment. The statutory Habitat Management and

Monitoring Plan (HMMP) has been used as a template for the current document and is included in Appendix I.

- 1.3 The measures set out in this document have been informed by ecological survey work undertaken at the site by SBE in January 2021 and January 2026.

APPENDIX I EPC PROPOSED LAYOUT PLAN



PV Module
JA Solar - JAM66D50-645/GB
645 Wp

Table with 1 string
26 modules

Table with 2 strings
52 modules

Site Boundary

Transformer Station
MVS8960-LV

Transformer Station
MVS4480-LV

Fence

Gate

Public Footpath

Water Main Pipe

Electrical Cable (LV)

Unidentified Service

Archeological Zone

Existing Hedgerow

Existing Road

Internal Road

MAIN DATA PV Clump/Hill Farm

AC Power 61'248,00 kW @30°C
DC Power 77'024,61 kWp
PV Module 119418

JA Solar -JAM66D50-645/GB
@STC: P = 645 Wp
V_{oc} = 49,96 V
I_{sc} = 16,53 A
V_{mp} = 40,36 V
I_{mp} = 15,74 A
Efficiency 23,9 %
n. PV modules:119418

Strings 4593
26 modules in series Table 2x26: 2133
Table 2x13: 327

Inverter 174 SG350HX
DC: V_{in} = 1,500V
V_{max} = 500-1,500V
I_{max} = 30A*16
AC: P =352kVA@30°C
V = 850V, 3W+PE (3P)
f = 50/60Hz
pf = 0.8cap... 0.8ind
THDi = <3%

Transformer station MV/LV 2 Type Sungrow MVS8960-LV
10 Type Sungrow MVS4480-LV

No.	645W_2x13_PD	645W_2x26_PD	Modules	Area coverage, %	GCR	Capacity, kWh	Covered Area, m²
1	15	105	5850	36,761	0,563	3773,250	15163,511
2	8	56	3120	26,172	0,563	2012,400	8287,206
3	61	286	16458	35,977	0,563	10615,410	43659,165
4	16	56	3328	33,057	0,563	2146,560	8626,017
5	10	289	15288	41,309	0,563	9860,750	39628,621
6	48	248	14144	36,843	0,563	9122,880	36661,472
7	19	104	5902	37,925	0,563	3806,790	15298,124
8	29	184	10322	41,394	0,563	6657,690	26755,059
9	29	215	11034	40,787	0,563	7697,430	30933,634
10	51	359	19994	40,836	0,563	12896,130	51825,522
11	17	70	4082	20,12	0,563	2632,890	10580,467
12	5	89	4758	37,887	0,563	3068,910	12333,313
13	19	72	4238	35,632	0,563	2733,510	10984,756
Total	327	2133	119418	35,762	0,563	77024,610	309536,866

CLUMP AND HILL SOLAR FARM, LEICESTERSHIRE
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Blaby District Council

Installation of a solar photovoltaic array/solar with associated infrastructure
77 MWdc

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

 **SUNNERG** | ENERGY & FACILITY MANAGEMENT

SUNNERG LTD
46 Nova Road, Croydon
England, CR0 2TL

26S002

PROJECT ☐ Executive ☒ As-built

EPC Proposed Layout

SCALE 1:4000 FORMAT FORMAT PAG. 1 OF 1

DESIGNED BY A.BRUNO VERIFIED BY G.LIPARI APPROVED BY G.GABELLONE

REV	DATE	STATE	COMMENTS
0	09/02/2026	--	FIRST EMISSION
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--

DESIGNER

A176 LAB Think different project

A176LAB srl
Via Madonna dell'Atmore n. 23
91011 Alcamo (TP)
P.IVA 02812750814
Ing. Giovanni Gabbellone

CLIENT

CLUMP FARM SOLAR LIMITED
Ground Floor, Ibis House, Ibis Court
Warrington - WA1 1RL
CRN 12368142

APPENDIX II HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN (HMMP)

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan

Site Name:	Land At Clump Farm, Peckleton, Hinckley Road / Leicester Road, LE9 7TJ Leicestershire
Date:	14/04/2026
Version:	3.0

Author: Soltys Brewster
Ecology

Client: Clump Farm
Solar Limited

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Version Control

The version control is used for updates to the content. Record the initial version and further version control details in this table each time the management plan is altered throughout the management and monitoring period.

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
1.0	Draft	Ben Satherley – Associate Ecologist at Soltys Brewster Ecology / 11/02/2026	Dr. M Watts – Director at Soltys Brewster Ecology /
2.0	For submission	As above	As above
3.0	For submission	As above	As above

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

Authorship Details
Soltys Brewster Ecology Ltd (SBE) were instructed by Clump Farm Solar Limited to prepare a Habitat Management & Monitoring Plan (as part of Condition 25 - Biodiversity Net Gain Plan) for the consented solar farm development at Clump Farm, Leicestershire.

1. Project Background

Summarise the key aspects of your management plan in this section. Table PB-B01 can be extended to suit the specific needs of individual projects.

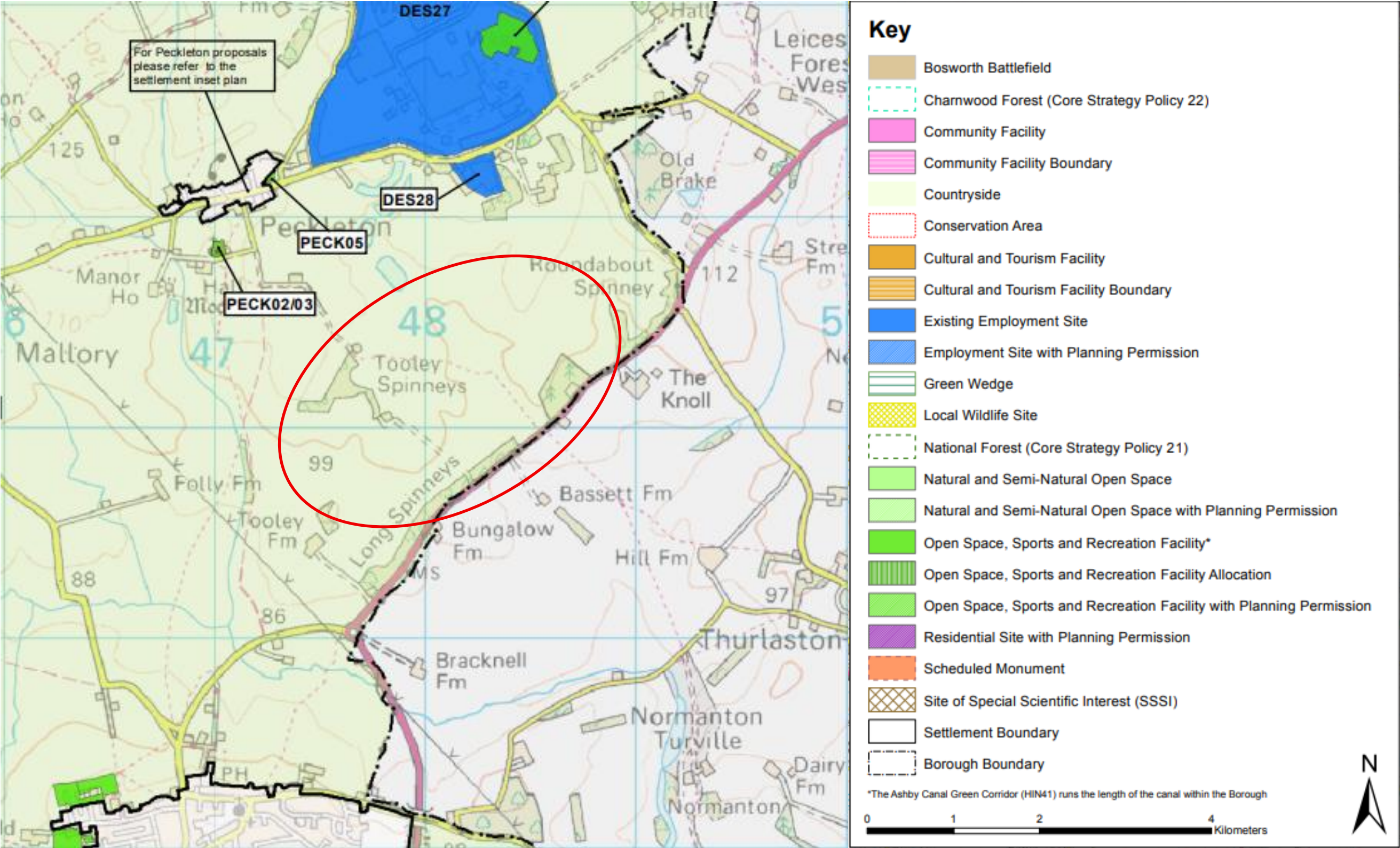
Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Land At Clump Farm, Peckleton, Hinckley Road / Leicester Road, LE9 7TJ, Leicestershire
BNG Project Name and Address	As above
Author Organisation	Soltys Brewster Ecology Ltd
Landowner	Clump Farm Solar Limited
Land Manager	Clump Farm Solar Limited (or their appointed contractor)
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	Clump Farm Solar Limited (or their appointed contractor)
Period covered by this management plan	2026 – 2056 (30 years)
Planning authority	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	21/01242/FUL
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	SP 48048 99921
Metric revision/title	Biodiversity Metric 3.0 Clump Farm (28/02/2022)
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

