



Lullington Solar Farm

Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 and Stage 2

Lullington Solar Park Limited

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Glossary

ALSE	Assessment of Likely Significant Effects
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CEnv	Chartered Environmentalist
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EC	European Commission
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
Habitats Regulations	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MCIEEM	Member of Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management
Natura 2000 site	A European site designated for its nature conservation value
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SDDC	South Derbyshire District Council
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Executive Summary

Contents	Summary
Application site location and description	The site is located on land north of Lullington, Derbyshire and is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SK 24750 13763.
Proposed Development	The development proposal is for the installation of a ground mounted solar farm.
Scope of this Assessment	This report assesses the pathways to LSE (HRA Stage 1: Screening) of the proposed development upon relevant designated Natura 2000 sites and subsequently assesses whether these would result in an adverse effect on the integrity of these sites (HRA Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment). This is a submission to inform the Competent Authority's (SDDC) Habitats Regulations Assessment.
Results of Stage 1: Screening	The results from the Stage 1: Screening Assessment found that there was one potential pathway to LSE requiring Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment. This related to the potential for sediments and pollutants released during construction to affect a tributary of the River Mease, which is designated as a SAC.
Results of Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment	The results from the Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment found that with mitigation, no impact on integrity (alone or in-combination) of the River Mease SAC is predicted. The mitigation proposed could be described in detail within a CEMP for the project, which could be secured by planning condition. The mitigation measures in the CEMP would need to include as a minimum: • Installation of silt fencing; • Damping of haul roads; • Covering of friable materials whenever possible; • Covering of lorries transporting friable materials when moving around the site; • Risk assessments and toolbox talks for contractors doing any refuelling activities; • Bunding of refuelling areas; • Emergency incident strategy; • Spill kits will be available on site at all times; • Signage will be on site in contractors compounds relating to sensitivity of the nearby waterbody which leads to the River Mease SAC; and • A waste disposal plan will be in place for the site, detailing where all waste generated will be stored prior to removal.
Conclusion	The 'Competent Authority' (the Planning Inspector), is considered not to require further assessment under the Habitats Regulations, and the proposed development can proceed without Stage 3 and Stage 4 being completed.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

WYG was commissioned by Lullington Solar Par Limited on 13th October 2020 to prepare a report to inform Stage 1: Screening and Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

This report has been prepared by WYG Principal Ecologist Jonathan Jackson. The conditions pertinent to the report are provided in Appendix A.

1.2 Application Site Location

The site is located on land north of Lullington, Derbyshire and is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SK 24750 13763 (Figure 1). The site is approximately 90 ha and comprises predominantly of arable fields with some improved grassland fields, associated ponds, hedgerows and field boundaries. A small block of woodland is also present within the site boundary.

The site is bordered partially by Garland Woods to the north and west and further arable and improved grassland fields to the north, south and east. The wider area consists largely of agricultural land, small settlements and several woodlands including Coton Wood 0.4 km to the north, the village of Lullington 0.5 km to the south, agricultural land to the east and Homestall Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS) 0.4 km to the west.

1.3 Development Proposals

The development proposal is for the installation of a ground mounted solar farm. A draft masterplan for the development proposals is provided in Appendix B.

1.4 Requirements for the HRA

The requirement for an HRA is established through Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, hereby referred to as the 'Habitats Directive', in Articles 6(3) and 6(4). The Habitats Directive is transposed into national legislation by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These are hereafter referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations'.

Under Regulation 63, any project which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in-combination with other projects) and is not directly connected with, or necessary for the management of the site, must be subject to an HRA to determine the implications for the site in view of its conservation objectives. This is determined during the Stage 1: Screening Assessment of an HRA (see below).

A Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment then needs to be carried out in respect of any plan or project which:



- either alone or in combination with other plans or projects would be likely to have a significant effect on a site designated within the European network; and
- is not directly connected with the management of the site for nature conservation.

The term European site is defined fully in Regulation 8 of the Habitats Regulations and includes:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs);
- candidate and proposed SACs;
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs);
- potential SPAs;
- proposed Wetlands of International Importance designated or proposed for their wetland features under the auspices of the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance (commonly referred to as 'Ramsar sites'); and
- sites identified for Natura 2000 compensatory measures.

