# Hale Solar Farm

RES-Group

## Ecological Monitoring Report (2021)



avian ecology

| Document Control | |
|---|---|
| Project Name: | Hale Solar Farm |
| Project Number: | RESGr-557-1178 |
| Report Title: | Ecological Monitoring Report (2021) |

| Issue | Date | Notes | Prepared | Reviewed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| V1 | 08/10/2021 | Draft | A Logan *MSc MCIEEM* | U Maginn *MSc MCIEEM* |

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Avian Ecology Ltd. was appointed by RES-Group to undertake an independent site survey and review of the implementation of ecological commitments contained within the Ecological Management Plan[1], submitted in support of the consented solar development (14/05740/FUL)[2] on land adjacent to Boscombe Airfield, Idminston, Wiltshire SP4 0AW (the Site).

1.1.2 Planning Condition 9 of the Planning Decision Notice (14/05740/FUL[3]) states that:

*Before the scheme first becomes operational, an Ecological Management Plan (EMP) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Ecological Management Plan shall:*

*i) Be based on the Outline Ecological Management Plan (Delta Simons, 20th November 2014);*

*ii) Provide full details of the locations and measures that will be put in place to mitigate, compensate and enhance biodiversity on the site;*

*iii) Contain a five-year management programme for ecological features with details of how management will be continued for the duration of the scheme;*

*iv) Contain details of a monitoring programme to assess the effectiveness of the EMP with reporting to the planning authority in the first, third and fifth years after the Site first becomes operational;*

*v) Planting, sowing and initial aftercare will be completed as specified in the approved EMP within one year of the Site becoming operational. Management works will be undertaken in accordance with the approved EMP and the first year of the management programme will start in the month in which the Site first becomes operational.*

*Reason: In the interest of ecology.*

1.1.3 The Ecological Management Plan (EMP) requires a site check by a suitably qualified ecologist during the first, third and fifth year after the site becomes operational (Section 4.6). A report of the findings and recommendations is required for submission to the Local Planning Authority.

1.1.4 This report presents the findings of a site monitoring visit and review of the biodiversity enhancement and management measures implemented within the Site to-date, in line with requirements of Condition 9 and the EMP. Where relevant, recommendations are made in relation to remedial actions, and ongoing vegetation/habitat management to assist the successful implementation of the EMP.

1.1.5 The Solar farm became operational in 2017 and it is understood that the initial planting and seeding works took place during autumn and winter 2017.

1.1.6 Avian Ecology completed a site monitoring survey in July 2019 with the survey findings documented in the supporting Ecological Monitoring Report (Avian Ecology, 2019[4]). The 2019 survey was undertaken approximately 18 months after completion of the landscape planting. This report presents the findings from a monitoring survey undertaken in September 2021, two years on from the 2019 survey.

[1] Delta-Simons Environmental Consultants Ltd 2015, *Ecological Management Plan – Proposed Solar Farm, Land Adjacent to Boscombe Airfield, Idmiston*, Delta-Simons Project No. 13-0673.03

[2] https://unidoc.wiltshire.gov.uk/UniDoc/Document/Search/DSA,840875 accessed 15/07/2019

[3] https://unidoc.wiltshire.gov.uk/UniDoc/Document/File/MTQvMDU3NDAvRlVMLDU2MDc0Nw== accessed 15/07/2019

[4] Avian Ecology (2019) Hale Solar Farm – Ecological Monitoring Report

## 1.2 Ecological Management Plan Overview

1.2.1 Chapter 4 of the EMP refers to Biodiversity Enhancements and Management. Key areas which have formed the basis of the site check and review process include:

- Hedgerows;
- Fine grassland;
- Wildflower grassland; and,
- Habitat Piles.

1.2.2 It is understood that the generic fine grass and wildflower seed mixes originally proposed in the EMP were replaced across the entire Site by a single "calcareous soils" mix of grasses and wildflowers, which was considered more appropriate for the specific ground conditions. As a result, the categories of fine grassland/wildflower grassland are combined (the actual sown mix is presented at **Appendix 1**).