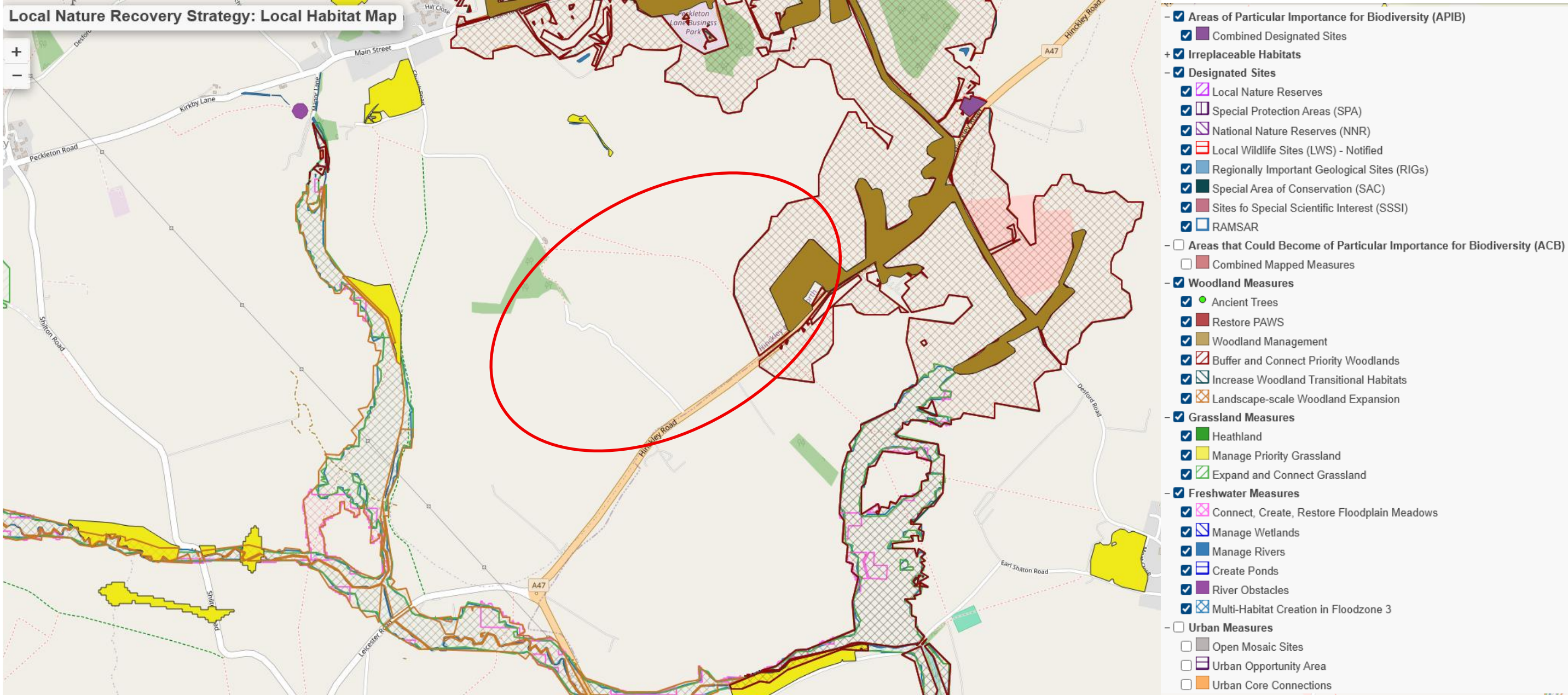
Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02
All development will take place within arable field parcels. The boundary hedgerows, trees, woodland edges and wet ditches associated with the field margins will be retained within the development layout, with existing roadways/paths and gaps in hedges/woodland parcels utilised for access. The existing arable fields (land within security fencing/beneath solar panels) will be seeded with ‘Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture’ EM3 by Emorsgate Seeds, with this subject to a traditional meadow management regime i.e. cut twice a year (a summer hay cut and a late autumn cut). Field buffers (land between the site boundaries and security fencing) will be seeded with a EM10 Tussock Grass Mixture (Emorsgate), with these areas managed less intensively, i.e. cut once every 2/3 years, with no cutting/mowing between 1st April and 1st September to allow the development of a rank/tussocky sward. New native trees and native hedgerows will be planted along field margins (between security fencing and site boundaries) to provide additional screening/enclosure from nearby residential properties. Existing hedgerow boundaries will be enhanced through infill planting and relaxing of their current management regime.
Timescales for Actions PB-B03
The HMMP / Biodiversity Management Plan will be implemented from Year 1 of the development (anticipated to commence in 2026), with on-going management actions for BNG habitats to be required for the lifetime of the development as per Condition 25 of the planning consent (30-year period) until 2056.
Monitoring Requirements PB-B04
Monitoring as part of HMMP / Biodiversity Net Gain Plan to be undertaken in Years 4, 5, 10, 27 and 30, corresponding with the age of habitat target conditions set out in the BNG metric. The monitoring of on-site habitats to be retained, created and enhanced will be based on the UK Habitat Classification condition assessment criteria.
Required Consents and Licences PB-B05
N/A.
Funding PB-B06
HMMP / Biodiversity Net Gain Plan to be delivered by Clump Farm Solar Limited.
Legal Agreement PB-B07
HMMP / Biodiversity Net Gain Plan to be delivered by Clump Farm Solar Limited.



This plan should show the location of the site, including the LPA, boundary, national character area, and any relevant landscape scale policy or guidance information.





Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08		Yes: ☐ No: ☒	
N/A			

Roles and Responsibilities

Provide details of the responsible persons and organisation(s) for delivering this management plan.

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09				
Name or Initials		Ben Satherley		
Organisation		Soltys Brewster Ecology Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	February 2026	End Date:	December 2026
Responsible for preparation of HMMP and associated documents (e.g., Biodiversity Metric, Biodiversity Net Gain Plan).				
Statement of Competency				
Associate Ecologist with 7 years of experience within the sector. Full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (MCIEEM). BSc (Hons) Zoology & MRes Biosciences. Attendance at advanced UK Habitat Classification and BNG training (2023). Holder of survey licences for Hazel Dormice <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i> and Great Crested Newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> . Previous knowledge of the site having completed the baseline habitat surveys in 2021 & 2026.				

Landowner or Land Manager PB-B10				
Name or Initials		Clump Farm Solar Limited		
Organisation		As above		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
Responsible for implementation of HMMP / Biodiversity Net Gain Plan.				
Statement of Competency				
N/A				
Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials		Clump Farm Solar Limited (or their appointed contractor)		
Organisation		As above		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
Responsible for implementation of HMMP / Biodiversity Net Gain Plan and future habitat management prescriptions.				
Statement of Competency				
N/A				
LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		TBC by LPA		
Organisation		Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056
N/A				

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The site comprising of four large arable field parcels, all of which are currently used as arable land. All four field parcels had been recently ploughed and reseeded with presumably cereal crops at the time of the latest ecological walkover survey in January 2026. The field boundaries are defined by a network of native hedgerows, wet drainage ditches and bordering woodlands parcels of varying descriptions (including examples of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and mixed plantation woodland). The hedgerow corridors are generally intensively managed (cut/flailed) to heights and widths of approximately 1.5 - 2m.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The site has received planning approval for the construction of a *‘Solar farm for the generation of up to 40 MW of AC electrical energy, including access tracks, solar panels, transformer cabins and a substation, enclosed within a 2m perimeter ‘deer’ fence and associated landscaping’*.

Open arable land found beneath the solar panels (within the security fencing) will be reseeded with ‘Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture’ EM3 by Emorsgate Seeds, with this subject to a traditional meadow management regime i.e. cut twice annually (a summer hay cut and a late autumn cut. The field margins (land between the site boundaries and security fencing) will be protected from development and will be seeded with EM10 Tussock Grass Mixture (Emorsgate), with these areas managed less intensively – i.e. cut once every 2/3 years, with no cutting/mowing to take place between 1st April and 1st September to allow tall/tussocky swards to develop. The ongoing hedgerow management regime will ‘relax’, with these cut/trimmed once every 2/3 years, and staggered across the site to encourage the flowering/fruited of shrubs. Approximately one third of hedgerows on site will be cut on rotation so that some heavily fruiting hedgerows are always present, and to avoid overshadowing of adjacent rough grasslands. Hedgerow management works are to be undertaken over the winter period (outside nesting bird season). Any gappy sections in existing hedgerows are to be infilled with new native shrub/tree planting to strengthen local green infrastructure network. A new native species-rich hedgerow as well as new native tree planting is to be provided along field margins to improve screening/enclosure to nearby residential properties.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices

☐ Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01

Consider the Baseline and Environmental Information listed below. These are likely to be appropriate factors informing your proposals and project design. They can provide the reviewer with important contextual information for the management prescriptions provided later in this document. Use your professional judgement to determine which factors are relevant to your specific project.

Please use the check box to indicate which are included in your plan. For any not included, provide brief reasons why the factor is not relevant to your project using your professional judgement. Where this information is provided elsewhere, you can reference existing reports and, or, plans that have informed your decisions. For the templates for each heading see pages 3-20 of the Companion Document.

Baseline and Environmental Information	Prompts for when these may be relevant. This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	Check box if included	Document Reference or Reason if not included
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites	Will your proposals lead to direct or indirect effects on designated sites?	☒	See companion sheet (BI-T01) below.
Protected and Notable Species	Does the presence or proximity of specific species on or near your site present any constraints or opportunities to project design or management?	☒	See companion sheet (BI-T02) below.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Are any INNS present onsite that could affect the proposals?	☐	N/A – No INNS identified within the HMMP area. See documents: - Soltys Brewster Ecology (SBE) (2021). Clump Farm, Leicestershire. Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Report Reference: E2199701/Doc 01. Dated: 10th June 2021. - Soltys Brewster Ecology (SBE) (2021). Clump Farm, Leicestershire. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment and Enhancement Note. Document Reference: E2199701/Doc 04
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species	Does the presence of designated sites or specific species on or near the site present any constraints or opportunities to proposals?	☒	See companion sheet (BI-F01) below.
Baseline Habitats Survey	Is this current and important HMMP information located in a separate document? If so, provide details on where it is located.	☒	See companion sheets (BI-T03, BI-T04, BI-T05 & BI-T06, BI-T07, BI-T08, BI-F02, BI-F03 & BI-F04) below.
Public Access	Has public access, or proposals to allow public access, influenced your management prescriptions? If so, how?	☒	See companion sheets (EI-B01, EI-B02, EI-B03, EI-B04 & E1-F01(below).
Climate	Are local climate conditions and, or, climate change likely to impact the target habitat retention, creation or enhancement?	☐	N/A
Geology and Topography	Any geological or topographical constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Agricultural Land Status	Does the site support any land favourable for agricultural management? Could this affect the proposals?	☐	N/A
Soils and Substrates	Do soils and substrates present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Contaminated Land	If there is any contaminated land, will this present any constraints?	☐	N/A
Hydrology and Drainage	Will the site hydrology present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Flood Risk Zones	Is the site within a flood risk zone? Will that present any site management risks?	☐	N/A
Landscape Character and Designations	Does the landscape character of the site present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A

Historic Land Use	Does the historic land use present any constraints or opportunities?	☐	N/A
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage	Are there any historic environment designations? What are the implications for your plan?	☐	N/A
Other – please specify	Any other details - for example underground services or overhead powerlines, which may impact habitat management.	☐	N/A

1. Baseline and Environmental Information

Biological Records

Designated Sites (BI-T01)

Provide a concise summary of the designated features within the designated sites that could be affected by the project. Categorise any potential impacts from the project, whether positive, negative, or negligible, as determined by your professional judgement.

