Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment

Tyler Grange

Stour Power - Meadow Project, Stourhead

27th August 2026

TG Report No. 18103_R03b_JS

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Section 1: Introduction and Context

1.1. This report has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd on behalf of the National Trust. This report sets out the findings of a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment of land at the National Trust Stourhead site, Stourton, Warminster, BA12 6QD (OS Grid Reference ST 77688 33841), hereafter referred to as 'the site'. See **Figure 1.1** for the indicative red line boundary.

Figure 1.1. Indicative red line boundary (© Google Aerial Imagery)

1.2. The site is approximately 1.49 ha in size and primarily comprises part of a single grassland field, referred to as Brimbles, bound by a network of hedgerows (see **Plan 18103/P01b**). This field sits to the south of the existing National Trust visitors centre, restaurant and carparking areas. The site boundary also includes an existing access road and a small area of grassland adjacent to the existing car park.

1.3. A full planning application is to be submitted to Wiltshire Council for the installation of a new ground mounted solar farm that connects to existing infrastructure within the Stourhead site to provide 'behind-the-meter' electrical generation that powers the National Trust Stourhead site. The site proposals are shown in **Appendix 1**.

1.4. As part of this application, an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) has been completed by Tyler Grange to help inform the design of the scheme to avoid impacts, ensure that opportunities for protected species are maintained and enhanced and that biodiversity is increased. Further detail and results of the works undertaken are provided within the EcIA report (Report ref: **18103_R02b**).

1.5. This Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Report has been prepared as part of the planning application and provides details on the findings of a BNG assessment undertaken for the site by Tyler Grange in August 2026 using Defra's latest BNG Metric (The Statutory Biodiversity Metric 1.0.4). This metric should be looked at in conjunction with this report (ref: 18103_Statutory Biodiversity Metric_Rev B_270826).

1.6. This assessment was informed by a baseline habitat survey which was completed by Tyler Grange in August 2025, in line with the standard guidelines for Phase 1 habitats surveys as well as with regard to the requirements of a UKHab survey (see **Appendix 1** for methodology).

Aims and objectives

1.7. The aim of this report is to provide findings of the BNG calculation and assessment undertaken to accompany the application. The objectives of this process are outlined below with the assessment methodology detailed in **Appendix 1**:

- Calculate the project's pre- and post-development biodiversity unit value;
- Determine the change in biodiversity units as a result of the proposed development and proposed on site enhancements for biodiversity; and
- Advise on how the project will deliver a measurable net gain for biodiversity.

1.8. This BNG assessment has been undertaken with respect to the British Standard for BNG BS8683:2020 and this report follows the CIEEM BNG reporting guidance[1] and was completed with reference to the CIRIA BNG good practice principles for development[2].

Legislation and Planning Policy

1.9. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024 requires that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment, minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains.

1.10. A +10% BNG is mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021 and enforced from February 2024.

Quality assurance

1.11. All ecologists at Tyler Grange Group Ltd are members of CIEEM, or are working towards membership, and act under the direction of members, and abide by the Institute's Code of Professional Conduct.

[1] CIEEM (2021). Biodiversity Net Gain Report and Audit Templates Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester, UK.
[2] Baker, J. Hoskin, R. & Butterworth (2019). Biodiversity net gain: Good practice principles for development. A practical guide. Ciria, CIEEM & IEMA

Section 2: BNG Assessment

Baseline Habitats

2.1. The habitats present on site are summarised below in **Table 2.1**, along with a description of the composition of the main plant species. The location of habitats are shown on the Habitat Features Plan (**Plan 1**).

2.2. The results of the habitat surveys were used to inform the completion of condition assessments for all habitats, which were completed with reference to The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide[3] (see **Appendix 2**).

2.3. A summary of the BNG assessment of the baseline habitats is detailed below in **Tables 2.2** and **2.3**. This includes their BNG unit value as calculated through the BNG metric (ref: 18103_Statutory Biodiversity Metric_Rev B_270826).