1.2.3 The EMP provides details of initial ecological enhancement works in the construction (year 0), and management actions required in the subsequent years. **Table 1.2** below summarises these.

***Table 1.1: Summary of schedule of works and management regime, Ecological Management Plan***

| Activity | Construction Year 0 | Year 1 | Year 2-3 | Year 4 to 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hedgerow planting and management | Planting undertaken during the first available season following construction.<br>Appropriate ground preparation and planting techniques implemented.<br>Protective guards applied to new plants | Weed as required to avoid competition by ruderals. Monitor for individual success.<br>Prune newly planted hedgerow plants annually for the first three years.<br>Check guards and supports to ensure they are still effective and do not restrict growth.<br>Replace any plants which die in the first three years. | | Once established to a height of approximately 1.5m – 2m, hedgerow trimmed once every two – three years.<br>Management works should avoid the bird nesting season (March-July).<br>Annual monitoring of habitat success. Any failed plants to be replaced. |
| Fine grassland and wildflower grassland | Prepare ground and sow in autumn or spring following construction | April to June – top or mow to remove weed species | No management spring to late July/August. Following flowering in late July/ August cut back to 50 mm and leave for 1-7 days to dry and shed seed, then remove all cuttings from Site. Can be cut again in autumn and spring if necessary, or apply, light sheep grazing until New Year.<br>Habitat monitored annually July-August to determine growth success and species diversity. If germination of individual wildflowers or grass species is poor an alternative wildflower species mix may be sown subject to agreement with the Ecologist. | |
| Habitat piles | Installation immediately Following construction Process. | Limited management should be required, however, damaged or deteriorating hibernacula should be replaced. | | |

## 1.3 Ecological Monitoring

1.3.1 In accordance with Condition 9 and the EMP, an ecological monitoring visit was undertaken on the 17th September 2021. This visit was undertaken by experienced ecologist M Miri MSc MCIEEM. The objective was to undertake a review of on-Site habitat conditions in relation to the measures set out in the EMP (Chapter 4 of the EMP and summarised in **Table 1.1**).

1.3.2 The site visit consisted of the following:

- A general walkover of the Site including the array areas, tracks and cabins, Site margins, the central hedgerow and the habitat piles. Both array areas, north and south, were included;
- Detailed check of the hedgerow planting; and,
- Detailed botanical checks of the grassland between and around the panels (grassland between the panels accounts for most of the grassland present across the Site). To allow a comparison between years, these comprised three (T1, T2 and T3) walked transects, and two quadrat samples (Q1 and Q2) taken in typical areas of grassland as shown on **Figure 1**.

1.3.3 Walked transects were undertaken to provide an overview of the relative abundance, distribution and establishment of the target species from the seed mix used across the Site, and of the presence and distribution of some key weed species. The DAFOR scale was used to provide an assessment of the relative abundance of species in a given habitat. This scale is routinely used for semi-quantitative sampling and provides a consistent method to record relative abundance in a given habitat or area. The quadrats measured 2m by 2m and all species were recorded with approximate percentage cover. Results from transects and quadrat samples are provided in **Appendix 2.**

1.3.4 **Table 1.2** below shows the abundance groupings used in the DAFOR scale.

***Table 1.2: DAFOR Scale***

| Value | Percentage Cover | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| **D – Dominant** | > 75% | Very rarely used, a species which covers at least 75% of a survey area; most often found in plantations or highly improved grassland. |
| **A - Abundant** | 51 – 75% | Very common in many parts of the survey area, often no species will be found to be abundant. |
| **F - Frequent** | 26 – 50% | A plant found in several places, with usually a number of individual plants in each place **or** a plant found in one place but covering a substantial area. |
| **O - Occasional** | 11 – 25% | Occurring in several places but populations are only small **or** a species that is common in one small area. |
| **R - Rare** | 1 – 10% | Species that occur in small numbers in one area or scattered over several different locations. |

# 2 ECOLOGICAL MONITORING VISIT RESULTS

2.1.1 This section of the report provides an overview of the ecological enhancement/mitigation measures implemented within the Site to-date in line with the recommendations provided within the EMP.