The final two categories are afforded the same level of protection as SACs and SPAs as a matter of Government policy, and the assessment provisions of the Habitats Regulations are applied to them (Natural England, 2017).

2.0 Assessment Methodology

2.1 Assessment Guidance

The Habitats Directive and Regulations do not specify how HRA should be undertaken. In undertaking this HRA, the process we have adopted is that recommended in official European Council (EC) guidance (EC, 2001). In this report, our Stage 1: Screening found that LSE were possible and so a Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment was required. These two stages form the first of four HRA stages, as described below:

- **Stage 1: Screening** – the process which identifies the likely impacts upon a Natura 2000 site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant. This is also known as an 'assessment of likely significant affects (ALSE)';
- **Stage 2: Appropriate assessment** – the consideration of the impact on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site of the project or plan, either alone or in-combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts (in accordance with guidance following the recent decision by the CJEU; *People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17)* regarding application of embedded mitigation at Stage 1 or Stage 2 of an HRA (Freeths, 2018);
- **Stage 3: Assessment of alternative solutions** – the process which examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site; and
- **Stage 4: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain** – an assessment of compensatory measures where, in the light of an assessment of Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest (IROPI), it is deemed that

the project or plan should proceed (it is important to note that this guidance does not deal with the assessment of IROPI).

The Stage 1 Screening Assessment comprises four steps, as described below:

- **Step 1.** Determining whether the project or plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Natura 2000 site(s);
- **Step 2.** Describing the project or plan and the description and characterisation of other projects or plans that in-combination have the potential for having significant effects on the Natura 2000 site(s);
- **Step 3.** Identifying the potential effects on the Natura 2000 site(s); and
- **Step 4.** Assessing the significance of any effects on the Natura 2000 site(s).

The Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment should identify the effects of those plans or projects on qualifying features of the European sites in relation to the Conservation Objectives of those sites and determine whether these effects will result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the designated site. Only where the decision maker (the Competent Authority – in this case South Derbyshire District Council (SDDC)), is satisfied that there will be no adverse effect on integrity, or where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, can the plan or project be approved.

3.0 Stage 1: Screening

Projects may have spatial implications which can have further reaching effects than those predicted to fall within the development footprint. Specifically, it is recognised that the distance between a proposed development and a designated site is not a definitive determinant as to the likelihood or severity of an impact occurring. Site variables such as prevailing wind conditions, surface and groundwater flow direction will all have an influence on the relative distance at which an impact can occur.

Additionally, the mobile nature of qualifying interest species must also be considered. This is because adverse effect on the qualifying species of a site, can occur even if they are not present within the application site. For instance, fish may migrate through one area to breed at another, but both may not be within a site for which they are designated.

3.1 Step 1 – Determining whether the development proposals are directly connected with or necessary to the management of the internationally designated site(s)

The development proposals are not connected with and are not necessary for the management of any internationally designated sites, although they do have the potential to affect them.

3.2 Step 2 – Identification of internationally designated sites that may be affected and approach taken to identifying other plans or projects that could lead to in-combination effects

The site is located 1.78 km south of the River Mease SAC, as shown on Figure 2. As established during the Ecological Appraisal of the site in 2019 (WYG, 019), a search using MAGIC (DEFRA's interactive, web-based database for statutory designations) showed that the site is within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the River Mease SSSI. The same area covered by the River Mease SAC also forms the River Mease Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Furthermore, the IRZ identifies that all Wind and Solar Energy Projects within it must be assessed for their potential to affect the SSSI. As both the River Mease SAC and River Mease SSSI are both designated for the species and habitats that the river supports, the presence of the River Mease SSSI IRZ has led to the River Mease SAC being screened in to this assessment. The potential pathway to LSE from the development proposals, is formed by waterbodies close the site that are linked to the River Mease possibly being affected by surface water flow impacts.

The qualifying and citation features for the River Mease SAC and River Mease SSSI have been provided in full in Appendix C and Appendix D respectively, but in summary for the SAC they comprise:

- 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitans* and *Callitriche* vegetation.
- 1149 Spined loach *Cobitis taenia*.
- 1163 Bullhead *Cottus gobio*.
- 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*.
- 1355 Otter *Lutra lutra*.

There are no additional European designated sites within 10 km of the site and no potential pathways to LSE with a zone of influence beyond this distance. As a result, the only site screened into this assessment is the River Mease SAC.

