Great Harmeston Solar Farm

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

Development of National Significance
Pre-Application Consultation

March 2026

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

Great Harmston, Solar Farm

12th March 2026

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Tyler Grange

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1. This high level Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd on behalf of ASUK HoldCo 4 Ltd ("the Applicant"), a subsidiary of Arise Renewable Energy UK Ltd in respect of proposed development at land near Great Harmeston Buildings, Pembrokeshire, hereafter referred to as the 'Site' The Site is centred on National Grid Reference SM 9257 0957.

1.2. The proposals for the Site are for an installation and operation of ground mounted solar photovoltaic arrays with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure (the "Proposed Development").

1.3. To inform the planning application, an Environmental Statement (ES)[1], with species specific technical reports for great crested newt *Triturus cristatus*, badger *Meles meles*, otter *Lutra lutra*, bats and breeding birds were prepared by Tyler Grange in 2026, along with a winter bird report[2] which has been used to inform this LEMP. The ES and species specific technical reports provide details of the ecological features within the zone of influence including the results of a field survey, describes the actual or potentially significant ecological effects as a result of the proposed development and describes mitigation and enhancements proposals, together with planning controls to ensure conformity with legislation and planning policy. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment[3] (AIA) (Appendix 5.5) was also prepared to inform the planning application and has been referred to where relevant within this LEMP.

1.4. The purpose of this LEMP is to provide high level details to ensure the protection and favourable management of retained and created habitats to maximise their benefit to wildlife and to provide continued opportunities for biodiversity. It has been produced to provide clear management objectives, prescriptions and monitoring requirements covering an initial five-year period, after which it will be continued for the longevity of the scheme (anticipated operational lifespan of approximately 40 years). The management prescriptions will be subject to change following the refinement of proposals following consultation.

1.5. The responsibility for ensuring works proceed in accordance with this LEMP will lie with the appointed contractor for the works. Overall control will be held by the contractor's Site manager or a suitable delegate within the contractor's company. During the operational phase, responsibility for ongoing habitat management will transfer to the Site Operator or appointed land management contractor.

1.6. This LEMP is set out as follows and has been prepared in accordance with British Standard for Biodiversity: BS 42020:2013:

[1] Tyler Grange (2026) *Great Harmeston Solar Farm Environmental Statement: Chapter 7 – Ecology and Biodiversity*.
[2] Logica Group (2025) *Great Harmeston – Solar Farm Winter Bird Report 2024/2025*. Document No. 15936A-30-R03-02. Project No. 15936A.
[3] Greenwood Surveys (2026) *Great Harmeston Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire: Arboricultural Impact Assessment*. Report No. 20260121/59. February 2026

- Section 2 details the Site description and evaluation of ecological features to be managed within the LEMP;
- Section 3 describes the ecological and landscape management aims and objectives; and
- Section 4 describes the management prescriptions to achieve objectives set out in Section 3, as well as setting out monitoring and possible remedial action, where necessary, and responsibilities for implementing the plan.

1.7. At this stage, this LEMP is provided in draft form, as detailed landscape and habitat creation plans are still being finalised. The management principles and prescriptions set out herein are therefore based on the current design proposals, ecological mitigation measures agreed through the Environmental Statement process, and discussions undertaken during scheme design, and will be updated as necessary once the final landscape proposals are confirmed.

Section 2: Ecological Features

2.1. This section of the LEMP provides a description of the habitats within the Site, summarises the existing ecological features within the Site which were recorded during the ecological survey work undertaken and detailed in the ecology reports prepared by Tyler Grange in 2025 - 2026. The Site boundary and habitats are shown on the Habitat Features Plan (16720/P08).

Site Context

2.2. This report has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd (TG) on behalf of ASUK HoldCo4 Ltd. (Arise Renewable Energy UK Ltd.) ("the applicant"), and relates to the Proposed Development at Great Harmeston Solar Farm, Pembrokeshire, SA62 3HL (the 'Site'). This report sets out the findings of the badger survey undertaken in 2024 and subsequent surveys in 2026 at the Site, see **Figure 1.1** for the finalised red line boundary.

Figure 1: Site boundary (Basemap Google, 2026)

2.3. The boundary of the Proposed Development extends to approximately 128ha across a number of land parcels and is segregated by two 'A' roads and a railway line. The Site comprises arable and improved grassland fields, purple moor grass, neutral grassland, broadleaved woodland, ponds and boundary features including a ditch, hedgerows and hedgerows with trees.

Baseline Habitats

2.4. The Site comprises fields predominantly for arable use, bound by a mixture of mature woodland, trees, hedgerows, fencing, tracks, road and a railway line. An unnamed stream is located in the southwest of the Site.

Protected and Notable Species

2.5. Full details of protected and notable species has been included within the ES and species specific technical reports which should be read in conjunction with this report. The main ecological constraint onSite relates to the potential for foraging and commuting bats, nesting birds, badger, amphibians, reptiles and otter.

Protected and Priority Fauna

Amphibians

2.6. eDNA surveys of all four ponds returned a negative result for great crested newt within the on Site ponds and the presence of great crested newt is considered likely absent (Appendix 7.4).

2.7. The aquatic and terrestrial habitat onSite is still considered suitable to support other amphibians, including priority species such as common toad *Bufo bufo*. Although common toad is not afforded legislative protection from killing and injury, it is a Species of Principal Importance (SoPI), hence regard must be had for its conservation in line with Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

Badger

2.8. As detailed within the ES and Badger Survey Technical Appendix (Appendix 7.6), three active badger setts have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the Site boundary. One sett lies within 30 m of the proposed development footprint, with the associated 30 m protection buffer partially overlapping the developable area. The remaining setts are located within adjacent woodland compartments. No direct loss of sett entrances is proposed as part of the development.

2.9. Widespread evidence of regular badger activity was recorded across the Site, including latrines snuffle holes and well-used mammal paths within arable fields, grassland and along field margins, indicating frequent commuting and foraging use as well as mammal paths.