## 2.2 Hedgerows

2.2.1 The hedgerow on site is well-established with no gaps present. Whilst an area approximately 1m long was observed to support empty guards, the hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and field maple *Acer compestre* either side supported spreading branches which had prevented an obvious gap in the hedgerow. This would appear to be an improvement on the 2019 survey findings when rank grasses and tall ruderals were found inhibiting the growth of the some of the young hedgerow plants with gaps with missing/failed plants noted.

2.2.2 The hedgerow did not appear to be managed and was approximately 3m tall. Hawthorn and field maple were dominant with frequent / occasional hazel *Corylus avellana*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and dog rose *Rosa canina* also present. Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica* was occasional with viburnum and elder *Sambucus nigra* recorded rarely. Based on the observations onsite, the planting mix of 40% hazel, 40% field maple and 10% dog rose appears to have been fulfilled. However, no holly *Ilex aquifolium* was found to be present within the hedgerow which, according to the approved EMP, was to form 10% of the new planting. Nevertheless, the hedgerow is now well-established and maturing, with no remedial action required.

2.2.3 The recommended management regime of a cut once every two to three years is considered to be appropriate and should be implemented.



Photo 1. View of the hedge, looking west



Photo 2. Established hazel & field maple



Photo 3. Established rose & field maple



Photo 4. Section with dominant hawthorn



Photo 5. Empty guards

## 2.3 Grassland

2.3.1 The sown mix of wildflowers and fine grasses appears to have taken reasonably well, with at least some of the species listed in the original seed mix (presented in **Appendix 1**) abundant across most of the Site. The grassland areas had been cut prior to the September monitoring survey.

2.3.2 It should be noted that the establishment of a stable grassland meadow community can take a number of years. During this time, species presence and abundance is likely to vary naturally, with some species taking much longer to establish after sowing, and some gradually disappearing from the mix after a time. In addition, new, non-sown species would also be expected to colonise the grassland over time. Such natural variability is to be expected, and the monitoring of the establishing grassland does not seek or expect to find an exact match to the sown mix or the percentages used of different species. Rather, the intention is to gain an overview of the general diversity and quality of the developing grassland and wildflower community and relate the species mix as far as practicable back to that originally sown, and the intention to create a meadow representative of calcareous spoil conditions.

Southern Field

2.3.3 The southern grassland appeared to be under a cutting management regime (Photos 6 – 8). This area was species poor with grasses such as cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, oatgrass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, perennial rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, creeping bent *Agrostis stolonifera*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, along with forbs such as dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*, white clover *Trifolium repens*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, bristly oxtongue *Helminthotheca echioides*, black medick *Medicago lupulina,* dove's foot cranesbill *Geranium molle*, lady's bedstraw *Galium verum*, ragwort *Senecio jacobaea*, dock *Rumex* sp., hawkbit *Leontodon* sp., groundsel *Senecio vulgaris* and speedwell *Veronica* sp., with infrequent creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*.



Photo 6. View between panels in southern field.



Photo 7. View between panels in southern field.



Photo 8. Grassland in southern field.

Northern Field

2.3.4 The wildflower grassland is well-established (Photos 9 & 10). The areas around the inverter / transformer cabinets and tracks are species-poor and mainly lack the species representative of the sown calcareous mix with a higher proportion of species typical of disturbed ground such as nettle, dandelion and dock species. Overall, with the exception of dropwort *Filipendula vulgaris*, bladder campion *Silene vulgaris*, cowslip *Primula veris* and dark mullein *Verbascum nigrum*, the remaining wildflowers in the seed mix stated within the EMP were recorded on Site. Based on transects and sample quadrats, the abundance of key recorded species used in the original seed mix, is summarised in **Table 2.1** with full details presented in **Appendix 2**.

