NATURAL ENGLAND

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan



Site Name:	Pilgrim Pride, Spalding
Date:	11/09/2026
Version:	Version 2

Author:

Client:

Template Version 1.0 November 2023

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Version Control

The version control is used for updates to the content. Record the initial version and further version control details in this table each time the management plan is altered throughout the management and monitoring period.

Version	Issue Status	Prepared by / Date	Approved by / Date
1	Issued	Rebecca Haines BSc (Hons) MCIEEM 01.07.2026	Bruce Forrest BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, FRES 01.07.2026
2	Issued	Rebecca Haines BSc (Hons) MCIEEM 11/09/2026	Jenny Stuart MSc, CEnv, MCIEEM 11/09/2026

Document Details

Provide ownership, copyright and licensing information within this table.

Authorship Details

Cornwall Environmental Consultants (CEC) were commissioned by Fiona Keysell on behalf of Ren Energy Ltd in October 2025 to prepare a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan for Pilgrim Pride, Spalding.

Rebecca Haines, Ecologist, Cornwall Environmental Consultants Ltd, Five Acres, Allet, TR9 4DJ

Contents | Project Background | Planned Management Activities | Monitoring Schedule

1. Project Background

Summarise the key aspects of your management plan in this section. Table PB-B01 can be extended to suit the specific needs of individual projects.

Site Overview PB-B01	
Project type	On-site
Development Name and Address	Pilgrim's Pride, Fulney Ln, Spalding PE12 6EP
BNG Project Name and Address	N/A
Author Organisation	Rebecca Haines, Cornwall Environmental Consultants
Landowner	Pilgrim's Pride Ltd
Land Manager	EDF Energy Renewables Ltd
Responsible person/organisation for creating or enhancing the habitat	EDF Energy Renewables Ltd
Period covered by this management plan	2026-2056
Planning authority	South Holland District Council
Planning reference (if applicable)	H16-0859-25
BNG register reference (if applicable)	N/A
Central OS grid reference	TF 26284 23169
Metric revision/title	Statutory Biodiversity Metric – September 2024
Are any Irreplaceable Habitats present onsite	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Summary of Management Plan

Habitats to be Retained, Created and Enhanced PB-B02

Retained habitats

Modified grassland in 'poor' condition

Other neutral grassland in 'poor' condition

Urban trees in 'moderate' condition

Native hedgerow in 'moderate' and 'poor' condition

Native hedgerow with trees in 'moderate' condition

Line of trees in 'moderate' condition

Non-native and ornamental hedgerow in 'poor' condition

Created habitats

Other woodland; broadleaved in 'poor' condition

Native hedgerow in 'moderate' condition

Enhanced habitats

Modified grassland in 'poor' condition enhanced to other neutral grassland in 'moderate' condition.

Timescales for Actions PB-B03

Undertake tree planting, in years 1-2.

Re-sowing site with seed mixes to enhance grassland habitat is years 1-2.

Plant new hedgerow in year 1.

Monitoring Requirements PB-B04

It is recommended that monitoring should take place after the first 2 years as the grassland habitat has become re-established, and the new planted trees have started to develop. This will allow a quick response if these habitats have not established as expected. After this monitoring visits will be undertaken in year 5, then every 5 years up to and including year 30.

Required Consents and Licences PB-B05

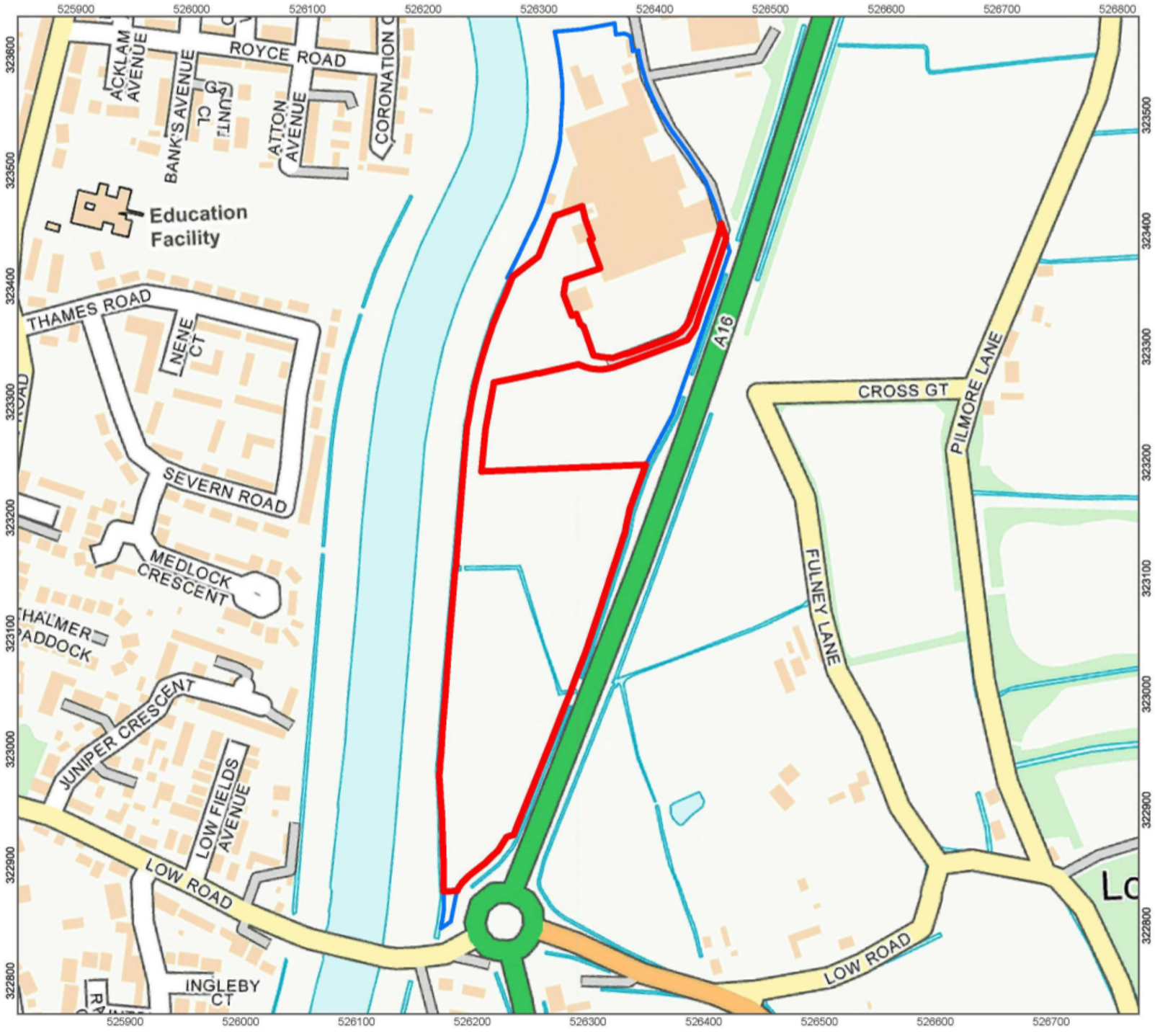
None required

Funding PB-B06

Funding from EDF Energy Renewables Ltd

Legal Agreement PB-B07
N/A

Site Boundary Plan PB-F01



Spalding Solar

Planning Application

Drawing 1: Site Location

Legend:

- Site Boundary
- Ownership Boundary

N

Scale: 1:3,000 at A3

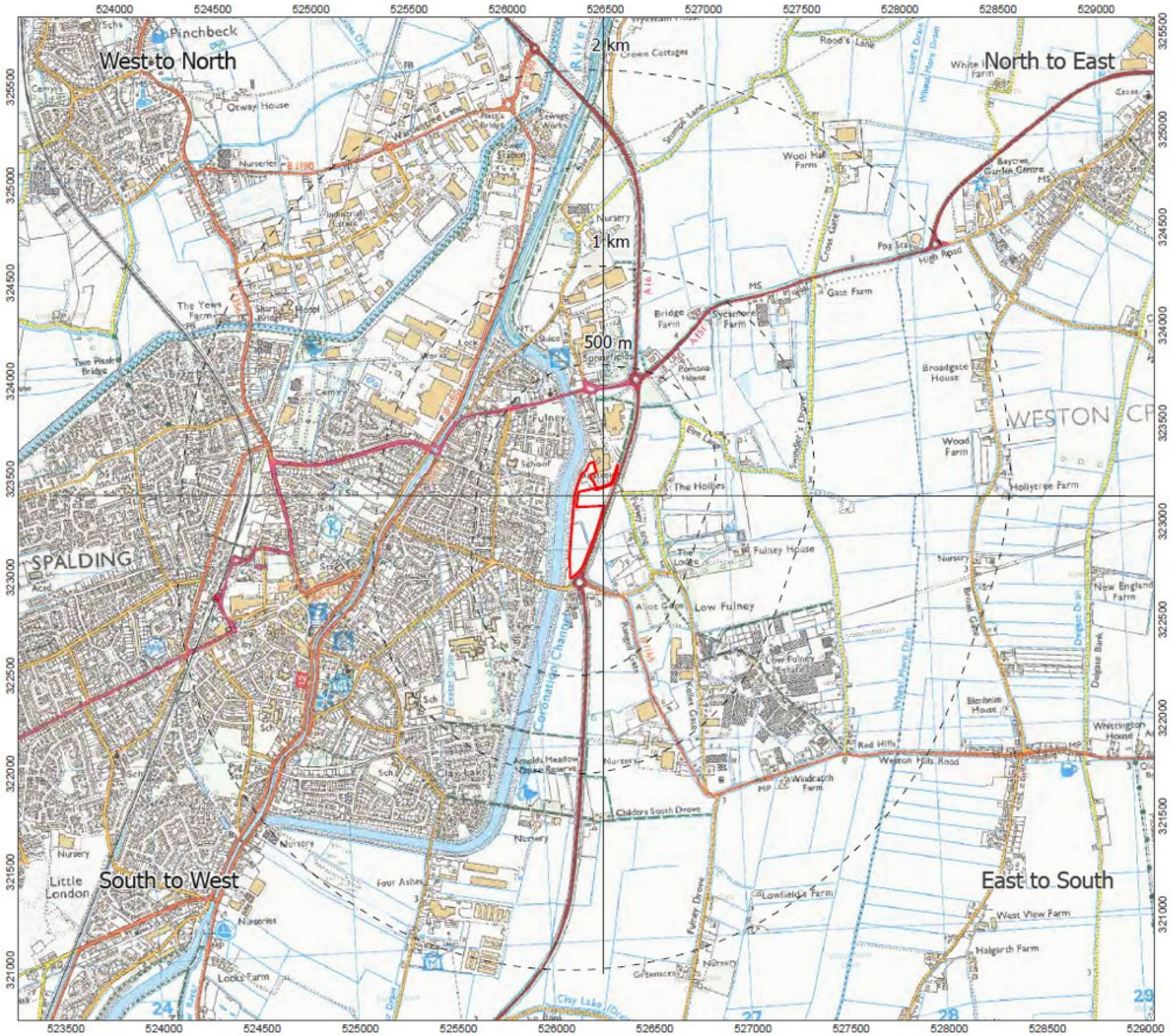
0 90 180 m

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673.

Envams

Site Context Plan PB-F02

LPA: South Holland District Council, National Character Area (NCA): 46 The Fens



Spalding Solar

Landscape and Visual Assessment

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Legend:

Site Boundary

Drawing Number: PILGR-SPALD-LAND-01

Scale: 1:18,000 at A3

0 0.5 1 km

N

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Phasing strategy

Will the proposed work measures be delivered in phases? PB-B08	Yes: ☐ No: ☒

Roles and Responsibilities

Provide details of the responsible persons and organisation(s) for delivering this management plan.

Ecologist or Other Professional Responsible for HMMP PB-B09				
Name or Initials		Rebecca Haines		
Organisation		Cornwall Environmental Consultants		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056

The author reviewed ecological information supplied by Biodiverse Consulting Ltd, these included:

- Ecological Impact Assessment
- Biodiversity Net Gain Statement & Assessment

The author is responsible for the preparation of the HMMP, in consultation with the landowner, to determine the actions for habitat creation and management.

Statement of Competency
Rebecca Haines BSc (Hons), ACIEEM, is an ecologist with has 4 years' experience of conducting ecological assessments such as Preliminary Ecological Appraisals and Biodiversity Net Gain assessments. She has previously written several habitat management and monitoring plans.

Management Organisation(s) Responsible for Implementing the HMMP PB-B11				
Name or Initials				
Organisation		EDF Energy Renewables Ltd		
Responsibility	Start Date:	2026	End Date:	2056

EDF Energy Renewables Ltd will maintain responsibility for the implementation and production of the HMMP.

LPA or Responsible Body for Reviewing HMMP PB-B12				
Name or Initials		TBC		
Organisation		South Holland District Council		
Responsibility	Start Date:	TBC	End Date:	TBC

TBC

Land Use Summary

Overview of Baseline Site Use PB-B13

The land is currently unused agricultural land, comprising mainly modified grassland with some areas of other neutral grassland surrounded by hedgerows. There is an area of hardstanding to the north of the site, surrounding the factory buildings comprising tarmac surfaces and roads.

Overview of Proposed Site Use PB-B14

The site will be developed as a Solar photovoltaic (PV) Array of up to 1.64 MWp with associated infrastructure including connection to Pilgrim's Pride Factory adjacent to the north.