Strategic significance

2.4. An assessment of the baseline habitat strategic significance was completed with reference to the guidance provided in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Wiltshire and Swindon[4] (LNRS) with the findings shown in **Table 2.2** and **2.3**.

2.5. The site is not located within any statutory or non-statutory designated sites and consultation of the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the countryside (MAGIC) website[5] shows that the site is not located within the enhancement, expansion or fragmentation zones of the National Habitat Network dataset[6].

2.6. All of the site baseline habitats including modified grassland, developed land and species-rich hedgerows with trees (see below) are assessed as being of Low strategic significance (Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy) as they do not comprise part of the Wiltshire Ecological Networks within this area.

[3] DEFRA (2025) The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide. 2025
[4] LNRS for Wiltshire and Swindon, Available at: https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/local-nature-recovery-strategy
[5] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/
[6] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/Metadata_for_magic/Habitat%20Network%20Mapping%20Guidance.pdf

Table 2.1. Habitats and Flora

Habitat	Description and Species	Photograph
<u>Primary code:</u> Modified grassland g4 <u>Secondary code(s):</u> Grazed 100 Sheep grazed 102 Mown 106	The entirety of the Brimbles field comprises short modified grassland sward. The Brimbles field showed evidence of recent grazing, and the sward exhibited a composition typical of improved grassland, with the sward being dominated by Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, with abundant cock's foot *Dactylis glomerata* and perennial rye *Lolium perenne*. Other species frequently found within the sward include creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, white clover *Trifolium repens*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, nettles *Urtica dioica*, daisy *Bellis perennis*, dandelion *Taraxacum sp*, ribwort plantain *Plantego lanceoata*, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and bramble *Rubus fruitcosus agg*.	
<u>Primary code:</u> Modified grassland g4 <u>Secondary code(s):</u> Mown 106	Areas of modified grassland are present adjacent to the carpark and other walkways to provide amenity value across the site. These areas were intensively managed and appeared to be mown on a regular basis. Species within the sward were very limited, with these areas dominated by Yorkshire fog and perennial rye, along with occasional daisy, white clover, creeping thistle, ribwort plantain and dandelions. Nettles were also present adjacent to most of these areas, beyond the extent of the mown areas.	

<u>Primary code:</u> Native hedgerow h2a <u>Secondary code(s):</u> Hedgerow with trees 11 Flailed hedgerow 116	Three hedgerows are present within the site that border the grassland fields: Hedge H1 runs in a north-south direction along the eastern edge of the Brimbles field. H1 comprises a species-rich hedgerow with a mixture of young and semi-mature trees. Species present within H1 include hazel *Corylus avellana*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplantus*, hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose *Rosa canina*, bramble, elder *Sambucus nigra*, and willow *Salix sp.* H2 continues north off H1 and is separated by an access track and is similar in character. Hedgerow H3 crosses the site and extends offsite and defines a small camping / touring area within the site and comprises a low species-rich hedgerow, made up of field maple *Acer campestre,* hazel, black thorn, dog rose *Rosa canina*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and beech *Fagus sylvatica*.	
<u>Primary code:</u> Artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface u1c <u>Secondary code(s):</u> Road 800 Car park 804	An existing access track comprising artificial unvegetated; unsealed surface as well as part of the adjacent gravel car park are also present within part of the site.	See image above

Table 2.2. Baseline Habitats and BNG Unit Value

Broad Habitat	Habitat Type	Area (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic sig.	BNG unit Value – Total
Grassland	Modified grassland	1.301	Low	Poor	Low	2.60
Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.160	V.Low	N/A – None	Low	0.00
Grassland	Modified grassland (temporarily lost and enhanced)	0.032	Low	Poor	Low	0.06
Baseline Total						**2.67**

Table 2.3. Baseline Hedgerows and BNG Unit Value

Hedge number	Habitat Type	Length (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition	Strategic sig.	BNG unit Value – Total
H1	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.085	High	Good	High	1.53
H2	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.053	High	Good	High	0.95
H3	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.002	Medium	Moderate	Medium	0.02
Baseline Total						**2.50**

Proposals and Post development habitats

2.7. The development proposals are shown on the Proposals Plan (see **Appendix 1**) and comprise the installation of a new ground mounted solar farm that connects to existing infrastructure within the Stourhead site to provide 'behind-the-meter' electrical generation that powers the National Trust Stourhead site.