Site Name	Designation	Distance from Project Site	Potential Impact from Project
			Positive
			Negative
			Negligible

Summary of Designated Sites (BI-B01)

N/A - No statutory or non-statutory designated sites located within HMMP boundaries or within a 1km buffer extending from site boundaries. See documents:

- Soltys Brewster Ecology (SBE) (2021). Clump Farm, Leicestershire. Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Report Reference: E2199701/Doc 01. Dated: 10th June 2021.
- Soltys Brewster Ecology (SBE) (2021). Clump Farm, Leicestershire. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment and Enhancement Note. Document Reference: E2199701/Doc 04

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B02)

N/A

Protected and Notable Species (BI-T02)

Provide a concise summary of the notable species records within the zone of influence of the project and any potential impacts from the project.

Species	Dates	Conservation Status	Distance of Closest Record	Potential Impact from Project
Badger <i>Meles meles</i>	19/01/2026	Protected Protection of Badgers Act 1992	0m – within zone of influence	Disturbance to setts
Brown Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	19/01/2026	Priority Environment Act 2021	0m – within zone of influence	Negligible
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	05/12/2010	Protected Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981	948m	Negligible

Summary of Protected and Notable Species (BI-B03)

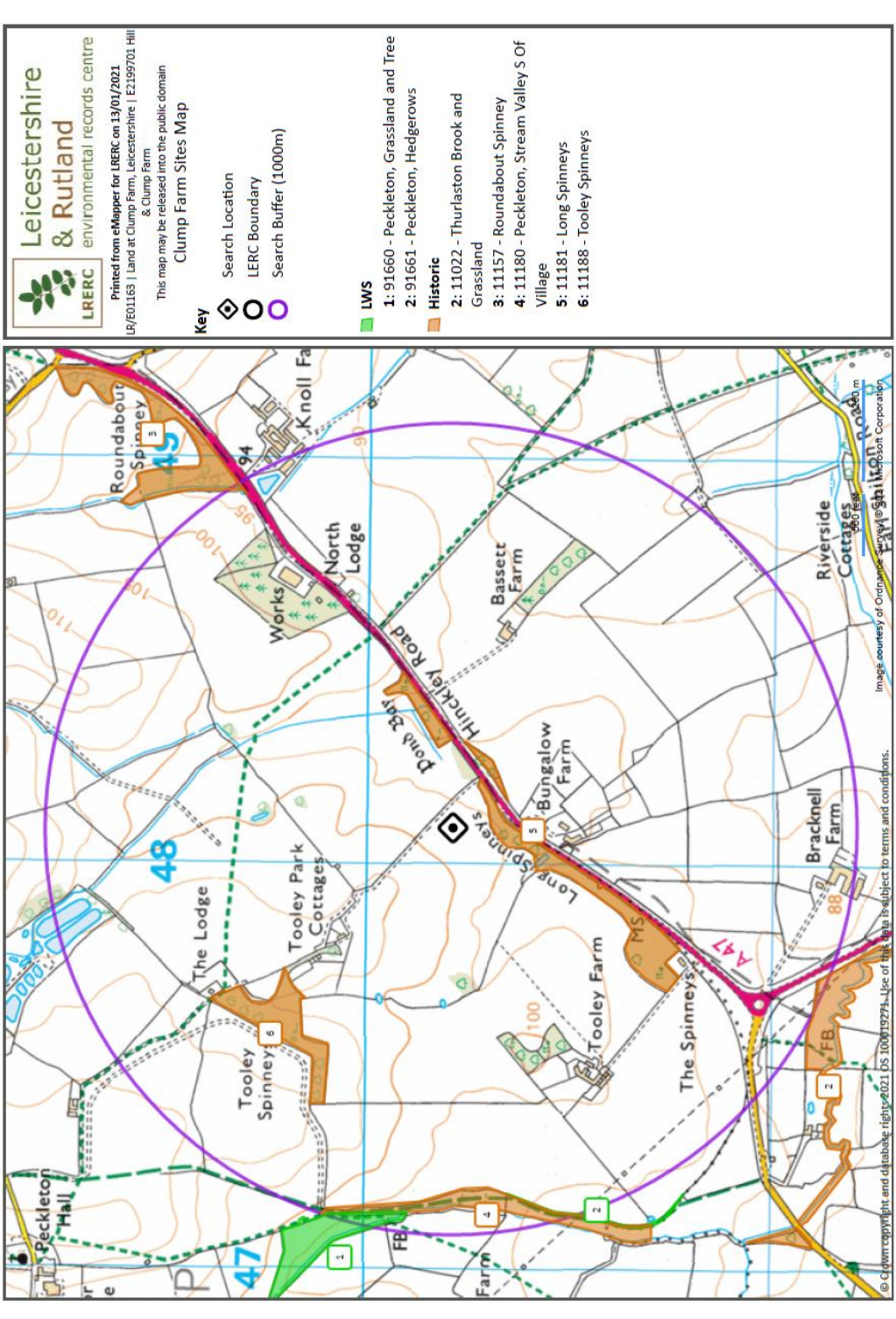
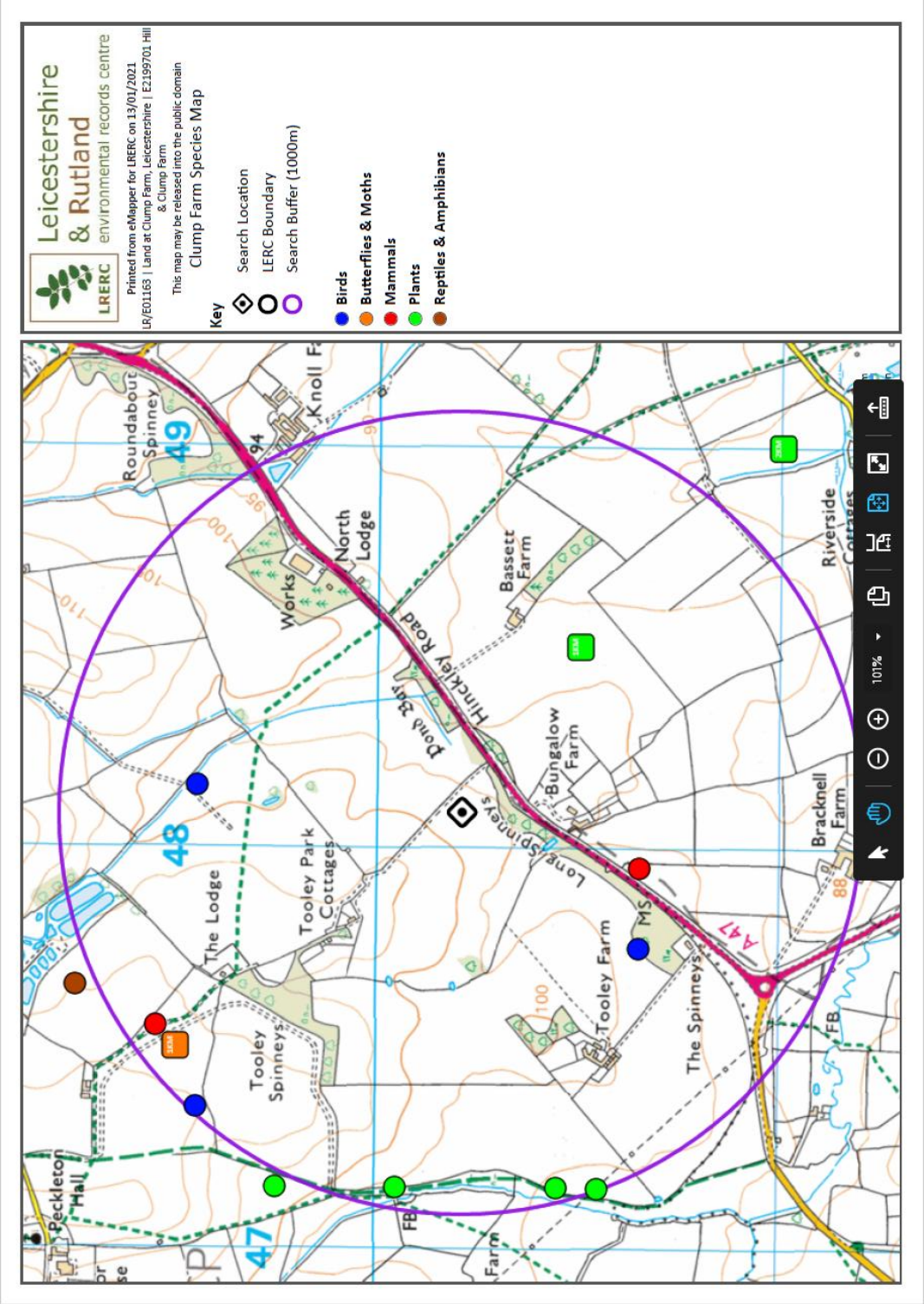
The desk study search returned a limited list of protected and notable species records within 1km of the site. This included:

- Single road casualty record for Badger (dated 2018) associated with a section of the A47 carriageway, approximately 557m from the site.
- Single field observation record for Brown Hare (dated 2018) found approximately 950m north-west of the site
- Single record of Barn Owl (dated 2010) found approximately 948m from the site.