2.10. Suitable foraging habitats such as hedgerows, field margins, woodland edges and grassland are present across the Site. Badger are therefore considered likely to use the area regularly for commuting and foraging, with the identified setts forming part of a wider local territory. In accordance with the ES, badger are considered to be of negligible ecological importance (reflecting their protection from persecution rather than conservation rarity), but are legally protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

Bats

2.11. Bat activity surveys were undertaken across the 2024 and 2025 survey seasons, including transects and static detector deployments, in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust guidance (Appendix 7.5). Surveys confirmed that the Site is regularly used by a diverse bat

assemblage for commuting and foraging. Recorded species included common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, noctule, Leisler's, serotine, Myotis species, brown long-eared, greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe and barbastelle. Greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe and barbastelle are Annex II species. Activity was concentrated along hedgerows, woodland edges and the riparian corridor..

2.12. A Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) undertaken in February 2026 (Appendix 7.5) identified several trees with Potential Roost Features of moderate suitability (PRF-M), including trees T17, T74, T75, T76, T122 and tree groups G7 and G47. Within tree group G47, multiple trees were identified as supporting cavities, fissures and snapped limbs. In line with the precautionary principle, and pending further survey, these trees are assumed to have potential to support roosting bats.

2.13. The woodland corridor, hedgerows , hedgerows with trees and ditches,and ponds provide potential for foraging and commuting bats with activity surveys confirming regular use of these linear features across the Site. Grassland habitats are generally of lower intrinsic value, although marshy grassland and other neutral grassland areas in the south-eastern part of the Site provide improved foraging opportunities.

2.14. The Site supports a bat assemblage of regional ecological importance, with activity concentrated along hedgerows, woodland edges and the watercourse.

Birds

2.15. The woodlands, arable fields, scrub and hedgerows provide breeding opportunities for a range of common and priority birds. Arable fields and improved grassland habitats provide opportunities for ground nesting birds including skylark which were recorded onSite, as well as foraging opportunities for overwintering birds. Breeding bird surveys undertaken in 2024 recorded 13 confirmed skylark territories within arable and grassland fields proposed for development, alongside typical hedgerow and woodland edge species. The Site is therefore of particular importance for ground-nesting farmland birds, with skylark identified as a key ecological receptor within the ES.

Arable fields and grassland habitats also provide seasonal foraging opportunities for wintering birds. Skylark mitigation areas will be managed to maintain suitable open ground nesting habitat, in accordance with the Skylark Mitigation Strategy (Appendix 7.8).

Dormouse

2.16. No dormouse surveys were undertaken; however, desk study data returned no records within the Site or immediate surroundings. Notwithstanding this, suitable interconnected habitat is present along native hedgerows (including hedgerows with trees), woodland edges and the riparian corridor, providing realistic opportunities for dispersal and habitat use.

2.17. Given the species' legal protection status as a European Protected Species and the presence of suitable habitat, dormouse is considered present on a precautionary basis. Any population

would be of up to County ecological importance and medium sensitivity, in line with the ES conclusions.

Otter

2.18. As detailed within the ES and otter technical report (Appendix 7.10), targeted field sign surveys undertaken in February 2026 recorded multiple otter spraints and anal jelly along the on-Site watercourse, confirming active use of the riparian corridor for commuting and foraging.

2.19. No holts or breeding Sites were identified within the Site; however, the watercourse, ponds and adjacent woodland provide suitable resting and foraging habitat, and the corridor forms an important linear feature within the wider landscape for otter movement.

2.20. The otter population is considered to be of county ecological importance for otter connectivity and activity.

Reptiles

2.21. The majority of habitats present onSite, such as arable fields and intensely managed improved/modified grassland are considered sub-optimal for reptiles. However, boundary features such as hedgerows, woodland edges, marshy grassland and field margins provide limited suitable habitat for common reptile species.Post-development Habitats

2.22. The proposals are for a field-scale array of ground-mounted photovoltaic modules, security fencing, and associated infrastructure. The development has been designed to retain and where possible enhance ecologically important features including the retention features of highest ecological importance, namely the hedgerows and mature trees, woodlands and ponds and the on-Site watercourse and associated riparian corridor. Where possible, the design primarily makes use of existing field access points within hedgerow boundaries, and appropriate buffers have been applied to retained habitats of ecological importance including woodland edges, hedgerows, ponds and badger sett exclusion zones..

2.23. Post-development, appropriate compensatory planting/habitat creation will be implemented to replace losses and create new habitats including enhancements to hedgerows and new native, species-rich hedgerow, wildflower meadow and skylark seed mix with a diverse range of species that are of benefit to biodiversity. Areas of species-rich grassland will be established beneath and between the solar arrays to provide foraging opportunities for birds and bats, and to enhance overall habitat connectivity across the Site. Habitat creation will also contribute to improving prey availability and movement corridors for otter, bats and farmland bird assemblages.

Other Species

2.24. Hedgehog was recorded within the wider Site and surrounding habitats. Suitable habitat including hedgerows, grassland margins, scrub and woodland edges provides foraging and sheltering opportunities. Local hedgehog populations are considered to be of local ecological importance and low sensitivity, in accordance with the ES.

2.25. At handover of the Site to the management company and the start of the implementation of this LEMP, it is expected that the Site construction is complete including the installation of ecological features and initial establishment of planting and seeding works.

Section 3: Ecological and Landscape Management Objectives

Ecological and Landscape Trends and Management Constraints

3.1. Ongoing habitat management and maintenance on the Site cannot be undertaken if it would compromise the survival or success of the fauna that could be present post-development, as this could result in an offence under protective legislation pertaining to wildlife, notably the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Such constraints would therefore apply to bats, nesting birds, badgers and reptiles otter and dormouse.

3.2. Otter, all bats and their roosts, and their habitats are afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the 'Habitats Regulations').

3.3. All British birds are legally protected under the WCA 1981 (as amended) from disturbance while actively nesting (generally acknowledged to occur between March and August inclusive). As such any removal of arable, grassland, hedgerows and trees will be timed to avoid the bird nesting season or preceded by checks for nesting birds by a suitably trained ecologist immediately prior to any removal. Should any nesting birds be recorded within the Site during works, no work will take place in that location until the young have left the nest. This is of particular relevance given the presence of a confirmed skylark breeding assemblage within the Site.