2.8. The majority of the site post-development will be unchanged, with the all habitats outside of the Brimbles field solar area to be retained or reinstated following construction. The grassland sward within the field and below the panels will be enhanced to a more species-rich composition, and a new native species rich hedgerow will be created along it's northern border (see **Plan 2**).

2.9. In order to account for the feet of the solar panels 3% of the panel area (0.008 of 0.27ha total) has been added to the metric as developed land; sealed surface. The remaining 97% of the area below the panels has been assessed as part to the surrounding enhanced grassland.

2.10. Whilst a construction access will be provided this will be temporary and will be reseeded as modified grassland following completion of the works. As such, this habitat which would be anticipated to return to modified grassland or poor condition within 2 years, is considered a

temporary impact in the BNG and does not need to be recorded in accordance with The Statutory Biodiversity Metric user guide[3].

2.11. Where the temporary construction access is to reseeded and enhanced as a more species-rich sward, this area has been entered into the BNG metric separately and with a two year delay in starting habitat enhancement applied. This delay reflects the period for initial reestablishment to the baseline condition with subsequent enhancement. This methodology is in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric user guide[3].

2.12. A summary of the BNG assessment including baseline habitats retained and post development habitats created, retained and enhanced is detailed in **Tables 2.4** and **2.5** as calculated through the BNG metric (ref: 18103_Statutory Biodiversity Metric_Rev B_270826). Detail on post-development habitat conditions are provided in **Appendix 3**.

Strategic significance

2.13. An assessment of the post-development habitat strategic significance was completed with reference to the guidance provided in the LNRS for Wiltshire and Swindon, with the findings shown in **Tables 2.4** and **2.5**.

2.14. All of the post-development habitats including developed land, modified grassland and species-rich hedgerows are assessed as being of Low strategic significance (Area/compensation not in local strategy/ no local strategy) as they do not align with the 'Areas that Could become of importance for Biodiversity' (ACB) in the Wiltshire and Swindon LNRS.

Mitigation Hierarchy

2.15. The proposals have been designed to follow the 'mitigation hierarchy' and with reference to the principles set out in the LNRS for Wiltshire and Swindon.

2.16. This has included avoiding and retaining the most important ecological features to ensure they can be managed in the long-term to enhance their importance for biodiversity. Where this is not possible, new habitats have been proposed to compensate for habitat losses with the aim of maximising the overall ecological value of the habitats on site. A summary of how the design follows the mitigation hierarchy and BNG principles is set out below:

- The site location and proposals has been positioned so as to primarily impact habitats of low ecological distinctiveness, namely modified grassland.
- The existing features of ecological importance, namely the hedgerows, are to be retained and buffered as part of the proposals. This will also maintain habitat connectivity as well as important landscape and heritage features.
- New habitats to be created will provide improved opportunities for biodiversity with native species-rich hedgerow planting, and enhanced modified grassland (of moderate condition).
- New hedgerow creation and grassland enhancement will provide new opportunities for protected species which would utilise the site, as well as providing multifunctional benefits including landscape screening. New hedgerow creation will also provide improve connectivity benefiting ecological resilience in the local area.

- For post-development habitats the target conditions have been set as moderate to reflect the difficulty in achieving higher condition targets and ensuing the proposals are realistic and deliverable.

Future Management

2.17. The results of The Statutory Biodiversity Metric are based on the habitats within the site being maintained at a certain condition, as prescribed by the condition assessment sheets published by Defra[7] (see **Appendix 3**).