Site Context Photos PB-F03

Please include two overview photographs of the site in its current form here. Include additional photographs in an appendix if needed. Tick if additional photographs are provided in the Appendices

☐ Reference: Click or tap here to enter text.



Figure 1: Modified grassland field



Figure 2: Native species rich hedgerow

Site Baseline, Environmental Information and Associated Impacts Checklist PB-T01

Consider the Baseline and Environmental Information listed below. These are likely to be appropriate factors informing your proposals and project design. They can provide the reviewer with important contextual information for the management prescriptions provided later in this document. Use your professional judgement to determine which factors are relevant to your specific project.

Please use the check box to indicate which are included in your plan. For any not included, provide brief reasons why the factor is not relevant to your project using your professional judgement. Where this information is provided elsewhere, you can reference existing reports and, or, plans that have informed your decisions. For the templates for each heading see pages 3-20 of the Companion Document.

Baseline and Environmental Information	**Prompts for when these may be relevant.** This is not an exhaustive list. Use your professional judgement to determine which are required for your HMMP	**Check box if included**	**Document Reference or Reason if not included**
Statutory / Non-statutory Designated Sites		☐	See Ecological Impact Assessment (Biodiverse Consulting Ltd, 2024)
Protected and Notable Species		☐	See Ecological Impact Assessment (Biodiverse Consulting Ltd, 2024)
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)			No INNS are present on site (Biodiverse Consulting Ltd, 2024)
Biological Records Plan - Sites and Species		☐	There are no constraints and opportunities for protected species currently associated with this site. The Biodiversity Net Gain Plan will improve the site's potential to support invertebrates, foraging reptiles and amphibians, birds and bats (Biodiverse Consulting Ltd, 2024).
Baseline Habitats Survey		☐	See separate Ecological Impact Assessment (including UK Habitat Survey) (ref) & Biodiversity Net Gain Statement and Assessment (Biodiverse Consulting, 2024).
Public Access		☐	This land is private with no public access.
Climate		☒	The existing climate and climate change are unlikely to impact proposals for the site.
Geology and Topography		☐	No geological or topographical constraints.
Agricultural Land Status		☐	Grade 1
Soils and Substrates		☐	N/A
Contaminated Land		☐	There is no known contaminated land within this site.
Hydrology and Drainage		☐	See Flood Risk Assessment (Raincloud Consulting Ltd, 2024).
Flood Risk Zones		☐	The site is entirely located in Flood zone 3. See Flood Risk Assessment (Raincloud Consulting Ltd, 2024).
Landscape Character and Designations		☐	See Landscape and Visual Assessment (RV Design, 2024).
Historic Land Use		☐	See Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology, 2024) and Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Wessex Archaeology, 2024).
Historic Environment and Earth Heritage		☐	See Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology, 2024) and Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Wessex Archaeology, 2024).
Other – please specify		☐	

Baseline and Environmental Information

Baseline Habitats Survey

Ecologist responsible for baseline surveys (BI-T03)	
Name or Initials	Siobhan Bailey BSc CIEEM Qual.
Organisation	Biodiverse Consulting Ltd
Survey Date	14th June 2024
Statement of Competency	
Siobhan Bailey is a Qualifying CIEEM member.	
Survey conditions and limitations	
Full access was available through the site to complete the survey. The survey was completed in May which is a good time of year to assess the condition of the grassland because species are typically in flower and so may be easily identified.	

Baseline Habitat Descriptions and Condition

Use the following tables to provide details of the relevant baseline habitats information. Provide a concise overview of the justification for the condition chosen for each parcel(s) in the appropriate column.

Habitats (BI-T04)

Parcel Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
	Developed land; sealed surface	No	No	Tarmac surfaces and roads. Condition assessment N/A	N/A - Other	0.859
	Modified grassland	No	No	Passes 6 of 7 criteria, fails essential criterion A as there are less than 6-8 species per m^2.	Poor	4.117
	Other neutral grassland	No	No	Passes 2 of 6 criteria.	Poor	0.159
	Urban tree	No	No	9 small and 1 medium tree. Pass 3 or 4 of 6 criteria. Criteria failed include A, C and E.	Moderate	0.0529

Hedgerows (BI-T05)

Feature Refs	Habitat Type and Code	Irreplaceable	Priority	Description and Condition Justification	Condition	Area (ha)
	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	No	No	Entirely comprised of cypress. Condition automatically assigned in metric.	Poor	0.092
	Native hedgerow	No	Yes	Fails B1: Ground to canopy base gap exceeds 0.5m. Fails B2: Canopy gaps exceed 10% of hedgerow length. Fails C2: Plants indicative of nutrient enrichment dominate <20% of undisturbed ground.	Moderate	0.045
	Native hedgerow	No	Yes	Fails B2: Canopy gaps exceed 10% of hedgerow length. Fails C2: Plants indicative of nutrient enrichment dominate <20% of undisturbed ground.	Good	0.392
	Native hedgerow with trees	No	Yes	Fails B2: Canopy gaps exceed 10% of hedgerow length. Fails C2: Plants indicative of nutrient enrichment dominate <20% of undisturbed ground. Fails E1: Only 1 age-class of tree present.	Moderate	0.092
	Line of trees	No	No	Passes either 3 or 5 of 5 criteria.	Moderate	0.129

Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats

Summary of Priority and Irreplaceable Habitats (BI-B07)
The hedges on site all have at least one woody species with at least 80% cover, and therefore meet the criteria for priority hedge habitat.

Potential Constraints and Opportunities for Project (BI-B08)
All hedges will be retained as part of the proposed development.

Baseline Habitats Plan (BI-F02)



Baseline Habitats Photos (BI-F04)



Figure 1 – Other neutral grassland



Figure 2 – Modified grassland

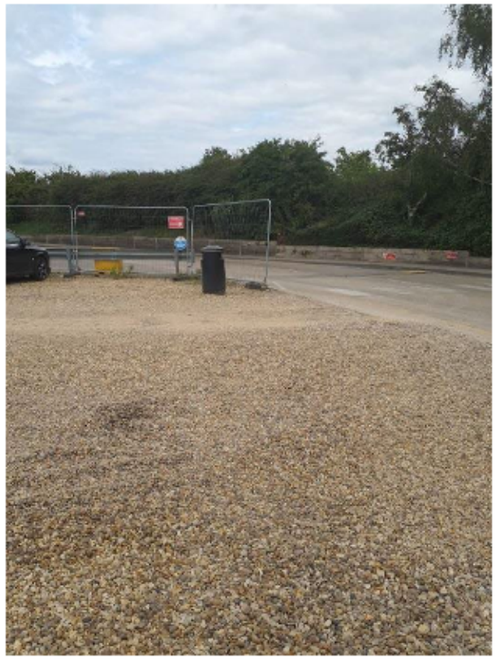


Figure 3 – Developed land; sealed surface

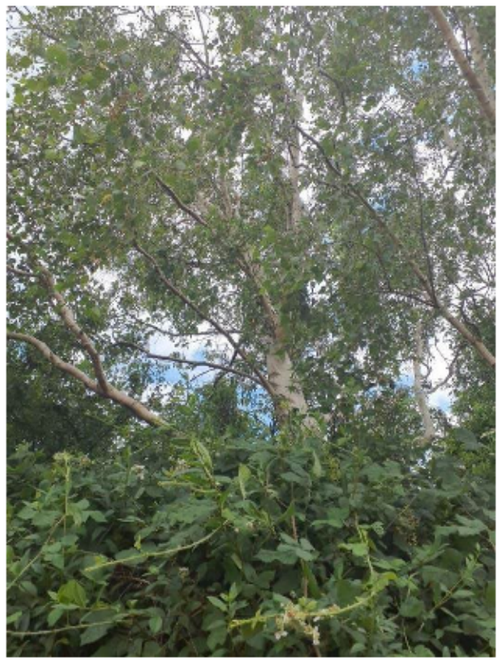


Figure 4 – Urban tree

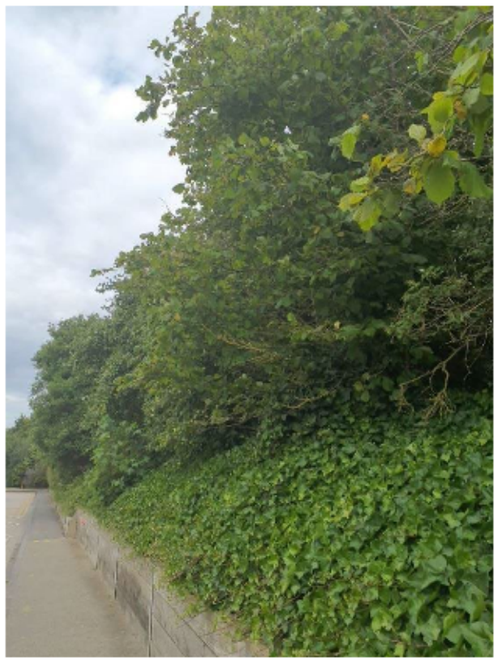


Figure 5 – Native hedgerow with trees



Figure 6 – Line of trees

Climate

Current Climate Information (EI-T01)	
Nearest weather station details	Cambridge NIAB, UK Met Office
Days of rain per year	Data missing
Average annual rainfall mm	67mm
Average temperature °C	7.8ºC - 15.7ºC
Highest temperature – Month and temperature °C	24.4ºC (August)
Lowest temperature – Month and temperature °C	2.4ºC (January)
Average annual hours of sunshine	Data missing
Sunniest month and average hours of sunshine	Data missing
Average number of days with air frost	1.75
Frostiest month and number of days	9 (January)

Potential impact of current climate on project (EI-B05)
The proposals for habitat retention, enhancement and creation are suitable for the current climatic conditions within the site.

2. Planned Management Activities

Provide the site-wide aims and objectives. These should consider the Project Background information section outlined above as well as the outcomes of the Metric.

Management Plan Aims and Objectives PM-B01

Aim:

The aim is to support and enhance biodiversity post-development, delivering proportionate, quantifiable net gain in terms of habitat creation and enhancement.

Objectives:

To allow the site to support wildlife post-development, new habitats created will encourage wildlife to access and utilise the site.

To manage newly created habitat to maximise their potential to support wildlife. These habitats will be managed to ensure their successful establishment following a realistic management scheme.

Principles Informed by Design Stage

The project's BNG target(s) should be set and documented early in the design process. Outline how background and baseline information influenced key design principles for the project from an early stage. This can provide useful context for the proposed retention, creation and enhancement measures.

Design Principles Informed by Baseline Information PM-B02

Habitat creation has been designed utilising appropriate native species and has taken into account ecological connectivity.

Habitat and Condition Targets PM-T01

This table presents a summary record of what you have agreed to deliver based on the biodiversity metric. These habitat condition targets form the basis of what the management plan is setting out to achieve. Include the relevant 'Area', 'Hedgerow', and 'Watercourse' types to be implemented and managed throughout the period of 30 years or more.

Baseline Habitat Type	Target Habitat Type	Parcel / Feature Refs	Baseline Condition	Targeted Condition	Years to Targeted Condition	Condition Assessment Targets	Comments
Modified grassland	Other neutral grassland		Poor	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric. (5 years)	Moderate condition will be achieved by targeting essential criteria A, as well as B, D and E.	A grass and wildflower species-rich seed mix will be used to increase floral diversity. Grassland will be managed to ensure bracken, scrub (i.e. bramble) and INNS do not encroach into this habitat.
-	Other woodland; broadleaved		-	Poor	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric. (5 years)	Criteria A – 1 (Poor) Criteria B – 2 (Moderate) Criteria C – 3 (Good) Criteria D – 3 (Good) Criteria E – 3 (Good) Criteria F – 1 (Poor) Criteria G – 2 (Moderate) Criteria H – 2 (Moderate) Criteria I – 1 (Poor) Criteria J – 1 (Poor) Criteria K – 1 (Poor) Criteria L – 1 (Poor) Criteria M – 3 (Good) Poor condition will be achieved by targeting criteria C, D, E and M. This will result in a forecast condition score of 21/39.	
-	Native hedgerow		-	Moderate	Standard time to target condition from the statutory biodiversity metric. (5 years)	Moderate condition will be achieved by targeting criteria B1, B2, C1, C2, D1, D2	Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length There will be no canopy gaps. The grassland adjacent to the hedge will be undisturbed and managed so plants indicative

							of nutrient enrichment dominate <20% cover. The hedge will be managed to ensure INNS do not encroach. There will be no damaging management activities.

Habitat Retention

Provide a concise description of the habitats that are to be retained in their baseline condition. Habitats being retained may still require ongoing measures to maintain their baseline condition.

Measures to be Implemented to Protect Retained Habitats PM-03

The existing modified grassland will be retained in its current condition (poor) and managed through the existing management regime.

The existing trees will be retained in their current condition (moderate).

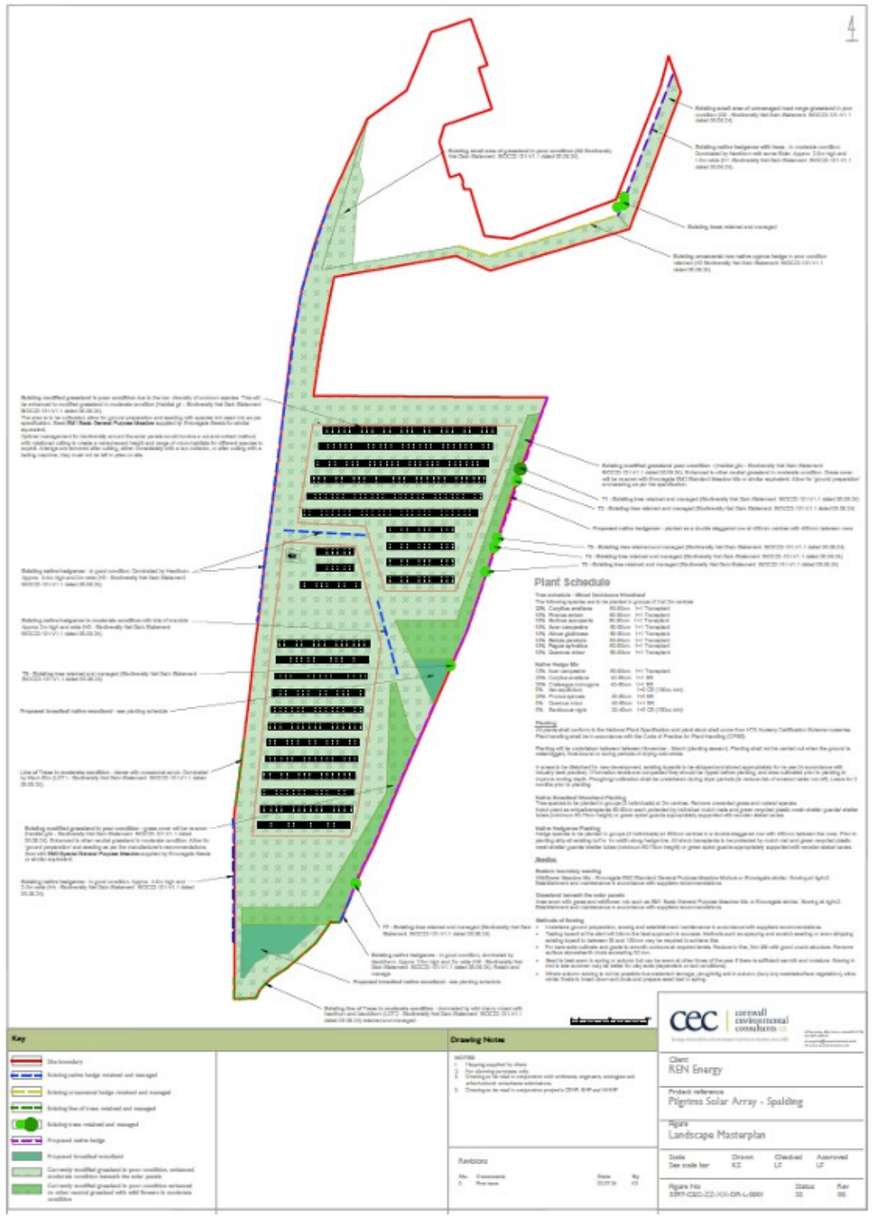
The existing native hedgerow, native hedgerow with trees, line of trees, and non-native and ornamental hedgerow will be retained in their current conditions.

Specification of Protective Measures to be Used PM-04

N/A

Habitat Retention Plan PM-F01

Provide a plan with the locations of habitats to be retained (including whether to be protected and, or, enhanced) and those to be created under this HMMP. Include parcel references if needed. Tick box if any additional plans are provided in the Appendices ☐ . Reference: Click or tap here to enter text.



Creation, Enhancement and Management Targets and Prescriptions

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (GH-T01)

Provide details of the approach to delivering each of the targeted condition criteria and habitat. Conditions from Statutory Biodiversity Metric habitat condition assessment sheets – Sheet 6. Grassland Med High and V. High.

Target Habitat				Other neutral grassland – moderate condition		
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	The parcel represents a good example of its habitat type, with a consistently high proportion of characteristic indicator species present relevant to the specific habitat type. **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	Y		This area will be sown with a grass/wildflower mix such as Emorsgate EM2 Basic General Meadow.		The area will need to be managed as a wildflower meadow with two cuts a year, with arisings being removed.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20 per cent is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	Y				Non-intensive and infrequent mowing schedules will ensure sward length remains varied.
C	Cover of bare ground between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens.	N				
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble) less than 5%.	Y				Bracken and any scrub encroaching into the grassland will be removed.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of suboptimal condition and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	Y				Species such as broadleaved dock and cleavers, and Schedule 9 species should be removed from this habitat. Removing arisings after each cut will ensure nutrient enrichments does not lead to species indicative of sub-optimal conditions encroaching into this habitat.

F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type. **Note – this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	N				

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness)

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (GH-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
A 0.357 ha area will be sown with Basic Meadow Mix (Emorsgate EM1)		Year 0 – Autumn or Spring	*Preparation and sowing* Sow straight onto bare ground. Once sown, the ground should be rolled to ensure good seed-to-soil contact.
		Year 1 – when sward height reached 75mm	*Establishment – Grass cutting* When establishing sward reaches 75 mm and ground conditions are reasonably dry undertake first cut of grass to 25-40 mm. Remove arisings off site. Dig our any perennial weeds such as docks.
		Year 1 onwards – August and October/November	*Grass cutting* Continue cutting to 45 mm when sward reaches 75 mm. Remove arisings off site. Two cuts a year, a summer 'hay cut' and second cut of re-growth in late Autumn/winter
		Long term - As required	*Weed control* Any perennial weeds found should be removed manually/by cultivation, hole refilled with topsoil and area reseeded.
		Long term - Spring	*Repair/ reinstatement* Inspect condition of grass at least once annually. If any patches or areas of dead wildflower appear, these areas should be recultivated and seeded with a similar specification to that previously used. Plug plants may be used if species diversity is lacking.