***Table 2.1: Occurrence of key species recorded within grassland habitat across Site***

| Frequent to Abundant | Occasional | Rare | Not recorded |
|---|---|---|---|
| golden oatgrass *Trisetum flavescens* | betony *Stachys officianalis* | greater knapweed *Centaurea scabiosa* | bladder campion *Silene vulgaris* |
| smaller catstail *Phleum bertolonii* | common toadflax *Linaria vulgaris* | wild mignonette *Reseda lutea* | bulbous buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosus* |
| crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* | kidney vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria* | upright brome *Bromus erectus* | dropwort *Filipendula vulgaris* |
| brown top bent grass *Agrostis capilliaris* | lady's bedstraw *Galium verum* | small scabious *Scabiosa columbaria* | dark mullein *Verbascum nigrum* |

| Frequent to Abundant | Occasional | Rare | Not recorded |
|---|---|---|---|
| hard fescue/sheep's fescue *Festuca trachyphylla/ovina* | meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris* | | quaking grass *Briza media* |
| Slender creeping red fescue *Festuca rubra* | red fescue *Festuca rubra litoralis* | | cowslip *Primula veris** |
| bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* | tufted vetch *Vicia cracca* | | |
| oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare* | Smooth stalked meadow grass *Poa pratensis* | | |
| red clover *Trifolium pratense* | | | |
| wild carrot *Daucus carota* | | | |

**Some early-flowering species are less likely to be visible in mid/late summer, but may be present and visible if surveyed in spring*.

2.3.5 Other forbs were also present within the wildflower meadow, with the most important one being salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor* which was occasional to frequent, along with common centaury *Centaurium erythraea* (rare), common hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* (rare), herb Robert *Geranium robertianum* (rare), prickly lettuce *Lactuca serriola* (rare), willowherb Epilobium sp., and those present in the southern grass field such as dandelion, broad-leaved dock, curled dock, etc.

2.3.6 Evidence of arisings from the previous cuts was recorded in some areas (Photo 11) which goes against the management practices detailed in the EMP. Arisings should be removed from cut areas.



Photo 9. View between panels in northern field (example of quadrat area)



Photo 10. View between panels in northern field (along transect route).



Photo 11. Areas with arisings left.

## 2.4 Habitat Piles

2.4.1 Intact habitat piles formed from logs and brash were noted on site at the locations shown in the EMP (Photo 7).



Photo 12. Habitat pile on site

# 3 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1.1 Table 3.1 (below) provides a summary findings and recommendations arising from the monitoring visit undertaken in September 2021.

***Table 3.1: Ecological Audit Results Summary***

| Activity | Actions completed. | Recommended Further Actions based on the EMP |
|---|---|---|
| Hedgerow planting and management | Hedgerow planted.<br>The hedgerow on site is well-established.<br>An approximate 1m section was observed to support empty guards; however, the hawthorn and field maple either side supported spreading branches which had prevented an obvious gap in the hedgerow | The hedgerow is now well-established and maturing, with no remedial action required.<br>Manage in accordance with the EMP – infrequent cuts every two to three years (avoiding the main bird breeding season - March to August inclusive). |
| Fine grassland and wildflower grassland | Grassland has been sown with an appropriate mix for the calcareous soil type on Site.<br>Establishment is generally good across the site with a range of species representative of the original mix being recorded and good sward cover establishing.<br>Some variability across site reflecting localised conditions.<br>Some weed species present, but weed growth is not considered excessive or currently threatening grassland establishment. | The grassland developing well, with no remedial action required.<br>Manage in accordance with the EMP:<br>Cutting should not take place between spring to late July/August. This is important to enable grasses and flowering plants to set seed and develop a species diverse sward. Cutting too early will encourage over-dominance of a few species able to tolerate these conditions, contrary to the objectives of the EMP.<br>There may be circumstances when an additional summer cut is required to prevent over-tall vegetation obscuring panels, in such cases cuts should reduce sward height to no lower than approximately 200mm to avoid impacts on nesting birds (generally between March-August inclusive).<br>Following flowering in late July/ August cut back to approximately 50mm and leave arisings on site for 1-7 days to dry and shed seed, then remove all cuttings from Site. This delay between cutting and removing cut material is necessary to retain seeds on site and develop/maintain species diversity in the grassland. |