2.18. Those habitats within the site which are significant to the delivery of onsite biodiversity units will be maintained for at least 30 years post development to satisfy the conditions for BNG in the Environment Act 2021.

2.19. Details of habitat establishment and long-term management will be provided through the production of a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) (or similar). The management will be adapted based on monitoring results to ensure the best desired outcomes are achieved.

2.20. Those post-development habitat classified as significant are detailed in **Tables 2.4** and **2.5**.

[7] The Statutory Biodiversity Metric -Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology - February 2024

Table 2.4. Created, Enhanced and Retained Habitats

Broad Habitat	Proposed habitat	Area (ha)	Created/ Retained/ Enhanced	Distinctiveness	Baseline condition	Target condition	Strategic sig.	BNG unit Value – Final	Significant
Urban	Developed land; sealed surface (panel feet)	0.008	Created	V. Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Condition Assessment N/A	Low	0.00	No
Grassland	Modified grassland	1.197	Enhanced	Low	Poor	Moderate	Low	4.07	Yes
Grassland	Modified grassland (reinstated)	0.032	Enhanced	Low	Poor	Moderate	Low	0.11	Yes
Grassland	Modified grassland	0.097	Retained	Low	Poor	Poor	Low	0.19	No
Urban	Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface	0.160	Retained	V. Low	Condition Assessment N/A	Condition Assessment N/A	Low	0.00	No

Table 2.5. Created and Retained Hedgerows

Hedger number	Proposed habitat	Lenth (km)	Created/ Retained	Distinctiveness	Baseline condition	Target condition	Strategic sig.	BNG unit Value – Final	Significant
H1	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.085	Retained	High	Good	Good	Low	1.53	Yes
H2	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.053	Retained	High	Good	Good	Low	0.95	Yes
H3	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.002	Retained	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Low	0.02	Yes
HA – New	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.140	Created	Medium	N/A	Moderate	Low	0.94	Yes
HB – New	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.070	Created	Medium	N/A	Moderate	Low	0.47	Yes

Section 3: Conclusions

3.1. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric calculates that the proposed development will result in a total net biodiversity unit change of:

- 1.70 habitat units equating to 63.92% and
- 1.41 hedgerow units equating to 56.23%

3.2. The headline results of the metric are shown in the screenshot in **Figure 3.1**.

FINAL RESULTS		
Total net unit change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Area habitat units*	1.70
	Hedgerow units	1.41
	Watercourse units	0.00
Total net % change (Including all on-site & off-site habitat retention, creation & enhancement)	*Area habitat units*	63.92%
	Hedgerow units	56.23%
	Watercourse units	0.00%
Trading rules satisfied?	Yes ✓	

Figure 3.1. Screenshot of The Statutory Biodiversity Metric Headline Results

Conclusions

3.3. The proposed development has followed the biodiversity net gain hierarchy been sensitively designed overall to limit ecological impacts by retaining habitats of the highest ecological importance, and the selection of appropriate habitat creation, focussing where possible on habitats of local conservation priority and ensuring proposals are realistic.

3.4. The proposed development will deliver a 63.92% gain for habitats onsite, and a 56.23% gain for hedgerow on site. Therefore, the BNG that will be delivered complies with national policy, and existing core policies in Wiltshire.

3.5. To deliver the BNG as set out in this report, significant habitats (see **Tables 2.4 and 2.5**) will be maintained for at least 30-years post-development. This would be secured through an HMMP via a suitably worded planning condition attached to any planning consent.

3.6. The proposals to achieve BNG have been developed with consideration of wider wildlife benefits. The habitat enhancement and creation will increase connectivity across the site and will provide commuting, foraging and refuge opportunities for a variety of wildlife which could potentially use the site such as bats and birds.

Appendix 1: Methodology

Desk Study

A1.1. As part of the Ecological Impact Assessment completed by Tyler Grange in 2026, a background desk study was undertaken to identify any designated sites within or in close proximity to the site which could be impacted by the proposed development (Report ref: **18103_R02b**).