3.4. Badger and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, due to persecution of the species in the past.

3.5. Reptiles, common amphibians and hedgehog are afforded protection under the WCA 1981 (as amended) although it is important to note that this legislation protects the species and not their habitat. As such, should any impacts occur to suitable reptiles, common amphibian and hedgehog habitat, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure that none of these species are harmed during works.

3.6. Otter, bats, water vole, dormouse and common toad are also Species of Principal Importance in Wales under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and have therefore informed the ecological design and management approach for the Site

Aims and Objectives

3.7. In considering options for management of the habitats within the Site, the following factors were considered:

- The existing land use and character of the Site;

- The habitat requirements of species currently present within the Site, in particular protected species and species of principal importance (SoPI) as defined in section 42 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006;

- Local Development Plan (LDP) for Pembrokeshire (2011) detailing current planning policy within Pembrokeshire, namely Policy GN37 Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity;

- Opportunities to contribute towards priority habitats and species within Pembrokeshire County Council;

- The sustainability of habitats to be created, taking into account natural processes (such as succession) and management inputs required to maintain them;

- Opportunities to enhance structural variety within habitats through new habitat planting; and

- Opportunities to strengthen green corridors across and around the Site through new habitats and retention and enhancement of habitats to maximise connectivity for wildlife, particularly along the watercourse and hedgerow network..

3.8. The overarching management objectives are:

- Apply good horticultural and ecological practice to all operations;

- Promote healthy growth and establishment of all plants, trees and grass;

- Ensure consistent control of weeds;

- Provide protection against pests and disease;

- Promote wildlife value and species diversity where appropriate;

- Ensure long-term commitment to replacement of defective plant material; and

- Review opportunities for introduction of new species or replacement of exhausted species where appropriate, in line with original design intentions.

3.9. The aims and objectives of this LEMP are listed below, with a detailed rational provided thereafter:

1) To ensure that retained, created and enhanced habitats are maintained in order that they establish successfully and provide biodiversity benefits in the long term, in line with national and local policies;

2) Maintain, and where possible improve, the conservation status of identified key species, namely bats, amphibians, otter, birds, badger and reptiles including skylark, dormouse. This will be completed through native planting on Site, the installation of

bat and bird boxes, enhancement of retained habitats and hibernacula/log pile creation within the retained and created habitats; and

3) Monitor the efficacy of this LEMP.

Objective 1 - To ensure that retained, created and enhanced habitats are maintained in order that they establish successfully and provide biodiversity benefits in the long term, in line with national and local policies.

3.10. The mitigation and enhancement recommendations provided within the ES chapter and species specific reports should be adhered to, to reduce/minimise the potential to adversely impact upon protected or priority species and/or habitats. These include:

- The Landscape Masterplan includes the incorporation of native hedgerows, frequent large-scale tree planting with occasional larger scale tree planting and grasslands across the Site;
- The Landscape Masterplan proposes areas of grazing meadow mix (e.g. Emorsgate EM2 or similar) and tussocky grassland with wildflower mix (e.g. Emorsgate EM10 or similar), including areas identified for skylark mitigation.
- Existing rush pasture and an area of other neutral grassland is to be managed as a skylark mitigation area.
- Proposed native woodland planting, native hedgerow planting and frequent large-scale tree planting are included to strengthen boundaries and filter views from surrounding Public Rights of Way.
- Existing hedgerows are to be retained and infilled where necessary (approximately 30% infill rate), with specified sections maintained or increased to approximately 2.5m in height to improve screening and habitat connectivity.
- An approximately 20m deep planting belt is proposed to the north to screen views from higher ground and the adjacent PRoW near the quarry.
- Root Protection Areas of retained trees are identified and respected within the layout.
- Retain and enhance where possible existing hedgerows creating more diverse and denser hedges around the boundaries of the Site;
- Retention and buffering of the watercourse and riparian corridor to maintain ecological connectivity and habitat function for otter and associated species; and
- As the habitats mature and become established, the ecological value of the Site will become increasingly more diverse and beneficial to faunal species.

Objective 2 - Maintain, and where possible improve, the conservation status of identified key species, namely bats (including barbastelle), amphibians, otter, birds (including

skylark), badger,hedgehog, reptiles and dormouse. This will be completed through native planting onSite, the installation of bat and bird boxes, enhancement of retained habitats and hibernacula/log pile creation within the retained and created habitats

Bats

3.11. The Site supports a diverse bat assemblage, including Annex II species (greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe and barbastelle), which utilise hedgerows, woodland edges and the riparian corridor for commuting and foraging. A Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) identified several trees with Potential Roost Features of moderate suitability (PRF-M). Where practicable, trees with bat roost potential will be retained within the design. Where removal of PRF-M trees cannot be avoided, further survey (including climbing inspection and/or dusk/dawn emergence surveys, as required) will be undertaken in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust guidance, and appropriate mitigation and licensing secured if necessary.

3.12. New native planting hedgerows, trees and shrub planting and buffers to retained habitats will continue to provide foraging and commuting opportunities for bats across the Site. The creation of a wildlife corridor and the hedgerow creation will provide increased connectivity for bats across the Site and into the wider landscape.

3.13. No permanent external lighting is proposed as part of the operational scheme. The Site will therefore remain unlit during operation, maintaining existing dark conditions across hedgerows, woodland edges and the riparian corridor. This will preserve established bat commuting routes and foraging areas and avoid light disturbance to Annex II and other bat species recorded within the Site. Temporary construction lighting, if required, will be directional, low-level and time-limited, and will avoid illumination of retained habitats and the watercourse corridor in accordance with best practice guidance.

3.14. To provide additional roosting opportunities, Vivara Pro WoodStone bat boxes, Eco Kent Bat Box, Schwegler 1FF or Improved Crevice Bat Box (Double Crevices), or similar, will be installed on suitable retained trees across the Site. All boxes should be installed on a south to south-westerly aspect at a height of between 3 – 4m. Boxes should be in a sheltered position, close to suitable foraging habitats, with a clear entry and exit route. The recommended bat boxes are designed for self-cleaning. However, monitoring of the boxes for signs of damage will be undertaken biennially for five years, commencing the first year from implementation of this LEMP. Indicative locations of boxes are shown on the Species Enhancement Plan (16720/P15), however the exact location will be confirmed with an ecologist during installation.