| Activity | Actions completed. | Recommended Further Actions based on the EMP |
|---|---|---|
| | Grass had been cut prior to survey – timing unknown. Some arising remaining on site following cut. | The grassland can be cut again in autumn and spring if necessary, or light sheep grazing applied until New Year.<br><br>Problem perennial weeds can be controlled by hand pulling or if necessary careful targeted application of a non-residual herbicide by way of spot spraying with a knapsack (low pressure to avoid spray drift), or weed wiping at the appropriate time of year (generally in April, June and August). |
| Habitat piles | Habitat piles have been created as shown in EMP. | No action required.<br><br>Periodically replenish and top up habitat piles with trimmed material from the hedgerow. |

## FIGURE 1 – SITE PLAN



## APPENDIX 1: CALCAREOUS SOILS MIX

| CALCAREOUS SOILS MIX | | |
|---|---|---|
| % | COMMON NAME | SPECIES |
| | 20% WILD FLOWERS | |
| 1 | BETONY | STACHYS OFFICIANLIS |
| 6 | BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL | LOTUS CORNICULATUS |
| 2 | BLADDER CAMPION | SILENE VULGARIS |
| 8 | BULBOUS BUTTERCUP | RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS |
| 2 | COMMON TOADFLAX | LINARIA VULGARIS |
| 1 | COWSLIP | PRIMULA VERIS |
| 3 | DROPWORT | FILIPENDULA VULGARIS |
| 2 | DARK MULLIEN | VERBASCUM NIGRUM |
| 7 | GREATER KNAPWEED | CENTAUREA SCABIOSA |
| 10 | KIDNEY VETCH | ANTHYLLIS VULNEARIA |
| 11 | LADY'S BEDSTRAW | GALIUM VERUM |
| 11 | MEADOW BUTTERCUP | RANUNCULUS ACRIS |
| 8 | OX-EYE DAISY | LEUCANTHERMUM VULGARE |
| 5 | RED CLOVER | TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE |
| 4 | SMALL SCABIOUS | SCABIOSA COLUMBARIA |
| 10 | TUFTED VETCH | VICIA CRACCA |
| 8 | WILD CARROT | DAUCUS CAROTA |
| 1 | WILD MIGNONETTE | RESEDA LUTEA |
| 100 | | |
| | 80% GRASSES | |
| 5 | BROWNTOP BENTGRASS | AGROSTIS CAPILLARIS |
| 10 | SMOOTH STALKED MEADOW GRASS | POA PRATENSIS |
| 22 | CRESTED DOGSTAIL | CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS |
| 5 | GOLDEN OATGRASS | TRISETUM FLAVESCENS |
| 1 | QUAKING GRASS | BRIZA MEDIA |
| 20 | HARD FESCUE | FESTUCA TRACHYPHYLLA |
| 10 | SHEEPS FESCUE | FESTUCA OVINA |
| 20 | SLENDER CREEPING RED FESCUE | FESTUCA RUBRA LITORALIS |
| 5 | SMALLER CATSTAIL | PHLEUM BERTOLONII |
| 2 | UPRIGHT BROME | BROMUS ERECTUS |
| 100 | | |