A1.2. As part of the BNG assessment the results of the above were reviewed to confirm the strategic significance of the site, so as to identify and give extra value to any habitats in optimal locations or that meet local objectives for biodiversity. This process is informed by reviewing local plans and strategies which are available and with habitats assigned a multiplier based in being of 'low', 'medium' or 'high' strategic significance (Natural England, 2023).

Strategic significance

A1.3. An assessment of the baseline habitat strategic significance was completed with reference to the guidance provided in the LNRS for Wiltshire and Swindon for both pre and post-development.

A1.4. This also included consultation of the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the countryside (MAGIC) website[8] including the National Habitat Network dataset[9].

Habitat survey

A1.5. An 'extended' Phase 1 survey was carried out on the 13th of August 2025 by Joseph Small BSc (Hons), a suitably experienced ecologist, qualifying member of CIEEM, and FISC Level 3. The methods used during the surveys broadly followed methods used in an 'extended' Phase I habitat survey[10] and entailed recording the main plant species and classifying and mapping habitat types with reference to the Habitat Definitions provided by the UK Habitat Classification Working Group[11] to feed into the Biodiversity Metric. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide was used to determine habitat condition and ecological importance.

A1.6. All habitats were assessed utilising the relevant condition criteria for the relevant habitat type under the Statutory Biodiversity Metric", which included confirming 'pass' / 'fail' criteria taken from the UK Habitat/BNG methodology where necessary.

Metric calculations

A1.7. The Statutory Biodiversity Metric operates by calculating the number of biodiversity units associated with a particular habitat type (both pre-and post-development) – the 'unit' value associated with each habitat type is calculated based on the following parameters:

[8] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/
[9] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/Metadata_for_magic/Habitat%20Network%20Mapping%20Guidance.pdf
[10] Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2010). Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit. JNCC, Peterborough.
[11] UKHab Ltd. (2023). UK Habitat Classification Version 2.0 (at https://www.ukhab.org)

- Size (in hectares)/Length (in km);
- Distinctiveness (i.e. how rare/valuable a given habitat is);
- Condition (i.e. how well the recorded habitat fits [or will fit] the standardised description of that habitat); and
- Strategic significance (i.e. if the existing or proposed habitat is within an area formally adopted in the local plan for green infrastructure or biodiversity improvements).

A1.8. When considering the creation of new habitats in the post-development site, other factors are also considered when calculating the 'unit' value of a given habitat and these are:

- Time to reach the target condition of each habitat; and
- Difficulty category for the creation of a given habitat.

A1.9. Habitat survey metric calculations were undertaken by Joseph Small BSc and Anthony Hiscocks BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM, both experienced ecologists at Tyler Grange are suitably qualified persons under the definition of the BS8683:2020[12].

Application of Mitigation Hierarchy

A1.10. Application of the mitigation hierarchy is fundamental to the ecological impact assessment process. This requires consideration of the following measures, in order of priority, for all potential impacts, to determine the most appropriate mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategy for the project. This is taken into account within **Section 2** of this report and set out below:

- Avoidance – measures to avoid harm to ecological features;
- Mitigation – measures to avoid or minimise potential impacts as part of the design or guaranteed by planning controls;
- Compensation – measures required to offset significant residual negative effects following avoidance and mitigation; and
- Enhancement – measures over and above requirements for avoidance, mitigation and compensation to provide biodiversity net gain.

Limitations

A1.11. The metric uses habitats as a proxy for biodiversity and does not account for other biodiversity enhancements such as species-targeted enhancements like bat and bird boxes.

A1.12. When mapping and recording habitats, types and conditions were assigned using professional judgement and with reference to the appropriate guidance.

[12] The British Standards Institution (2021). Process for designing and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain Specification.

Appendix 2: Baseline Habitat Condition Assessments

A2.1. The following tables provide a summary of the condition assessments completed with regards to the baseline site habitats described in the Section 2. These criteria in the below tables are taken from The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.