Badger and Brown Hare have both been recorded at the site during the January 2021 and January 2026 field surveys.

Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B04)

The latest field survey (January 2026) identified three separate Badger setts within habitats that lie either within or directly adjacent to the site boundaries, as well as further evidence of Badger activity including well-worn pathways, footprints and latrines containing fresh dung. The evidence indicates that the site supports at least two separate Badger social groups/clans, with the arable field parcels and adjoining woodlands/hedgerows likely used for foraging/commuting purposes. The location of two setts in the northwestern extent of the site will need to be considered during future management works – i.e. no mowing of grassland/vegetation management works within a 10m buffer extending from each sett entrance.



Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Ben Satherley
Organisation	Soltys Brewster Ecology
Survey Date(s)	26/01/2021 & 19/01/2026
Statement of Competency	
Associate Ecologist with 7 years of experience within the sector. Full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (MCIEEM). BSc (Hons) Zoology & MRes Biosciences. Attendance at advanced UK Habitat Classification and BNG training (2023). Holder of Hazel Dormice and Great Crested Newt survey licences.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
The site’s ecological baseline conditions were first established during an Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey undertaken on 26 th January 2021. This survey followed standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey protocol, with all habitats within and immediately adjacent to the site boundary classified and mapped as accurately as possible. Habitats considered to have potential to support rare, protected or otherwise notable species of flora and fauna were noted, as were any direct signs of these species (e.g. Badger setts and dung-pits). Incidental observations of birds on or flying over the site were also recorded and any incidence of invasive weed species (e.g. Japanese Knotweed <i>Fallopia japonica</i>) noted. To inform the planning conditions and to provide an update on site conditions, an additional UK Habitat Classification survey was undertaken at the site on the 19 th of January 2026 (by the same surveyor). This followed standard UKHabs survey protocol (version 2.0) (UKHabs Ltd, 2023). Habitat conditions were assessed using the relevant biodiversity metric condition assessment sheets. Both survey visits were undertaken in January, and whilst general habitat characterisation was still possible across the site (as most of the site comprises of arable land), some ground flora had not yet come into flower. A full assessment of the ground-flora communities associated with the boundary woodland and hedgerow habitats was therefore not possible during these surveys. However, this was not considered to affect the overall habitat categorisation of the baseline habitats or their associated condition assessment scores. These habitat features are to be retained as part of the development proposal.	

Habitat Degradation

Are there any signs or evidence that the baseline habitats have been purposefully degraded since 30 th January 2020? (BI-B05)
N/A – no evidence of habitat degradation
If habitats have been purposefully degraded, provide details of how this has been accounted for (BI-B06)
N/A

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Use the following tables to provide details of the relevant baseline habitats information. Provide a concise overview of the justification for the condition chosen for each parcel(s) in the appropriate column.

Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
1	c1c – cropland; cereal crops	No	No	Four large field parcels comprising entirely of arable land, sown with cereal crops. Condition Assessment not applicable for this habitat type.	N/A	62.23
2	U1c – artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	No	No	Dirt/bare earth track intersecting site. Condition Assessment not applicable for this habitat type.	N/A	0.25
3	R1g – other standing water	No	No	Slurry pit/lagoon. This parcel passes pond habitat conditions C, D, F, G & I.	Poor	0.21

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Length (km)
H1	H2a – native hedge (species-rich with trees - associated with bank or ditch)	No	Yes	Species-rich native hedgerow with mature Oak <i>Quercus sp.</i> trees at regular intervals ditch. Largely intact but managed to a height of approx. 2 - 2.5m, with 5no. or more woody species present in any given 30m stretch. Wet ditch along base of hedge. Bordered by arable land to the north and an existing road/roadside verge to the south.	Moderate	0.195
H2	H2a – native hedge (associated with bank or ditch)	No	Yes	Species-poor native hedgerow with wet ditch along its base. Largely intact but gappy along its base with evidence of grazing pressure from rabbits, deer etc. Intensively managed to a height of approx. 2m. No trees present within hedge. Bordered to north and south by arable fields.	Poor	0.128
H3	H2a – native hedge (associated with bank or ditch)	No	Yes	Species-poor native hedgerow with young broadleaved trees and wet ditch present along its base. Largely intact, with defunct/gappy sections. Evidence of pressure from grazing animals along its base. Most of hedgerow is intensely managed to a height of approx. 1.5/2m. Bordered to the north and south by arable fields.	Poor	0.454
H4	H2a – native hedge (with trees – associated with bank or ditch)	No	Yes	Defunct species-rich native hedgerow with young broadleaved trees (in southern extent only) and a wet ditch containing fast flowing water found along its base. Large gaps with no woody vegetation in northern extent of the hedge. The southern extent is generally unmanaged and is tall (>3m). Bordered to east and west by arable fields.	Poor	0.446
H5	H2a – native hedge (with trees - associated with bank or ditch)	No	Yes	Defunct species-poor native hedgerow with mature Oak trees. Large gaps in woody vegetation with wet ditch along its base. Intensively managed and showing signs of damage/pressure from agricultural practices. Remnant of a larger/longer hedgerow corridor which would have previously intersected the adjacent field parcel. Bordered to east/west by arable land.	Poor	0.12

H6	H2a – native hedge (associated with bank or ditch)	No	Yes	Intact species-poor native hedgerow supporting a dry ditch along its base. Gappy base with evidence of rabbit/deer grazing pressure. Intensively managed, with height/width maintained at approx. 2m. No trees present within hedge. Bordered by arable land to the east and a grazing pasture to the west.	Poor	0.615
H7	H2a – native hedge (associated with bank or ditch)	No	Yes	Intact species-poor native hedgerow supporting wet ditch along its base. Gappy base with evidence of rabbit/deer grazing pressure. Hedge supports two semi-mature Oak trees only. Intensively managed to a height/width of approx. 2m. Bordered by arable land to the east and a single track road/grassy verges to the west.	Poor	0.405
H8	H2a – native hedge (species-rich with trees - associated with bank or ditch)	No	Yes	Intact species-rich hedge with trees and wet ditch along its base. Largely unmanaged and tall (>3m) in height and width. Bordered to east/west by arable land.	Moderate	0.225

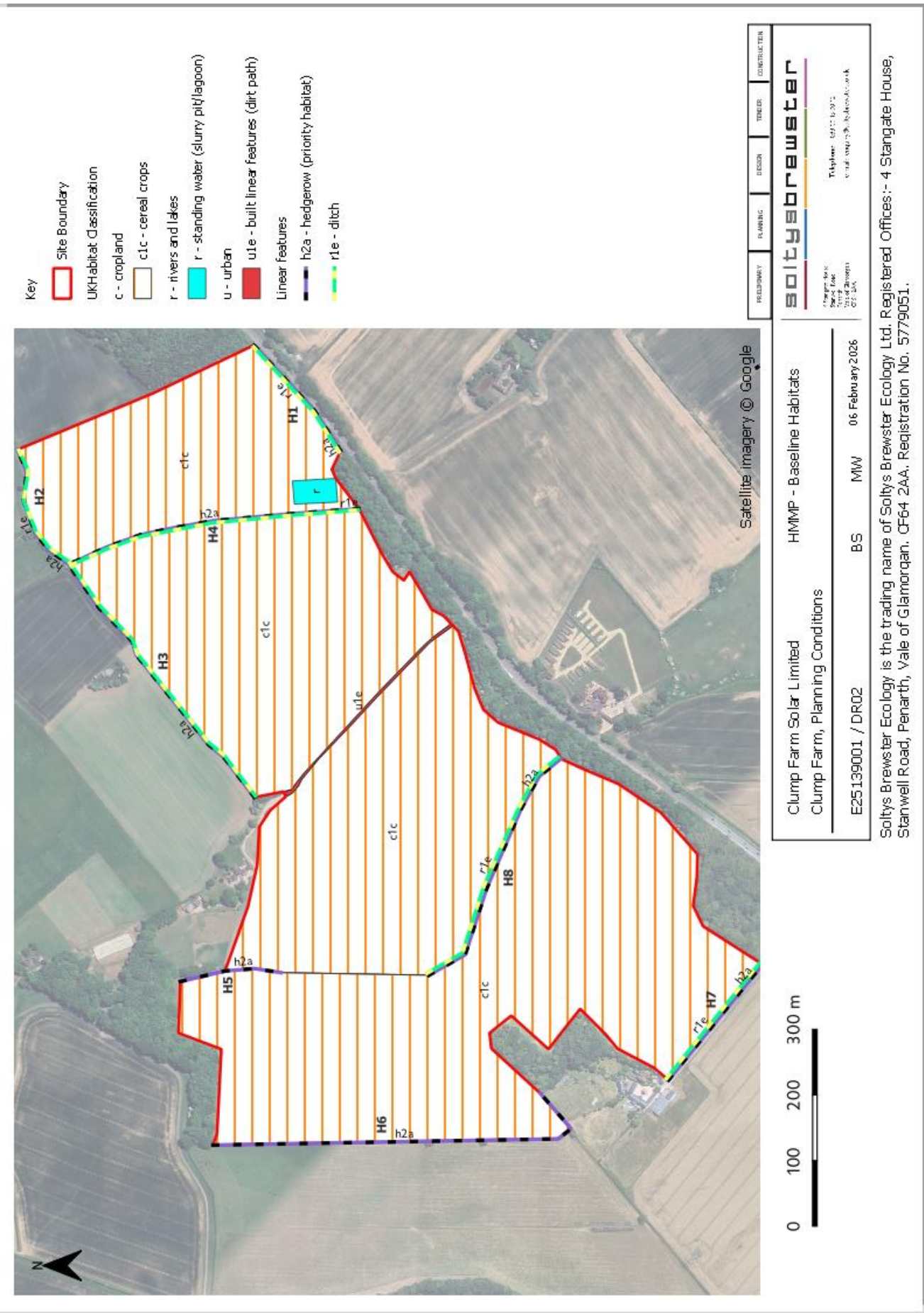
Watercourses (BI-T06)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and condition justification	Condition	Area ha
N/A						