Grassland (Medium, High, and Very High Distinctiveness) Species Lists (GH-T03)

Seed mix to be used on areas designed to achieve Moderate condition grassland

Common Name	Scientific Name	Abundance / %	Comments
Wildflowers (15%)			
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	0.60%	
Betony	*Betonica officinali*	1.50%	
Common Knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*	2.25%	
Wild Carrot	*Daucus carota*	0.75%	
Hedge Bedstraw	*Galium album*	0.90%	
Lady's Bedstraw	*Galium verum*	0.90%	
Meadow Crane's-bill	*Geranium pratense*	0.30%	
Oxeye Daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	1.50%	
Black Medick	*Medicago lupulina*	0.45%	
Cowslip	*Primula veris*	0.75%	
Selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*	1.50%	
Meadow Buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	1.50%	
Red Campion	*Silene dioica*	0.60%	
Bladder Campion	*Silene vulgaris*	0.45%	
Tufted Vetch	*Vicia cracca*		
Grasses (85%)			
Common Bent	*Agrostis capillaris*	8.50%	
Crested Dogstail	*Cynosurus cristatus*	29.75%	
Red Fescue	*Festuca rubra*	25.50%	
Smaller Cat's-tail	*Phleum bertolonii*	4.25%	

Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	*Poa pratensis*	17.00%	

Woodland

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (WO-T01)

Target Habitat:			Other woodland; broadleaved (poor)				
Condition Assessment Criteria			**Target Score**	**Relevant Parcels**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A	Age distribution of trees	Three age classes present	1		Woodland trees will be planted in one phase, therefore one age class is expected to be present		
		Two age classes present					
		One age class present					
B	Wild, domestic and feral herbivore damage	No significant browsing damage evident in woodland	2		Planted trees and shrubs will be temporarily planted with deer guards to protect planted trees from deer and rabbit grazing		
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or less of whole woodland					
		Evidence of significant browsing pressure is present in 40% or more of whole woodland					
C	Invasive plant species	No invasive species present in woodland	3		Immediately prior to planting works the site should be inspected for Invasive species (including non-schedule-9 listed species such as cherry laurel, winter heliotrope etc). Any invasive species encountered must be removed responsibly from site.		The habitat must be monitored to ensure non-native species do not become established.
		Rhododendron *Rhododendrion ponticum* or cherry laurel *Prunus laurocerasus* not present, other invasive species <10% cover					
		Rhododendron or laurel present, or other invasive species) 10% cover					
D	Number of native trees species	Five or more native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel	3		A mixture of 5 native species of tree and shrub will be planted within the area.		If planted species fail within this habitat, these should be replanted to ensure a minimum of 5 species are present
		Three to four native tree or shrub species found across woodland parcel					
		Two or less native tree or shrub species present across woodland parcel					
E	Cover of native tree	>80% of canopy trees and >80% of understorey shrubs are native	3				

	and shrub species	50 – 80% of canopy trees and 50-80% of understorey shrubs are native			Planted trees and shrubs will be native species		
		<50% of canopy trees and <50% understorey shrubs are native					
F	Open space within woodland	10-20% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. Unless woodland <10ha in which case 0-20% temporary open space is permitted.	1				
		21-40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space					
		<10% or >40% of woodland has areas of temporary open space. But if woodland <10ha has <10% temporary open space, please see Good category.					
G	Woodland regeneration	All three classes present in woodland; trees 4-7cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), saplings and seedlings or advanced coppice regrowth	2				Over the 30-year monitoring period woodland generation will be encouraged through allowing saplings, suckers and seedlings to grow where this will not impact on the health of planted trees, etc.
		One or two classes only present in woodland					
		No classes or coppice regrowth present in woodland					
H	Tree health	Tree mortality less than 10%, no pests or diseases and no crown dieback	2				
		11% to 25% mortality and/or crown dieback or low risk pest or disease present					
		Greater than 25% tree mortality and or any high risk pest or disease present					
I	Vegetation and ground flora	Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present, strongly characterised by ancient woodland flora specialists.	1				
		Recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present					
		No recognisable NVC plant community at ground layer present.					
J	Woodland vertical structure	Three or more storeys across all survey plots or a complex woodland.	1				
		Two storeys across all survey plots					
		One of less storey across all survey plots					

K	Veteran trees	Two of more veteran per hectare One veteran tree per hectare No veteran trees present in woodland	1				
L	Amount of deadwood	50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or stems and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities. Between 25% and 50% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities. Less than 25% of all survey plots within the woodland parcel have deadwood, such as standing deadwood, large dead branches and or steams, stubs and stumps, or an abundance of small cavities.	1				
M	Woodland disturbance	No nutrient enrichment or damaged ground evident Less than 1 hectare in total of nutrient enrichment across woodland area and or less than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground More than 1 hectare of nutrient enrichment and or more than 20% of woodland area has damaged ground	3		Excessive nutrient enrichment will be avoided during the planting of woodland species. Organic mulch should be used when planting tree saplings, and over-mulching should be avoided.		Vehicle tracking should be avoided within this habitat. This area of created habitat is likely to be buffered from surrounding agricultural fields by roads and the canal. Therefore it is not anticipated that this habitat will be impacted by any nutrient enrichment from neighbouring fields.

Woodland

Creation, Enhancement and Management Detailed Methods (WO-T02)

Provide detailed prescriptions for the creation and management of the habitat.

Action	Relevant Parcels	Timing	Prescriptions
Planting trees and shrubs in area to become woodland		Years 0 – 1 (October - March)	Five species of tree and shrub native to the area and ideally of local provenance will be planted. Shrubs should be planted at “edges” of woodland habitat. Remove turf from 1.0 m diameter. Dig a hole to twice the size of the root ball. Prepare removed soil to meet BS5437 Multipurpose grade. Fork over the bottom of the hole to loosen the soil. Plant handling should be in accordance with the HTA Code of Practice for Plant Handling. Planting should not be carried out when the ground is waterlogged, frost-bound or during periods of drying cold winds. Incorporate organic matter (well-rotted manure or PAS 100 compost) into the planting hole. Position the tree in the hole, ensuring the root collar is just above the soil line. Backfill with soil, gently firming it around the roots to eliminate air pockets. Add 75 mm layer of mulch full coverage over 1.0 m diameter from the centre of the tree to retain moisture and suppress competition during establishment. Ground should not be over-mulched in order to avoid nutrient enrichment.
Eradication of invasive non-native species from the woodland		Year 0 onwards	Ahead of planting any INNS observed are to be removed and disposed of appropriately, following species-specific guidelines.
Stake, guard and mulch reinstatement:		Throughout the year - Years 1 to 3	Undertake regular checks on planting guards and stakes and mulch matting and carry out reinstatement or re-fixing works as necessary. Hand weed tubes/ guards where required.
Monitor trees for signs of ill health		Year 0 onwards	Newly-planted saplings are to be monitored for signs of ill health or disease regularly over monitoring period. Failed individuals should be replaced.

Woodland Species Lists (WO-T03)

Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hazel	*Coryllus avellana*
Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*
Field maple	*Acer campestre*
Alder	Alnus glutinosa
Silver birch	Betula pendula
Beech	Fabus sylvatica
Quercus robur	*English oak*

Other Supporting Information

Supporting Information (WO-B02)

To achieve criteria D of the condition assessment, a minimum of five UK native tree and shrub species will need to be planted within the habitat.

Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Summary (HD-T01)

Target Hedgerow Type:			Native hedgerow			
Condition Assessment Criteria		**Targeted?**	**Relevant Features**	**Creation Approach**	**Enhancement Approach**	**Management Approach**
A1	Height >1.5m average along length.	No				
A2	Width >1.5m average along length.	No				
B1	Gap – hedge base Gap between ground and base of canopy <0.5m for >90% of length.	Yes				The hedge will be managed to allow it to form a dense and bushy structure.
B2	Gap – hedgerow canopy continuity Gaps make up <10% of total length; and no canopy gaps >5m.	Yes				The habitat will be monitored and any canopy gaps will be filled in with new whips of native woody species.
C1	Undisturbed ground and perennial vegetation >1m width of undisturbed ground with perennial herbaceous vegetation for >90% of length: • measured from outer edge of hedgerow, and • is present on one side of the hedge (at least)	Yes				The habitat along the hedge will be undisturbed other neutral grassland.
C2	Nutrient-enriched perennial vegetation Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate <20% cover of the area of undisturbed ground.	Yes				Species such as broadleaved dock and cleavers should be removed from this habitat.
D1	Invasive and neophyte species >90% of the hedgerow and undisturbed ground is free of invasive non-native plant species (including those listed on Schedule 9 of WCA) and recently introduced species.	Yes				The habitat will be monitored, and any encroaching Schedule 9 species will be removed.

D2	Current damage >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.	Yes				The hedgerow will be managed sensitively to avoid damage.
E1	Tree class (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) There is more than one age-class (or morphology) of tree present (for example: young, mature, veteran and or ancient), and there is on average at least one mature, ancient or veteran tree present per 20 – 50m of hedgerow.	n/a				
E2	E2. Tree health (applicable to hedgerows with trees only) At least 95% of hedgerow trees are in a healthy condition (excluding veteran features valuable for wildlife). There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by damage from livestock or wild animals, pests or diseases, or human activity.	n/a				

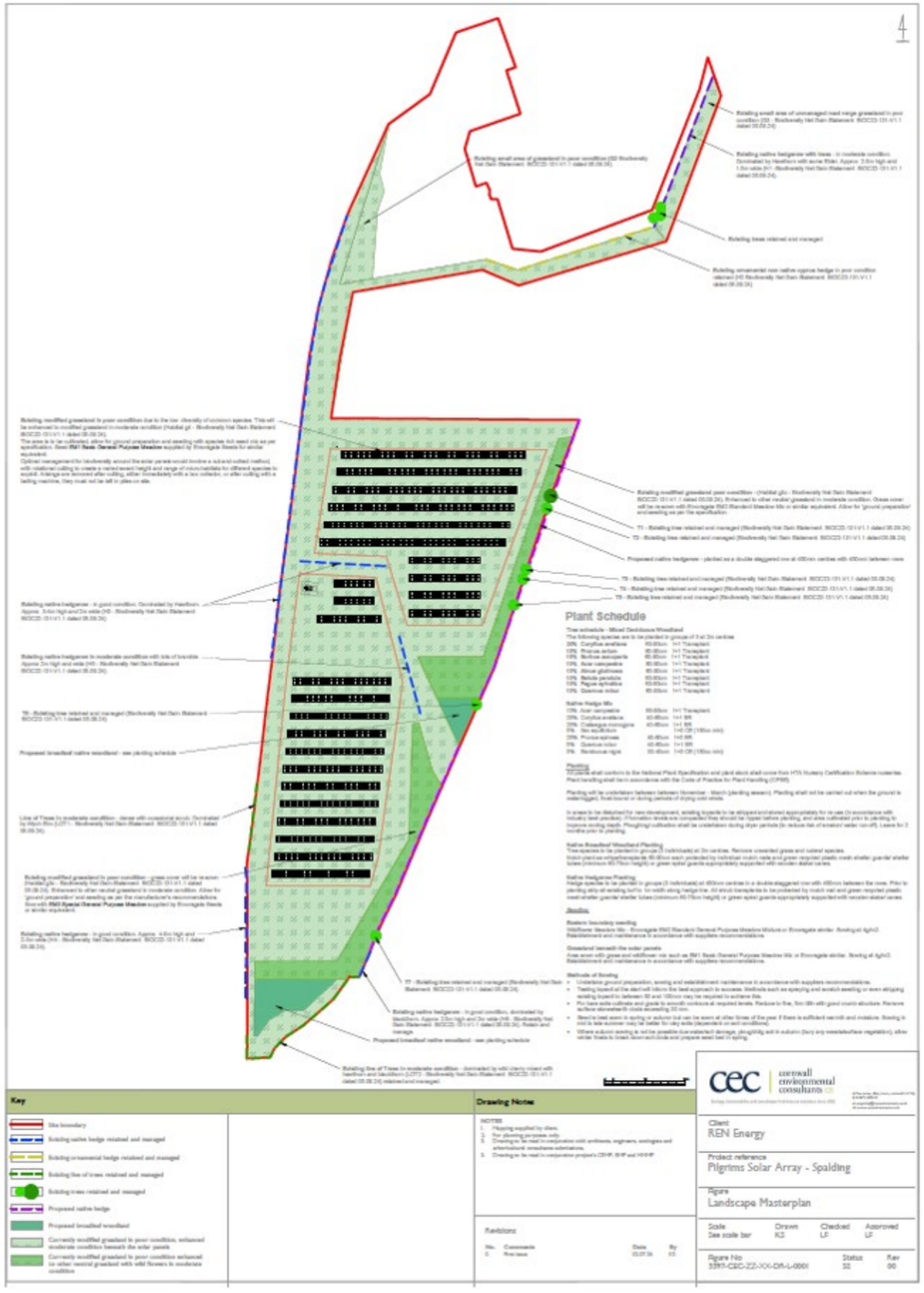
Hedgerow

Creation, Enhancement and Management Methods (HD-T02)

Action	Relevant Features	Timing	Prescriptions
		Year 1 – May-September as required	***Watering*** Undertake watering whenever dry periods persist for longer than two weeks, or if new planting is showing any signs of drought related stress.
		Years 1-5 – quarterly or as required, if weed coverage exceeds 10%	***Weed control and mulching*** Hand pull any persistent weeds ensuring removal of entire plant ensure each plant is protected by individual mulch mat.
		Years 1-5 – check end of summer, replacement planting in following spring	***Replacement of failed planting*** At the end of each summer until five years from planting, check all planting for failures. Ensure any plants that have failed are replaced the following spring to maintain an overall stocking rate of 100% through the maintenance period.
		Years 1-3 – Throughout season	***Stake, guard and mulch mat reinstatement*** Undertake regular checks on polythene guards and stakes and mulch matting and carry out reinstatement or re-fixing works as necessary. Hand weed tubes/guards where required.
		End of year 3 – Winter (November to February)	***Stake and guard removal*** Remove polythene shelters and stakes. For shrubs, trim approx. 1/3rd off previous year's growth to promote bushier growth.
		Year 5+ - July inspection, with any treatment carried out August-September	***Weed control post establishment*** Depending on degree of ground coverage achieved at the end of year 4, weeding requirements after year 4 should be minimal. However, there should still be an annual inspection yearly to ensure no aggressive or invasive weeds have established, with problematic weed species treated/ removed
		Year 5+ - December-February	***Trimming/clearance*** Each winter cut approx. 20% area in a piecemeal fashion (in a 5yr rotation) to a height of approx. 1.5m to maintain structural diversity. Cut other areas only as per operational and access requirements.