Table A2.1. Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface (Urban Habitat Type)

No condition assessment required – Habitats automatically assigned condition N/A - Other

Table A2.2. Modified Grassland (Low Distinctiveness Grassland Type)

Criteria	Details	Result
A	The grassland is species poor with <8 species per m^2 recorded across all areas	Fail
B	Sward height across site is uniform as a result of cutting/management	Fail
C	No scrub present within areas of grassland	Pass
D	Grassland is damaged in places by vehicle movements but this accounts for <5% of total area	Pass
E	Some bare ground is present throughout swards but accounts for <10% of area	Pass
F	No bracken is present	Pass
G	No non-native species are present	Pass
Result	Pass 0-3 Criteria OR 4-6 Criteria but fails Criteria A = Poor / 4-5 Criteria (inc. Criteria A) = Moderate / 6-7 Criteria (inc. Criteria A) = Good	**Poor**

Table A2.3. Hedgerows

Ref.*	Criteria										Result
	A1. Height	**A2. Width**	**B1. Gaps (base)**	**B2. Gaps (canopy)**	**C1. Ground veg.**	**C2. Nutrient Enrich.**	**D1. Invasive species**	**D2. Damage**	**E1. Tree age**	**E2. Tree health**	
H1	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	**Good**
H2	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	**Good**
H3	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A	**Mod.**

Appendix 3: Post-development Habitat Condition Assessments

A3.1. The following tables provide a summary of the condition assessments completed with regards to the post-development site habitats described in the Section 2. These criteria in the below tables are taken from The Statutory Biodiversity Metric User Guide.

Table A3.1. Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface and Developed land; sealed surface (Urban Habitat Type)

No condition assessment required - Habitats automatically assigned condition N/A - Other

Table A3.2. Modified Grassland – Below and adjacent to Panels (Low Distinctiveness Grassland Type)

Criteria	Details	Result
A	The grassland to be moderately species rich, and will be seeded with a mix to achieve 6-8 species per m^2	Pass
B	Grassland to be managed to a short sward the majority of the time, but some variation in sward height will be maintained	Fail
C	Grassland managed to prevent encroachment by bramble.	Pass
D	Grassland will be managed to damage although some damage may exceed 5%	Fail
E	No extensive areas of bareground anticipated – area will be reseeded	Pass
F	Grassland managed to prevent encroachment by bracken.	Pass
G	Grassland managed to prevent encroachment by non native species.	Pass
Result	Pass 0-3 Criteria OR 4-6 Criteria but fails Criteria A = Poor / 4-5 Criteria (inc. Criteria A) = Moderate / 6-7 Criteria (inc. Criteria A) = Good	**Moderate**

