

Appendix 7 - Assessment of net gain.

Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.0

In the absence of other tools specific to Wales, Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.0 has been applied to habitat areas and watercourses at this site to provide a quantitative assessment of biodiversity net gain. This has not been applied to hedgerow habitat.

Taking the following into account, a predicted net gain of 144 habitat units is likely, representing a 75% increase over site baseline:

- habitat losses associated with built infrastructure and associated access tracks,
- improvement of habitat quality associated with under panel grassland habitats,
- improved grassland habitat quality associated with ree and ditch buffers,
- improvement in areas where arable has been planted to grassland.

In addition, taking the following into account, a predicted net gain of 19.9 River units is likely, representing a 18% increase over site baseline

- improvement in ditch habitat quality due to changes in land management and active scrub removal to open up ditch habitat.

The detailed results page from the metric is provided below.

SPIES tool

The SPIES tool¹ assesses proposed management interventions against peer reviewed scientific papers and provides an evidence-based summary of likely impacts. For this project, interventions proposed within the LEMP will result in changes significantly weighted towards enhancement for the following:

- Maintaining habitats and biodiversity
- Pollination regulation
- Water quality regulation
- Climate regulation
- Flood regulation
- Water cycle support

The assessment was as follows;

¹ <https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/spies/>

Solar Park Impacts on Ecosystem Services (SPIES)

SUMMARY REPORT - MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

<https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/spies/>



Simomics



Introduction

The solar park impacts on ecosystem services (SPIES) decision support tool provides an accessible, evidence-based assessment of the impacts of solar park management on biodiversity, natural capital and ecosystem services for the UK solar industry. The SPIES tool was co-developed by Lancaster University, the University of York and a broad cross-sectoral stakeholder group, including the National Solar Centre, the Solar Trade Association, the National Farmers Union, and those involved in solar park development, operation and maintenance, nature conservation bodies, land owners, and the farming community.

The SPIES tool was converted into a web-based app by Simomics and the project funded by the Natural Environment Research Council.

This document provides an overview of the evidence from peer-reviewed scientific literature on the effect of current and proposed management action strategies on ecosystem services. It provides a:

1. List of the current and proposed management actions.
2. Visual summary of the evidence, providing an overview of the quantity of evidence, the magnitude and direction of the effect.

1 List of the Current and Proposed Management Actions

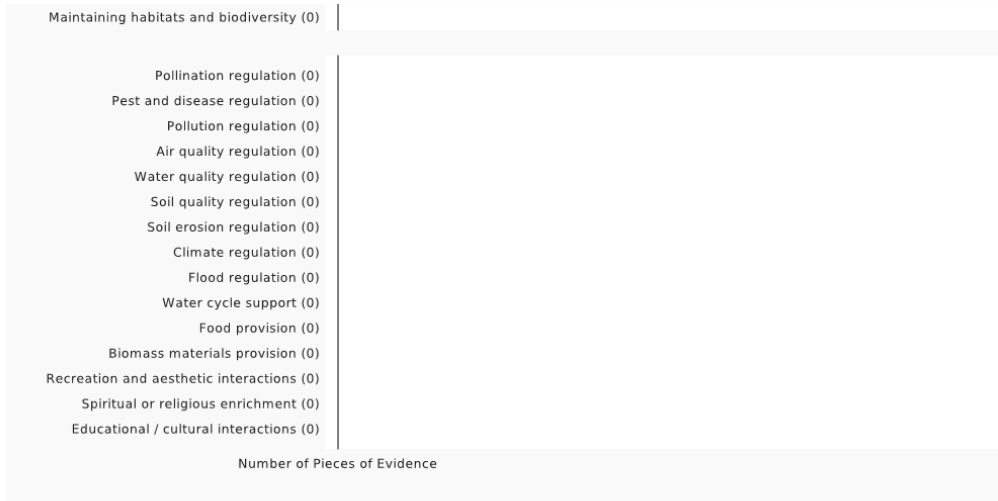
The user-selected current and proposed management actions are:

Category	Current	Proposed
Grazing		Reduce grazing intensity if previously grazed Replace mowing with grazing if previously mowed
Drainage		Install/maintain subsurface drains
Habitats		Create/maintain buffer zones/field margins/set-aside Install/maintain bat boxes Install/maintain bird boxes
Pollution & Chemical Inputs		Reduce pollution and green waste inputs into ditches Reduce/cease pesticide and fertiliser use if previously used
Vegetation		Transfer hay/diaspores to soil
Trees & Hedges		Cut hedges in winter
Mowing		Mow later in the year Reduce mowing regime to once a year

2 Evidence Summary



Impact from current actions:



Impact from proposed actions:

