RWE

Tween Bridge Solar Farm

7.6 Outline Landscape Ecological Management Plan

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Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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1 Introduction and Site Context

1.1. Introduction

1.1.1. This Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd on behalf of RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd (the Applicant) in respect of 'Tween Bridge Solar Farm' (the Scheme) and is provided as a standalone document as part of the application for a Development Consent Order (DCO Application). It must be read alongside the **ES Ecology and Nature Conservation Chapter [REP2-035]** for full context. For the purposes of this report, the extent of the Scheme is referred to as the 'Order Limits', which includes all areas proposed for solar panels, ecological mitigation areas and associated infrastructure.

1.1.2. This 'Outline' LEMP will be secured via a requirement of the DCO and a final version is to be submitted to and approved by the relevant local planning authority.

1.1.3. The intention of this document is to provide the principles of habitat management and monitoring measures for retained and created habitats associated with the Scheme, which are separated into:

- Retained woodland;
- Retained hedgerows;
- Retained ditches/ponds/watercourses;
- Created grassland beneath and around solar arrays;
- Created landscape screening;
- Created grassland within bird mitigation areas, along ditches, river, hedgerows and woodland buffers; and
- Retained arable land within bird mitigation areas.

1.1.4. Enhancement measures are also proposed regarding herptiles, invertebrates, roosting bats and nesting birds.

1.1.5. This Outline LEMP is informed by a suite of ecological survey work, which has identified the presence of protected/notable sites, habitats and species both within and adjacent to the Order Limits, all of which will need a degree of protection and mitigation during the site's construction. The following section of this Plan summarises the baseline context regarding ecological receptors within the Zone of Influence of the Order Limits.

1.1.6. This Outline LEMP should be read alongside the **Landscape and Visual Mitigation Strategy [REP4-042].**

1.1.7. This report has been updated following the Applicant's notice of intention to submit a request for changes to the application **[PD-006]** and subsequent **Change Request Document [Document Reference 8.14 Revision 1]**. The updates comprise the removal of parcels **1/A, 1/B, 1/C, 1/D, 2/B, 3/C, 3/D and 3/E** from the extent of land subject to compulsory acquisition, temporary possession and works powers; the modification of Mitigation Parcel **M1(A)** to avoid registered common land/Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 access land parcels **1/E, 2/A, 3/A and 3/B**; and an amendment to a proposed permissive path route through Mitigation Parcel M1(A) so that it would avoid encroaching upon parcel **2/A**. However, the updates as a consequence of the Change Request do not change the conclusions of this document, with no adverse effects on integrity to the features of the above designations which were screened in for Appropriate Assessment predicted to take place.

Coverage

1.1.8. This Outline LEMP sets out details of initial habitat interventions and subsequent long-term management of habitats for the operational lifetime of the Scheme (40 years), and is set out as follows:

- **Section 2** describes the Order Limits including baseline ecological/ground conditions;
- **Section 3** sets out management objectives for the Outline LEMP and describes ecological/ground constraints to be factored into the proposed management prescriptions;

- **Section 4** describes the management prescriptions to achieve objectives set out in **Section 3** as well as setting out monitoring and remedial actions where necessary;
- **Section 5** describes the monitoring programme over the lifetime of the development, along with indications of mechanisms for remedial measures; and
- **Section 6** describes who will be responsible for implementing the plan and how arrangements for funding will be organised.

1.1.9. For the purposes of this report, Year 0 is defined as the year of the initial habitat interventions and Year 1 refers to the following year/planting season. Given the large size of the Order Limits, it is expected that the Scheme would be delivered in phases i.e. not all habitats would be created within the same year. It is therefore proposed that management of habitats would commence in the year of completion of habitat creation in that area.

1.1.10. Implementation of the plan will be iterative in the management prescriptions and will be refined as necessary based on the condition of the site and outcomes following the first cycle of the implemented management and ongoing monitoring.

1.1.11. The implementation of the LEMP will be secured through a requirement to the DCO.

2 Site and Habitat Summary

2.1. Site Context

2.1.1. The Order Limits consist of c. 1831ha of agricultural land, the majority of which consists of arable farmland with cereal and non-cereal crops. Fields are bounded by watercourses as well as fences, hedgerows and tree lines. Modified grassland used for pastoral gland is also present within the Order Limits as well as a woodland copse and a number of ponds.

2.1.2. Part of the Tween Bridge Wind Farm is located within the Order Limits and consists of twenty-two operational wind turbines. The Stainforth and Keadby Canal crosses the Order Limit from west to east.

2.1.3. In the wider context, the Order Limits is surrounded by extensive areas of farmland and areas of woodland, with areas of lowland peat bog (Thorne & Hatfield Moors) located to the north and south of the Order Limits.

2.2. Site Baseline

2.2.1. The Order Limits are dominated by arable land in use as cereal crops, with some areas of modified grassland and tall ruderal vegetation. All of these habitats are of intrinsic negligible ecological importance in their own right and do not require any specific considerations regarding protection during the construction phase. They are known, however, to support protected/notable species, which are discussed in the relevant sections of this report.

2.2.2. Other habitats of local importance, some of which are also identified as Habitats of Principal Importance (HoPI) under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) Act 2006, are also present within the Order Limits, comprising scrub, hedgerows (HoPI), lines of trees, ponds (HoPI), ditches and woodland (HoPI).

2.2.3. **Table 2-1** below summarises the baseline ecological and ground conditions of the site, all of which have been factored into the feasibility and scope of the management objectives and principles proposed.

Table 2-1: Site Baseline Summary

Statutory / Non-Statutory Sites	A small area of Thorne & Hatfield Moors Special Protection Area (SPA), Thorne Moor Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI lie within the Order Limits. The Humber Estuary SPA/SAC/Ramsar sites approximately 6km to the northeast of the Order Limits. Of particular relevance to these sites is the designation of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA for its breeding population of nightjar, which has been identified as a principle objective of this management plan (**Objective 2**). A number of non-statutory Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are also present within the Order Limits, associated with the ditch network and woodland copses.
Protected and Notable Species	Survey work has confirmed the presence of the following protected/notable species within the Order Limits: • Ground-nesting bird species (most notably skylark); • Farmland bird species associated with agricultural landscapes; • Non-breeding bird species associated with Humber Estuary SPA (most notably lapwing, pink-footed goose, greylag goose and mallard – golden plover also considered); • Non-breeding farmland bird species; • Water vole; • Otter; • Badger; • Small mammals (brown hare, hedgehog); • Some notable invertebrates; Although not confirmed, the Order Limits may also support amphibians and reptiles (collectively referred to as herptiles for the remainder of this report).
Invasive Species	Water fern and rhododendron have been recorded within the Order Limits associated with ditches and pockets of woodland.
Baseline Habitats	The Order Limits is dominated by arable land separated by an extensive ditch network. Hedgerows and woodland copses are also present throughout the Order Limits.

Public Access	Public access is limited around the Order Limits, and is mainly restricted to the towpath of the Stainforth & Keadby Canal.
Topography	The Order Limits is generally flat so there are no management restrictions or considerations to this regard.
Current Use	The land across the Order Limits is in use for arable crop production.
Landscape Character	The Order Limits is located entirely within NCA 39 – Humberhead Levels, one of the key features of which is floodplains, washlands and traditionally grazed alluvial flood meadows, which give rise to important wetland habitats.
Strategic Location	The Order Limits is not identified within any strategically beneficial location (i.e. one identified within any Local Plan for biodiversity), although it is situated between two Special Protection Areas designated for bog habitat.
Irreplaceable Habitats	There are no irreplaceable habitats within the Order Limits, although the adjacent lowland raised bog associated with the moors is considered irreplaceable. There would be no impacts on such habitat.

2.3. Scheme Design

2.3.1. The Scheme has been designed to provide grassland buffers around solar arrays, retained ditch and river corridors, hedgerow and woodland, to improve connectivity and ensure functioning green corridors and enhanced habitats are available for the benefit of nightjar, skylark, bats, reptiles, invertebrates and other wildlife, as shown on Figures 4 and 5.

2.3.2. New woodland, hedgerow and tree planting has been positioned throughout the Order Limits, in combination with the creation of neutral grassland areas, including ditch corridors, the River Torne corridor and those provided as part of the mitigation areas detailed blow. The creation of these new habitats and the enhancement of retained habitats will enhance connectivity between existing woodland, hedgerows and semi-natural habitats, avoiding isolated or fragmented planting blocks and contributing to wider green infrastructure and biodiversity networks.

2.3.3. All new woodland creation is designed and will be implemented in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard guidelines[1] and will include appropriate species selection in relation to site conditions and future climate resilience, consideration of biosecurity, and tree health and provenance. This design will also reflect long-term management objectives and seek to achieve an appropriate level of structural diversity. The implementation of these measures will be carried out under the LEMP, which is secured by Requirement 8 of the **Draft DCO [Document Reference 3.1 Revision 9]** which stipulates that the final version of the LEMP must be carried out substantially in accordance with the outline LEMP.

2.3.4. New woodland creation within the Order Limits will comprise approximately 4.95ha and, together with the proposed tree planting, will make a measurable contribution to increasing tree canopy and woodland cover in England in support of the statutory Environment Act 2021 target of at least 16.5% by 31 December 2050. The proposed habitat creation and enhancement measures will also contribute towards creating Biodiversity Net Gain. These measures will similarly be implemented under the LEMP.

2.3.5. The locations proposed for the mitigation areas detailed below have also, where possible, been chosen to broadly align with recorded locations of the relevant species detailed and to also provide opportunities spread across the Order Limits **(see Figures 1-7).**

2.3.6. The mitigation areas have been selected based on baseline survey data and are designed to provide a mosaic of habitats, including grassland, wet features and managed arable land, to support non-breeding bird species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA, nightjar associated with Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA, and ground nesting birds, principally skylark.

2.3.7. The grassland areas detailed below are to be managed for the benefit of the functionally linked species lapwing, mallard and pink-footed geese over winter, and foraging nightjar, foraging and nesting skylark and other ground nesting birds over spring and summer, and will also benefit bats, invertebrates other wildlife and help to increase biodiversity.

[1] The UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) 5th edition . October 2024.

2.3.8. The mitigation parcel (M15) provided as arable is primarily to be managed for pink-footed geese over winter, and nesting and foraging skylark and other ground nesting birds over spring and summer, although will also provide benefits for waders such as lapwing.

2.3.9. Bird Days calculations have been used to inform the approximate mitigation areas required, following consultation with Natural England, alongside habitat suitability and ecological knowledge of the carrying capacity of different habitat types. Further detail on the Bird Days calculations are provided within the **Report to Inform Habitat Regulations Assessment [REP2-010]**.

2.3.10. The Scheme layout ensures that all ditches and pond are retained and enhanced, through improved management removing excessive scrub and vegetation as well as invasive species, benefiting mallards, other waterbirds, water vole, otter, bats, invertebrates and other wildlife.

2.3.11. The cessation of agricultural farming in adjacent habitats will also improve water quality and reduce disturbance, ensuring that foraging opportunities within these features for mallards, and other species, will be improved.

2.3.12. The proposed implementation of ecological mitigation and habitat creation works has been undertaken with reference to the **Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [REP2-045]**. No harmful groundworks associated with ecological mitigation will be undertaken within areas where archaeological remains are identified for preservation in situ.

3 Management Objectives and Biodiversity Net Gain

3.1. Management Considerations

3.1.1. There are no specific ground conditions or designations which would mandate a particular type of management, other than the acknowledgement of the likely presence of protected/notable species. Of particular note is the requirement for habitat creation with the specific purpose of providing suitable habitat for both ground-nesting breeding birds and non-breeding bird species over winter and on passage.

3.2. Management Objectives

3.2.1. Considering the habitats and key fauna present within the Order Limits, the following objectives for nature conservation management have been set:

- Objective 1: To provide open areas of permanent pasture specifically managed for the benefit of ground-nesting bird species such as skylark and non-breeding bird species over winter and on passage, including pink-footed geese and lapwing;
- Objective 2: To provide permanent areas or arable land managed for the benefit of ground-nesting bird species such as nesting and foraging skylark, and non-breeding bird species over winter and on passage, specifically pink-footed geese;
- Objective 3: To enhance connectivity and provide strengthened green corridors along field boundary features, specifically for the benefit of foraging nightjar;
- Objective 4: To enhance quality of existing woodland habitat;
- Objective 5: To enhance quality of ditch network and ponds;
- Objective 6: To monitor the efficiency of nature conservation management through regular assessment of habitat establishment; and
- Objective 7: To enhance the value of the land within the Order Limits for roosting bats and nesting birds through the installation and continued care of bat and bird boxes on retained trees.

3.2.2. With the implementation of the measures proposed, that will create and maintain native habitats of ecological importance resulting in improved connectivity for wildlife, ecological enhancements and gains in biodiversity, it is considered that the Scheme will contribute to the aspirations of the City of Doncaster Council to create a biosphere reserve.

3.2.3. The cessation of intensive agricultural farming within the Order Limits, which includes the application of agrichemical inputs, will create enhancements to existing, retained habitats, through improved water quality within the ditch network, adjacent River Torne, ponds and associated habitats, including those within statutory designated sites.

3.3. Biodiversity Net Gain

3.3.1. It is not yet a mandatory requirement for applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) to demonstrate a quantifiable biodiversity net gain (BNG) of at least 10% under the Environment Act 2021. However, the Applicant intends to provide evidence of the deliverability of measurable BNG, in accordance with NERC obligations and the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). This material is contained in **ES Volume 3, Biodiversity Net Gain [REP3-028]** forming part of the submitted Environmental Statement.

3.3.2. Given the limited land take associated with solar developments and low distinctiveness of the arable habitat across much of the Order Limits, it is expected that the Scheme will be able to deliver well in excess of +10% biodiversity net gain in habitat and hedgerow within the Order Limits and without the need to procure any off-site habitat creation.

3.3.3. A Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) will be produced as part of the final detailed LEMP, for each stage of the authorised development, and secured as part of that final LEMP through Requirement 8 of the **DCO [Document Reference 3.1 Revision 9**]. The HMMP will set out the measures required to establish, manage and monitor the habitats included in the **Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [REP3-028],** together with the responsible parties, monitoring programme, reporting arrangements and remedial measures to be implemented where habitat targets are not being achieved.

4 Management Prescriptions

4.1.1. An outline of the broad habitat types proposed for creation and management prescriptions for the Scheme are set out in **Table 4-1** within the subsequent pages of this section of the report. The management will be implemented in stages, as indicated in the timings column in accordance with the management task, as will the appropriate timing of required habitat maintenance once established.

4.1.2. The prescriptions seek to cover a period equating to a 40-year period which is the lifetime of the Scheme and exceeds the 30 years required for BNG on conventional planning applications under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and includes both the start-up works and continued management post intervention. This is inclusive of primary establishment of habitats and subsequent management regimes. These actions are set out under the individual objective headings set out in Section 3.

4.1.3. The landscape strategy is described in further detail within the This Outline LEMP should be read alongside the **ES Figure 6.4 Landscape and Visual Mitigation Strategy [REP4-042].** An overview of habitats to be created is also provided on Figures 1 - 4 attached to this Outline LEMP.

4.1.4. Prior to habitat creation, soil testing will be completed to confirm the PH and nutrient levels and determining the appropriate seed mix to ensure the maximum beneficial mix for the soils and nutrients status.