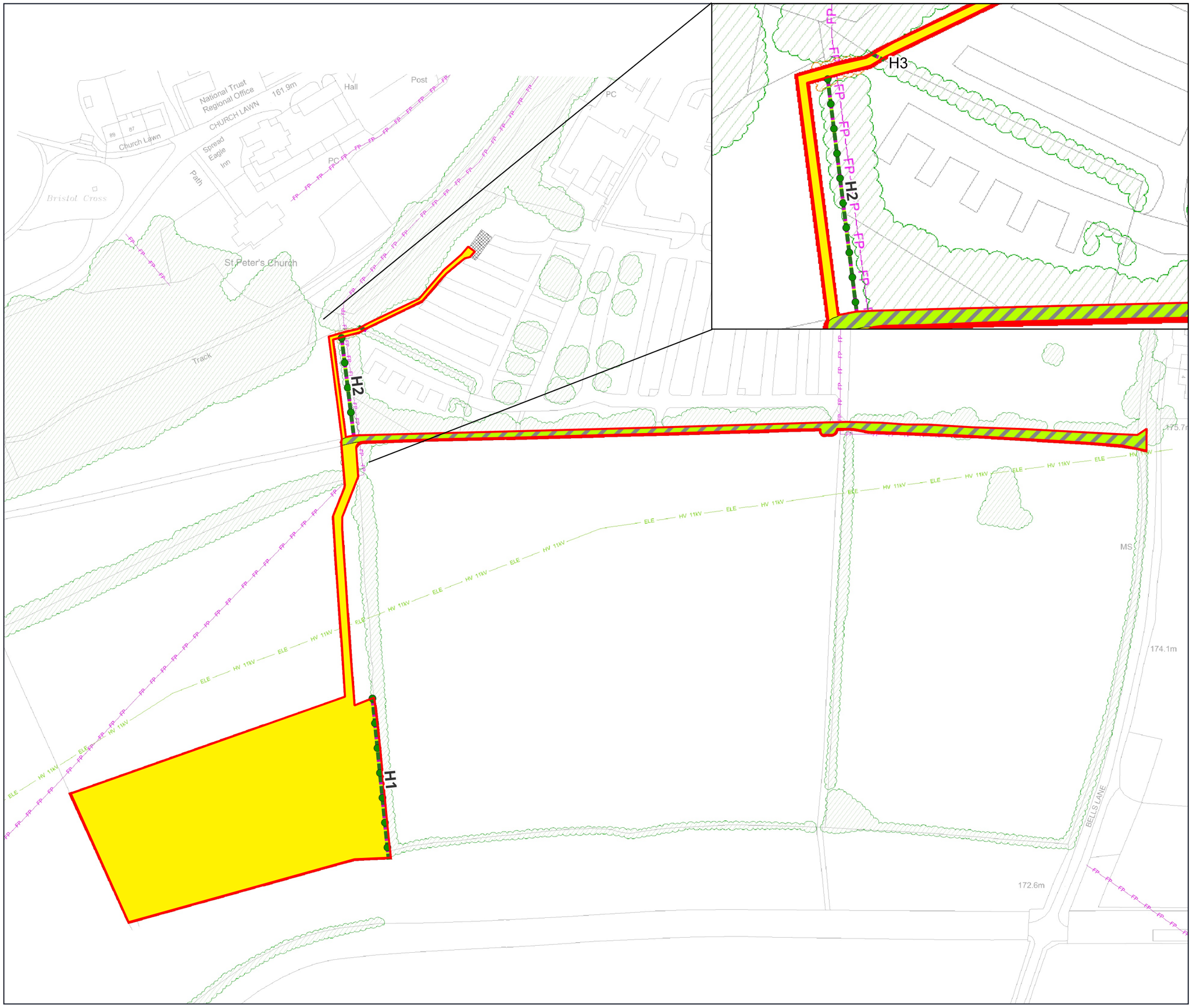
Table A3.7. New Hedgerow

Ref.*	Criteria										Result
	A1. Height	**A2. Width**	**B1. Gaps (base)**	**B2. Gaps (canopy)**	**C1. Ground veg.**	**C2. Nutrient Enrich.**	**D1. Invasive species**	**D2. Damage**	**E1. Tree age**	**E2. Tree health**	
HA	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A	**Mod.**
HB	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A	**Mod.**

Plans:

Plan 1: Habitat Features (**18103/P01b**)

Plan 2: Post-development Habitats (**18103/P02b**)



Legend

- Redline Boundary

Baseline Habitats

- Artificial; Unsealed
- Modified grassland (Poor)
- Species-rich native hedgerow
- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees

N

0 50 m

Project	Stour Power - Meadow Project
Drawing Title	Habitat Features Plan
Scale	1:1,882
Drawing No.	18103/P01b
Date	August 2026
Checked	JS/LH