3.3 Approach taken to identifying Other Plans or Projects that could lead to In-combination Effects

Establishing whether a project level effect can act in-combination is dependent on whether the effect is still possible following the application of mitigation. For example, a drainage strategy may completely eliminate the potential for surface water run-off from affecting any nearby watercourses, in which case it cannot contribute to any effect in-combination. Or, there are mitigation strategies in place which are designed to eliminate the need to establish in-combination effects as they act cumulatively e.g. payments to recreation mitigation strategies.

For this project, mitigation is considered to remove the potential for any effects on the River Mease SAC and therefore none will act cumulatively with other plans or projects. This conclusion is justified in more detail in Section 4.0 and as such no search for other plans and projects was undertaken.

3.4 Step 3 – Identifying the Potential Effects on Internationally Designated site(s)

The potential pathways to LSE were identified after a review of the following:

- The qualifying features of the River Mease SAC (see Appendix C);
- The River Mease SAC Conservation Objectives (Natural England, 2018);
- The River Mease SAC Conservation Objectives Supplementary Advice on Conserving and Restoring Site Features (Natural England, 2016); and
- The Site Improvement Plan for the River Mease SAC (Natural England, 2014).

This found that there was only one potential pathway to LSE requiring assessment. This related to the potential for sediments and pollutants released *during construction* to affect a tributary of the River Mease. This was not considered possible during the operational phase as there would be a negligible increase in impermeable surfaces that could alter the hydrology of the area.

No other potential pathways were identified and this report does not discuss potential pathways where there is no tangible risk of the effect occurring as a result of the development proposals. For instance, there is a significant distance (1.78 km) between the tributaries of the River Mease that could be affected by the proposals and the River Mease SAC. Therefore, none of the habitats within these tributaries are considered necessary to maintaining the integrity of population of mobile qualifying species from the River Mease SAC e.g. otter *Lutra lutra*. As a result, potential pathways such as disturbance or habitat loss do not require assessment.

3.4.1 Impacts of surface water pollution during construction: Alone and In-combination

Within the boundary of the site and the surrounding 50 m there are numerous small drainage ditches. These are shown on in the Phase 1 habitat survey results provided in Appendix E. These survey data are taken from the Ecological Appraisal report completed of the site in August 2019 (WYG, 2019). The August 2019 survey covered a redline boundary larger than the redline for the development proposals for which this report has been prepared.

These watercourses flow southwards and join with other larger tributaries of the River Mease. It is therefore possible that activities during the construction phase could affect the qualifying features of the River Mease SAC via runoff. This could occur due to contamination of surface water run-off caused by:

- Deposition of fugitive dust into watercourses;
- Run-off from stored friable materials e.g. topsoil;
- Pollution events caused by accidental releases of chemicals or fuel; and
- Improper waste disposal.

Measures to mitigate for these impacts, should be included within a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) secured and approved by planning condition prior to commencement of construction on the application site. This would comprise mitigation. Therefore, in accordance with the HRA methodology (see Section 2.1), any potential pathway to LSE that requires mitigation must be taken forward to Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment.



This is considered to apply both alone and in-combination. However, with the proposed mitigation, no effect on the River Mease SAC is predicted and therefore the pathway to LSE has no potential to act in-combination with other plans or projects. As a result, no search for other plans or projects has been completed.

Pollution events affecting water quality during construction could occur which would result in LSE on qualifying species and habitats; AA is therefore required. This pathway has therefore been taken forward to Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment.

3.5 Step 4 – Assessing the significance of any effects on the Natura 2000 site(s)

The findings of the Stage 1: Screening show that the only potential pathway to LSE that could result in impacts on the River Mease is via surface water pollution, alone and in-combination.

4.0 Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

The following section discusses the potential pathway to LSE that could result in impacts on the integrity of the River Mease SAC identified at Stage 1: Screening.