4.1.5. To reduce the risk of tree and woodland establishment risks, such as from browsing pressure (e.g. deer), drought stress, competition and potential impacts from livestock, appropriate fencing and tree guards will be used and bases will be mulched to retain moisture and provide additional nutrients. In addition, all new planting will be regularly monitored and maintained to ensure the planting establishes by the management company following habitat creation for 5 years. Should the need for replacement planting be identified, this will be undertaken in line with the landscape proposals approved under Requirement 8 of the **Draft Development Consent Order [Document Reference 3.1 Revision 9]**. Further detail on monitoring is provided in Section 7 of this document.

4.1.6. Prior to the implementation of this management plan biodiversity awareness training to employees and contractors will be undertaken by competent

professionals so as to avoid unnecessary adverse impacts on biodiversity during the operation stages as part of a Biodiversity Management Strategy in line with Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), 2025 [2].

[2] Overarching National Policy Statement for energy (EN-1), 2025 (accessible webpage) - GOV.UK

Table 4-1: Habitat Management by Type

Habitat	Rationale for Feature Creation / Management	Species Mix	Management Tasks
Grassland mixture beneath and around solar arrays	To create a relatively species-diverse neutral grassland, including tussocky grassland on field margins to benefit ground nesting and foraging birds, including skylark and nightjar. Will also benefit invertebrates , other wildlife and increase biodiversity.	Emorsgate EM1 General Purpose Meadow Mixture (or equivalent) **Forbs (10%):** yarrow, knapweed, oxeye daisy, musk mallow, ribwort plantain, salad burnet, meadow buttercup, wild carrot **Grasses (90%):** common bent (9%), crested dogstail (31.50%), red fescue (27%), smaller cat's-tail (4.50%), smooth-stalked meadow-grass (18%)	Preparation Prior to sowing the seed mix, the ground will need to be prepared by cultivation whereby weeds will be removed by hand or spot treated with herbicide. Following this the soil will then be harrowed or raked to provide a medium tilth then rolled. Sowing The seed mix will be sown in Autumn or Spring in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications at a density of 4g/m^2 / 40kg/ha. Care will be taken to ensure the seeds are not covered but are 'firmed' in and have good contact with the soil. Ongoing management Once established, the grassland will be managed via sheep grazing at appropriate densities, or an appropriate mowing regime. Where possible, rotation of grazing / mowing will be employed whereby not all of the Order Limits is subject to grazing / mowing at the same time, thus allowing some areas to remain

			unmanaged at sensitive times of year (i.e. bird nesting season, flowering season) so such areas can realise their full biodiversity potential. Mowing will form part of the regular management of the grassland. Low-density sheep or other livestock grazing may be used where practicable and subject to landowner interest. The method, timing and intensity of management will be selected to achieve the required sward heights and avoid damage to the habitat. Management methods may be adjusted in response to monitoring and ground conditions; for example, grazing may be reduced or suspended where poaching or other damage occurs, while mowing or topping may be avoided where the ground is too wet to support machinery. Any necessary changes will be implemented through the remedial measures set out in Section 8.
Grassland mixture in proposed bird mitigation areas along ditches, River Torne corridor, hedgerow and	To create enhanced connectivity, strengthened green corridors and a diverse, tussocky grassland specifically managed for ground-nesting birds such as skylark , foraging birds such as nightjar, and non-breeding	An example grass mixture is Emorsgate EM1 or EM2. This will provide suitable breeding habitat for ground-nesting farmland birds and foraging/roosting/loafing habitat for non-breeding birds (primarily geese,	<u>Preparation</u> Prior to sowing the seed mix, the ground will need to be prepared by cultivation whereby weeds will be removed by hand or spot treated with herbicide. Following this the soil will then be harrowed or raked to provide a medium tilth then rolled. <u>Sowing</u> The seed mix will be sown in Autumn or Spring in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications at a density of 4g/m2 /

woodland buffers	birds over winter and on passage including pink-footed geese, lapwing and mallard., as well as benefiting bats, reptiles, invertebrates and other wildlife.	lapwing and golden plover). Subject to topography, consideration will also be given to the creation of shallow scrapes (in consultation with engineering/attenuation requirements) in these areas which can be designed to function as either a permanently marshy grassland (Emorsgate EM8), or ephemeral pools. Both of these habitats will be suitable as mitigation for both breeding and non-breeding birds. It would also be preferable to work with the topography of the land and create ground which is not completely flat. This will introduce a natural variation in the cutting height of the grass, leaving some	40kg/ha. Care will be taken to ensure the seeds are not covered but are 'firmed' in and have good contact with the soil. It is proposed that the initial ground preparation and sowing of seed mix will take place in the season before the main construction activity commences, to ensure that favourable bird habitat is available for birds to relocate to once construction activity commences. <u>Traditional Hay Management</u> This would comprise bi-annual cuts, with the first cut to 15cm undertaken in late summer after the core breeding season for ground-nesting farmland birds. The arisings would need to be removed from the area following the cut to allow new growth. A second cut should then be taken to 5cm in Autumn (no later than September), at the time when non-breeding birds will be arriving on passage and kept like this until the beginning of March. This can be achieved with low density sheep or other livestock or infrequent cuts/topping, and arisings removed. It is important to ensure the grass is kept at this height going into breeding season, to ensure that the grass is short enough for wading birds such as golden plover and lapwing to access the soil for foraging. From March and during the breeding season, approximately 50% of the grassland should be less than 5cm in height to benefit early-season nesters such as skylark and lapwing, and approximately 25% of the grassland should be cut between 5cm

		areas longer and some areas possibly scalped, creating areas of bare ground which will ultimately allow new grass growth to develop. Grassland will include White Clover, and Borage for the benefit of pollinators such as bees. These interventions would introduce more botanically diverse grassland and provide the wetland mosaics in strategic locations, particularly along the central canal corridor.	and 15cm, and the remainder left between 20-50cm to benefit skylark. It is also of benefit that the parcels of proposed bird mitigation are separate, to allow a rotational management practice to be adopted, so not 'all' parcels are managed/disturbed at the same time, allowing birds the ability to retain access to suitable habitat at all times. Edge habitat of the scrapes will be kept short. Mitigation area margins, ditch corridors, river corridor, hedgerow bases and woodland buffers will be allowed to develop a tussocky structure, with mowing or light grazing restricted to late summer or early autumn. Grassland margins within the bird mitigation parcels will be managed to the widths and year-round sward height specified in Section 6. Outside these parcel margins, ditch corridors, the River Torne corridor, hedgerow bases and woodland buffers will be allowed to develop a tussocky structure, with mowing or light grazing restricted to late summer or early autumn.
Arable management	To maintain arable habitat managed for ground-nesting birds such as nesting and	Rotational arable management	• Use sugar beet where possible.

	foraging skylark, and non-breeding birds over winter and on passage, including pink-footed geese, as well as lapwing..		• Use other appropriate crops on rotation when sugar beet is not being grown, such as winter cereal crops, oil seed rape, post-harvest cereal stubbles, potatoes[3]. • Post-harvest, the fields should be left until the spring before ploughing to maximise the foraging resource, with the geese foraging on roots chopped into fragments by the harvester, as well as unharvested roots. • Avoidance of deep ploughing. • Incorporation of a ley crop within the management rotation. • Inclusion of permanent grass margins to the fields measuring a minimum 2 metres.
Landscape screening	To provide native species-diverse screening where necessary, increase biodiversity and benefit nightjar, breeding birds, bats,	To comprise a mixture of native woodland, scrub/tree species and hedgerows, including berry-producing species to benefit over-wintering birds.	<u>Planting</u> Trees/scrub whips planted over winter when they have better drought tolerance. <u>Ongoing management</u>

[3] https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/pink-footed-goose

	invertebrates and other wildlife.		Once mature and failed stock removed where necessary, management should comprise occasional pruning in late January/early February as necessary, to avoid the bird nesting season and to also allow berry-producing species to fruit and allow over-wintering birds (most notably thrushes) access to foraging resources. For the benefit of species such as the scarce vapourer moth which is vulnerable to intensive vegetation cutting, vegetation will be cut rotationally on minimum 3 year cycle.
Retained hedgerows	To maintain and, where possible, improve quality of hedgerows around Order Limits, enhance connectivity and strengthen green corridors for the benefit of nightjar, breeding birds, bats, invertebrates, other wildlife and biodiversity.	N/A	Management of existing hedgerows will comprise rotational cutting in late January/February to allow berry producing plants the chance to fruit and offer over-wintering resources for farmland birds, particularly redwing and fieldfare. For the benefit of species such as the scarce vapourer moth which is vulnerable to intensive vegetation cutting, vegetation will be cut rotationally on minimum 3 year cycle. Margin will be provided alongside hedgerows measuring at least 3 metres and will comprise tussocky grassland to maximise foraging opportunities for nightjar, as well as bats and other faunal groups as detailed for objective 3.

Retained and new woodland	To maintain and, where possible, improve quality of woodland and adjacent habitats around Order Limits, including removal/control of invasive non-native species (rhododendron), enhancing connectivity and strengthening green corridors and opportunities for nightjar, bats, breeding birds, invertebrates, other wildlife and biodiversity.	N/A	Rhododendron will be removed in Year 1, and thereafter monitored and controlled for the duration of the site's management. Ongoing management will comprise regular woodland health checks to ensure that any failed (or failing) stock is removed, along with ongoing control of woodland flora to maintain ground vegetation within limits i.e. control of bramble. For the benefit of species such as the scarce vapourer moth which is vulnerable to intensive vegetation cutting, vegetation will be cut rotationally on minimum 3 year cycle. Whittaker's Plantation Candidate Local Wildlife Site will be buffered by 15m and this will comprise tussocky grassland to create enhanced foraging opportunities for nightjar, bats and other wildlife, as per objective 3.
Retained ditches and ponds	To enhance connectivity and strengthen green corridors, to maintain and, where possible, improve quality of	N/A	Many of the ditches within the site are under the control and management of the Internal Drainage Board (IDB), who have standard internal management procedures to ensure that each ditch is functioning as intended. The following measures

	ditches and ponds around Order Limits for the benefit of mallard, nightjar, bats, water vole, otter, reptiles, invertebrates, other wildlife and biodiversity..		therefore apply to all non-IDB ditches and ponds or, where agreed with the IDB as a stakeholder, IDB ditches too. Prior to any ditch or pond enhancement works commencing, they will be assessed for their quality in terms of macrophyte cover, shading, undesirable species etc. and other criteria, as directed/identified by the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) River MoRPH condition criteria, as ditches vary in their quality, structure and scope for enhancement across the site. Pond condition assessments will also take place Where scrub encroachment is identified as a limiting factor, the initial management measures will comprise selective scrub removal to allow greater light into the ditch and encourage a more diverse aquatic fauna. Macrophyte cover can also be supplemented through the enhancement of ditch banks by plug-planting with specialist wetland plants (i.e. common reed), where this is relevant. Ongoing management will then comprise continued scrub control, sensitive dredging works and rotational management to ensure that entire lengths of ditch are not affected at the same time. Grassland management of the margins to be completed as per objective 3.

5 Faunal Enhancements

5.1. In addition to the habitat interventions set out above, the following enhancement measures are proposed across the Order Limits to provide enhancements for certain faunal groups:

- 5 barn owl nest boxes installed on suitable mature trees, micro-sited by a suitably experienced ecologist;
- 5 kestrel nest boxes installed on woodland edge/mature hedgerow trees;
- 90 small nest boxes comprising a mixture of open-fronted and hole-fronted nest boxes, with the latter targeted at 40mm in diameter to target starling;
- 100 bat boxes on retained mature trees;
- 100 hedgehog boxes;
- 100 insect hotels, comprising underground bee shelters and general-purpose insect hotels made from natural materials (i.e. brash);
- Inclusion of 100 beetle banks;
- Inclusion of 25 bee hives; and
- 50 amphibian/reptile refugia, designed in line with English Nature's (now Natural England) mitigation guidelines, whereby refugia are made from brash/rubble/grass cuttings.

5.2. The beetle banks will be provided in areas proposed as bird mitigation to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark and other bird species.

5.3. The location of bee hives will be determined post-consent at the detailed design stage, subject to securing any necessary landowner agreement, and can be located over 1km[4] of Thorne, Crowle & Goole Moors SSSI, as 75% of honey bee foraging is within 1km of a hive, to reduce any potential impacts from competing with foraging invertebrates from the SSSI. In addition, the new native habitat

[4] How Far Do Honey Bees Travel From Their Hive? - ScienceInsights

creation, including neutral grassland and hedgerows, will significantly increase the foraging opportunities for bees within the Order Limits compared to the existing situation, further reducing the potential for and new bees outcompeting with SSSI species.

5.4. The locations of the enhancement features will be presented as part of a 'final' LEMP.

6 Mitigation Parcel Management Plan

6.1. This section provides further detail on the design, management and monitoring of the mitigation areas identified within the Order Limits. This information is provided to support the delivery of suitable habitat for target species and to ensure that the mitigation areas function as intended over the lifetime of the Scheme.

6.2. The mitigation areas have been selected based on baseline survey data and are designed to provide a mosaic of habitats, including grassland, wet features and managed arable land, to support non-breeding bird species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA, nightjar associated with Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA, and ground ensuring birds, principally skylark. The location of these mitigation areas are included on **Figures 1 – 4** attached to this Outline LEMP.

6.3. In addition, the majority of mitigation areas are located beyond 600m of existing wind turbines in order to provide optimal conditions for birds, as shown on **Figure 5** attached to this Outline LEMP. A small number of parcels are located within 600m of turbines to deliver suitable habitat within areas of existing bird activity, as evidenced by the supporting survey data. These parcels within 600m of turbines are provided as a supplementary benefit and are not relied upon as a component of the mitigation strategy.

Non-breeding birds

6.4. The grassland areas detailed below are to be managed primarily for the benefit of the functionally linked species lapwing, mallard and pink-footed geese over winter.

6.5. The grassland mitigation parcels will provide foraging habitat for pink-footed geese, greylag geese and lapwing, through the management of extensive areas of grassland during autumn and winter. The majority of each parcel will be maintained at a short sward height of approximately 5 cm, with wide grassland margins maintained at approximately 15 cm throughout the year. Grassland margins will be 10 m wide in Mitigation Parcels M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7 and M8, and 20 m wide in Mitigation Parcels M11, M12 and M13. These margins will provide additional grazing habitat for geese alongside the wider short-sward grassland.

6.6. Mitigation Parcel M15 will provide arable foraging habitat and is therefore not the only mitigation parcel providing habitat for pink-footed and greylag geese. This parcel will be managed for pink-footed and greylag geese over winter, and nesting and foraging skylark and other ground nesting birds over spring and summer, although the parcel will also provide benefits for wading birds over winter.

Breeding birds

6.7. The grassland areas detailed below are also to be managed for foraging nightjar, foraging and nesting skylark and other ground nesting birds over spring and summer.

6.8. The steady decline of the skylark population since the 1970s is mainly due to agricultural intensification and habitat loss[5]. In addition to this, intensive farmland, which is the predominant habitat within the Order Limits, often provides a suitable nesting window only briefly, making only one or two skylark broods possible, and sometimes none[6]. Therefore, the bespoke measures for skylark mitigation will include specific measures to ensure optimal habitat is provided for skylark that will assist with increasing the carrying capacity of the habitats available.

6.9. In optimal habitat, skylarks can have up to four broods per year[7]. Therefore, although the overall habitat extent in area may decrease post-construction, the carrying capacity and habitat conditions will increase within the mitigation areas to be provided, potentially enabling an increase in successful breeding and broods compared to the existing situation.

6.10. The bespoke mitigation measures include:

[5] Fox, H. (2022). *Blithe Spirit: Are Skylarks Being Overlooked in Impact Assessment?* **In Practice**, Issue 117, CIEEM

[6] Fox, H. (2022). *Blithe Spirit: Are Skylarks Being Overlooked in Impact Assessment?* **In Practice**, Issue 117, CIEEM

[7] Donald, P.F. (2004). The Skylark. Poyser, London.

- sward height managed optimally for nesting skylark, at approximately 20-50cm; the provision of skylark foraging plots to increase foraging opportunities;
- the provision of beetle banks to increase foraging opportunities; the use of species-rich neutral grassland to increase foraging opportunities within mitigation areas and around solar arrays;
- wide uncultivated margins to increase foraging, and;
- retention of winter stubbles to provide a longer nesting season and better winter foraging.

6.11. Skylark favour open habitats with long sightlines and can be sensitive to substantial vertical features within 50m. The selection and design of the mitigation parcels has therefore taken account of existing and proposed vertical features, including woodland blocks, large hedgerows and the proposed solar arrays. The suitability of each parcel has been considered in relation to both the features along its boundaries and the wider landscape context.

6.12. Photographs of the mitigation parcels are provided in Appendix 1. These demonstrate the existing open character of the parcels, including their large field sizes and extensive sightlines. Although boundary hedgerows, ditches and occasional woodland are present, substantial areas remain separated from these vertical features. The photographs therefore support the suitability of the parcels for skylark mitigation alongside the areas shown in Figure 3 and 4.

6.13. The 50 m buffers have been taken into account in the dimensions shown on Figure 3 and 4, with measurements taken from the edge of the buffer applied to relevant vertical features, including large hedgerows, woodland and proposed solar panels where these adjoin a mitigation parcel. Approximately 127.5 ha of suitable grassland and arable mitigation is available beyond these 50 m buffers. A further approximately 59.82 ha within the 50 m buffers will remain available as additional nesting and foraging habitat, alongside other landscape areas such as the canal corridor and grassland buffering the solar arrays.

6.14. As shown on Figure 3 and 4, and in the mitigation parcel descriptions below, the mitigation parcels comprise large, open fields. Although hedgerows, woodland or other vertical features are present along some boundaries, many boundaries are

open and connect directly with adjoining open arable fields. In these locations, the open landscape available to skylark extends beyond the individual mitigation parcel boundaries.

6.15. Taken together, the mitigation parcels will provide a range of open grassland and arable habitats, including extensive areas separated from the proposed solar panels and larger hedgerows and woodland blocks. Combined with the parcel-specific management measures described below, this will provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for skylark throughout the breeding season.

6.16. Research demonstrates that Skylarks will continue to forage within solar farms and that sites with suitable grassland can function as 'nursery' habitat for birds nesting on adjacent farmland[8].

6.17. The grassland buffers to be provided across the Order Limits, such as along mitigation parcel field margins, hedgerow margins and watercourse corridors will provide enhanced foraging opportunities for skylark and other bird species, as shown on Figure 6.

6.18. Therefore, the proposed mitigation will enhance nesting and foraging opportunities for skylark and is expected to increase habitat carrying capacity and support improved breeding success compared with the current intensive arable land use. In addition, habitats surrounding the solar arrays will provide continued foraging resources, facilitating the absorption of some territories into the surrounding area.

6.19. This conclusion is supported by *Solar Energy UK – Solar Farms and Skylarks* (2026)[9], which states that converting arable land to managed grassland within solar farms is likely to increase invertebrate abundance and diversity through reduced chemical inputs and the cessation of tillage, and that well-managed solar farms can support higher bird abundance and species richness than adjacent arable farmland.

6.20. Research has confirmed that intensively managed arable land provides relatively poor foraging conditions for nightjar, as well as skylark, owing to lower habitat

[8] Fox, H. 2022. Blithe Spirit: Are Skylarks Being Overlooked in Impact Assessment? In Practice, Issue 117, CIEEM
[9] by *Solar Energy UK – Solar Farms and Skylarks* (2026)

heterogeneity and reduced prey accessibility and is considered as contributing to declines in insect prey abundance, potentially reducing foraging quality for aerial insectivores such as nightjars[10] . Consequently, conversion of arable land to species-rich grassland and a reduction on agricultural chemicals that will improve water quality, is likely to increase the availability of suitable foraging habitat for nightjars and contribute positively to their conservation[11] . The creation of large grassland areas and suitable margins along the mitigation parcels, hedgerows and watercourses as shown in Figure 6, will therefore increase foraging opportunities, especially in combination with a cessation in intensive agricultural management.

6.21. The management of each parcel will be informed by ongoing monitoring and adapted as necessary in consultation with the relevant local authorities and Natural England.

Delivery and Phasing of Mitigation Parcels

6.22. The Scheme will be constructed in phases across discrete parcels within the Order Limits. As such, mitigation parcels will be created prior to the commencement of each relevant construction phase. Grassland creation within the arable fields will take place in the growing season prior to being required as mitigation areas, in order to ensure grassland habitat is present and available for the functionally linked species when they will be present over winter, prior to construction commencing.

6.23. In addition,. pre-construction monitoring will be undertaken by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist to confirm that the habitats within the mitigation areas are functioning as intended and are available for use by the target species prior to construction in the associated areas commencing..

6.24. The impacts associated with the Scheme will arise progressively as individual phases are brought forward and therefore habitats within the Order Limits that

[10] Mitchell, L.J., 2019. *The influence of environmental variation on individual foraging and habitat selection behaviour of the European nightjar*. PhD thesis. University of York.

[11] Mitchell, L.J., 2019. *The influence of environmental variation on individual foraging and habitat selection behaviour of the European nightjar*. PhD thesis. University of York.

are not affected by construction will continue to provide suitable opportunities for the target bird species until such time as they are required for construction.

6.25. The creation of mitigation parcels will be phased, ensuring that mitigation areas are created prior to the onset of each relevant construction phase. The grassland mitigation areas located beyond 600m of wind turbines will be created prior to those within 600m of turbines, therefore mitigation areas M4, M7 M8, M11, M12 and, M13 will be created in a phased manner before mitigation areas M1, M2 M3 and M5, therefore ensuring the most optimal mitigation areas are created first. In addition, mitigation area M15 already comprises arable farmland and is to remain in arable management, although will be subject to improved management as detailed, and therefore will provide mitigation land prior to construction commencing.

6.26. Considering that the location of bird activity across the Order Limits has been demonstrated to change, with no one particular area of importance, and that areas in the Order Limits not under construction will continue to provide opportunities for non-breeding birds until they become subject to construction, this approach will ensure continuity of suitable habitat for non-breeding bird species across the Order Limits throughout the construction period.

6.27. The timing of mitigation establishment will take account of seasonal constraints associated with habitat creation (such as appropriate seeding periods), to ensure successful establishment prior to construction commencing.

6.28. The enhanced management to the grassland along retained ditch and river corridors, hedgerow and woodland buffers will also be implemented at the same time as the creation of the mitigation areas, to ensure connectivity is provided through the Order Limits and functioning green corridors with enhanced habitats are established prior to impacts, for the benefit of nightjar, bats, invertebrates and other wildlife.

6.29. The grassland within the solar array areas, will be established once construction in those areas is complete.

6.30. The following subsections provide parcel-specific detail on the proposed design, management and function of each mitigation area.

Mitigation Parcel M1

6.31. Mitigation Parcel M1 is located in the north-east of the Order Limits at grid reference SE 72534 13629, directly adjacent to the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and SAC. The parcel extends to approximately 6.87 hectares. The parcel is bounded by existing woodland to the north, east and south, comprising Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and Thorne Moor SAC , with the proposed solar panel compartments located to the west.

6.32. The parcel will be managed to provide a variable structured grassland habitat through the enhancement of existing grassland. This will comprise the establishment and maintenance of a diverse sward with varied structure to support both breeding and non-breeding bird species. A fenced permissive footpath will be present and will comprise a mown grassland path through this area.

6.33. The permissive footpath will be enclosed by post-and-wire fencing to direct users and dogs along the defined route and limit access to the wider grassland. Positive signage will explain the ecological purpose of the fencing and the importance of avoiding disturbance to birds. A permanent screening fence will not be provided, as this would introduce a substantial permanent vertical feature within the parcel and reduce the openness of the habitat for birds. Although Mitigation Parcel M1 will be managed to provide habitat for breeding and non-breeding birds, it is not relied upon as part of the core non-breeding bird mitigation calculations, which demonstrate that sufficient mitigation land is provided elsewhere within the Order Limits.

6.34. Management will maintain a mosaic of sward heights across the parcel, providing suitable conditions for species including skylark, lapwing and wintering waterfowl. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20-50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.35. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.36. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 10 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of

approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[12]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[13] and nightjar[14].

6.37. The land immediately to the north of Mitigation Parcel M1 is registered common land and Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 access land. No compulsory acquisition or temporary possession is proposed in respect of this land. However, the land is included within the Order Limits and would be sowed with a species-rich neutral grassland seed mix and managed in accordance with the principles set out in this outline management plan (Work No. 3), in turn contributing to the biodiversity enhancements provided by the Scheme. No other works would be undertaken in respect of this land.

6.38. This land will be monitored for any damage in line with the monitoring strategy from recreation use, such as trampling, with re-seeding using the same proposed seed mix as in Table 4-1 and decompaction using a spike or air spades on compacted soils as necessary.

Mitigation Parcel M2

6.39. Mitigation Parcel M2 is located at grid reference SE 72230 12378 and extends to approximately 13.42 hectares. The parcel is bounded by proposed woodland planting to the north, the canal corridor to the south-east and Mitigation Parcel M3 to the west.

6.40. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland, creating a diverse sward structure. This will provide nesting and foraging habitat for ground-nesting birds such as skylark, alongside foraging and roosting opportunities for non-breeding species.

[12] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[13] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[14] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

6.41. Management will maintain a mosaic of sward heights across the parcel to support both breeding and non-breeding bird functions.

6.42. Woodland planting will be established along the northern boundary of the parcel to provide shelter and structural diversity, while retaining open grassland to the south suitable for target bird species, as detailed within **ES Figure 6.4 Landscape and Visual Mitigation Strategy [REP4-042].**

6.43. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 -50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.44. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.45. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 10 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[15]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[16] and nightjar[17].

Mitigation Parcel M3

6.46. Mitigation Parcel M3 is located at grid reference SE 71522 12248 and extends to approximately 6.73 hectares. The parcel is bounded by ditches and the canal corridor to the north and west. Existing arable fields are present to the south, while the canal corridor and Mitigation Parcel M2 are located to the east.

[15] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[16] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[17] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

6.47. The parcel will be managed to provide species-rich grassland, maintaining and enhancing the existing habitat to create a diverse sward structure suitable for a range of target species. This will provide nesting and foraging habitat for ground-nesting birds such as skylark, alongside foraging and roosting opportunities for non-breeding species.

6.48. Management will maintain a mosaic of sward heights across the parcel to support both breeding and non-breeding functions.

6.49. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 -50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.50. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.51. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 10 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[18]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[19] and nightjar[20].

Mitigation Parcel M4

6.52. Mitigation Parcel M4 is located at grid reference SE 70389 12214 and extends to approximately 19.94 hectares. The parcel is bounded by the canal corridor to the north and east, and by existing hedgerows to the west and south. Proposed solar panels are located immediately to the east. Beyond the Order Limits, existing arable land is present beyond the canal to the north and east. Mitigation Parcel

[18] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[19] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[20] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

M3, and Mitigation Parcel M2 further beyond, are located to the east of the parcel.

6.53. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland, creating a diverse sward structure suitable for a range of target species. This will provide nesting and foraging habitat for ground-nesting birds such as skylark, alongside foraging and roosting opportunities for non-breeding species.

6.54. Management will maintain a mosaic of sward heights across the parcel to support both breeding and non-breeding functions.

6.55. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 - 50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.56. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.57. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 10 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[21]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[22] and nightjar[23].

Mitigation Parcel M5

6.58. Mitigation Parcel M5 is located to the south of the canal corridor, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Order Limits, and extends to approximately 19.24

[21] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[22] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[23] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

hectares. The parcel is bounded by proposed woodland planting to the south, the proposed solar panel compartments to the west and the canal corridor to the north. The eastern boundary lies at the edge of the Order Limits, beyond which there is an extensive area comprising multiple open arable fields.

6.59. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland. This will comprise the establishment of a varied sward structure to provide suitable habitat for ground-nesting and non-breeding bird species, in line with the wider mitigation strategy for the Scheme.

6.60. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20-50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.61. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.62. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 10 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[24]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[25] and nightjar[26].

Mitigation Parcel M7

6.63. Mitigation Parcel M7 is located in the eastern part of the Order Limits at grid reference SE 73475 11045 and extends to approximately 4.76 hectares. The parcel is bounded by a hedgerow to the north, ditches and the proposed solar panel compartments to the south and east. The proposed BESS is located to the

[24] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[25] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[26] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

north, separated from the parcel by a wide grassland buffer, with solar panels to the east and Mitigation Parcel M6 to the south. Open arable fields are present beyond the Order Limits to the west.

6.64. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland, establishing a varied sward structure to provide suitable habitat for target species in line with the wider mitigation strategy for the Scheme.

6.65. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20-50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.66. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.67. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 10 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[27]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[28] and nightjar[29].

Mitigation Parcel M8

6.68. Mitigation Parcel M8 comprises two parcels separated by a residential property located at grid references SE 73388 10803 and SE 73213 10347, with a combined area of approximately 10.71 hectares. The northern parcel is bounded by ditches to the north, east and south. Proposed solar panels are located immediately to the east, while open arable land extends beyond the Order Limits to the west. The southern parcel has proposed solar panels located to the east beyond a

[27] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[28] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[29] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

grassland buffer, while a road forms the southern boundary, with solar panels beyond. Open arable land extends beyond the Order Limits to the west.

6.69. The parcels will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland, establishing a varied sward structure to provide suitable habitat for target species in line with the wider mitigation strategy for the Scheme.

6.70. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 - 50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.71. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.72. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 10 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[30]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[31] and nightjar[32].

Mitigation Parcel M11

6.73. Mitigation Parcel M11 is located at grid reference SE 70848 10725 and extends to approximately 20.84 hectares. The parcel is bounded by a road to the north, a hedgerow to the west, a ditch to the east and the proposed solar panel compartments to the south. Beyond the Order Limits, existing open arable land extends to the north and west. Mitigation Parcel M13 is located to the east.

[30] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[31] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[32] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

6.74. Mitigation Parcels M11, M12 and M13 form a connected group of mitigation areas. The narrowest connection between Mitigation Parcels M11 and M12 is approximately 110 m, while Mitigation Parcels M11 and M13 share a common boundary. Mitigation Parcel M13 comprises northern and southern sections, with the narrowest point between these sections measuring approximately 125 m. Existing and proposed vertical features along the parcel boundaries, including within these narrower sections, were considered within the Bird Days calculations (see **Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment — [REP2-010])** and the assessment of available mitigation habitat. As described below, parts of the parcels also adjoin further open arable land beyond the Order Limits, which contributes to the wider open landscape context but is not relied upon as mitigation.

6.75. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland. In addition, the parcel will incorporate scrapes, to increase habitat diversity and suitability for target species.

6.76. The soil conditions in this area comprise clay, which will hold water within the scrapes during and post periods of heavy precipitation, as confirmed within **Environmental Statement Appendix 15.1 Agriculture Land Classification [APP-120].** The scrapes will provide a wet grassland and damp area, attracting a range of invertebrates and benefitting foraging waders. These scrapes will be created where there are open visitas therefore maximising the opportunities for waders, with the exact location and design provided at the detailed design stage post consent.

6.77. The scrape margins will be managed to retain short wet grassland and damp marginal vegetation around the shallow edges. This will be achieved through light grazing or mowing or topping as required, with arisings removed where cutting is undertaken. Management will prevent the development of tall or dense vegetation while retaining vegetated margins and accessible damp ground, thereby supporting invertebrates and maintaining foraging opportunities for waders. The condition of the scrape margins will be reviewed through habitat monitoring, with the grazing or cutting regime adjusted where necessary.

6.78. As part of the habitat monitoring, the scrapes will be checked following periods of heavy precipitation to confirm that they retain sufficient water to provide the intended wet grassland and damp habitat conditions.

6.79. Scrapes will be shallow and without a uniform depth in line with RSPB guidance[33]. Deeper areas will be located towards the middle of the scrapes and will be no more than approximately 45cm. Edges will be kept gently sloping and very shallow to maximise foraging opportunities. The scrapes will have irregular outlines to maximise the edge effect and foraging opportunities.

6.80. The management of the scrapes will ensure short sward height, especially on the edges to maintain open foraging areas.

6.81. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 - 50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.82. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.83. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 20m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[34]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[35] and nightjar[36].

Mitigation Parcel M12

6.84. Mitigation Parcel M12 is located at grid reference SE 69810 10630 and extends to approximately 34.83 hectares. The parcel boundaries principally comprise fences and ditches, with proposed solar panels located immediately to the south. The

[33] Scrape creation for waders. RSPB

[34] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[35] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[36] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

parcel is situated at the edge of the Order Limits, beyond which existing arable fields extend to the north, west and east. To the south, the proposed solar panel compartments lie between the parcel and the M180.

6.85. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland. The design will include the incorporation of scrapes to provide additional habitat diversity and suitability for target species.

6.86. The soil conditions in this area comprise clay, which will hold water within the scrapes during and post periods of heavy precipitation, as confirmed within **Environmental Statement Appendix 15.1 Agriculture Land Classification [APP-120].** The scrapes will provide a wet grassland and damp area, attracting a range of invertebrates and benefitting foraging waders. These scrapes will be created in line with the detail for parcel M11, and will be positioned where there are open visitas therefore maximising the opportunities for waders, with the exact location and design provided at the detailed design stage post consent.

6.87. The scrape margins will be managed to retain short wet grassland and damp marginal vegetation around the shallow edges. This will be achieved through light grazing or mowing or topping as required, with arisings removed where cutting is undertaken. Management will prevent the development of tall or dense vegetation while retaining vegetated margins and accessible damp ground, thereby supporting invertebrates and maintaining foraging opportunities for waders. The condition of the scrape margins will be reviewed through habitat monitoring, with the grazing or cutting regime adjusted where necessary.

6.88. As part of the habitat monitoring, the scrapes will be checked following periods of heavy precipitation to confirm that they retain sufficient water to provide the intended wet grassland and damp habitat conditions.

6.89. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 - 50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.90. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.91. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 20 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[37]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[38] and nightjar[39].

Mitigation Parcel M13

6.92. **Mitigation Parcel M13 is located at grid reference SE 70953 10610 and extends to approximately 29.55 hectares. The parcel is situated to the east of Mitigation Parcel M11.** The parcel is bounded by a road to the north, Mitigation Parcel M11 to the west, the M180 to the south and ditches and arable land to the east. Beyond the Order Limits, the arable landscape extends further east and includes several large ponds.

6.93. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland. The design will include the incorporation of scrapes to provide additional habitat diversity and suitability for target species.

6.94. The soil conditions in this area comprise clay, which will hold water within the scrapes during and post periods of heavy precipitation, as confirmed within **Environmental Statement Appendix 15.1 Agriculture Land Classification [APP-120].** The scrapes will provide a wet grassland and damp area, attracting a range of invertebrates and benefitting foraging waders. These scrapes will be created in line with the detail for parcel M11, and will be positioned and created where there are open vistas therefore maximising the opportunities for waders, with the exact location and design provided at the detailed design stage post consent.

6.95. The scrape margins will be managed to retain short wet grassland and damp marginal vegetation around the shallow edges. This will be achieved through light grazing or mowing or topping as required, with arisings removed where cutting is

[37] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[38] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[39] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

undertaken. Management will prevent the development of tall or dense vegetation while retaining vegetated margins and accessible damp ground, thereby supporting invertebrates and maintaining foraging opportunities for waders. The condition of the scrape margins will be reviewed through habitat monitoring, with the grazing or cutting regime adjusted where necessary.

6.96. As part of the habitat monitoring, the scrapes will be checked following periods of heavy precipitation to confirm that they retain sufficient water to provide the intended wet grassland and damp habitat conditions.

6.97. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20-50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds.

6.98. Two skylark plots per hectare to be provided and the provision of beetle banks to enhance foraging opportunities for skylark.

6.99. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 20m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 10m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[40]. During spring and summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[41] and nightjar[42].

Mitigation Parcel M15

6.100. Mitigation Parcel M15 is located at grid reference SE 77825 09502 and extends to approximately 16.85 hectares. The parcel is bounded by woodland to the north, a farm track to the south and hedgerows with trees to the east and west. Beyond

[40] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.
[41] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[42] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

these boundary features, the parcel is surrounded by arable farmland to the west, south and east, with a motorway further to the south.

6.101. The parcel will be managed as arable land under a low intensity agricultural regime to provide suitable foraging habitat for non-breeding bird species. This will include the use of appropriate crop types, such as root crops and cereals, alongside the retention of post-harvest stubbles to maximise the availability of food resources during the winter period.

6.102. The main principles that will need to be implemented as part of the rotational arable management for the benefit of pink footed geese in particular are provided below:

- Use sugar beet where possible.
- Use other appropriate crops on rotation when sugar beet is not being grown, such as winter cereal crops, oil seed rape, post-harvest cereal stubbles, potatoes[43].
- Post-harvest, the fields should be left until the spring before ploughing to maximise the foraging resource, with the geese foraging on roots chopped into fragments by the harvester, as well as unharvested roots.
- Avoidance of deep ploughing.
- Incorporation of a ley crop within the management rotation.
- Inclusion of permanent grass margins to the fields measuring a minimum 2 metres.

6.103. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 20m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species. The 20 m wide grassland margins will be maintained at a sward height of approximately 15 cm throughout the year. During autumn and winter, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide suitable grazing habitat for non-breeding birds, such as pink footed goose, greylag goose and lapwing[44]. During spring and

[43] https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/pink-footed-goose
[44] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025). CGS19: Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl.

summer, the approximately 15 cm sward will provide foraging habitat for skylark[45] and nightjar[46].

[45] Morris, A.J., Holland, J.M., Smith, B. and Jones, N.E. (2004). 'Sustainable Arable Farming for an Improved Environment (SAFFIE): managing winter wheat sward structure for Skylarks Alauda arvensis', Ibis, 146 (Supplement 2), pp. 155–162.
[46] Pradervand, J-N., Wildi, J., Guisan, A., Korner, P., Evens, R. and Jacot, A. (2025). 'Complementary fine-scale habitat selection of the European nightjars Caprimulgus europaeus in nesting and foraging sites', Bird Conservation International, 35, e5.

7 Monitoring

7.1. Along with the requirement for ongoing management of the operational site by specialist contractors, it will also be necessary for the site to be periodically monitored by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) to ensure the habitats are in the appropriate condition and are either showing signs of success in the management objectives put forward (i.e. between Years 1 and 5) and later with evidence that the habitats have achieved their target condition under the SBM.

7.2. The project Landscape Architect will monitor the initial establishment period of the planting proposals (Years 1-5) following the supervision (by the Landscape Architect) of the implementation of the planting proposals to the landscape specification.

7.3. Pre-construction monitoring of the mitigation parcels will be required to ensure that the habitats are created prior to relevant construction works commencing. This monitoring will take place during the optimal growing season where possible.—typically late spring to early summer—when grassland flora and associated fauna are most active and visible. Surveys will assess all the habitats proposed within the relevant mitigation areas detailed below, including sward composition, structure, coverage, and the presence of target species to confirm that the habitat is developing as intended.

7.4. The proposed scrapes will be assessed following creation to ensure that they are present and hold water after periods of heavy precipitation and that edge habitats are maintained short.

7.5. The grassland along the ditch network, River Torne corridor and the hedgerow and woodland buffers will also be monitored to ensure that the required habitat and conditions are present, and to identify any amendments to management or remedial measures.

7.6. The results of these monitoring surveys will inform any necessary adjustments before construction begins, ensuring the best possible baseline for subsequent habitat interventions.

7.7. Except for the pre-construction monitoring, which is a standalone requirement, regular monitoring of the Order Limits, including all the mitigation parcels and habitats within the Order Limits, will commence in Year 1 following the completion of all habitat interventions. Given the likely phased development approach spanning several planting and growing seasons, post-construction monitoring will only begin once all proposed interventions are in place. The specific breeding and non-breeding bird monitoring programmes set out below will commence following establishment of the relevant mitigation parcels.

7.8. All new planting will be regularly monitored and maintained to ensure the planting establishes by the management company following habitat creation for 5 years. Should the need for replacement planting be identified, this will be undertaken in line with the landscape proposals approved under Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order [Document Reference 3.1 Revision 7].

7.9. In addition, the appointed SQE will undertake Habitat Condition Assessments to evaluate progress against the management objectives and BNG condition criteria as detailed below. If habitats are observed to be failing or not recorded to be achieving the required condition assessment as detailed in the BNG metric, the SQE is responsible for reporting this to the Applicant. The Applicant must then implement appropriate remedial measures (see below for further detail).

7.10. This condition assessment monitoring will take place in years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35, and will take place in the summer months between July and August, which is an optimal period for habitat surveys

7.11. During the monitoring surveys, note will be made of any plants that have died or become seriously damaged or diseased, and where remedial action is required if a given habitat is not likely to achieve its proposed condition under the current management regime.

7.12. Should the functionality of any habitat identified in the approved LEMP become affected by the management prescriptions, alternative measures will be implemented as appropriate, with all such changes to be agreed in writing with the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to implementation.

7.13. The proposed mammal gates to be adopted will be monitored at the same time as the habitat monitoring to ensure no damage and that they are functioning and

are in the correct location coinciding with established terrestrial mammal movements.

7.14. In addition to habitat monitoring, pollinating invertebrate surveys will be undertaken in years 5 and 10 to help inform the quality of grassland for pollinating invertebrates and whether any changes in management are required to maximise the opportunities available for this group.

7.15. Monitoring reports will be submitted to the relevant local authorities in years 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 from the commencement of development. These reports will assess whether habitats are progressing towards their intended objectives and will include evidence of ongoing management arrangements, along with any rectifying measures required. Each report will detail the condition and current state of all created and enhanced habitats, identify any areas that are failing or have sustained damage, and recommend any necessary remedial actions or updates to management prescriptions.

7.16. Furthermore, water quality monitoring will be completed as part of the Scheme over a 10 year period at specific locations, secured through a water quality monitoring plan to be completed and incorporated into the Final Landscape Ecological Management Plan for each relevant phase of the authorised development. The first baseline sampling will be completed prior to the commencement of construction, to record the existing baseline, and then biennial tests will be completed once construction is completed for 10 years. Monitoring locations, parameters and methodology will be agreed with the relevant planning authority and will include appropriate upstream and downstream sampling locations where relevant. The monitoring programme will assess key water quality indicators and any potential contaminants associated with the Scheme to identify any unforeseen adverse effects and confirm anticipated water quality benefits arising from the cessation of intensive agricultural land management. The results will be included as part of the monitoring reports and shared with the relevant planning authority. The monitoring programme will be reviewed after Years 3 and 5 and may be amended, subject to agreement with the relevant planning authority, where monitoring demonstrates that water quality remains unaffected by the Scheme.

Non-Breeding Birds

7.17. Non-breeding bird surveys will be undertaken to confirm that the mitigation areas are functioning as intended for SPA-associated species. Monitoring will be undertaken in line with Natural England's recommendations detailed in their Relevant Representations [RR-023] and therefore will comprise surveys carried out monthly between November and March for the first three years following establishment.

7.18. Following this initial establishment period, monitoring will continue at reduced frequency, with surveys undertaken every two years up to Year 10 and at five-year intervals thereafter for the operational lifetime of the Scheme.

7.19. The non-breeding bird monitoring will record lapwing abundance and distribution alongside sward height, vegetation structure, the extent of exposed ground, scrape condition and the availability of suitable feeding habitat within the mitigation parcels.

7.20. For pink-footed geese and greylag geese, monitoring will record abundance and distribution alongside crop type, crop condition, sward height, post-harvest food availability and the condition and management of the grassland areas. These findings will inform whether the habitat and food resources required by the target species are being provided and whether changes to management are required.

7.21. Monitoring results will be compared with the original baseline survey data, although no specific target numbers of birds are proposed to be identified as part of this monitoring. The Order Limits are located approximately 7.7km from the Humber Estuary SPA, therefore factors located beyond the Order Limits and outside the control of the Applicant could affect bird numbers present. As such, the main focus of monitoring will be to ensure that the habitat requirements of the target species are being met.

7.22. Where monitoring records a decline in bird numbers or a change in the use of the mitigation parcels, the Suitably Qualified Ecologist will review the habitat conditions and management of the parcels, together with relevant information on wider factors, to determine whether the mitigation areas are functioning as intended. Where the review identifies that the required habitat conditions are not being provided, appropriate remedial measures set out in Section 8 will be implemented.

7.23. Monitoring results will be reported to the relevant local planning authority and Natural England, with the need for any remedial measures agreed and implemented accordingly.

Breeding Birds

7.24. Ground nesting bird monitoring surveys will take place to confirm that the mitigation areas are functioning as intended for skylarks and other ground nesting birds. Monitoring will be undertaken during the breeding season, which typically extends from mid-April to late July, with peak survey activity between April and June.

7.25. Three survey visits will be completed during the breeding season, spaced at least two weeks apart, to adequately capture breeding activity and account for temporal variation in singing behaviour.

7.26. Monitoring will be undertaken for the first three years following establishment. Following this initial establishment period, monitoring will continue at reduced frequency, with surveys undertaken every two years up to Year 10 and at five-year intervals thereafter for the operational lifetime of the Scheme.

7.27. During the ground nesting bird monitoring surveys monitoring of bird carcasses around solar arrays will also take place in order to monitor any increase in incidences of collision. Where monitoring identifies any nightjar carcass with evidence of collision associated with the solar panels, the findings will be reported to Natural England and the relevant local planning authority, and the need for remedial measures will be agreed with Natural England prior to implementation.

7.28. Monitoring results will be reported to the relevant local planning authority, with the need for any remedial measures agreed and implemented accordingly.

8 Remedial Measures

8.1. Where monitoring identifies that habitats are failing to establish, are in sub-standard condition, or are not functioning as intended in relation to the management objectives, appropriate remedial measures will be agreed with the relevant local authorities and then implemented.

8.2. Remedial measures will be informed by the findings of monitoring undertaken and may include, but are not limited to, replacement planting, decompaction using a spike or air spade, changes to grazing or cutting regimes, modification of sward structure, refinement of arable management practices, or adjustments to the design and management of wet features such as scrapes and ditches.

8.3. Where monitoring identifies that bird use has fallen below the pre-construction baseline, or that the required habitat conditions or food resources are not being provided, a review will be undertaken by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist to determine whether the condition or management of the mitigation habitat, including the availability of invertebrate prey, is a contributing factor. Where this is identified, remedial measures may include changes to cutting regimes and the retention of uncut refuges; overseeding to increase floral diversity; and the creation of localised areas of bare or disturbed ground.

8.4. The localised application of manure may also be undertaken to increase soil and dung-associated invertebrate availability.

8.5. The type, location and extent of any intervention will be informed by the habitat, bird and pollinating invertebrate monitoring results and agreed with the relevant local planning authority and Natural England prior to implementation. Subsequent monitoring will assess the effectiveness of the intervention and inform any further changes required.

8.6. Should the functionality of any habitat become affected by the management prescriptions, alternative management approaches will be implemented as appropriate to ensure that habitats continue to establish and function effectively. Such measures could include a change in the timing of management, or the type of management that is completed.

8.7. Should the scrapes be recorded as holding no water after heavy precipitation, the design including the depth and location of the scrapes will be reviewed and

discussed with the relevant local authorities, with changes implemented as agreed.

8.8. Should any nightjar carcasses be recorded during the monitoring surveys and the carcasses are as a consequence of collision from solar panels, a range of remedial measures will be considered, including moving panels in certain specific locations, adding white borders in certain specific locations and / or amending habitat management prescriptions in certain specific areas. All potential remedial measures will be discussed and agreed with Natural England prior to implementation.

8.9. Should any mammal gates be damaged, they will be replaced. Should any mammal desire paths be located in areas where no mammal paths exist, amendments to the mammal gate locations will be made.

8.10. The management and maintenance prescriptions will be subject to regular review in light of monitoring findings. Where necessary, prescriptions will be updated and refined to ensure the continued delivery of the management objectives over the operational lifetime of the Scheme.

8.11. All remedial measures will be implemented in a timely manner and will be recorded as part of the ongoing monitoring and reporting process, with monitoring reports submitted to the relevant local planning authority.

Plant material

8.12. All plant material will be assessed during September of each year 1-5 (following implementation). Any dead or dying material will be replaced with material to match the original specification during the next planting season (November to March). Any areas which fail to provide a vigorous initial grass sward or are damaged shall be prepared and re-sown with the specified seed mix in March/April or September/October.

9 Delivery of the LEMP

9.1. The Applicant will be the body responsible for the delivery of this LEMP. It will be the responsibility of The Applicant and their appointed contractors and management company to deliver the practical measures detailed in the final plan i.e. ground preparation, sowing and ongoing management. It will be the Applicant's overall responsibility to ensure the prescriptions detailed in any future management plan are delivered, and any remedial actions arranged and delivered. The delivery/ implementation of the landscape proposals will be overseen by and to the approval of the project Landscape Architect, this will include an initial maintenance period of 5 years as the planting establishes.

9.2. The creation of mitigation areas will be undertaken on a phased basis, as detailed in section 6.9 of this document.

9.3. Requirement 8 the **Draft DCO [Document Reference 3.1 Revision 9]** provides that the LEMP for any stage of the Scheme must be implemented as approved.

9.4. An SQE will need to be appointed to undertake the required monitoring measures. The SQE will then be responsible for ongoing monitoring and reporting of discrepancies to the Applicant along with compiling the results of the monitoring for submission to the relevant local planning authority.

Figure 1 – Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan

The mitigation land has been carefully designed and calculated to ensure clear sightlines for the intended bird species.

The Scheme will turn what is currently agricultural land, with no specific objectives of benefitting non-breeding birds, into land which is secured long-term for the lifetime of the development specifically for the benefit of lapwing, golden plover, pink-footed goose and greylag goose.

Higher value boundary habitats that are likely to support invertebrate species will be retained and protected during works. Species-rich grasslands will be introduced around field boundaries to enhance habitat for invertebrates and to strengthen dispersal corridors across the landscape.

Measures will be implemented during construction to prevent impacts such as from accidental damage, run-off including mud and silt, airborne pollutants including dust and noise

The cessation of intensive agricultural management and agrichemical inputs will improve water quality in ditches and off-site waterbodies improving thier suitability for birds.

Arable land will be provided on rotation for the duration of the proposals to ensure continued foraging opportunities for pink-footed geese, alongside grassland areas. The rotational arable management will include using sugar beet where possible, with other appropriate crops such as winter cereals, oilseed rape, post-harvest cereal stubbles, and potatoes included in rotation when sugar beet is not grown. Following harvest, fields will be left until spring before ploughing to maximise the foraging resource, allowing geese to feed on fragmented and unharvested roots.

Deep ploughing will be avoided, a ley crop will be incorporated within the rotation, and permanent grass margins measuring a minimum of 2 metres will be included around the fields to support foraging and shelter opportunities for the geese.

In addition to habitat reversion and scrape creation, management will include traditional hay cuts to provide a mosaic of sward heights suitable for lapwing and skylark, as well as geese. The inclusion of permanent grass margins, shallow scrapes will further diversify habitat, supporting a wider range of non-breeding birds.

Scrapes are proposed to provide additional optimal habitat for waders as part of the mitigation design.

Substantial areas of agricultural land offsite will remain unaffected by the proposals which will provide oppotunities for non-breeding birds.

The locations proposed for the mitigation response have, where possible, been chosen to broadly align with recorded locations of the relevant species and to also provide opportunities spread across the Order Limits.

Buffers of of 9m from all IDB watercourses, and a 5-8m from all other non-IDB ditches will comprise neutral grassland, providing further foraging and potentially nesting opportunities.

The Scheme will provide an increase in native habitats through the site in place of intesively managed arable.This will improve connectivity across the Order Limits for a range of bird species.

Timing of works in proximity to potential habitat for Schedule 1 species will be managed to avoid impacts. This will include the implementation of targeted non-breeding bird mitigation plans, including buffer zones where Schedule 1 species are found to be nesting in the vicinity of construction works.

Reversion of existing agricultural land into a tussocky meadow grassland will provide suitable breeding habitat for ground-nesting farmland birds and foraging/roosting/loafing habitat for non-breeding birds (primarily pink-footed geese, lapwing and golden plover). These habitats will be suitable as mitigation for both breeding and non-breeding birds.

- Mitigation Land within 50m of a Vertical Feature
- Mitigation Land with a 50m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land with a 100m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land with a 150m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land (Managed As Arable)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Indicative Scrapes Location

N

0 0.75 km

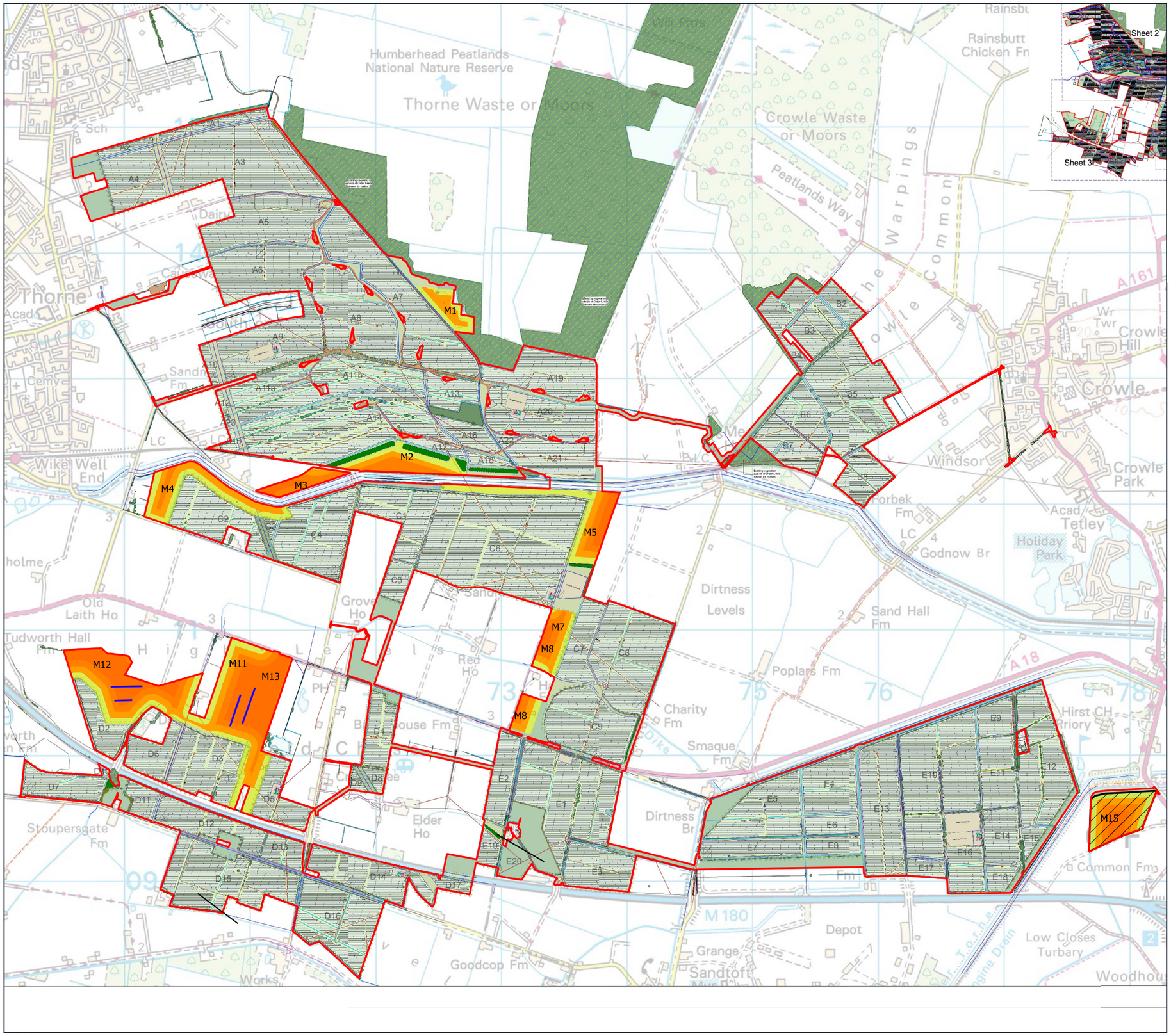
Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Non Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P14g
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Figure 2 – Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan – No Annotation



- Mitigation Land within 50m of a Vertical Feature
- Mitigation Land with a 50m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land with a 100m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land with a 150m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land (Managed As Arable)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Indicative Scrapes Location

N

0 0.75 km

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan - No Annotation
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P22a
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Figure 3 – Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan

Measures will be implemented during construction to prevent impacts such as from accidental damage, run-off including mud and silt, airborne pollutants including dust and noise

To provide enhancements for nightjar, measures will include the retention and protection of hedgerows and the establishment of species-rich grassland in place of intensively managed arable land. These habitats will be managed specifically to support nightjar and associated species, with detailed prescriptions set out within the LEMP.

The enhanced management to the grassland along retained ditch and river corridors, hedgerow and woodland buffers will provide enhanced green corridors and foraging opportunities for breeding birds, including nightjar

Mitigation Area 1, which is adjacent to the SPA, will be enhanced as part of the proposals.

Higher value boundary habitats that are likely to support invertebrate species will be retained and protected during works. Species-rich grasslands will be introduced around field boundaries to enhance habitat for invertebrates and to strengthen dispersal corridors across the landscape.

The cessation of intensive agricultural management and agrichemical inputs will improve water quality in ditches and off-site waterbodies improving thier suitability for birds.

Skylark mitigation plots will be provided within grassland areas, to ensure suitable conditions for multiple broods across the breeding season. Grassland will remain at a height that supports skylark nesting and chick rearing throughout the year.

The mitigation area for skylark is based on providing 50 m buffers to boundaries.

Skylark mitigation plots will be provided across the site in accordance with the Countryside Stewardship AB4 Skylark Plots guidance, which recommends a minimum provision of two plots per hectare. These plots will be designed to maintain and support skylark breeding within the site, following the management recommendations set out in the guidance to ensure ongoing suitability for nesting.

New planting around the Order Limits, including trees, hedgerows, and woodland, will increase nesting opportunities for a variety of species.

New planting around the order limits, including trees, hedgerows and woodland, will increase nesting opportunities for a variety of species.

5 barn owl nest boxes will be installed on suitable mature trees.

90 small nest boxes will be installed comprising a mixture of open-fronted and hole-fronted nest boxes, with the latter targeted at 40mm in diameter to target starling.

5 kestrel nest boxes will be installed on woodland edge/mature hedgerow trees.

Construction works will be timed to avoid being undertaken during sensitive periods adjacent to the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA when nightjar could be present, generally between April to August, with no construction work to take place within 150m of this SPA within this period

Bettle banks will be created in mitigation areas to increase foraging opportuinies for skykark and other bird species.

Buffers of of 9m from all IDB watercourses, and a 5-8m from all other non-IDB ditches will comprise neutral grassland, providing further foraging and potentially nesting opportunities.

The scheme will provide an increase in native habitats through the site in place of intesively managed arable.This will improve connectivity across the Order Limits for a range of bird species.

Timings of works in proximity to potential habitat that could support nightjar and Schedule 1 species to avoid breeding season, and the implementation of targeted Bird Protection Plans including buffer zones if Schedule 1 species are found to be nesting in the vicinity of construction works.