Badger

3.15. Mammal gates will be installed within the security fencing of the larger field parcels to allow badger and other mammals (e.g. hedgehog) to continue to move freely between habitat parcels and utilise grassland areas for foraging. The retention of woodland blocks and the majority of hedgerows will maintain existing commuting and foraging opportunities across the Site.

3.16. All three identified badger setts (two recorded during 2024 surveys and one additional sett identified during the February 2026 survey work) will be retained and protected and badgers will be able to continue using the Site during operation.

Birds

3.17. Management of retained and newly created habitats, as detailed in the Landscape Masterplan such as hedgerows and woodland will, once established continue to provide nesting and foraging opportunities for birds. The creation and seeding of new grassland with species-rich mixes including skylark seed mixes will also attract invertebrates, which is turn will provide a foraging resource for birds and retain opportunities for skylark onSite . in accordance with the Skylark Mitigation Strategy prepared to support the ES.

3.18. The proposals have been designed to provide suitable habitat in and adjacent to the solar arrays, with meadow and wildflower grassland to be created providing foraging and potential nesting habitats. The design has also aimed to create areas of open grassland, particularly at the confluence of various buffer areas, which would provide open spaces with unbroken lines of sight suitable for nesting skylark and other ground nesting birds.

3.19. The areas underneath surrounding the solar panels shall be planted with general purpose meadow mixture (such as Emorsgate EM1, EM2 or EM3). Areas underneath and immediately adjacent to the panels will be managed through a low-intensity grazing regime to avoid overshadowing of the solar panels or mown with areas located within buffer zones between panel arrays to be managed less regularly. This will create large mosaics of grasslands at differing heights, and large swathes of border grassland and wildflower meadow, providing additional nesting opportunities for ground nesting birds throughout the Site.

3.20. General purpose bird boxes will be installed on retained trees along the wooded boundaries of the Site and on suitable retained trees. Recommended boxes include Schwegler 1B or similar. Boxes should be installed on a relatively flat area of the trunk, on the northern or eastern aspect at a height of between 3 m and 5 m.

3.21. All boxes should be made of woodcrete, woodstone, or similar to increase their longevity. Monitoring of the boxes for signs of damage will be undertaken biennially for five years, commencing the first year from implementation of the LEMP.

Dormouse

3.22. The retention of existing native hedgerows (including hedgerows with trees), woodland edges and the riparian corridor will maintain continuous linear habitat across the Site. Hedgerow infill planting (approximately 30% where specified) and the creation of new native hedgerows and woodland belts will strengthen structural connectivity and increase the availability of flowering and fruiting woody species. Hedgerow management will follow a rotational cutting regime (single-side cutting every three years, undertaken in November) to

promote dense structure, flowering and berry production, thereby maintaining suitable habitat conditions for dormouse.

3.23. Any hedgerow removal required for access will be limited and compensated through native replanting to ensure connectivity is maintained. Vegetation clearance will be undertaken using precautionary working methods, including staged cutting where appropriate, to minimise risk of harm to any sheltering individuals.

Otter

3.24. The watercourse and riparian zone located in the south of the Site will be retained and protected as part of the proposals. New planting adjacent to the watercourse will include species suitable for the locations. A minimum undeveloped buffer will be maintained along the watercourse to preserve commuting routes and resting opportunities for otter, and habitat management will ensure that dense riparian vegetation is retained and enhanced over the lifetime of the scheme.

Reptiles and Amphibians

3.25. Amphibians, including common toad could be present within the Site. The creation and enhancement of hedgerow, wildflower grassland including skylark seed mixes and woodland will also increase the extent of terrestrial habitat available for amphibian and reptile species post-development and management will be implemented to ensure opportunities are continually provided for amphibians and common species of reptile. These habitats will be managed to maintain a mosaic of sward heights and structurally diverse margins, providing suitable refugia, basking and foraging opportunities for common reptile species.

3.26. To enhance the Site for amphibians and reptiles, an increase in sheltering and hibernation opportunities will be provided through the provision of hibernacula and refugia piles, see Species Enhancement Plan 16720/P15, located in the buffer areas surrounding ponds and within suitable grassland and hedgerow margins across the Site. The log piles/hibernacula will be created ideally using the brashings/cuttings/logs from the vegetation management on Site. The log pile/hibernacula will be a minimum of 2 m by 1 m constructed of wood, tree roots, rubble, compost, mulch etc and placed to provide nooks and crannies. Turf will be placed on top if available. No monitoring of the log pile/hibernacula will be required, however brash and vegetation can be carefully added during management of vegetation on the Site. Figure 3.1 below shows an example of a hibernacula designed for amphibians and reptiles.

3.27. As such, the extent and quality of potential habitat for amphibians and reptiles, will be increased within the Site post-development and connectivity to off-Site habitats and waterbodies will be maintained. Retained ponds onSite will be fenced during construction to prevent accidental damage.