## APPENDIX 2: BOTANICAL SURVEY RESULTS

| Species Common Name | Species Scientific Name | Relative Abundance of Target and Undesirable Species[5] | | | Percentage cover of all species (to nearest 5%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Transect 1 | Transect 2 | Transect 3 | Quadrat 1 | Quadrat 2 |
| | | | | | | |
| **Target species** | | | | | | |
| BETONY | *Stachys officinalis* | R | R | - | - | 5 |
| BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL | *Lotus corniculatus* | A | A | A | 30 | 25 |
| BLADDER CAMPION | *Silene vulgaris* | - | - | - | - | - |
| BULBOUS BUTTERCUP | *Ranunculus bulbosus* | - | - | - | - | - |
| COMMON TOADFLAX | *Linaria vulgaris* | O | O | O | - | - |
| COWSLIP | *Primula veris* | - | - | - | - | - |
| DROPWORT | *Filipendula vulgaris* | - | - | - | - | - |
| DARK MULLEIN | *Verbascum nigrum* | - | - | - | - | - |
| GREATER KNAPWEED | *Centaurea scabiosa* | - | - | - | - | - |
| KIDNEY VETCH | *Anthyllis vulneraria* | O | O | F | - | - |
| LADY'S BEDSTRAW | *Galium verum* | F | O | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| MEADOW BUTTERCUP | *Ranunculus acris* | R | R | R | - | - |
| OX-EYE DAISY | *Leucanthemum vulgare* | A | F | A | 20 | 15 |
| RED CLOVER | *Trifolium arvense* | O | - | F | 20 | 5 |
| SMALL SCABIOUS | *Scabiosa columbaria* | - | - | - | - | - |
| TUFTED VETCH | *Vicia cracca* | - | R | O | - | - |
| WILD CARROT | *Daucus carota* | F | O | O | 10 | 5 |
| WILD MIGNONETTE | *Reseda lutea* | - | - | - | - | - |
| COMMON BENTGRASS | *Agrostis capillaris* | F | A | F | 10 | 10 |

[5] D=dominant, A=abundant, F=frequent, O=occasional, R=rare

| Species Common Name | Species Scientific Name | Relative Abundance of Target and Undesirable Species[5] | | | Percentage cover of all species (to nearest 5%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Transect 1 | Transect 2 | Transect 3 | Quadrat 1 | Quadrat 2 |
| SMOOTH MEADOW GRASS | *Poa pratensis* | O | O | O | - | - |
| CRESTED DOGSTAIL | *Cynosurus cristatus* | F | F | F | 10 | 5 |
| GOLDEN OATGRASS | *Trisetum flavescens* | A | A | A | 30 | 30 |
| QUAKING GRASS | *Briza media* | - | - | - | - | - |
| HARD FESCUE | *Festuca trachyphylla* | F | F | F | | 10 |
| SHEEPS FESCUE | *Festuca ovina* | | | | 10 | |
| SLENDER CREEPING RED FESCUE | *Festuca rubra litoralis* | O | O | F | - | - |
| SMALLER CATSTAIL | *Phleum bertolonii* | A | A | A | 5 | 5 |
| UPRIGHT BROME | *Bromus erectus* | - | - | - | | - |
| | | | | | | |
| **Undesirable species** | | | | | | |
| Creeping thistle | *Cirsium arvense* | R | R | - | - | - |
| Spear thistle | *Cirsium vulgare* | R | - | - | - | 5 |
| Broad leaved dock | *Rumex obtusifolius* | R | - | R | - | - |
| Nettle | *Urtica dioica* | R | R | R | - | - |
| Creeping buttercup | *Ranunculus repens* | - | - | R | - | |
| White clover | *Trifolium repens* | O | O | O | 5 | 25 |
| Bramble | | - | R (under panel area only) | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | |
| **Other** | | | | | | |
| Dandelion | *Taraxacum agg.* | O | O | 0 | 20 | 15 |
| Salad burnet | *Sanguisorba minor* | O | - | O | 5 | 5 |
| Ribwort plantain | *Plantago lanceolata* | R | - | R | 5 | 5 |
| Black medick | *Medicago lupulina* | O | O | O | - | - |

| Species Common Name | Species Scientific Name | Relative Abundance of Target and Undesirable Species[5] | | | Percentage cover of all species (to nearest 5%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Transect 1 | Transect 2 | Transect 3 | Quadrat 1 | Quadrat 2 |
| Hedge bedstraw | *Galium mollugo* | - | R | R | - | - |