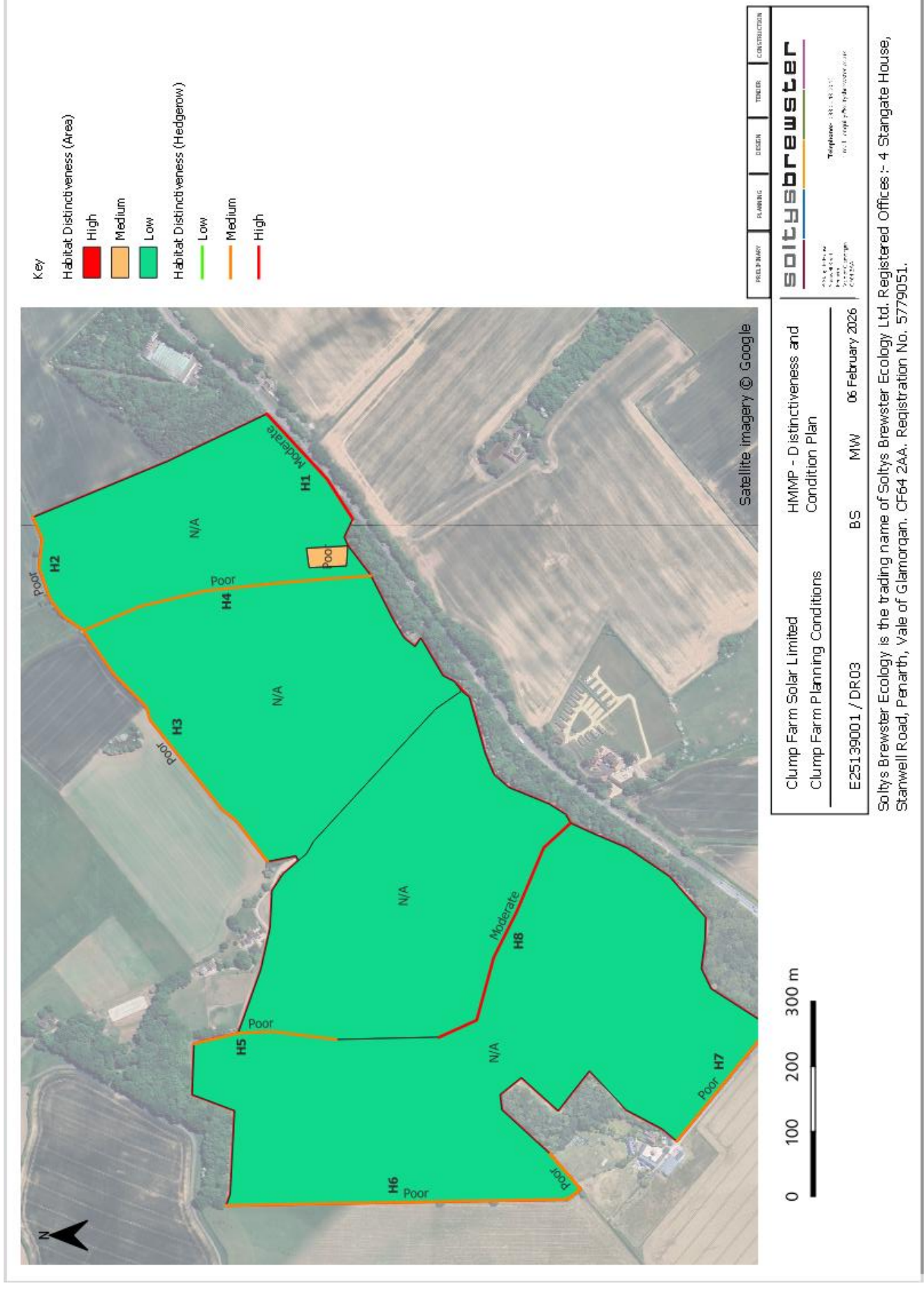
Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)
The network of native hedgerows surrounding the arable field parcels are representative of UK BAP Priority Habitat types. There are no irreplaceable habitats within/adjacent to the site boundaries.
Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)
No habitat constrains – boundary hedgerows, field margins and nearby woodland boundaries are to be retained and protected within the development layout, with these falling within the identified ‘Biodiversity Protection Zones’. Habitats to be impacted by the project are limited to arable land. The project will utilise natural opportunities for habitat enhancement. Field margins will remain undeveloped and are to be seeded with Emorsgate Seed EM10 Tussocky grass mixture, with these margins managed as rank/tall/tussocky grassy buffers to benefit local biodiversity. The development area (land beneath solar panels) will be seeded with ‘Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture’ EM3 by Emorsgate Seeds, with this subject to a traditional meadow management regime i.e. cut twice a year (a summer hay cut and a late autumn cut). The ongoing management of existing hedges is to be relaxed so hedges cut once every 2/3 years, and in staggered process across the site, to encourage the fruiting/flowering of shrubs/trees. Gaps in existing hedgerow boundaries to be in-filled with native trees/shrubs to strengthen local green infrastructure network. A new species-rich native hedgerow is to be provided, along with native tree planting in three separate areas (in grassy buffers), to provide further screening/enclosure to nearby residential properties.

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



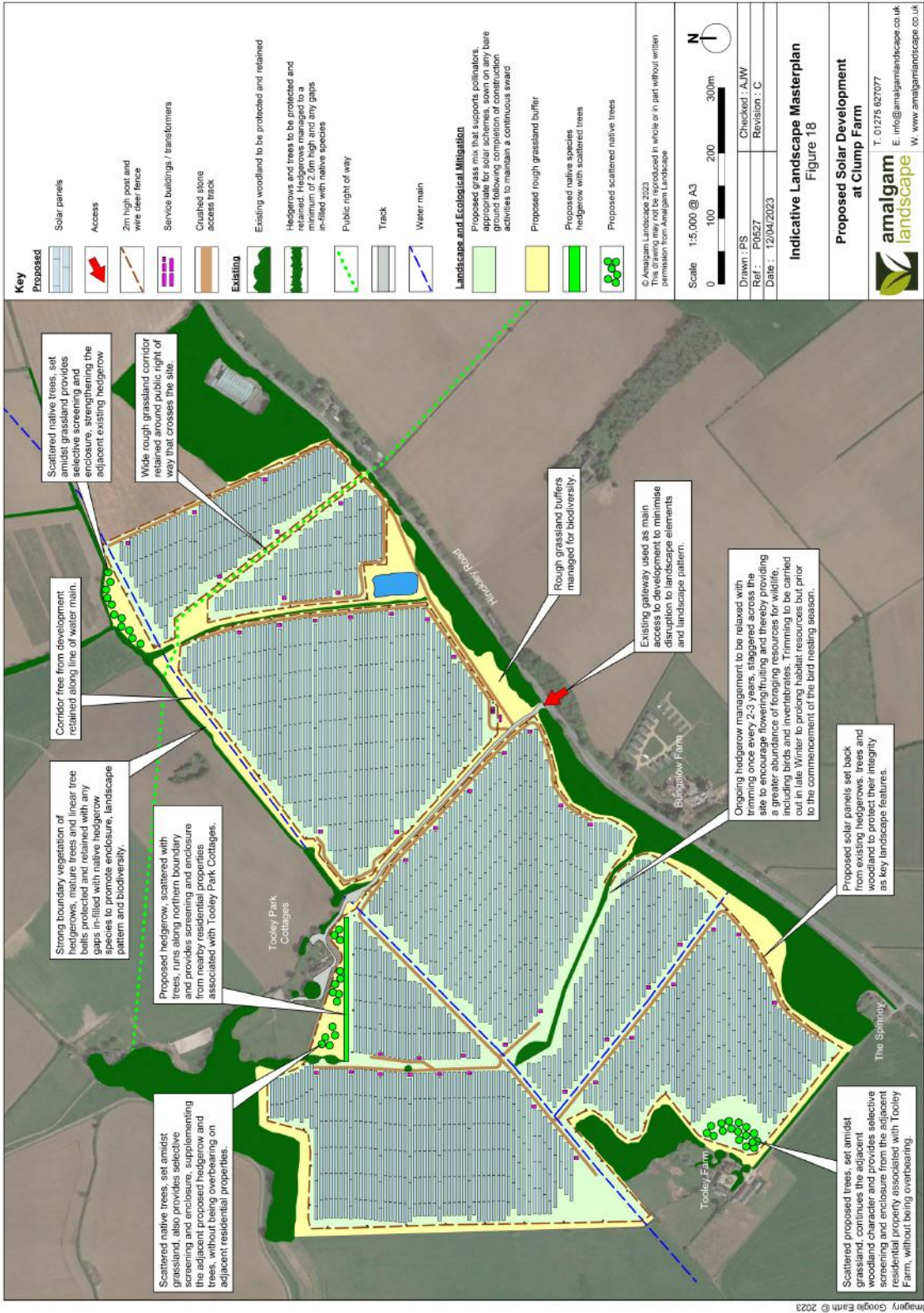
Baseline Distinctiveness and Condition Plan (BI-F03)



Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)



1. Relevant Land Tenure Information (EI-B01)
Clump Farm Solar Limited represent the landowner and are expected to remain as such for the lifespan of the development/HMMP.
2. Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B02)
N/A
3. Public Access Information (EI-B03)
An existing Public Right of Way (PROW) intersects the eastern extent of the site. This leads from Hinckley Road to the south towards another arable field parcel to the north (as displayed on the LEMP). A driveway (dirt track) also intersects the middle of the site, providing a link between the existing residential homes found adjacent to the northern boundary to Hinckley Road to the south of the site. Both are to be retained within the development layout.
4. Potential Impact to Scheme (EI-B04)
As discussed above, both the PROW and the access track as to be retained within the development layout, with panels set back from these features. A wide rough grassland corridor will be provided along the route of the PROW, with this area seeded with EM10 Tussock Grass Mixture (Emorsgate). The PROW corridor will be demarked using 2m high post and wire deer fencing to restrict public access to the developed areas. Similarly, rank grassy buffers and 2m high post and wire deer fencing will be provided either side of the access track/road.