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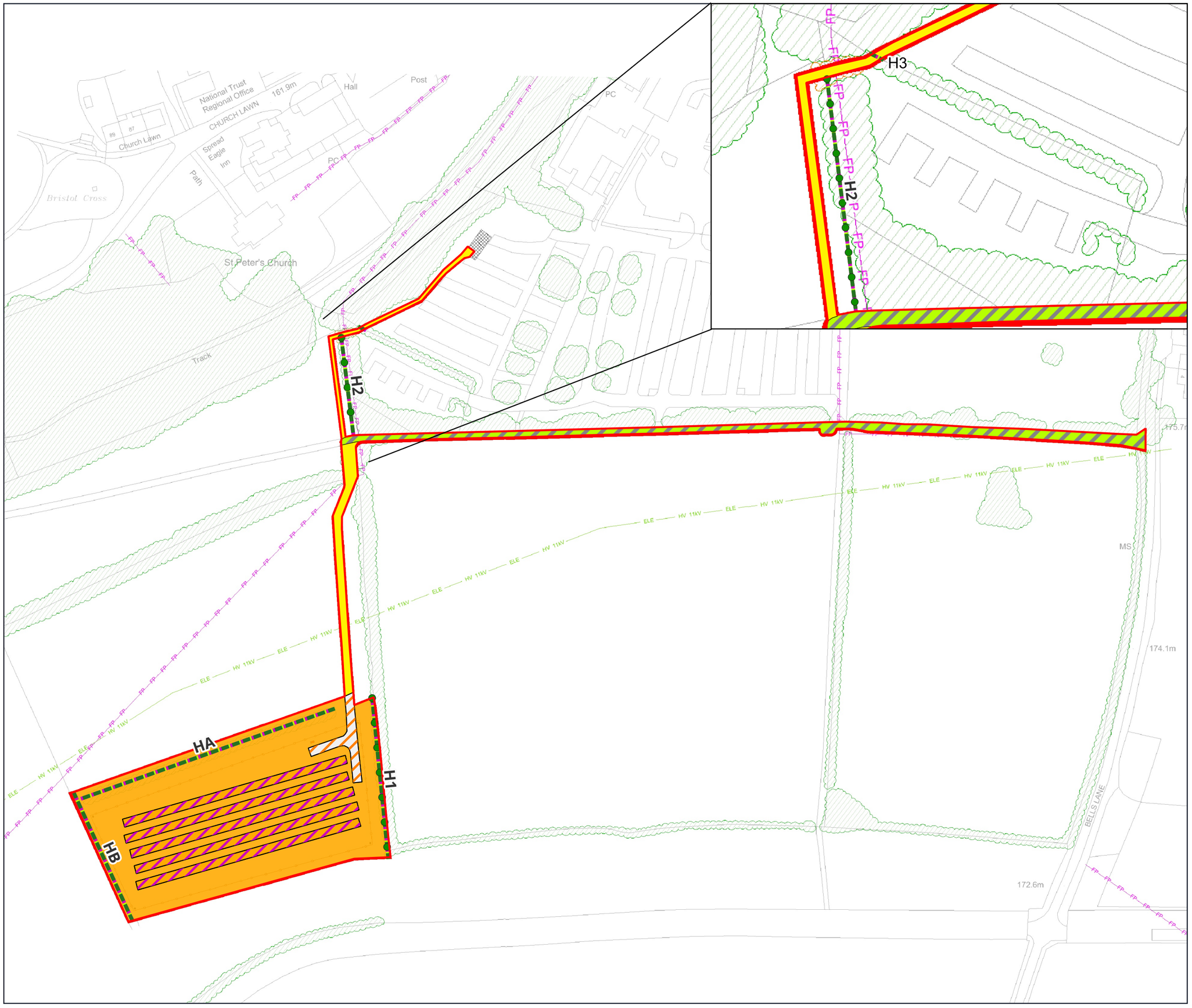

Legend

- Redline Boundary
- Modified Grassland (Moderate)
- Grassland - Modified grassland (Retained)
- Modified grassland (Moderate) - Reinstated construction access
- Modified grassland (Moderate) - Below panels
- Urban - Artificial unvegetated, unsealed surface
- Species-rich native hedgerow
- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees

N

0 50 m

Project	Stour Power - Meadow Project
Drawing Title	Post-Development Habitats
Scale	1:1,882
Drawing No.	18103/P02b
Date	August 2026
Checked	JS/LH

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