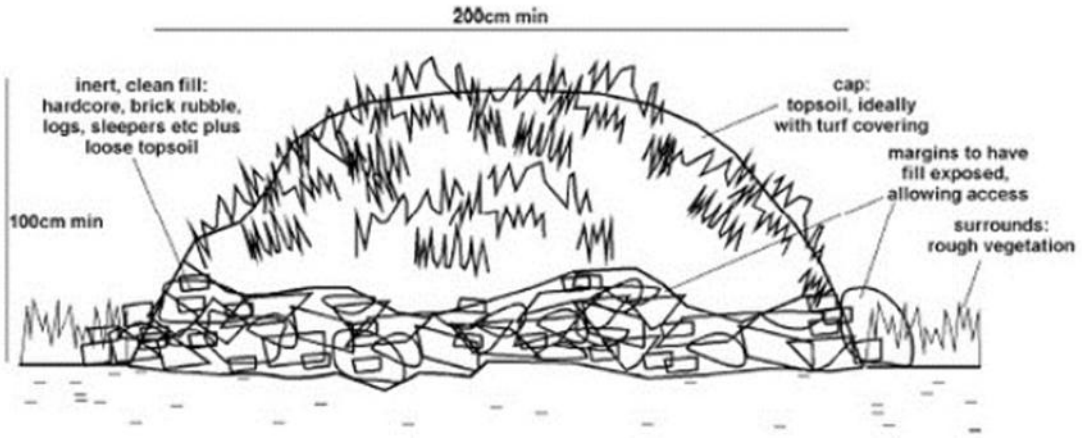


Figure 3.1: Hibernacula design

Other Fauna

3.28. Management of retained, enhanced and newly created habitats including hedgerows, grassland, trees and the ponds will provide opportunities for invertebrates which were not previously present onSite. The strengthened hedgerow network and woodland edge habitats will also provide enhanced connectivity for dormouse and other small mammals within the wider landscape should they be present.

Constraints

3.29. All British birds, their nests, young and eggs are legally protected while actively nesting (generally acknowledged to occur between March and August inclusive, although this is not defined in law and birds can nest outside of this time). As such, removal and future management of hedgerows, tree and shrubs will be timed to avoid the bird nesting season. Bat box monitoring will be undertaken by a licenced bat worker due to bats being a EPS. Any works within proximity to retained badger setts or the watercourse will also be undertaken in accordance with relevant species protection legislation and best practice guidance.

Objective 3 - Monitor the efficiency of this LEMP

3.30. Planting will be regularly monitored by the management company. Should the need for replacement planting be identified, this will be undertaken in line with the Landscape Masterplan to ensure successful establishment and continuity of habitat function. Seed mixes include Emorsgate EM2 Standard general Purpose Meadow Mix or similar and Emorsaget EM10 tussock meadow mix.

3.31. As outlined in Objective 2, bat and bird boxes will be monitored biennially for five years, commencing the first year from implementation of this LEMP. Monitoring of bat boxes will be

undertaken within the active season for bats (May – September inclusive) by a licenced bat worker and bird boxes will be monitored outside of the nesting bird period by the management company or a competent person. Any damaged or poorly functioning boxes will be repaired or replaced as required

3.32. The condition of created and enhanced habitats including species-rich grassland, hedgerows, woodland planting and riparian buffers will be reviewed periodically to confirm that management objectives are being met, with remedial management actions implemented where necessary.

3.33. Results of monitoring will be recorded and retained by the Site management company and used to inform adaptive management of the Site over the lifetime of the development

Section 4: Management Prescriptions

4.1. The prescribed management actions, including implementation timetable, management responsibilities and maintenance schedules are set out in Table 4.1 – 4.3 below which should also be read in conjunction with the Landscape Masterplan. Management and maintenance will continue in perpetuity in line with these reports to ensure the long-term establishment and ecological functionality of retained and created habitats.

4.2. After five years, a review of the LEMP will be undertaken and amended as required. The prescriptions detailed are flexible and can be amended as appropriate to respond to monitoring results, Site conditions and ecological performance. On completion of the LEMP, the prescriptions undertaken will be fully reviewed and the LEMP will then be updated and continued as required for the operational lifetime of the development.

4.3. Responsibilities for implementing the plan lie with the management company team, and any other parties mentioned in the prescriptions below. Where specialist ecological input is required (e.g. bat box monitoring, habitat condition review), this will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist or competent person.

Table 4.1: Objective 1 - To ensure that retained, created and enhanced habitats are maintained in order that they establish successfully and provide biodiversity benefits in the long term, in line with national and local policies.

All prescriptions and habitat management should be read in conjunction with the Landscape Masterplan.

Prescription and Habitat	Action	Timing	Responsibility
Ensure no significant adverse impacts on biodiversity occur during the operational stage of the new development.	Post-development management of retained, enhanced and newly planted trees, hedgerows, woodland and shrubs; should landscape maintenance work be carried out during the nesting bird season (generally acknowledged to be between March and August inclusive, though this is not defined in law and birds can nest outside of this time), all working areas will be checked for active nests by a suitably qualified person immediately prior to work commencing. Any active nests within vegetation will be protected with a suitably sized protection zone, within which no activity will take place until any chicks have fledged.	Annually, as and when tree, woodland, hedgerow, scrub and shrub management is required	Management Company Suitably Qualified Person
All new planting	All new planting will be provided with suitable irrigation. Water trees, whips, hedgerows, grassland and shrubs at least once a week if there has been no rain or at times of drought, particularly during the first growing season after installation. Litter pick retained and new planting. Control weeds around the base of the new planting and remove as necessary. Maintain a weed free area around each plant during the first 5 years. During the first 5 years, dead and broken branches/shoots will be pruned and disposed of appropriately	At least once a week/when required Eight weekly intervals annually between April – December Eight weekly intervals annually between April - December Eight weekly intervals annually between April - December	Management Company

Prescription and Habitat	Action	Timing	Responsibility
Woodland and Trees	Trees should be planted as per manufacturing specifications. New tree planting to be protected using tree guards and staked appropriately using single heavy duty timber stakes. Remove tree guards and stakes once trees become established. Trees will be provided with suitable irrigation. Water trees at least once a week if there has been no rain or at times of drought, particularly during the first growing season after installation. Control weeds around the base of the tree and remove as necessary. Mulch all new trees annually in spring to insulate the soil and protect plant roots. Once established, trees will be pruned every three years, as required. Undertake corrective tree surgery operations as necessary – this may consist of the removal of dead limbs, crown thinning or reduction or pollarding where necessary, although only where there is a risk to the public due to the benefits to wildlife that these features could support. Felling should only be undertaken as a last resort. Any arisings will be placed on Site in heaps in sunny positions adjacent to the attenuation features and along hedgerow bases in undisturbed areas to create natural log piles. All trees will be surveyed and tagged by a suitably qualified arborist with any defects catalogued.	During construction -first planting season As required At least once a week, when required Annually, every six months Annually, in Spring Once every three years in Autumn (September-November) Visual inspections to be completed by a qualified Arboriculturist annually when trees are in leaf or as required when visual inspections identify a health and safety risk. Corrective surgery to be completed as identified by arboricultural assessment following approvals from LPA. To be carried out outside of the bird nesting season and following advice from an ecologist. Prior to the implementation of this LEMP	Management Company