Mitigation Land within 50m of a Vertical Feature

Mitigation Land with a 50m Buffer from Vertical Features

Mitigation Land (Managed As Arable)

Special Protection Area (SPA)

Indicative Scrapes Location

N

0 0.75 km

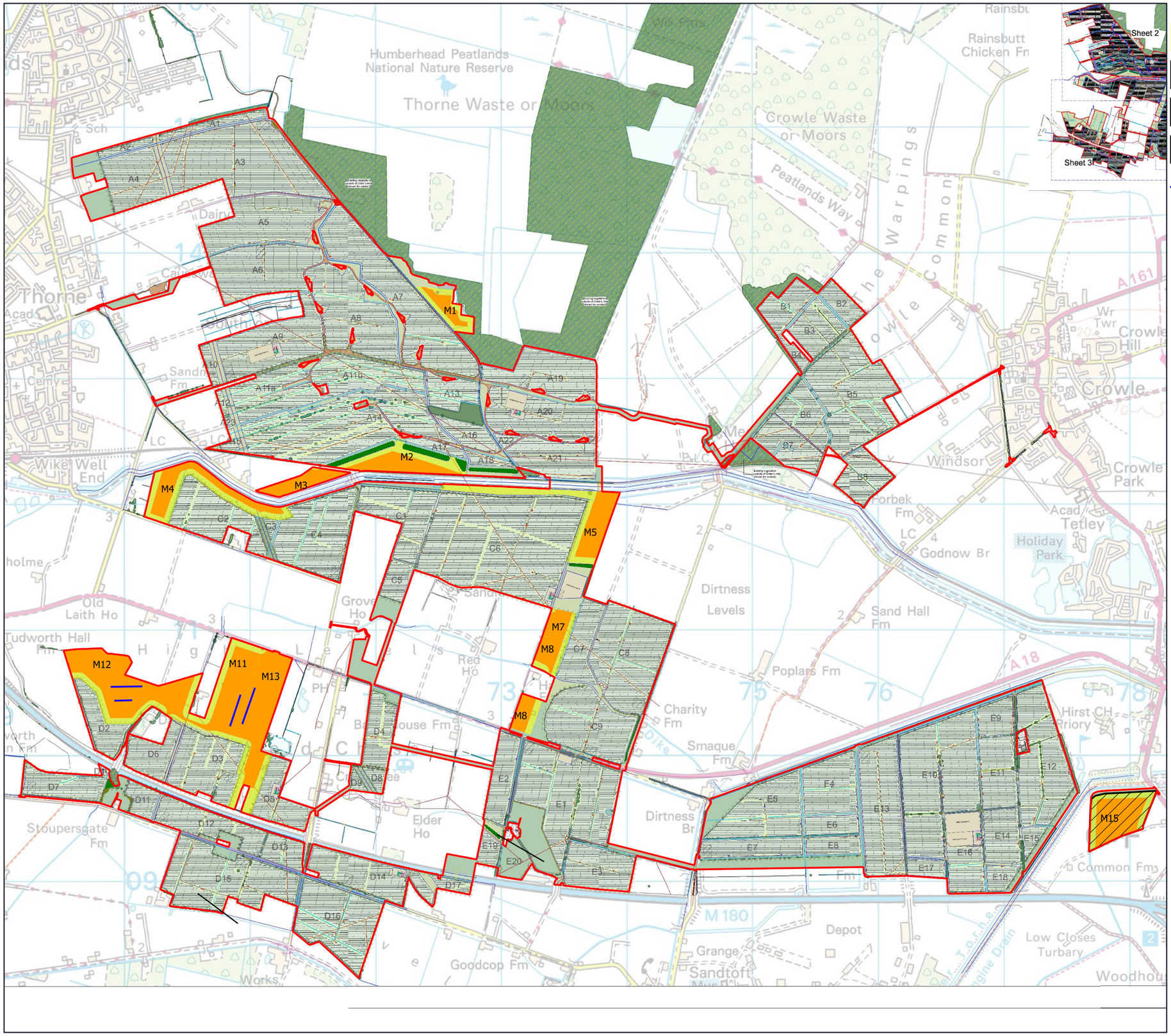
Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P12h
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Figure 4 – Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan – No Annotation



- Mitigation Land within 50m of a Vertical Feature
- Mitigation Land with a 50m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land (Managed As Arable)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Indicative Scrapes Location

N

0 0.75 km

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan - No Annotation
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P21a
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Figure 5 – 600m buffer to wind turbines and mitigation area locations



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Order Limits

600m Buffer

Mitigation Land

N

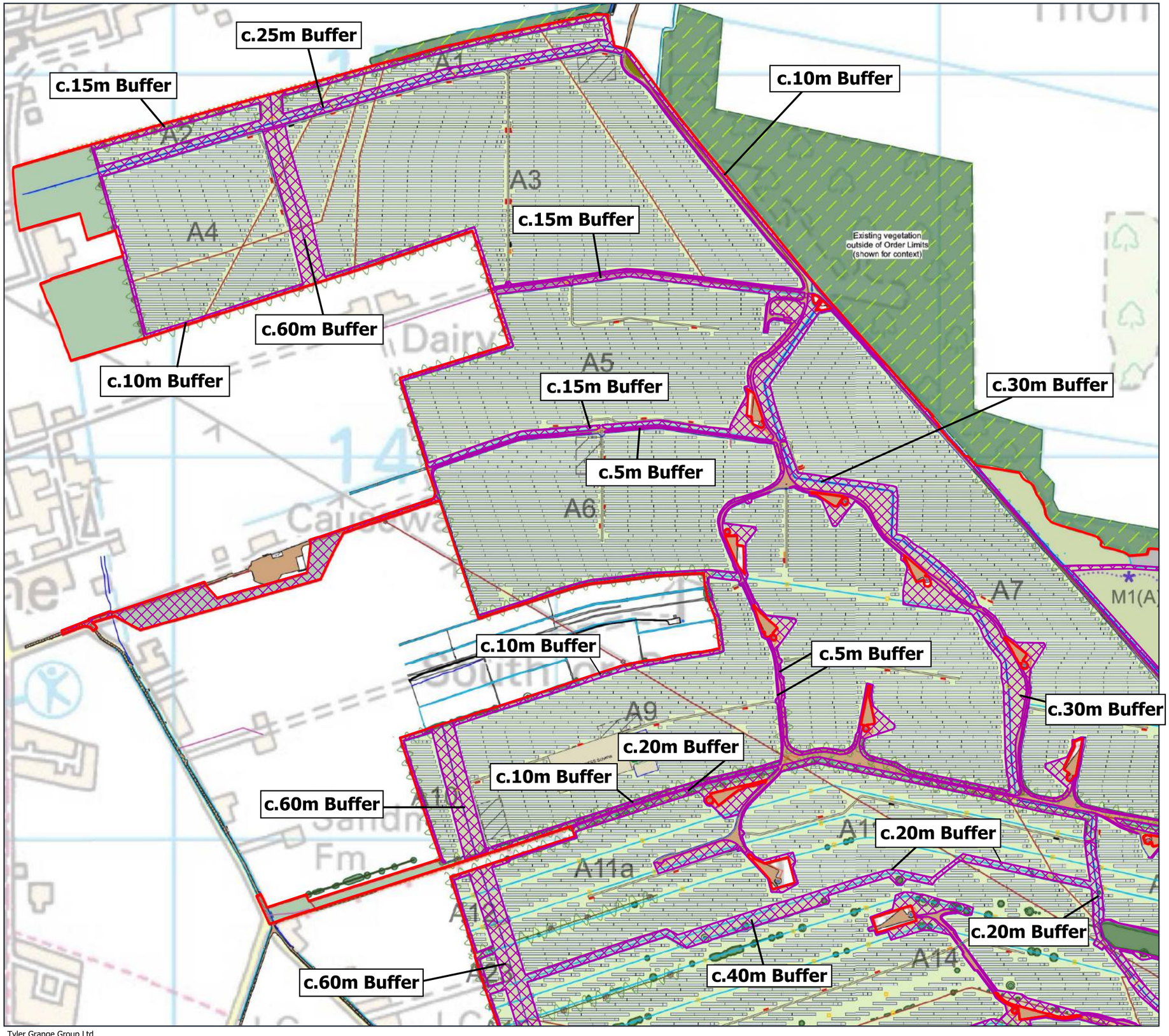
0 0.75 km

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Figure 3: Mitigation Land and 600m Buffer to Existing Wind Turbines
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P16e
Date	April 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Figure 6 - Order Limits Grassland Buffer Plan



Order Limits

Grassland Buffers

Existing Vegetation with RPAs

Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits

Existing Vegetation to be Removed

Existing Public Right of Way Footpath

Existing Drain

Existing River/ IDB Drain

Existing Water Main

Existing Fuel Pipe

Existing High Voltage Cable

Existing Low Voltage Cable

Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable

Existing Telecom Cable

Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

Security Fence

Access Gate

Solar Arrays

Access Road

Hard Standing to BESS/Substation

Inverter Container

Switchgear

Spare Container

Construction Compound

Indivative Cable/ Drain Crossing

Existing Ground Conditions to be retained and made good following construction

Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix

Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix to Solar Compartment

Proposed Native Scrub Planting

Proposed Hedgerow Planting

Proposed Woodland Planting

Proposed Tree Planting

Indicative permissive footpath route with high level viewing huts - all routes to be fenced and secure. Fencing to be 1.2m high, wooden pole and wire fence

Proposed scrapes - shown indicatively, refer to ecology reports for further details

Special catagory - Common Land not subject to compulsory aquisition, temporary possession or works powers

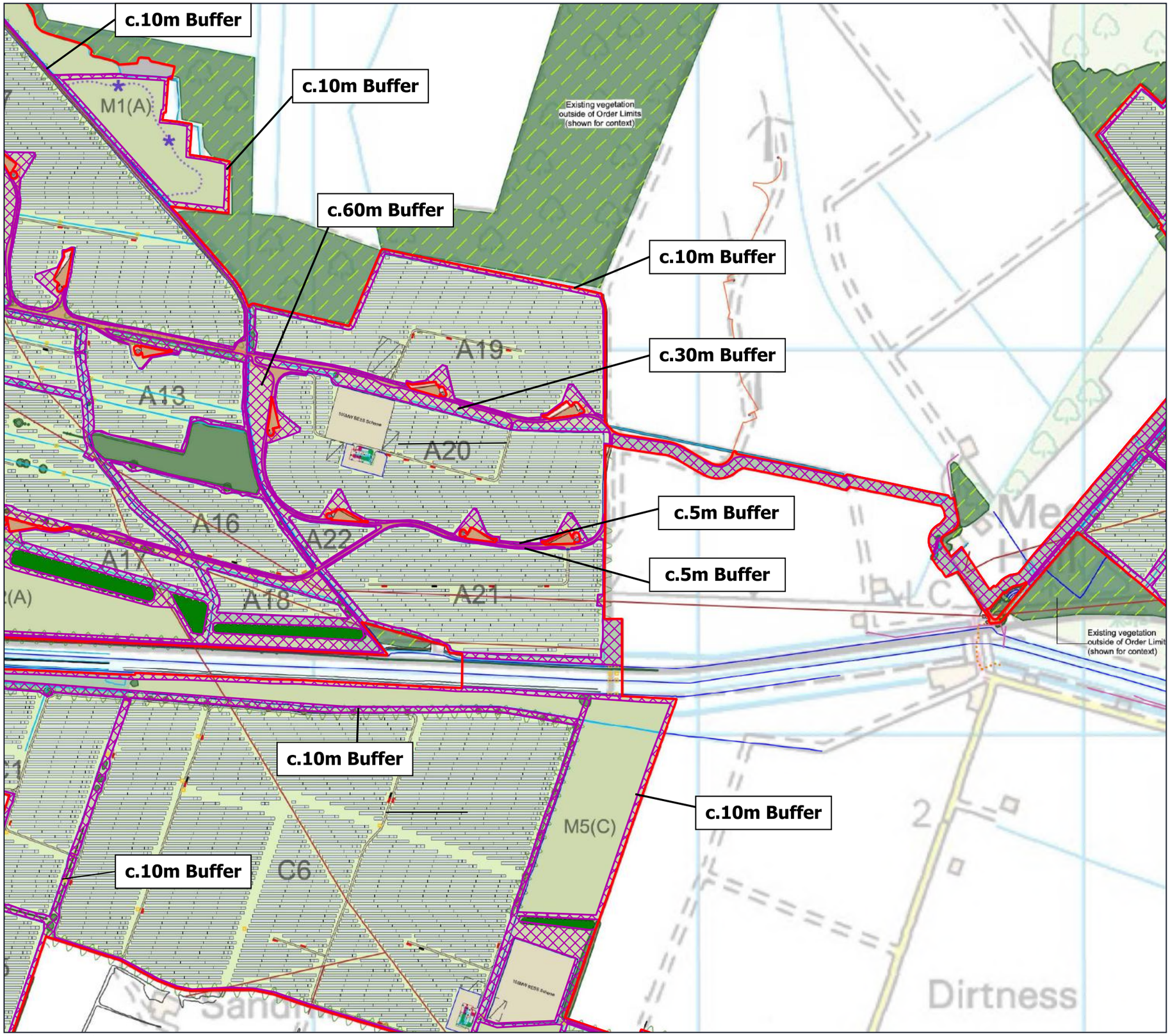
Note: proposed planting by property 44

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Order Limits Grassland Buffer Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P20 Sheet 1
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Order Limits

Grassland Buffers

Existing Vegetation with RPAs
Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits
Existing Vegetation to be Removed
Existing Public Right of Way Footpath
Existing Drain
Existing River/ IDB Drain
Existing Water Main
Existing Fuel Pipe
Existing High Voltage Cable
Existing Low Voltage Cable
Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable
Existing Telecom Cable
Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

Security Fence
Access Gate
Solar Arrays
Access Road
Hard Standing to BESS/Substation
Inverter Container
Switchgear
Spare Container
Construction Compound
Indivative Cable/ Drain Crossing
Existing Ground Conditions to be retained and made good following construction
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Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix to Solar Compartment
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Proposed Woodland Planting
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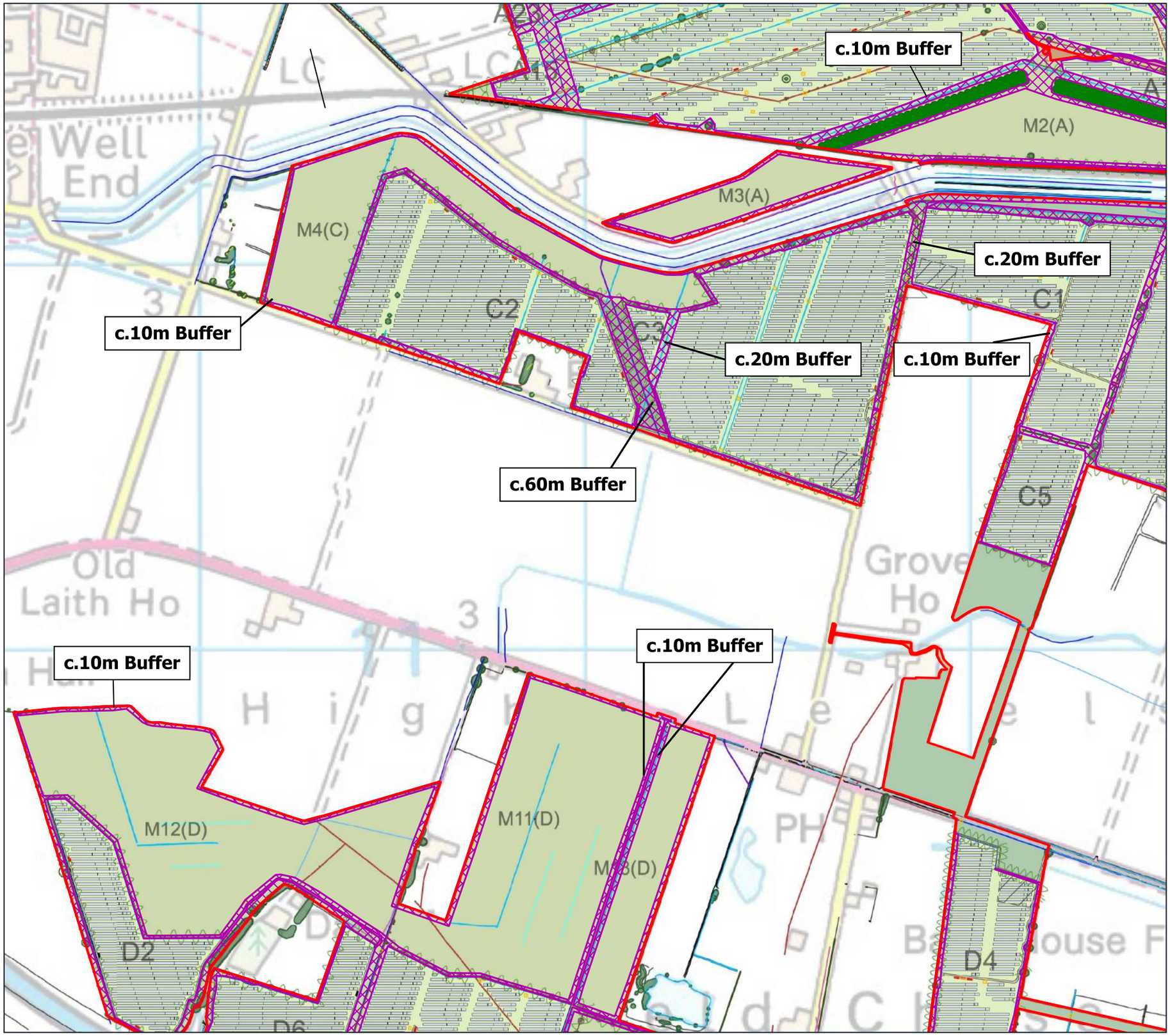
Note: proposed planting by property 44