2. Planned Management Activities

Provide the site-wide aims and objectives. These should consider the Project Background information section outlined above as well as the outcomes of the Metric.

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

The aim of the HMMP/Biodiversity Net Gain Plan will be to create new areas of species-rich grassland alongside the new solar park (along field margins), as well as new native hedgerow and native tree planting, and the strengthening of existing defunct hedgerows. Although these measures were designed prior to the adoption of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Leicestershire, Leicester, and Rutland, the provision of rank grassy buffers and creation of new hedgerows/strengthening of existing hedgerows will aid in connecting priority woodland habitats by reducing fragmentation and creating wildlife corridors - in line with the proposed LNRS measures for the site/local area.

Management of the grassland element will initially include re-seeding the arable field parcels with an appropriate grass mixture ('Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture EM3 – Emorsgate Seeds) following installation of the solar panels. Once established, this grassland will be subject to a traditional meadow management regime i.e. cut twice a year (a summer hay cut and a late autumn cut). The field margins (outside the security fencing) will be managed as rank/tussocky buffers, with these reseeded with EM10 Tussock Grass Mixture (Emorsgate). The buffers will be managed less intensively, i.e. cut once every 2/3 years, with no cutting/mowing to take place between 1st April and 1st September to allow the development of a rank sward.

New native tree planting (79no.) will be provided in three areas within/along field margins (between security fencing and site boundaries) to provide additional screening/enclosure from nearby residential properties. Species will include Field Maple, Hawthorn, Wild Cherry, Whitebeam ad English Oak. The new trees will be planted with stakes and tree guards to enable establishment and prevent herbivore damage, with guards removed once the saplings transition into young trees.

A new species-rich native hedgerow will also be planted to strengthen the local GI network, alongside infill planting of existing 'gappy' hedgerows (hedge planting to comprise of the same species listed above, in addition to Hazel, Spindle, Holly, Blackthorn, Dog Rose, Elder and Guelder Rose). Once established, the new and existing hedgerows will be managed every 2-3 years, and in staggered process across the site with the aim of retaining/encouraging fruiting and flowering shrubs to benefit biodiversity. New hedgerows and infill planting to be side trimmed by half in the spring following the first-year planting to promote dense growth.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

The project's BNG target(s) should be set and documented early in the design process. Outline how background and baseline information influenced key design principles for the project from an early stage. This can provide useful context for the proposed retention, creation and enhancement measures.

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

The habitat creation and enhancement measures described in the current HMMP were identified early in the design stage to provide appropriate and deliverable BNG for the loss of arable habitat within the development footprint.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

This table presents a summary record of what you have agreed to deliver based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve. Include the relevant ‘Area’, ‘Hedgerow’, and ‘Watercourse’ types to be implemented and managed throughout the period of 30 years or more.

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
c1c – cropland, cereal crops	g4 – modified grassland	1	N/A	Moderate	4 years	Aim to achieve moderate condition	Arable land to be cleared to allow creation of grassland. Grassland unlikely to achieve criteria B and E.
c1c – cropland, cereal crops	g3c – other neutral grassland	2	N/A	Moderate	5 years	Aim to achieve moderate conditions	Arable land to be cleared to allow creation of grassland. Grassland unlikely to achieve criteria D or F (criterion F essential to achieve good condition).
r1g – other standing water (slurry pit)	R1g – other standing water (slurry pit)	3	Poor	Poor	N/A	No proposed changes to management of this feature	N/A. Slurry pit to be retained. No management prescriptions.
u1c – artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (dirt path)	u1c – artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (dirt path)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	No proposed changes to management of this feature	N/A. Dirt access track to be retained. No management prescriptions.
h2a – native hedgerows (species-rich with trees - associated with bank or ditch)	h2a – native hedgerows (species-rich with trees - associated with bank or ditch)	H1 & H8	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	Maintain or improve condition score from Moderate	Less intensive management and creation of rank grassy buffers/ecotones will benefit hedgerows. Unlikely to achieve criteria C2, D2 or E1 so good condition unlikely.
h2a – native hedgerows (associated with bank or ditch)	h2a – native hedgerows (associated with bank or ditch)	H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7	Poor	Moderate	10 years	Aim to achieve moderate condition	Less intensive management, infill planting and creation of rank grassy buffers will benefit hedgerows, but still unlikely to achieve criteria C2, D2 or E1 so good condition unlikely.
N/A	Individual trees (rural)	5	N/A	Moderate	27 years	Aim to achieve moderate condition for newly planted trees	New native tree planting in rank grass buffers. Unlikely to achieve criteria C or E required for good condition

							during 30 year operational period.
N/A	H2a – native hedgerow (species-rich)	H9	N/A	Moderate	5 years	Aim to achieve moderate condition for newly planted hedgerow	Unlikely to achieve criteria A1, C2, D2 or E1 required for good condition.

Habitat and Condition Targets Further Comments

No proposed management of adjacent woodland parcels – these fall outside of the site’s redline boundaries/outside the applicant’s control.

Habitat Retention

Provide a concise description of the habitats that are to be retained in their baseline condition. Habitats being retained may still require ongoing measures to maintain their baseline condition.

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

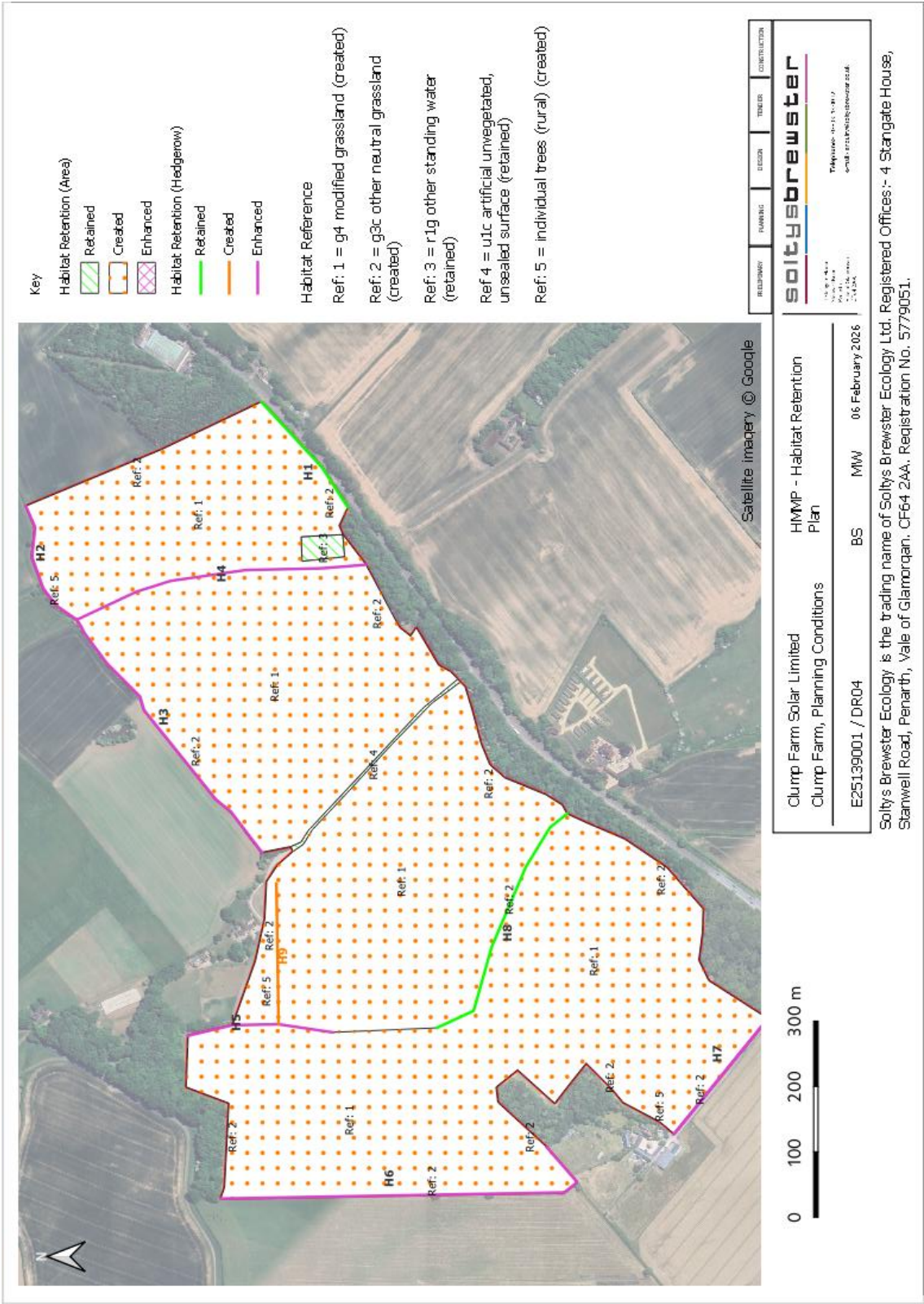
Measures to protected/retained ecological features will be set out in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), required under Condition 23 of the planning consent. The only habitats within the site boundaries expected to be retained to their baseline condition are the slurry pit/lagoon (parcel/feature reference – 3) and dirt access track (parcel/feature reference – 4). These will continue to be used (i.e. as an access track and slurry pit) during the operational phases of the solar farm development.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

N/A

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

Provide a plan with the locations of habitats to be retained (including whether to be protected and, or, enhanced) and those to be created under this HMMP. Include parcel references if needed. Tick box if any additional plans are provided in the Appendices ☐ . Reference: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



Grassland (Low Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GL-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 5. Grassland Low

Target Habitat:			g4 modified grassland			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m² present, including at least 2 forbs. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m², please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet.	Yes	1	Arable land to be cleared to allow creation of grassland. General grassland areas within the security fence (previously arable land) will then be reseeded with 'Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture' EM3 by Emorsgate Seeds.	N/A	Areas of modified grassland to be managed via hay meadow regime. Once established this grassland will be subject to a traditional meadow management regime i.e. cut twice a year (a summer hay cut and a late autumn cut). Each cut should be to a height of approx. 150mm with all arisings removed. Seed mixture to be sown as per suppliers recommendations. Annual weed growth will be controlled by topping in the first summer in the first year.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed.	No	1	N/A	N/A	N/A – sward likely to have uniform height/appearance.
C	Any scrub present accounts for less than 20% of the total grassland area. (Some scattered scrub such as bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. may be present). Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type.	Yes	1	No scrub currently present or scrub planting proposed.		As above, grassland to be cut twice on an annual basis – this is expected to prevent scrub encroachment.
D	Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of	Yes	1	N/A	N/A	No damage or disturbance expected during operational phases of development, with dedicated access paths provided for maintenance machinery etc.

	access, or any other damaging management activities.					
E	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens.)	No	1	N/A		Areas of bare ground likely to form naturally over lifespan of development (e.g. from grazing pressure or over-shadowing from panels)
F	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20%.	Yes	1	No bracken currently present or proposed.		As above, grassland to be cut twice on an annual basis. No bracken encroachment expected.
G	There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA).	Yes	1	No invasive species present. Native seed mixture proposed.		Spot treatment for any undesirable plants.