Prescription and Habitat	Action	Timing	Responsibility
Hedgerows	Whips to be planted in double staggered rows, including a native mix and species within a known wildlife benefit. Installation of tree guards and stakes, where required, around newly planted trees and whips. Annual monitoring of the tree guards and stakes. Replace any damaged guards or stakes and loosen or tighten as required. Remove tree guards and stakes once trees have become established. Once established, management will include single cuts to provide a more natural appearance, with one side cut every three years on a rotational basis. Cutting should be undertaken in November to allow plants to produce flowers and berries and thereby provide further food sources for birds, invertebrates and a range of other wildlife.	Prior to the implementation of this LEMP or in the next planting season following occupation. During planting. Annually Annual check, then removal between year 3 – 5, or as required. Every three years, November	Landscape Contractor to plant – advised as necessary by Ecologist, Arboriculturist.
Grassland beneath solar arrays (Emorsgate EM2 Standard General Purpose Meadow Mix or similar)	Grassland areas on the Landscape Masteplan will be sown and managed as per the manufacturing instructions. Ensure grasslands are adequately watered during the first growing season. **Ground Preparation** - Select grassland on poor to moderately fertile soil with a fine or open sward structure and few perennial weeds or vigorous grasses. Alternatively deep plough or soil inversion to bring low fertility subsoil to the surface. Control any perennial weeds such as docks or thistles. Prepare the ground for sowing in late summer by cutting and/or grazing very hard and create gaps either with harrows or by raking (aiming to create around 50% bare soil). **Sowing** - Bulk up the seed with an inert carrier such as sand to make distribution easier. The seed must be surface sown	Immediately after construction. At least once a week, when required As required Late summer prior to sowing Autumn	Management Company

Prescription and Habitat	Action	Timing	Responsibility
	and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. Rolling is not usually necessary. **First Year Management** - After sowing continue mowing or grazing as needed aiming to keep the grass short (30-50mm). Stop mowing/grazing in April and leave until July/August (see below). Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and will be slow to germinate, grow and flower, particularly against the competition from established grasses. **Management Once Established** – Low intensity grazing annually between mid-summer and mid-autumn. Livestock can be moved between fields on a rotational cycle. Scrub including bramble will be controlled by cutting every 2-3 years between October and February. Prevent the growth and spread of invasive weeds such as creeping thistle, spear thistle, docks species and common nettle and encroachment of scrub.	First year management – As required through winter and early spring. Annually between mid-summer and mid-autumn Every 2 – 3 years between October and February	
Species-rich grassland including meadow grass and skylark seed mixes created for ground nesting birds (Emorsgate EM10 or similar)	Grassland areas on the Landscape Masterplan will be sown and managed as per the manufacturing instructions. Ensure grasslands are adequately watered during the first growing season. **Ground Preparation** - Select grassland on poor to moderately fertile soil with a fine or open sward structure and few perennial weeds or vigorous grasses. Alternatively deep plough or soil inversion to bring low fertility subsoil to the surface. Control any perennial weeds such as docks or thistles. Prepare the ground for sowing in late summer by cutting and/or grazing very hard and create gaps either with harrows or by raking (aiming to create around 50% bare soil).	Immediately after construction. At least once a week, when required As required Late summer prior to sowing Autumn	Management Company

Prescription and Habitat	Action	Timing	Responsibility
	Sowing - Bulk up the seed with an inert carrier such as sand to make distribution easier. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. Rolling is not usually necessary. **First Year Management** - After sowing continue mowing or grazing as needed aiming to keep the grass short (30-50mm). Stop mowing/grazing in April and leave until July/August (see below). Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and will be slow to germinate, grow and flower, particularly against the competition from established grasses. **Management Once Established** – Area of species-rich grassland should be divided in thirds and one third should be mowed each year to provide a diverse mix of grass heights and densities beneficial to most grassland bird species. Remove Excess Thatch – thatch, the litter left over after grasses have been mowed, is used by grassland birds to build their nests; a depth of three or four inches is ideal. Thatch also provides cover for voles and moles, thereby benefiting grassland raptors. Thatch returns nutrients to the soil, but excessive amounts of thatch can smother the growth of new grasses. All arisings will be removed from Site or placed in a designated compost heap. Prevent the growth and spread of invasive weeds such as creeping thistle, spear thistle, docks species and common nettle and encroachment of scrub.	First year management – As required through winter and early spring. Annually, every six months	
Ponds	Ensure pond are retained and managed to continue to provide opportunities for fauna. Ponds to be fenced to prevent poaching by livestock.	Installed during construction	Management Company

Prescription and Habitat	Action	Timing	Responsibility
	Pruning as and when required to promote a denser growth with the aim to keep around 50% of the surface free of vegetation by thinning out plants during the summer. Thin out excessive growth of underwater oxygenating plants, annually. Remove dead leaves and debris from plants. Carefully remove as much invasive weeds such as duckweed *Lemna* sp. and water fern *Azolla* as possible with a rake or net and regularly inspect levels to prevent re-establishment. Continue to rake or net as appropriate. Place removed vegetation on the edge of the pond for at least a day to allow any fauna present to re-enter the pond before removing and disposing appropriately. Any scrub encroaching into ponds will be removed during the vegetation clearance.	Annually, in summer Annually, every six months Annually, November to February inclusive Annually, as and when required. Annually during vegetation clearance Annually, November to February inclusive
All Habitats -Remedial Actions	Each autumn, the new planting scheme shall be inspected, and dead or dying plants shall be recorded and replaced in the next winter planting season, until 100% canopy achieved and/or gaps are filled. Plants to be pruned as required.	Annually, as required.	Management Company
Bat and bird boxes	Installation of bat and bird boxes on suitable retained trees. Indicative locations are shown on the Species Enhancement Plan (16720/P15)	During construction	Management Company
Log piles/hibernacula	Creation of hibernacula and log piles within suitable areas adjacent to the ponds see Species Enhancement Plan (16720/P15)	Prior to completion	Management Company