4.1 Impacts of surface water pollution during construction: Alone and In-combination

As discussed in Section 3.4.1, the only potential pathways to LSE identified was in the form of surface water pollution, alone and in-combination. It was therefore recommended that mitigation in the form of avoidance for these effects could be secured within a CEMP. The measures that are considered necessary to completely avoid all possible effects on watercourses leading to the River Mease comprise:

- Avoidance of working within 20 m of flowing watercourses where possible;
- Installation of silt fencing between works and flowing watercourses where works are within 20 m of flowing watercourses;
- Damping of haul roads to minimise releases of fugitive dust;
- Covering of friable materials whenever possible;
- Covering of lorries transporting friable materials when moving around the site;
- Risk assessments and toolbox talks for contractors doing any refuelling activities;
- Bunding of refuelling areas;
- Emergency incident strategy;
- Spill kits will be available on site at all times;
- Signage will be on site in contractors compounds relating to sensitivity of the nearby waterbody which leads to the River Mease SAC; and
- A waste disposal plan will be in place for the site, detailing where all waste generated will be stored prior to removal.

These measures have been recommended based on a review of the following Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG) and Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) which although superseded, are considered to provide useful advice (available from Negregs, undated):



- PPG 1: Understanding your environmental responsibilities – good environmental practices;
- PPG 6: Working at construction and demolition sites;
- PPG 7: Safe storage – The safe operation of refuelling facilities;
- GPP 5: Works and maintenance in or near water;
- GPP 21: Pollution incident response planning; and
- GPP 22: Dealing with spills.

With the application of this mitigation, and adherence to a detailed CEMP, it is predicted that pollution events affecting water quality during construction will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Mease SAC either alone or in-combination.

5.0 Summary

The Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment found that there is no potential for the pathways identified at Stage 1 to affect the integrity of any European site. As such, it is considered that SDDC as the Competent Authority can permit the proposed development without the requirement to complete Stage 3 or Stage 4 of an HRA.

6.0 References

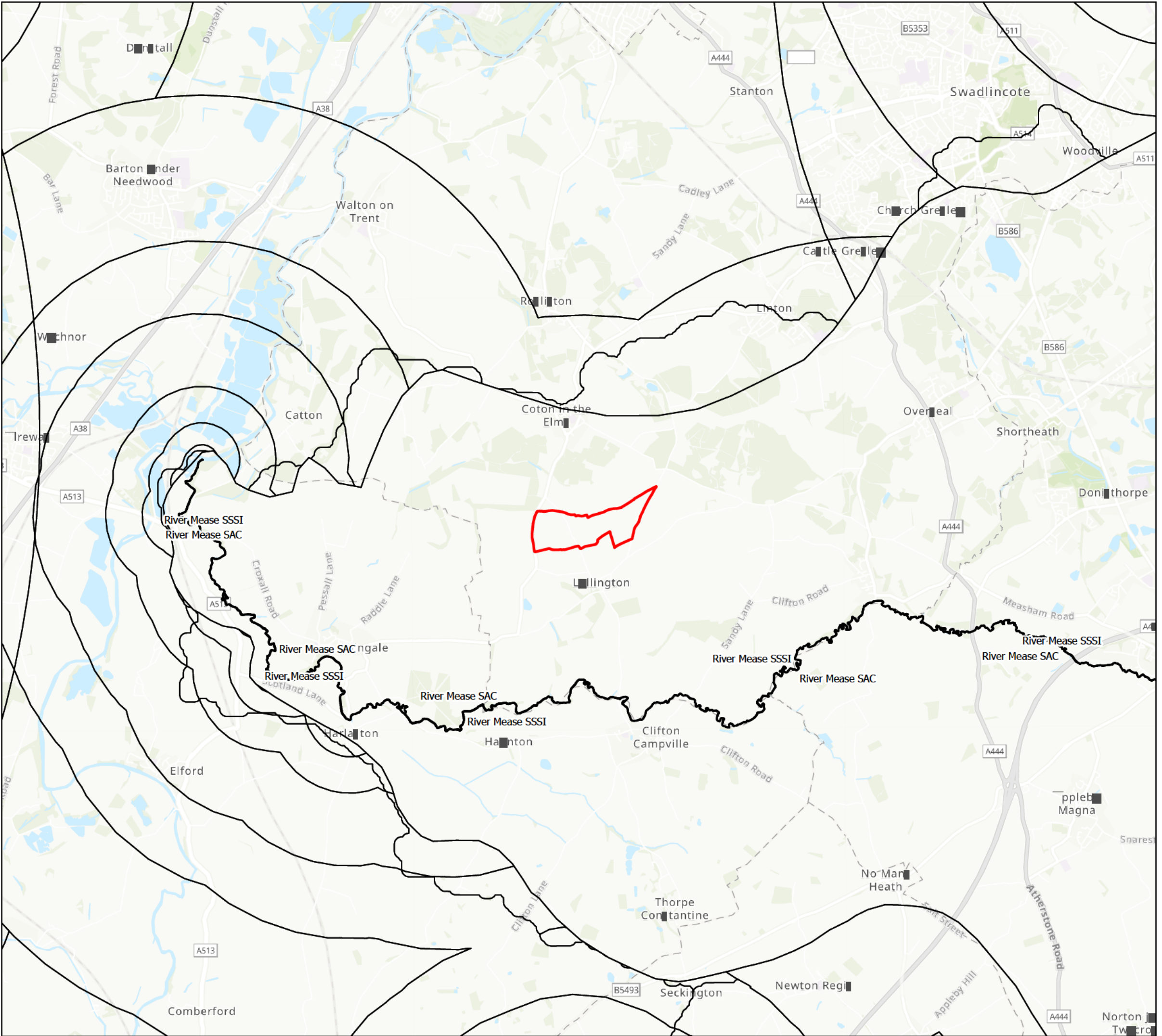
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Figures

Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: Location of European Designated Sites screened in to this assessment



Rev	Date	Notes
A	29/10/20	Initial map production

Legend

- Site boundary
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zones

0 500 1,000 2,000 Metres



Location of European Designated Sites screened into this assessment

Lullington Solar Farm
Lullington Solar Park Limited

Scale at A3: 1:50,000	Project No: B023978	Drawing No: Figure 2	Revision: A
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Drawn by: Ben Blowers	Drawn date: 29/10/2020	Approved by: Jonathan Jackson
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Appendix A: Report Conditions



REPORT CONDITIONS

This Report has been prepared using reasonable skill and care for the sole benefit of Lullington Solar Park Limited ("the Client") for the proposed uses stated in the report by WYG Environment Planning Transport Limited ("WYG"). WYG exclude all liability for any other uses and to any other party. The report must not be relied on or reproduced in whole or in part by any other party without the copyright holder's permission.

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The report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections'. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times. No investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather-related conditions. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions. The "shelf life" of the Report will be determined by a number of factors including; its original purpose, the Client's instructions, passage of time, advances in technology and techniques, changes in legislation etc. and therefore may require future re-assessment.

The whole of the report must be read as other sections of the report may contain information which puts into context the findings in any executive summary.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.



Appendix B: Indicative Masterplan



Appendix C: Qualifying Features of the River Mease SAC



Qualifying Features of the River Mease SAC (JNCC, 2015)

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site

3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculus fluitantis* and *Callitriche-Batrachion* vegetation

Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site

1149 Spined loach *Cobitis taenia*

The River Mease is a good example of a riverine population of spined loach *Cobitis taenia*. It is a small tributary of the River Trent and has retained a reasonable degree of channel diversity compared to other similar rivers containing spined loach populations. It has extensive beds of submerged plants along much of its length which, together with its relatively sandy sediments (as opposed to cohesive mud) provides good habitat opportunities for the species.

1163 Bullhead *Cottus gobio*

The Mease is an example of bullhead *Cottus gobio* populations in the rivers of central England. Bed sediments are generally not as coarse as other sites selected for the species, reflecting the nature of many rivers in this geographical area, but are suitable in patches due to the river's retained sinuosity. The patchy cover from submerged macrophytes is also important for the species.

Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection

1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*

1355 Otter *Lutra lutra*



Appendix D: Citation Features of the River Mease SSSI

COUNTY: Leicestershire
Staffordshire
Derbyshire

SITE NAME: River Mease

DISTRICTS: North-west Leicestershire
Lichfield
South Derbyshire

STATUS: **Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)**

Local Planning Authorities: North-west Leicestershire District Council
Lichfield District Council
South Derbyshire District Council

National Grid Reference: SK360144 - SK195148 **Area:** 21.86 (ha) 54.02 (ac)

Ordnance Survey Sheet: 1:50,000: 128 **1:10,000:** SK21SE SK31SW
SK31SE SK11SE

Date Notified (under 1981 Act): 16 August 2000

Reasons for notification

The River Mease represents a lowland clay river supporting nationally significant populations of spined loach *Cobitis taenia* and bullhead *Cottus gobio*, two internationally notable species of native freshwater fish with a restricted distribution in England.