Hedgerow Species Lists (HD-T03)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field maple	*Acer campestre*
Hazel	*Coryllus avellana*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Holly	*Iles aquifolium*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
English oak	*Quercus robur*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*


4
Plant Schedule
Key
Drawing Notes
cec
cornwall environmental consultants
Client
REN Energy
Project reference
Pilgrims Solar Array - Spalding
Figure
Landscape Masterplan

Habitat Creation and Management – Risk Register and Remedial Measures PM-T02

Provide a site-wide risk register associated with creating, enhancing and, or, managing each habitat type. Consider your approach to delivering the BNG targets in case the management prescriptions do not deliver as expected.

Risk Identification Date	Habitat Type	Risk Factor	Trigger for Action	Remedial Measure
From year 1	Woodland planting Hedgerow planting Grassland	Newly planted shrubs or trees failing to establish Grassland failing to establish	Shrubs recorded dead or in poor health during monitoring visit Damaged/areas where grass has not established	Replacement of failed planting at the end of each summer, check all planting for failures. Ensure any trees that have failed are replaced at the next suitable planting season (winter). Repair damaged areas and re-seed failed areas in the Spring
From year 1	Woodland	Waterlogging	Habitats become waterlogged; impacted health of trees and species poorness is observed monitoring visit.	Replacement of failed trees with species more tolerant of hydrological conditions, such as willow, birch or alder. Ensure any trees that have failed are replaced at the next suitable planting season (winter).
From year 1	Woodland	Drought	Monitoring	Replacement of failed trees and shrubs with more drought tolerant species. Ensure any trees that have failed are replaced at the next suitable planting season (winter).
From year 1	Woodland planting Hedgerow planting Grassland	Invasive plants being present	Monitoring	Removal of invasives.

3. Monitoring Schedule

To deliver BNG, a robust strategy is critical to monitor successes and challenges. Routine monitoring informs progress and facilitates the required management plan updates at set intervals.

Monitoring Strategy

Provide details of the monitoring strategy to encourage successful implementation of the management plan (MS-B01)
Monitoring will be carried out in years 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 by a suitably qualified ecologist. Monitoring should involve checking the condition of newly created grassland, newly planted woodland trees and native hedgerow. The monitoring reports as referenced below shall contain as a minimum: (a) a summary of management actions taken over the previous monitoring period and their timing; (b) a summary of problems encountered in meeting management objectives and any mediation actions taken or planned to address problems; (c) A current UK habitat condition assessment for each post-development habitat accompanied by the following supporting evidence: (i) species composition and % cover quadrat data for grassland habitats following sampling methods of the National Vegetation Classification or similar (NVC; Rodwell 1992*); (ii) species composition of hedgerow and woodland habitat; and (iii) representative photographs of each habitat parcel.

Monitoring Methods and Intervals MS-T01

Provide details of the methods you will use to adequately monitor the progress towards the targets stated in the management plan and as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Monitoring methods and frequency need to be considered according to habitat type. The text below is only for illustrative purposes. Plan according to your own project and habitat requirements.

Habitat Type	Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Interval and Timing
Mixed scrub Individual trees Hedgerows	All individual trees within the woodland to be checked by a suitable surveyor for signs of stress, decline or other health issues. This will be done through a visual inspection of canopy, giving a percentage score of healthy leaf cover as well as an inspection of the bark and main body of the trees. Surveys to be carried out in years 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 to assess health and establishment of trees. Surveys to be undertaken between May and August to cover the main growing season and drier periods. Trees Visual inspection for features of natural ecological niches Checks for presence of invasive species.	Surveys to be carried out in years 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

Other neutral grassland	Undertake quadrat sampling with at least one quadrat per individual stand of grassland. Record species abundance; i.e. number of species per m^2. Estimate percentage of bare ground, bramble and bracken cover. Check for presence of invasive species.	Surveys to be completed in May – August, in years 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

Monitoring Reports

Following completion of habitat creation and initial enhancement works, prepare for your monitoring report for the Local Planning Authority or Responsible Body. You should monitor each habitat type comprising the BNG project. Provide sufficient detail for the reviewing authority to assess the progress. The 'Monitoring Report Template' can help you do this. The requirements and regularity with which the monitoring reports are required are at the discretion of the LPA or Responsible Body. Prepare the monitoring requirements below.

Monitoring Report Schedule MS-T02

Provide details of the person or organisation that will be responsible for submitting the monitoring reports. Also state the responsible organisation for receiving and reviewing the reports.

Organisation Responsible for Submitting the Monitoring Reports	Organisation Receiving and Responsible for Reviewing Reports
TBC	South Holland District Council

Provide details of when the monitoring surveys and reports will be undertaken and submitted. You can extend the table and adjust according to your required schedule.

Project Year	Month Report to be Submitted	Month Management Plan to be reviewed	Comments
Y3	September	October – November	Report on results on initial grassland creation measures, as well as tree and hedgerow planting.
Y5	September	October – November	Report on results on continued grassland creation measures, as well as tree and hedgerow planting.
Y7	September	October – November	Report on results on continued grassland creation measures, as well as tree and hedgerow planting.
Y10	September	October – November	Report on results on continued grassland creation measures, as well as tree and hedgerow planting.
Y15	September	October – November	Report on results on continued grassland creation measures, as well as tree and hedgerow planting.
			as well as tree and hedgerow planting.
Y20	September	October – November	Report on results on continued grassland creation measures, as well as tree and hedgerow planting.
Y25	September	October – November	Report on results on continued grassland creation measures, as well as tree and hedgerow planting.
Y30	September	October – November	Report on results on continued grassland creation measures, as well as tree and hedgerow planting.

Adaptive Management

Summary of Adaptive Management Approaches (MS-B02)

Management will be informed by the above monitoring to ensure that the created habitats achieve the following condition scores:

Other neutral grassland – moderate condition

Other woodland; broadleaved - poor condition

Native hedgerow – moderate condition

Reports detailing the success of this management will be produced in years 3, 5 and every 5 years following until year 30, when BNG monitoring is completed.

The ecologist completing this monitoring will submit these reports to South Holland District Council. As the landowner for this site is responsible for the appointment of the monitoring ecologist, and the management of these new habitats, they must be informed of the failure of habitat management in order to adapt management plans to ensure target conditions are reached.