Prescription and Habitat	Action	Timing	Responsibility
Maintain incorporated landscape planting that is of benefit to wildlife	Landscape planting across the Site to provide opportunities for pollinating insects and other wildlife.	The first planting season following completion of construction activities. Annually during the growing season.	Management Company

Table 4.2: Objective 2 - Maintain, and where possible improve, the conservation status of identified key species, namely bats, amphibians, otter, birds, badger and hedgehog. This will be completed through native planting onSite, the installation of bat and bird boxes, enhancement of retained habitats and hibernacula/log pile creation within the retained and created habitats

Prescription	Action	Timing	Responsibility
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely bats	Management of woodland, trees, scrub and hedgerows, maintaining linear features for foraging bats.	See **Table 4.1**.	Management Company
	Bat boxes to be left undisturbed but checked for damages. Biennial monitoring by a bat licenced ecologist.	Annually, anytime Biennially during active season (May – September inclusive)	Suitably Qualified Person Bat Licenced Ecologist
	Any records to be provided to the local records centre.	Within 1 month of monitoring	Suitably Qualified Person
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely birds and badger	Management of woodland, trees, scrub and hedgerows for foraging and nesting birds and foraging opportunities for nesting birds and badger.	See **Table 4.1**.	Management Company
	Bird boxes to be left undisturbed but checked for damages.	Annually, anytime Biennially during active season (May – September inclusive)	Suitably Qualified Person
	Any records to be provided to the local records centre.	Within 1 month of monitoring	Suitably Qualified Person
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely amphibians	Creation of hibernacula/log piles adjacent to the ponds. Monitoring and management of hibernacula/log piles created from felled wood by ensuring there are gaps present and it is not compact. If no gaps are present, carefully	During construction Annually, in September	Management Company

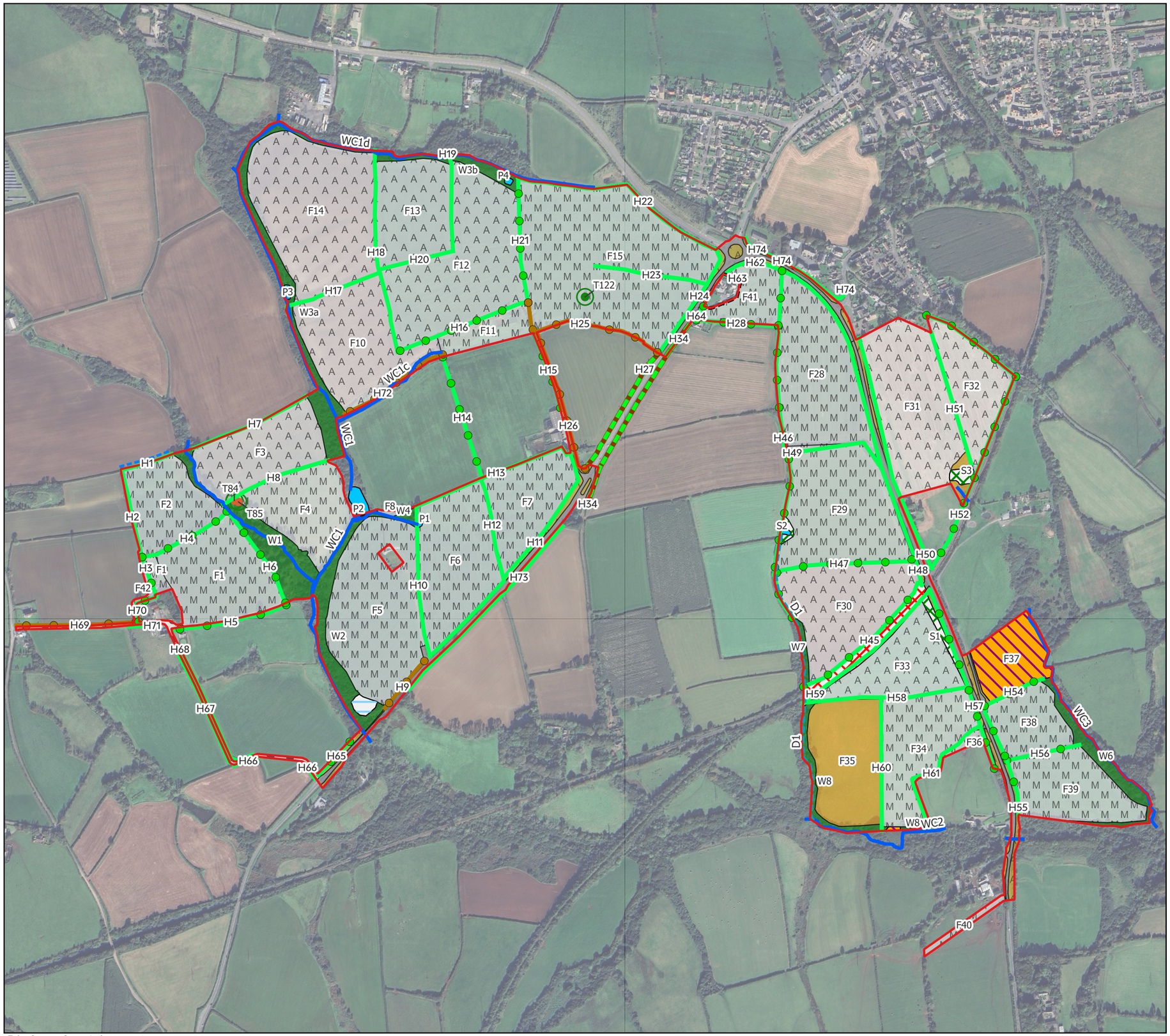
Prescription	Action	Timing	Responsibility
	place a garden fork in the log pile and slowly leaver the fork downwards to open up the structure. Continue to add woody arisings from habitat management to the log piles.	During management of woody vegetation, see **Table 4.1**	
Maintain, and where possible improve the conservation status of identified key species, namely otter	Management of watercourse and riparian zone for otter.	See **Table 4.1**.	Management Company