Additional Management Prescriptions (GL-B01)						
N/A						

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GL-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Grassland seeding	1	Year 1	Seeding of general grassland areas with ‘Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture’ EM3, sown as per supplier’s recommendations.
Grassland cutting	1	From Year 2 Annually	Areas of modified grassland to be managed via a traditional hay meadow regime i.e. cut twice annually (a summer hay cut and a late autumn cut). Grass cutting should be to a height of approx. 150mm with all arisings removed.
Annual weed control	1	Year 1	Topping of grassland to control flush of annual weeds, to be undertaken in first summer of first year.
Scrub removal	1	From Year 2 (as required)	Control of bramble scrub and bracken, by physically removal or cutting. To be undertaken as required.
Undesirable plant removal	1	From Year 2 (as required)	Spot treatment for any undesirable plant species, to be undertaken as required.

Species Lists (GL-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created – see Special General Purpose Meadow Mixture EM3 by Emorsgate for species assemblage.

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GL-B02)
No target species set – condition of habitat to be compared to UK Habitat Classification description and statutory habitat condition assessment sheets.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 6 (Grassland Med High and V. High).

Target Habitat				g3c other neutral grassland		
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted	Relevant Parcels	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	Yes	2	Arable feed margins to be cleared to allow creation of grassland. Field margins/buffers then reseeded with EM10 Tussock Grass Mixture (Emorsgate).	N/A	Seed mixture to be sown as per supplier’s recommendations. Annual weed growth will be controlled by topping in the first summer in the first year.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Yes	2	As above.	N/A	Field margins/buffers (land between the site boundaries and security fencing) will be protected from development, with these areas managed less intensively – i.e. cut once every 2/3 years, with no cutting/mowing to take place between 1st April and 1st September to allow tall/tussocky swards to naturally develop.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	Yes	2	N/A	N/A	Small patches of bare ground likely to form naturally (e.g. from grazing rabbits).
D	Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	No	2	No scrub/bracken currently present along field margins, neither is any proposed, although some scrub/bracken encroachment from hedgerow corridors considered likely.	N/A	Bi-annual grassland cut will control excessive spread of bracken and scrub, although some encroachment expected as ecotone buffers develop.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area.	Yes	2	See criterion A.	N/A	Dedicated access tracks so no regular machinery, vehicular or plant access within grassy buffers/margins. No storage of materials within buffer areas. Removal of any non-native invasive plant species.

	If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.					
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.	No	2	Tussocky/tall swards unlikely to support 10 or more vascular species due to previous arable use and nutrient enrichment of soil.	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (GH-B01)

Several Badger setts are known to exist within/adjacent to the site boundaries. This includes a main sett situated along the boundary of a offsite woodland parcel to the east of the site; a second main sett found along the boundary of another offsite woodland parcel in the northwestern extent of the site; and a single-hole outlier sett within a hedgerow corridor marking the site’s western boundary. Badgers and their setts are afforded legal protection under the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992. The principal driver for this protection relates to animal welfare rather than a requirement for conservation (Badgers are by no means a rare or endangered species in the UK). Section 3 of the 1992 Act makes it an offence to:

- a) damage a Badger sett or any part of it;
- b) destroy a badger sett
- c) obstruct access to, or any entrance of, a Badger sett;
- d) cause a dog to enter a Badger sett; or
- e) disturb a Badger when it is occupying a Badger sett.

While the development layout allows the retention of all three badger setts (they either fall within ‘biodiversity protection zones’ or outside the redline boundary), certain management activities have the potential to ‘disturb’ Badgers while occupying these setts. Current best practice guidance identifies that the following activities would result in disturbance and would therefore require a licence to be in place:

- Using very heavy machinery within 30 metres of any entrance to an active sett;
- Using lighter machinery (particularly for any digging operation) within 20 metres; or
- Light work such as hand digging or scrub clearance within 10 metres.

No vegetation management works (i.e. grassland mowing/scrub clearance) will therefore take place within a 10m radius of any of the setts/sett entrances listed above. Further avoidance and mitigation measures relating to Badgers are set out in a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP) (Ecology), as required under Condition 23 of the Planning Approval.

Habitat piles (using cut brush/logs/grass from vegetation clearance/management works) to be created within rank grassy buffers.

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GH-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Grassland seeding	2	Year 1	Seeding of arable field margins withEM10 Tussock Grass Mixture (Emorsgate), sown as per supplier’s recommendations.
Annual Weed Control	2	Year 1	Topping of grassland to control flush of annual weeds, to be undertaken in first summer of first year (hay meadow cut between late-July and mid-August.
Grassland cutting	2	From Year 2	Grassland is to be cut once every 2/3 years, with no cutting/mowing to take place between 1st April and 1st September to allow tall/tussocky swards to develop. All arisings from mowing to be collected and removed from site to prevent nutrient enrichment.
Scrub removal	2	From Year 2 (as required)	Control of encroaching bramble scrub and bracken, by physically removal or cutting. To be undertaken as required.
Undesirable plant removal	2	From Year 2 (as required)	Spot treatment for any undesirable plant species, to be undertaken as required.

Species Lists (GH-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created – see EM10 Tussock Grass Mixture (Emorsgate) for species assemblage.

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (GH-B02)
No target species set – condition of habitat to be compared to UK Habitat Classification description and statutory habitat condition assessment sheets.

Hedgerows

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 8. Hedgerow

Target Hedgerow Type:			h2a native hedgerows			
Condition Assessment Criteria		Target ed?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	Yes, for existin g hedges , no for newly planted hedge	H1 – H8 (Existing hedgerows only).	Existing hedges (H1-H8) already measure >1.5m in height, with aim to further increase height through relaxation of management.	N/A	Ongoing hedgerow management regime of H1 – H8 to be ‘relaxed’, with these cut/trimmed once every 2/3 years and staggered across the site to allow increase in height/structural diversity. Newly planted hedgerow (H9) does not pass this criterion.
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	Yes	H1 – H9	Existing hedgerows H1-H8 already measure >1.5m in width, with aim to further increase width through relaxed management. Creation of H9 in accordance with LEMP, with shrubs to be planted in multiple rows to create wide feature.	N/A	Relaxed management regime to allow new lateral growth for H1 – H8.
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes	H1 – H9	N/A	N/A	Any gaps along bases of H1 – H9 expected to naturally ‘fill-in’ with scrub, ruderal species etc due to relaxed management regime and provision of rank/tussocky field boundaries alongside hedges.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes	H1 – H9	Creation of intact H9 in accordance with LEMP	N/A	Any gappy sections in existing hedgerows (H1 – H8) to be infilled with new native shrub/tree planting to strengthen local green infrastructure network (in accordance with LEMP).
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and	Yes	H1 – H9	Rank grassy buffers/ecotones provided alongside all hedgerows and field boundaries.	N/A	Field/hedgerow margins to be retained within development layout and managed as rank/tussocky grassy buffers (other neutral grassland) – i.e. cut/mown once every 2/3 years.

	is present on one side of the hedge (at least)					
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	No	H1 – H9	N/A	N/A	Historic arable use of adjacent field parcels and associated nutrient enrichment of soil means impact to species assemblage likely.
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes	H1 – H9	No non-native species currently present at site or proposed.	N/A	Removal of any non-native invasive plant species as required..
D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	No	H1 – H9	N/A	N/A	Hedgerow corridors exhibit signs of existing damage from historic arable use of adjacent fields (which have very small/non-existent field margins). Far sides of boundary hedgerows (outside site boundaries) impacted from adjacent arable land, roads, roadside verges etc.
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	No	H1 – H9	N/A	N/A	Neither H1 or H8 contain multiple age-classes of trees (H1 only mature Oaks, H8 only young trees). H2 – H7 currently contain no trees, although young tree planting to be provided in gappy sections (only one age-class).
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) 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.	Yes	H1 – H9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (HD-B01)

Hedgerow management to be undertaken over the winter period (outside nesting bird season). No hedgerow management works within 10m buffer of single-hole Badger outlier sett situated within hedgerow marking section of western boundary.

Provision of 6no. bird boxes and 2no. bat boxes on suitable hedgerow trees as per submitted LEMP.

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
New hedgerow planting	H9	From Year 1	Ensure that all new planting is firmly bedded in the ground after strong winds and frosts or other disturbances. Regularly inspect all new shrub planting (e.g. once a month for the first year) for any pest damage or vandalism/damage caused by others. Maintain planted areas in a weed free and litter free condition.
Hedgerow trimming	H1 – H9	From Year 1, every 2 – 3 years	Trimming of hedgerows to be undertaken every 2 to 3 years, and in a staggered process, outside of the breeding bird season (undertaken between September – February).
Side trimming	As above	From Year 1, every 2 – 3 years	As above Prune out any damaged, dead or dying branches or suckers to promote healthy growth and shape. New hedge (H9) and areas of infill planting to have side branches of transplants timed by half in the spring after the first growing season and then cut lightly in year 3 (between Sep – Feb).
Tree replacement	As above	From Year 1, as required	Replacement of trees or shrubs that have failed to establish or show signs of disease or damage. To be undertaken in next available planting window.