Description

Rising at 130 metres above sea level in the Coal Measures of north-west Leicestershire, the River Mease flows approximately 25 kilometres westwards across a largely rural and agricultural landscape to its confluence with the River Trent at Croxall. The river forms an eastern tributary of the Trent and flows throughout its course across alluvial soils overlying bands of Sherwood Sandstone and Mercia Mudstone. Of special interest are the resident populations of two of the UK's smallest freshwater fish species, spined loach *Cobitis taenia* and bullhead *Cottus gobio*, which occur in association with a diverse freshwater fish community. As a relatively un-modified lowland river, the River Mease contains a diverse range of physical in-channel features, including riffles, pools, slacks, vegetated channel margins and bankside tree cover, which provide the conditions necessary to sustain populations of both spined loach and bullhead.

The head of the site includes the lower reaches of the Gilwiskaw Brook which flows along a steep gradient across bands of interbedded mudstones and sandstones. Due to the fast-flowing nature of the river, aquatic vegetation is sparse and marginal vegetation restricted to stands of floating sweet-grass *Glyceria fluitans* but these sections provide valuable habitat for bullhead *Cottus gobio*, a bottom-dwelling native fish which favours clean coarse gravels for spawning and is often found where flows are consistently strong and sediment deposition minimal. Populations of bullhead also occur in the lower reaches of the Mease where river substrates are finer but woody debris lying within the river channel becomes more important in providing suitable breeding habitat.

contd/

Below Snarestone the descent becomes more gradual and the river enters a broad lowland floodplain. The slow-moving river meanders tightly across floodplain deposits, occasionally exposing underlying sandstones and fluvial sands and gravels. These middle reaches of the River Mease provide excellent habitat for a nationally significant population of spined loach *Cobitis taenia*. Confined in its UK range to a limited number of catchments in central and eastern England, this largely sedentary fish is closely associated with the open sandy substrates of the river bed which act as important feeding and spawning grounds. As a small fish, refuges from predators and strong river flows are very important and this is provided by aquatic and marginal vegetation within the river channel. Stands of marginal vegetation are typically dominated by common club-rush *Schoenoplectus lacustris*, *Glyceria fluitans*, reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, branched bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*, greater pond sedge *Carex riparia* and bulrush *Typha latifolia*. Submerged aquatic vegetation becomes more varied on the lower reaches of the river with river water-crowfoot *Ranunculus fluitans*, common water-crowfoot *R. aquatilis*, blunt-leaved pondweed *Potamogeton obtusifolius*, fennel pondweed *P. pectinatus*, arrowhead *Sagittaria sagittifolia* and yellow water-lily *Nuphar lutea* becoming increasingly frequent.

Bankside tree cover is very variable but an important feature of the river channel as submerged root systems of larger trees provide important in-channel cover for fish and provide woody debris to the watercourse in the form of fallen branches. In many places the river is largely open, flanked by semi-improved pasture and arable land adjacent to the bank edge. Where tree cover is present, banks are frequently lined with alder *Alnus glutinosa*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and various species of willow *Salix* spp. including good numbers of large pollarded crack willow *Salix fragilis*. Some sections of bank are flanked by dense scrub dominated by hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*.

Additional interest is provided by populations of freshwater white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* and otter *Lutra lutra*, both animals with a restricted distribution within the East Midlands and which receive special legal protection.