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Order Limits Grassland Buffer Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P20 Sheet 2
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Order Limits

Grassland Buffers

Existing Vegetation with RPAs

Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits

Existing Vegetation to be Removed

Existing Public Right of Way Footpath

Existing Drain

Existing River/ IDB Drain

Existing Water Main

Existing Fuel Pipe

Existing High Voltage Cable

Existing Low Voltage Cable

Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable

Existing Telecom Cable

Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

Security Fence

Access Gate

Solar Arrays

Access Road

Hard Standing to BESS/Substation

Inverter Container

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Construction Compound

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Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix to Solar Compartment

Proposed Native Scrub Planting

Proposed Hedgerow Planting

Proposed Woodland Planting

Proposed Tree Planting

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Special catagory - Common Land not subject to compulsory aquisition, temporary possession or works powers

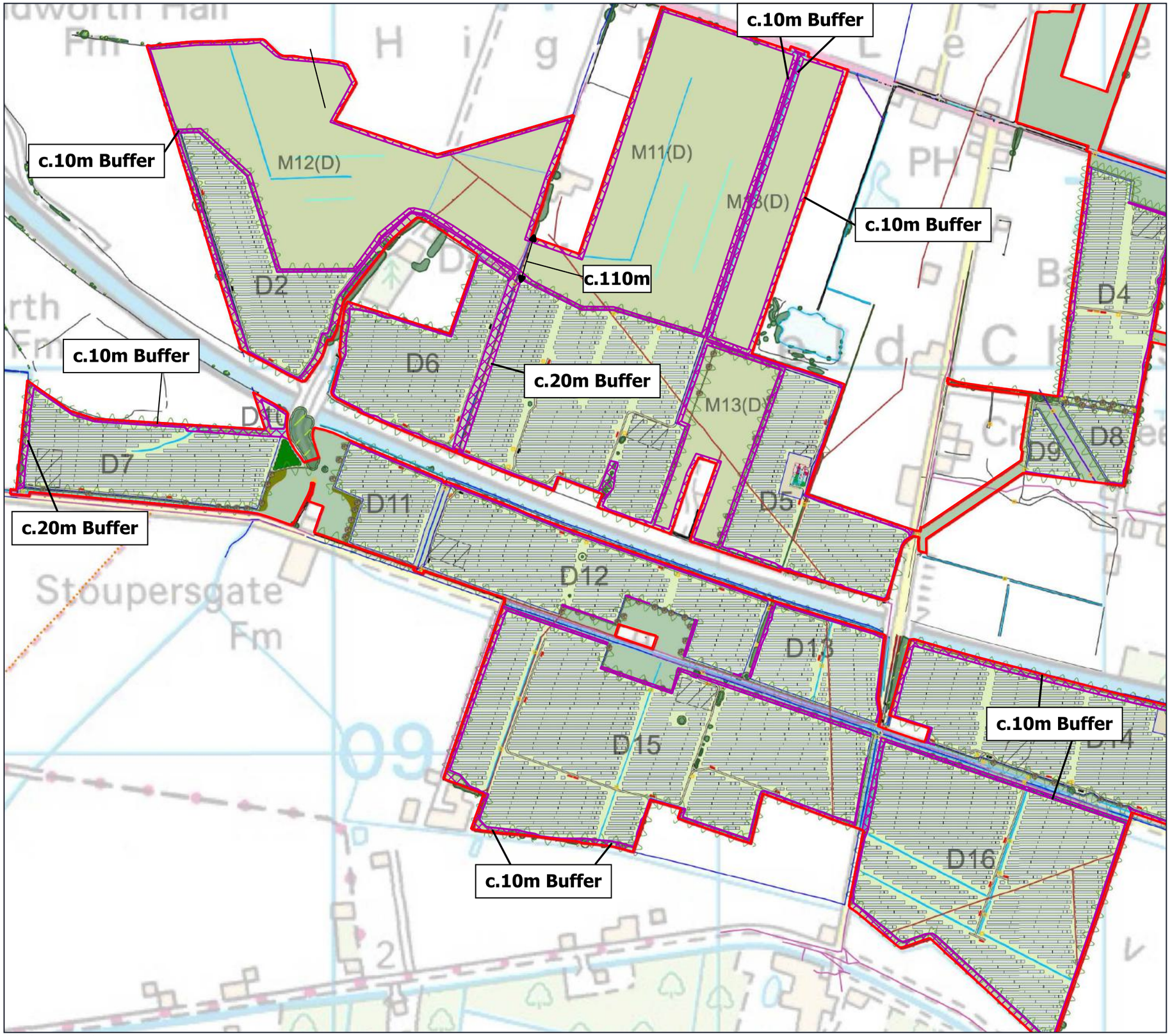
Note: proposed planting by property 44

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Order Limits Grassland Buffer Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P20 Sheet 3
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Order Limits

Grassland Buffers

- Existing Vegetation with RPAs
- Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation to be Removed
- Existing Public Right of Way Footpath
- Existing Drain
- Existing River/ IDB Drain
- Existing Water Main
- Existing Fuel Pipe
- Existing High Voltage Cable
- Existing Low Voltage Cable
- Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable
- Existing Telecom Cable
- Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

- Security Fence
- Access Gate
- Solar Arrays
- Access Road
- Hard Standing to BESS/Substation
- Inverter Container
- Switchgear
- Spare Container
- Construction Compound
- Indivative Cable/ Drain Crossing
- Existing Ground Conditions to be retained and made good following construction
- Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix
- Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix to Solar Compartment
- Proposed Native Scrub Planting
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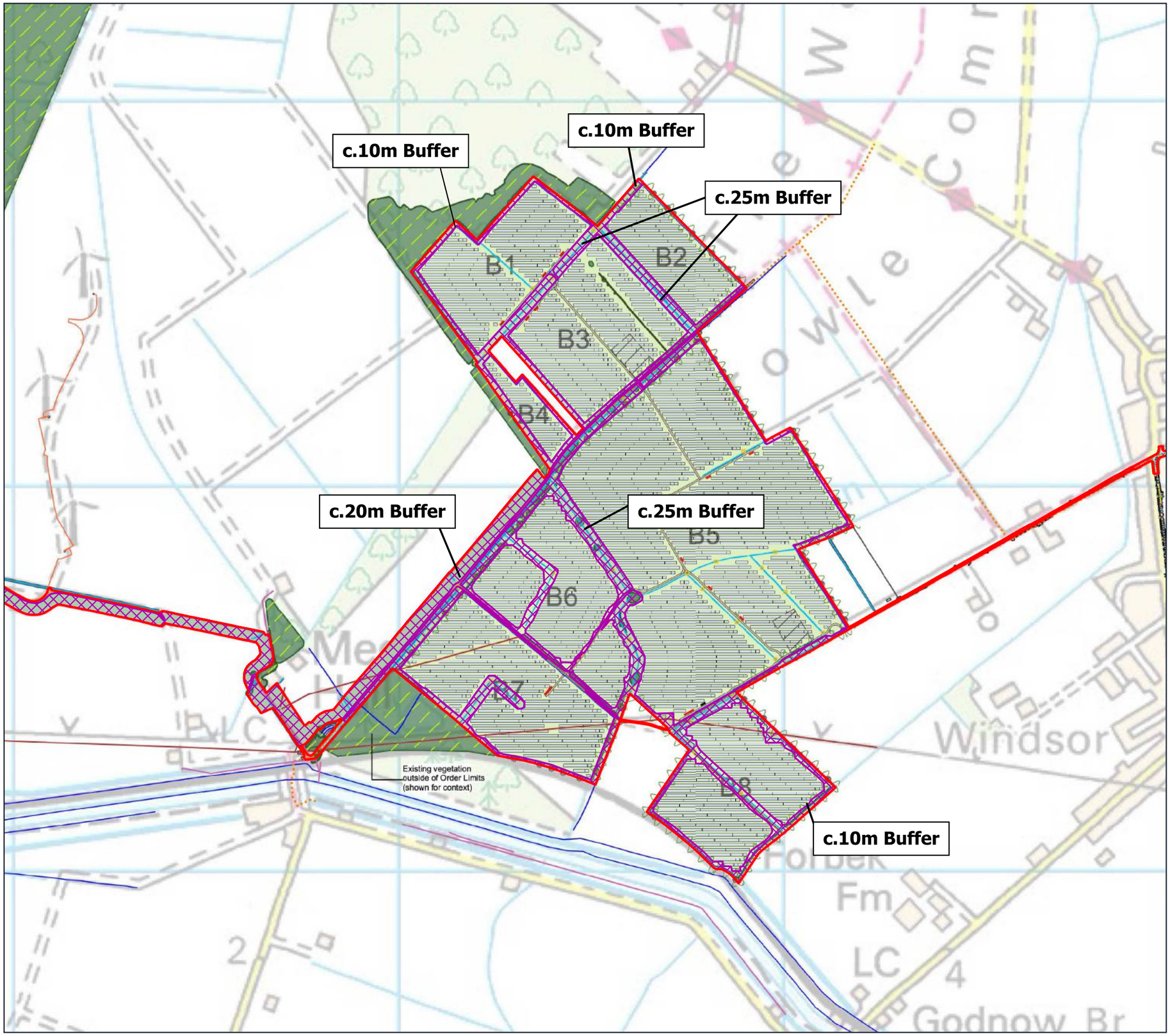
Note: proposed planting by property 44

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Order Limits Grassland Buffer Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P20 Sheet 4
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Order Limits

Grassland Buffers

Existing Vegetation with RPAs

Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits

Existing Vegetation to be Removed

Existing Public Right of Way Footpath

Existing Drain

Existing River/ IDB Drain

Existing Water Main

Existing Fuel Pipe

Existing High Voltage Cable

Existing Low Voltage Cable

Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable

Existing Telecom Cable

Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

Security Fence

Access Gate

Solar Arrays

Access Road

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Proposed Native Scrub Planting

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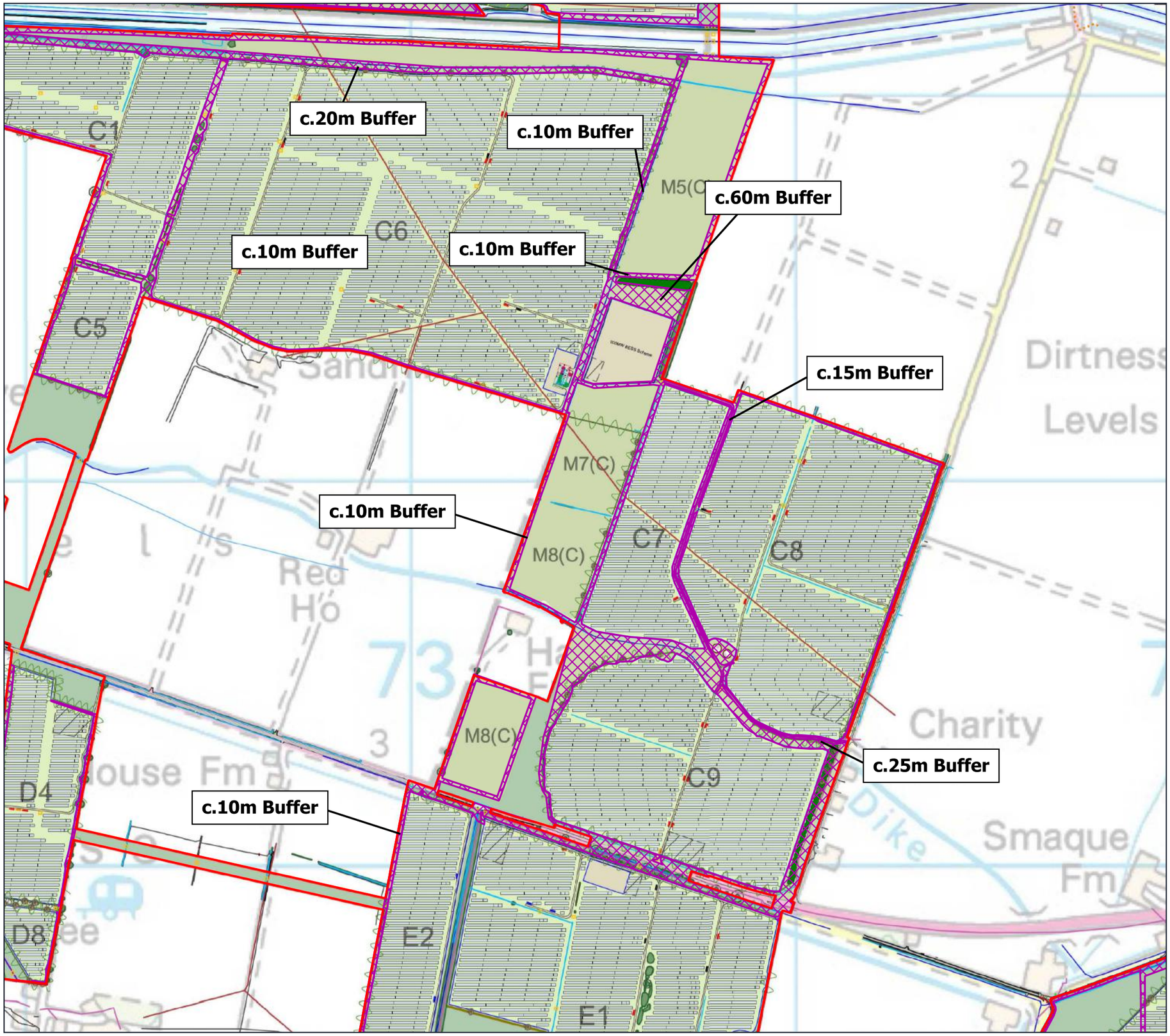
Note: proposed planting by property 44

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Order Limits Grassland Buffer Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P20 Sheet 5
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Order Limits

Grassland Buffers

Existing Vegetation with RPAs

Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits

Existing Vegetation to be Removed

Existing Public Right of Way Footpath

Existing Drain

Existing River/ IDB Drain

Existing Water Main

Existing Fuel Pipe

Existing High Voltage Cable

Existing Low Voltage Cable

Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable

Existing Telecom Cable

Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

Security Fence

Access Gate

Solar Arrays

Access Road

Hard Standing to BESS/Substation

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Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix to Solar Compartment