Table 4.3: Objective 3 - Monitor the efficacy of this LEMP

Prescription	Action	Timing	Responsibility
Monitor and review management objectives	Annually, the management and maintenance will be reviewed to establish if changes are required to ensure the long-term viability of the landscape proposals to maximise biodiversity potential.	Annually	Management Company
Monitor and review management objectives	Upon completion of the initial five years, ongoing habitat management and maintenance will be undertaken in perpetuity, as described within this document. This document will be reviewed and revised, if necessary, following the initial five-year period, in order for the management prescriptions to be adapted/amended as required to continue to deliver management objectives.	Year 5	Management Company

Plan:

Plan 1: 16720/08 Habitat Features Plan



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Legend

- Redline boundary
- Arable/Cropland
- Hardstanding
- Ponds
- Modified grassland
- Purple moor-grass and rush pastures
- Other neutral grassland
- Mixed and Willow Scrub
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
- Other neutral grassland (Road verges)
- Unvegetated; unsealed surface
- Railway (Not surveyed)
- Veteran trees
- Individual trees
- Native hedgerow
- Native hedgerow with trees
- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees
- Native hedgerow with bank
- Native hedgerow with ditch
- Non-native and ornamnetal hedgerow
- Watercourse
- Ditch

N

0 250 500 m

Project	Great Harmeston Solar Farm
Drawing Title	Habitat Features Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16720/P08
Date	February 2026
Checked	HM/AH

Tyler Grange

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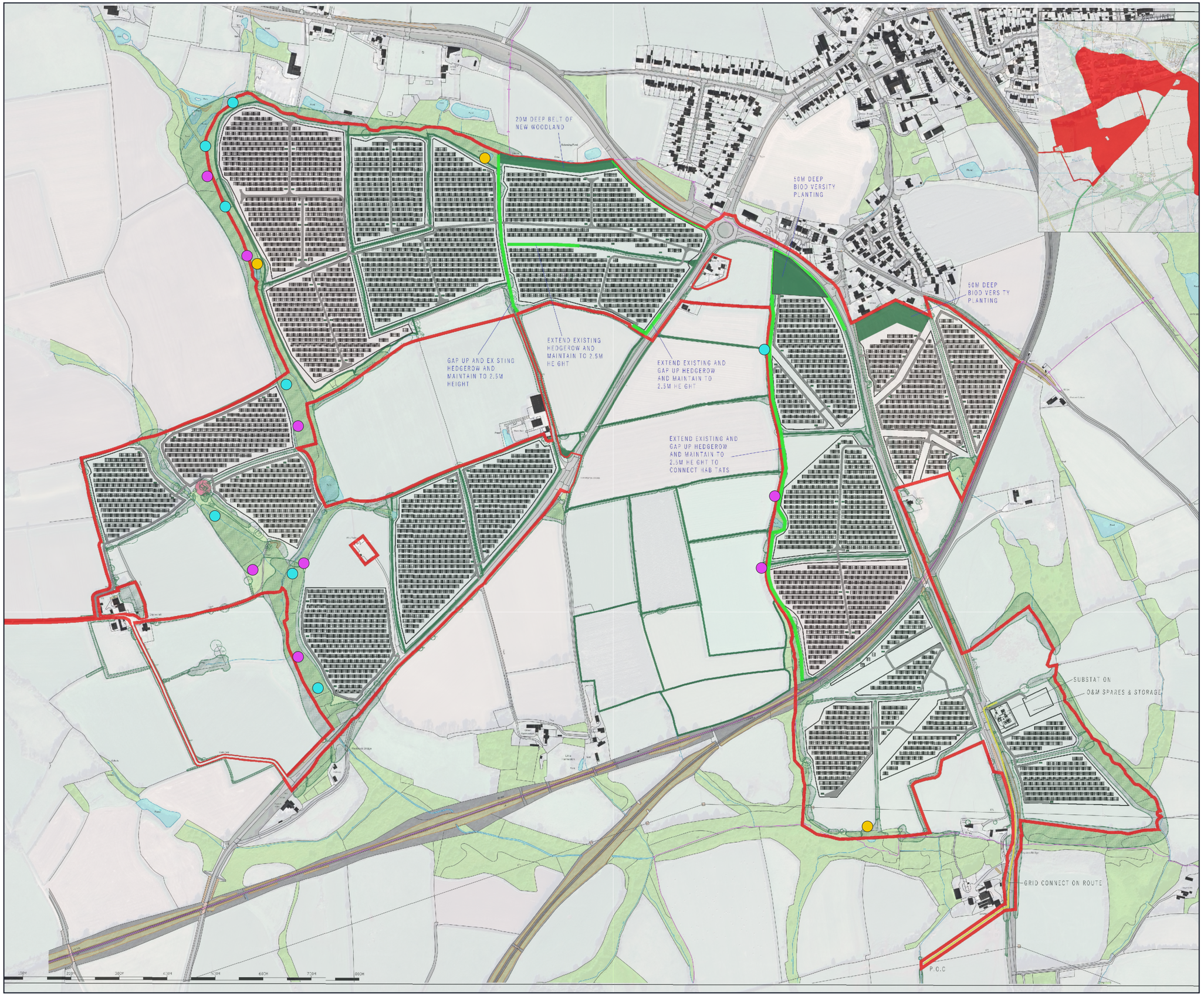
Plan 2: 16720/15 Species Enhancement Plan



Legend

- Reptile and Amphibian Hibernacula
- Bird Box
- Bat Box

Bat Box:
Place bat boxes 3-4+ meters high on sunny, south/southwest-facing mature trees near tree lines

Bird Boxes:
Place bird boxes 1-3 meters high, facing north to southeast on mature trees

N

0 250 500 m

Project	Great Harmeston Solar Farm
Drawing Title	Species Enhancement Plan
Scale	1:7,500
Drawing No.	16720/P15
Date	March 2026
Checked	HM/DB/GS

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