Species Lists (HD-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created – see species assemblage for new native hedgerow planting (H9) on LEMP

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Field Maple	Acer campestre	Unknown	
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Unknown	
Common Oak	Quercus robur	Unknown	
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	Unknown	
Hazel	Corylus avellana	Unknown	
Spindle	Euonymus europaeus	Unknown	

Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Unknown	
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	Unknown	
Dog Rose	Rosa canina	Unknown	
Elder	Sambucus nigra	Unknown	
Guelder Rose	Viburnum opulus		

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (HD-B02)
No target species set – habitat condition to be compared to UK Habitat Classification description and corresponding statutory metric habitat condition assessment sheets.

Individual Trees

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (UT-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 9 (Individual Trees)

Target Type:		Individual Trres				
Condition Assessment Criteria		Targeted?	Relevant Features	Creation Approach	Enhancement Approach	Management Approach
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	Yes	5	All proposed tree planting comprises of native species.	N/A	N/A
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	Yes	5	Individual tree planting automatically passes this criterion.	N/A	N/A
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature) ¹ .	No	5	New tree planting to comprise of saplings/young specimens.	N/A	N/A
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	Yes	5	New tree planting provided in rank grassy buffers/ecotones (within biodiversity protection zones) so safeguarded from human activities.	N/A	New trees left to establish for 5 years – during this time they will be checked regularly (monthly) for any weed/pest damage, damage/vandalism caused by others, litter etc – as detailed in the LEMP.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	No	5	Young trees unlikely to contain ecological niches.	N/A	N/A
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Yes	5	All new tree planting proposed within rank grassy buffers alongside field margins.	N/A	N/A

Additional Management Prescriptions (UT-B01)			
Tree management works (e.g. pruning) to be undertaken over the winter period (outside nesting bird season).			

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (UT-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
New tree planting	5	From year 1	All new trees proposed within rough grassland areas are to be planted in prepared tree pits, approx. 300mm greater than root ball/roots, and wide enough to accommodate roots when spread. Soil loosened around edges and bottom of tree pits to eliminate compaction and improve drainage. Tree pits backfilled with topsoil mixed with compost and slow-release fertilizer, as directed by manufacturer’s instruction. Trees are to be protected by a bio-degradable tubular tree guard and should have a minimum 1m diameter circle around the base of the trunk to be maintained free from competing vegetation and spread with 75mm medium grade mulch (British origin, FSC certified). All much to be pest, disease and weed free and shall not have been treated with any additives. Much not to be places against stem of trees. Trees to be supported by 1no. 75mm x 1500mm diagonal softwood timber stake and 1no. bio-degradable adjustable tree tie.
Tree pruning/trimming	5	From year 1, as required	Prune out any damaged, dead or dying branches and suckers to promote healthy growth and shape.
Tree replacement	5	From Year 1, as required	Any new tree that fails to become established, becomes seriously damaged/diseased, dies or for any reason is removed, will be replaced in the next planting season with others of similar size/same species.
Other general maintenance	5	From Year 1, as required	Ensure all new trees are firmly bedded into the ground after strong winds, frosts or other disturbances. Regularly inspect new trees (once a month) for the first 5 years (until fully established) for any damage caused by pests or vandalism and maintain areas around trees as weed and litter free. Check guards, stakes and ties of trees and adjust if necessary, in summer and winter. Remove stakes when no longer required (i.e. after 3 years). Weed free ring (1m diameter) maintained around each tree for 3 years after planting (hand weeding)

Individual Trees Species Lists (UT-T03)

Provide a detailed species list for the habitat to be created – see species assemblage for new native tree planting (H9) on LEMP

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Field Maple	Acer campestre	Unknown	
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Unknown	
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	Unknown	
Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	Unknown	

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (UT-B02)
No target species set – habitat condition to be compared to UK Habitat Classification description and corresponding statutory metric habitat condition assessment sheets.

Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02

Provide a site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and, or, managing each habitat type. Consider your approach to delivering the BNG targets in case the management prescriptions do not deliver as expected.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
09/02/2026	g4 modified grassland	Scrub and/or Bracken encroachment	Cover of bramble scrub exceeds >5% of total area, cover of Bracken exceeds >20% of total area	Trimming of bramble scrub/bracken and removal of roots from ground using hand-tools. Removal of self-sown blackthorn and hawthorn from spreading hedgerows.
09/02/2026	g4 modified grassland & g3c other neutral grassland	Diverse sward fails to establish	Monitoring identifies <6 vascular plant species per m ² at target condition in g4 modified grassland areas. Monitoring identifies lack of characteristic indicator species in g3c other neutral grassland.	Review cutting regime. Assess possibility of re-seeding or introduction of yellow-rattle.
09/02/2026	g4 modified grassland g3c other neural grassland	Physical damage to grass areas	Evidence of damage to grassland (e.g., excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) >5% of total area	Review current land use. Prevent any damaging activities e.g., machinery, vehicle or plant access
09/02/2026	h2a hedgerows Individual trees	Newly planted shrubs/trees failing to establish	10% of targeted number of newly planted shrubs/trees found to be dead during years 1-5.	Undertake a second round of planting, replacing failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.
09/02/2026	h2a hedgerows Individual trees	Herbivore damage to shrubs and/or trees, failing to establish	As above.	The new saplings will be planted with stakes and tree guards to enable establishment and prevent herbivore damage, with guards removed only once the saplings transition into young shrubs. Replace any failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.
09/02/2026	All habitats	Presence of invasive non-native species	Identification of any non-native species listed on schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)	Contact specialist invasive species contractor for advice on appropriate control and removal of invasive plant species.

3. Monitoring Schedule

To deliver BNG, a robust strategy is critical to monitor successes and challenges. Routine monitoring informs progress and facilitates the required management plan updates at set intervals.

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)

Monitoring will include a combination of updated UK Habitat Classification Surveys and site inspections, with these visits programmed in to correspond with proposed timings to achieve target condition scores for the associated habitat types. The condition of created and enhanced habitats will be compared to the statutory metric condition assessment sheets as well as the corresponding habitat descriptions within the UK Habitat Classification guidelines (V2.0) to monitor the progress and success of the HMMP measures. Site inspections will also identify any remedial measures required in accordance with the risk register above. Monitoring surveys are to be undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Provide details of the methods you will use to adequately monitor the progress towards the targets stated in the management plan and as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
g4 modified grassland g3c other neutral grassland	To be undertaken for all new areas of grassland. Undertake standard UK Habitat Classification survey, including quadrat sampling to identify the habitat type that is establishing and then number of species per m ² . Surveyor to estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble/bracken cover. Compile botanical species lists (no target species list identified) Inspect for presence of non-native species.	At Years 4, 5, 10, 27 and 30. Surveys to be completed between May and August.
Individual trees	Monitor health of planted trees (i.e., if failed to establish or herbivore damage).	At Years 4, 5, 10, 27 and 30.
h2a hedgerows	Monitor health of hedgerows and planted shrubs (i.e., if failed to establish or herbivore damage), inspect for presence of non-native species.	At Years 4, 5, 10, 27 and 30. Surveys to be completed between April and August.

Monitoring Reports

Following completion of habitat creation and initial enhancement works, prepare for your monitoring report for the Local Planning Authority or Responsible Body. You should monitor each habitat type comprising the BNG project. Provide sufficient detail for the reviewing authority to assess the progress. The ‘Monitoring Report Template’ can help you do this. The requirements and regularity with which the monitoring reports are required are at the discretion of the LPA or Responsible Body. Prepare the monitoring requirements below.

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Provide details of the person or organisation that will be responsible for submitting the monitoring reports. Also state the responsible organisation for receiving and reviewing the reports.

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
Clump Farm Solar Limited (or their appointed contractor)	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (who represent the Local Planning Authority)

Provide details of when the monitoring surveys and reports will be undertaken and submitted. You can extend the table and adjust according to your required schedule.

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y4	Summer period (May – August)	September or October	Report on results of initial modified grassland creation measures.
Y5	Summer period (May – August)	September or October	Monitor and report on health of planted/retained trees/hedges. Review grassland condition.
Y10	Summer period (May – August)	September or October	Monitor and report on health of planted/retained trees/hedges. Review grassland condition.
Y27	Summer period (May – August)	September or October	Monitor and report on health of planted/retained trees/hedges. Review grassland condition.
Y30	Summer period (May – August)	September or October	Monitor and report on health of planted/retained trees/hedges. Review grassland condition.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Use this box to summarise how you plan to incorporate adaptive management. Consider the risks in section [PM-T02](#) above. The aim is to have a feedback loop between monitoring, then reporting, and how any proposed changes are subsequently reflected in this plan.

Adaptive management is a systematic approach to natural resource management that involves monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of management actions then adjusting as necessary to improve outcomes over time. It is an iterative process in which management actions are followed by targeted monitoring outcomes. These, in turn, inform the ongoing management.

Monitoring results inform necessary management changes to promote achieving BNG targets stated in the statutory biodiversity metric and HMMP. The monitoring can pick up any unexpected, external influences. Some examples are dealing with a new plant disease, an invasive species that is thriving due to climate change, or changes to site access due to site flooding.

Observations and notes from day-to-day management are important for delivering adaptive management. Consider how this information will be captured and fed into changes in management prescriptions, then through to subsequent monitoring reports.

Regular robust monitoring, and reporting to the responsible authority, should identify issues early on. Then you can make conscious decisions to implement effective actions. If the BNG objectives are affected by external factors, it is important to agree decisions on changes to the management prescriptions and targets with the responsible authority. Following the review, record any changes in this management plan and schedule.