Proposed Native Scrub Planting

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Proposed Woodland Planting

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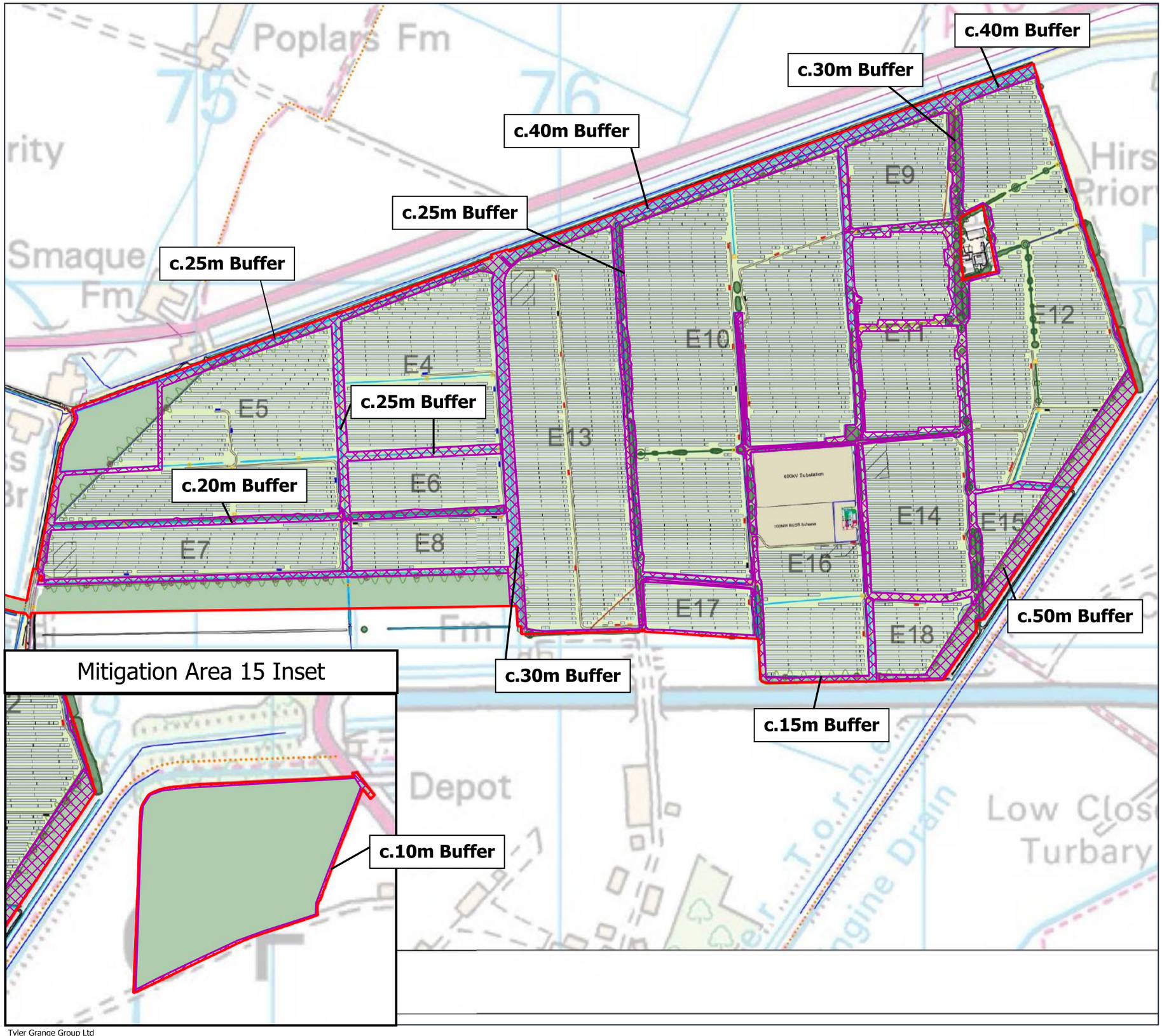
Note: proposed planting by property 44

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Order Limits Grassland Buffer Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P20 Sheet 6
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Order Limits

Grassland Buffers

- Existing Vegetation with RPAs
- Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation to be Removed
- Existing Public Right of Way Footpath
- Existing Drain
- Existing River/ IDB Drain
- Existing Water Main
- Existing Fuel Pipe
- Existing High Voltage Cable
- Existing Low Voltage Cable
- Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable
- Existing Telecom Cable
- Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

- Security Fence
- Access Gate
- Solar Arrays
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- Proposed scrapes - shown indicatively, refer to ecology reports for further details
- Special catagory - Common Land not subject to compulsory aquisition, temporary possession or works powers

Note: proposed planting by property 44

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Order Limits Grassland Buffer Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P20 Sheet 7
Date	July 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Figure 7 – Buffer Plan for Thorne & Hatfield Moors



LEGEND

- Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation with RPAs
- Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation to be Removed
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- Existing Drain
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- Proposed scrapes - shown indicatively, refer to ecology reports for further details
- Special catagory - Common Land: not subject to compulsory aquisition, temporary possession or works powers
- Thorne & Hatfield Moor

N

0 — 50 m

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Buffer Plan for Thorne & Hatfield Moor
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P18a Sheet 1
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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LEGEND

- Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation with RPAs
- Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits
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- Thorne & Hatfield Moor

N

0 — 50 m

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Buffer Plan for Thorne & Hatfield Moor
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P18a Sheet 2
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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LEGEND

- Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation with RPAs
- Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation to be Removed
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Proposed:

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- Thorne & Hatfield Moor

N

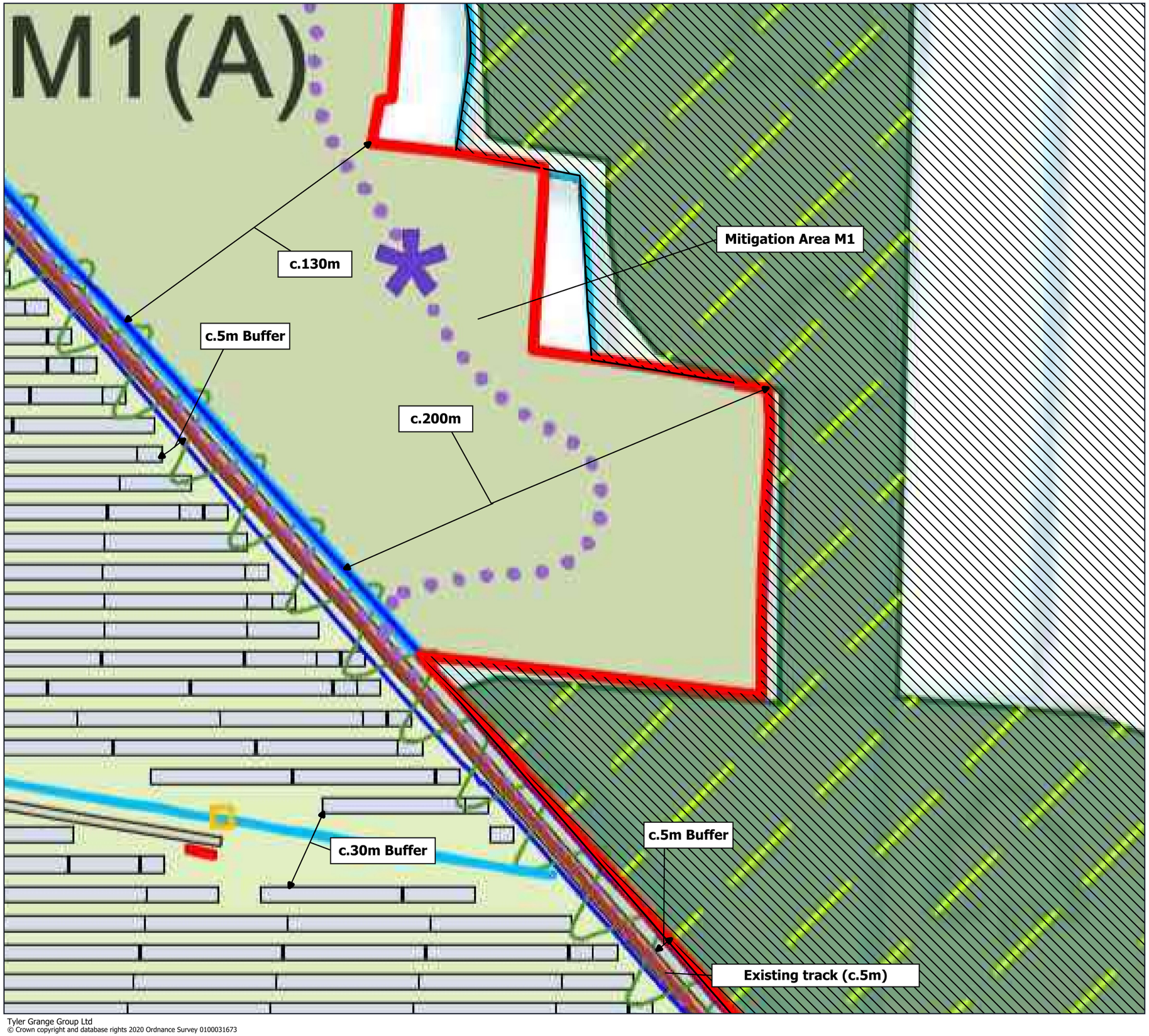
0 50 m

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Buffer Plan for Thorne & Hatfield Moor
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P18a Sheet 3
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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LEGEND

- Order Limits
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Proposed:

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- Thorne & Hatfield Moor

N

0 — 50 m

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Buffer Plan for Thorne & Hatfield Moor
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P18a Sheet 4
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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LEGEND

- Order Limits
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- Thorne & Hatfield Moor

N

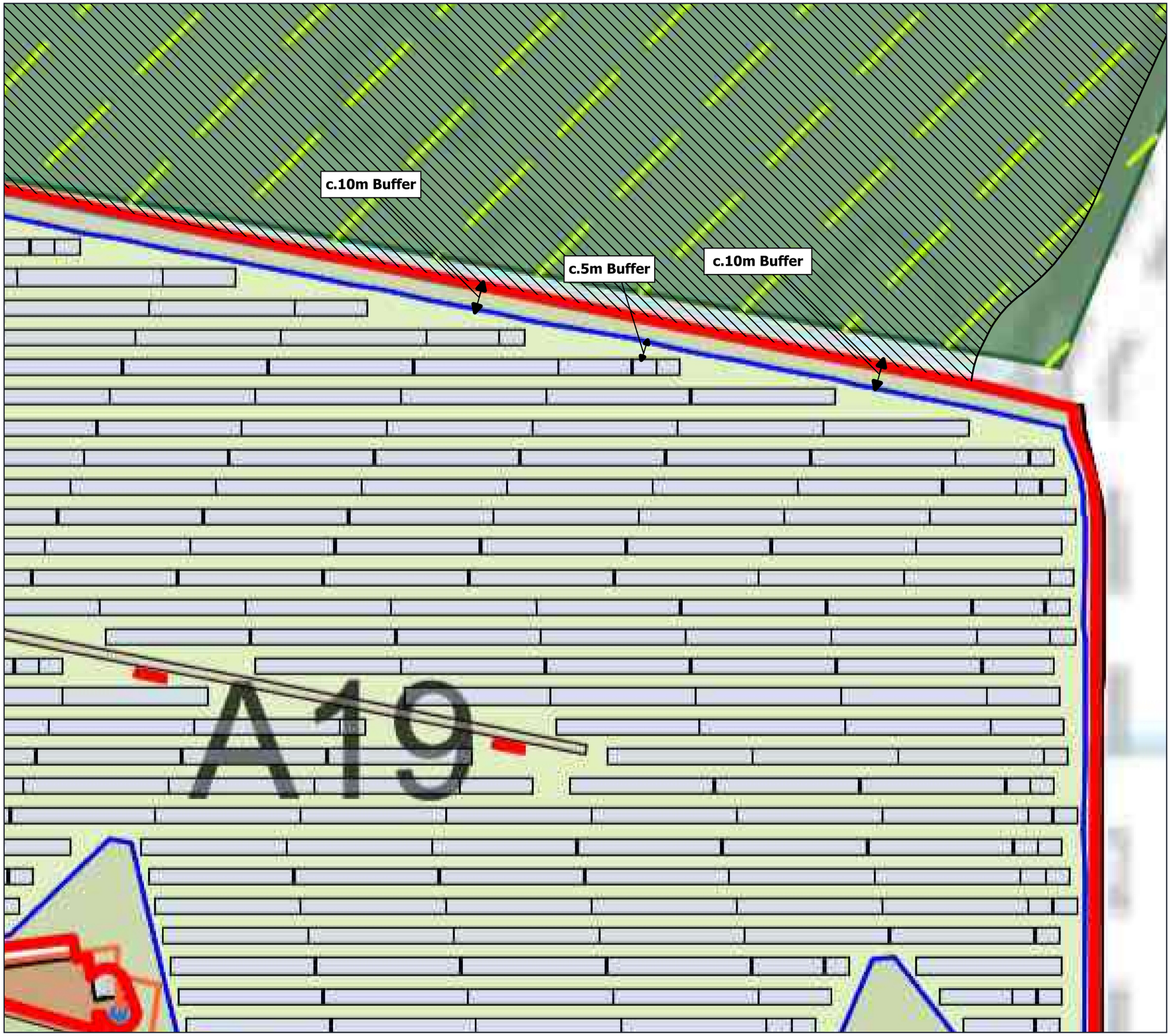
0 — 50 m

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Buffer Plan for Thorne & Hatfield Moor
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P18a Sheet 5
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

Tyler Grange

Town House, 3rd Floor, 11-15 Dix's Field, Exeter, EX1 1QA
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LEGEND

- Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation with RPAs
- Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation to be Removed
- Existing Public Right of Way Footpath
- Existing Drain
- Existing River/ IDB Drain
- Existing Water Main
- Existing Fuel Pipe
- Existing High Voltage Cable
- Existing Low Voltage Cable
- Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable
- Existing Telecom Cable
- Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

- Security Fence
- Access Gate
- Solar Arrays
- Access Road
- Hard Standing to BESS/Substation
- Inverter Container
- Switchgear
- Spare Container
- Construction Compound
- Indivative Cable/ Drain Crossing
- Existing Ground Conditions to be retained and made good following construction
- Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix
- Species-Rich Neutral Grassland Seed Mix to Solar Compartment
- Proposed Native Scrub Planting
- Proposed Hedgerow Planting
- Proposed Woodland Planting
- Proposed Tree Planting
- Indicative permissive footpath route with high level viewing huts - all routes to be fenced and secure. Fencing to be 1.2m high, wooden pole and wire fence
- Proposed scrapes - shown indicatively, refer to ecology reports for further details
- Special catagory - Common Land: not subject to compulsory aquisition, temporary possession or works powers
- Thorne & Hatfield Moor

N

0 — 50 m

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Buffer Plan for Thorne & Hatfield Moor
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P18a Sheet 6
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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LEGEND

- Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation with RPAs
- Existing Vegetation outside Order Limits
- Existing Vegetation to be Removed
- Existing Public Right of Way Footpath
- Existing Drain
- Existing River/ IDB Drain
- Existing Water Main
- Existing Fuel Pipe
- Existing High Voltage Cable
- Existing Low Voltage Cable
- Existing Wind Farm High Voltage Cable
- Existing Telecom Cable
- Existing Wind Farm Access Track

Proposed:

- Security Fence
- Access Gate
- Solar Arrays
- Access Road
- Hard Standing to BESS/Substation
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- Thorne & Hatfield Moor

N

0 — 50 m

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Buffer Plan for Thorne & Hatfield Moor
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P18a Sheet 7
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

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Appendix 1 Mitigation Land Photos

Image 1 Below: Mitigation Area M2



Image 2 Below: Mitigation Area M3



Image 3 Below: Mitigation Area M4



Image 4 Below: Mitigation Area M5



Image 5 Below: Mitigation Area M8 with M7 beyond



Image 6 Below: Mitigation Area M11



Image 7 Below Mitigation Area M12



Image 8 Below Mitigation Area M13



Image 9 Below: Mitigation Area M15