Other Information

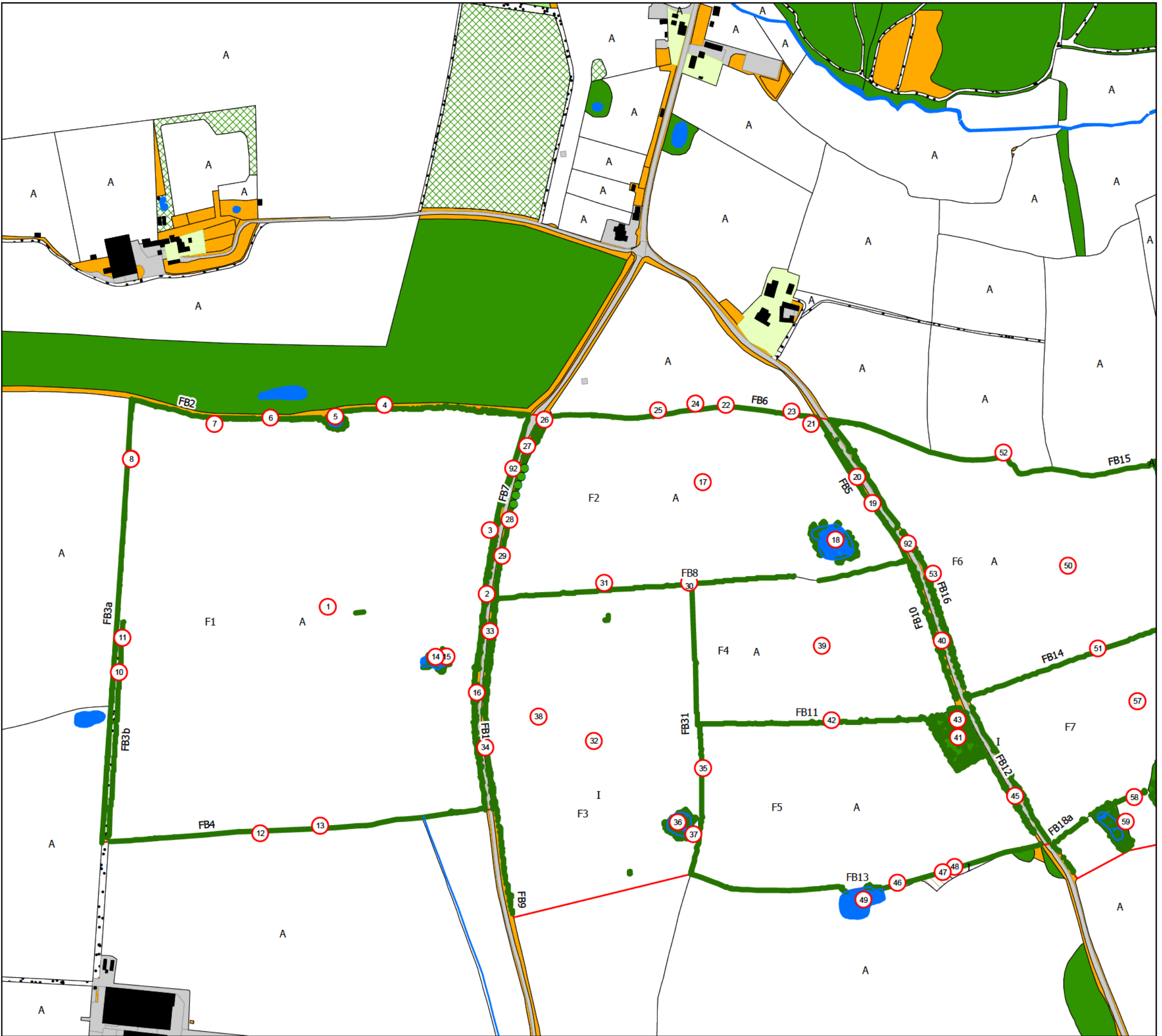
This is a new site.

Spined loach *Cobitis taenia* and bullhead *Cottus gobio* are both listed on Annex II of the Council Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna.

Date Notified: 16 August 2000
Grid Reference SK360144 - SK195148



Appendix E: Phase 1 Habitat Maps of the site



Rev	Date	Notes
A	17/09/19	Initial map production

Legend

- Site boundary
- Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural
- Coniferous woodland - semi-natural
- Scrub - dense/continuous
- Neutral grassland - unimproved
- SI Neutral grassland - semi-improved
- I Improved grassland
- Tall ruderal
- Standing water
- A Arable
- Gardens
- Buildings
- Hardstanding
- Bare ground
- Hedges
- Water
- Target note
- Scattered tree

0 50 100 200 Metres



Phase 1 Habitat Plan

Lullington Solar Farm
Island Green Power UK Limited

Scale at A3: 1:4,060	Project No: A114441	Drawing No: Figure 5	Revision: A
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Drawn by: Ben Blowers	Drawn date: 17/09/2019	Approved by: Jonathan Jackson
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