

Lessons learned from Solar Farm Monitoring Broxted Solar Park: Case Study

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Broxted Estate – a brief history

- 1200-1600 Deer Park
- 1611-1938 Enclosed farmland
- 1938-1970 RAF Stradishall
- Early 1990s airfield grassland designated as CWS
- 2011 Owners re-purchased the airfield





CWS designation

- 89 hectares of rough grassland and small blocks of secondary woodland
- Boulder clay plant community
- Overwintering and breeding birds





Planning Consent December 2012

Date Registered: 10th September 2012

Date of Decision: 10th December 2012

PROPOSAL Planning Application - Installation of a 35MW solar farm and associated infrastructure

LOCATION Broxsted Solar Farm, Steeplechase, Hundon, Suffolk,

Permission is hereby **GRANTED** by the Council as Local Planning Authority for the purpose of the above Act and Orders for development in complete accordance with the application shown above, the plans and information contained in the application, and subject to compliance with the following condition(s):

16 No development, including site clearance, shall take place until a long term management plan/environmental management strategy incorporating land within the solar farm, the remaining part of the CWS and the areas proposed as <u>compensation/enhancement habitat</u> package has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure that the land is used in such a manner as to improve its ecological and nature conservation value in accordance with Policy NE1 (Impact of Development on Sites of Biodiversity and Geological Importance) of the Replacement Local Plan.



Management Compartments



Solar arrays



Solar Park Design

- 59 ha (50 ha in west)
- 20 ha Compensation grassland
- 120,000 solar panels
- 18 inverters + 1 substation
- Panel spacing at least 7m+
- Height above ground 90cm+





Management Plan

- Measures to establish the compensatory habitat
- Management for all land during operation of the solar farm
- Monitoring of key ecological groups at the site, including botanical, breeding birds and wintering birds. To be undertaken annually for the life of the development
- Annual review of the management plan to reflect the findings of the monitoring and mechanism to allow any necessary amendments to the management regime
- An appropriate reporting mechanism for monitoring the results and any management



Grassland Management

- Sheep:
- Solar, Compensation and HLS grasslands on rotation
- Cattle:
- HLS grassland



Botanical surveys



Re-locatable 2m x 2m plots surveyed annually within the Solar Park (22) and also the Compensation Grassland (10). Walkover assessment of other grassland areas within the County Wildlife Site.



How do the panels influence vegetation?



Shade:

- Sward height reduction and floppy growth
- Bare ground increase
- Loss of herbs:

Previously meadow vetchling, knapweed, creeping cinquefoil, meadow buttercup, hoary ragwort and agrimony (occasional)

- Shade tolerant grasses dominant: Rough Meadowgrass, Yorkshire Fog, Common Couch and Creeping Bent
- Leaf litter increase
- Colder, wetter ground

Plot 13 in 2014



Plot 13 in 2018





Interpanel rows





Sheep- grazing helping to:

- Break up tall fescue dominance
- Create corridors of more diverse grassland
- Increase in species associated with MG5 Cynosurus-Centaurea community (cowslip, fairy flax, field woodrush and glaucous sedge)



Detailed mapping of grasslands



Grassland Types

- Wet grassland with Hard Rush
- 1) Wet grassland
 - Track grassland with rutting
 - Rutted tracks fringed with target grassland
- ^{2/4} Rutted tracks fringed with Tall Fescue
- 2/5 grassland

1

6

8

- Target grassland
- (4) Target grassland (developing)
 - No character species
- (5) Tall Fescue grasslands
 - + Occasional character species
- 5 Tall Fescue dominant
- 5- Occasional negative indicators
 - General grassland
 - Ordinary grasslands
 - Vehicular access
 - Springs' area



Compensation grassland



Arable until early late 1990s/early 2000

Whilst immature, the compensatory grasslands are now starting to assume some of the floristic characteristics of the mature grasslands



Bird surveys

Wintering and breeding birds (timed transect 3 visits)

Route of bird survey

Scale 1:1100

Suffolk Wildlife Trust Brooke House

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Skylark

Population trends for Grassland habitats including the Solar Arrays are shown on the left.

East of England population trends for each species are shown on the right.

Deer Park Pastures

Compensation Grassland





Solar Arrays

Yellowhammer

Numbers of yellowhammer now rising in all grassland areas – improved nesting opportunities?







CWS grassland outside solar park



Skylark, linnet, reed bunting, meadow pipit

Snipe (winter only)

Turtle dove



2021 – three purring males on wider Broxted estate (one on edge of solar park)



Reptile survey – every five years

Suffolk Wildlife Trust **Broxted Solar Farm** Brooke House **Reptile mat locations** The Green Ashbocking, IP6 9JY Scale: 1:7000 Works М 0 Broxted Solar Farm 120m olk This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by Suffolk Wildlife Trust with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, - Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Additional information - Copyright Suffolk Wildlife Trust. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: 10016410

Bat surveys – every five years





Other species



High numbers of common toad also recorded common frog and water shrew





Access and Interpretation

Conservation and Wildlife at Broxted

Broxted Estate is made up of a mosaic of different habitats, each supporting different communities of wildlife. It includes the largest area of County Wildlife Site species-rich grassland in Suffolk, designated for both its botanical and bird interest. Long term surveys will monitor the effects of the solar panels and pro-active conservation work on the birds, plants, reptiles and bats.



Cattle and sheep-grazing is essential to maintain open grassland and creates a variety in sward structure rich in scarce plants and one which makes good habita for ground-nesting birds such as skylark. and reed bunting, and good hunting for reptors such as kestrel, buzzerd and short sared owl





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Birds



Rare plants The gravitanti is valuable in its varied structure and species composition, with orme areas dominated by tall gravas and other areas short or a tunsocky werd with higher species divently including plants usch as adder's tongue, burnet assinges, tables bothers baie violet and raras ladies bedstraw, hairy violet and grass wetching. Species such as pepper sanifrage, pignut and devils bit scabious are indicators of ancient undisturbed grassland and correspond with areas that have been in continuous grassland since before 1938 - and possibly even further back as part of Brosted medieval deer



Invertebrates and bats The varied grassland supports a range of invertebrates including common blue

butterfly and burnet moths, various spiders, snails and beetles, which all provide food for breeding birds. Bats such

as harbastelle and ninistralla feed over

the woodland and along the hedged corridors around the site. Grazing

ivestock will provide additional dung

beetles and flies for hunting bats



Arable land



Arabla Fields, especially of autumo-sciwn

Woodland and scrub Valuable areas of thom and shrub scrub are being extended by managing young plantation woodland as scrub. The scrub annorts inserts such as batterflies and

moths and bats that feed on insects. Birds such as buillfinch, blackcap, lesser whitethreat, willow worklers nest in the mixed hedges and scrub and in the winter fieldfares, redwings and resident thrushes





Thanks are due to:

Broxted Solar Environmental Management Group and all the Ecological Surveyors

Thank you

