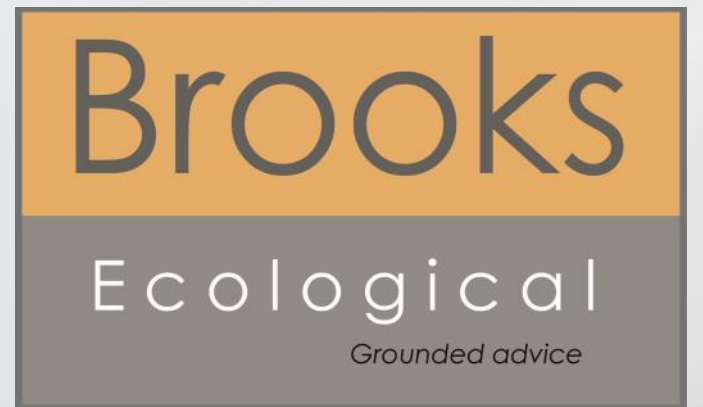




Biodiversity Management Plan

Land off Daisy Road, Holbeach

ER-5159-02

June 2021



Report Reference:	Biodiversity Management Plan Land off Daisy Road, Holbeach
Report Reference:	ER-5159-02
Written by:	Victoria Baker BSc (Hons) MSc, ACIEEM, Ecologist
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Approved for issue:	Christopher Shaw BSc (Hons) MCIEEM Senior Ecologist
Date:	02.06.2021



The information which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions. This report does not constitute legal advice.

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Introduction

This report is produced to assist with the discharge of Condition 6 of Decision Notice H09-1172-20, which states:

*"No development shall take place beyond oversight until, in accordance with the recommendations of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report, Report Reference: ER- 5159-01, a Biodiversity Management Plan is submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The findings and recommendations of the approved Biodiversity Management Plan shall be undertaken and maintained in accordance with the Biodiversity Management Plan. **NOTE:** The site has been assessed as having an Ecological Baseline score of 0.87 Habitat Units. Proposals will need to consider the NPPF hierarchy of Avoid - Mitigate - Compensate in minimising any loss of biodiversity."*

The Plan is produced in accordance with Chapter 11 of British Standard 42020.

Reports which set out how wildlife interests will be enhanced, restored and maintained go under a variety of names, generated by the planning case officer or their internal consultant. As these names refer to the same output we standardise the name of our reports regardless of what appears in a planning condition as 'Biodiversity Management Plans' (BMPs), a term as referenced in BS42020 Clause D.4.5.

Supporting documents

The following reports are used to inform this Biodiversity Management Plan :

- Brooks Ecological ER-5159-01, Ecological Appraisal, January 2021
- LNT Construction- PE12 7HZ-A-03, Proposed Site Plan, November 2020

Aim of the Plan

To provide areas of shelter, breeding and foraging habitat for wildlife that commonly occurs within garden and suburban settings.

Proposed Site Plan



Delivering the Plan

LNT Construction is responsible for the creation and establishment works for a five-year period.

LNT Construction will appoint either a Specialist Ecological Management Company (SEMC) or a company working under the direction of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) to oversee the delivery of this plan prior to any work commencing on site.

The ECoW would be a qualified Ecologist and member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, or be otherwise approved by the LPA.

After year five, this plan will be the responsibility of a Site Management Company whence it will be implemented in perpetuity.

Flowering lawn

Rationale

Creating functional yet flower-rich amenity type grassland to attract invertebrates and pollinators.

Specification

Emorsgate EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture

Site Preparation and Seeding

Soil: Reinstated soils should be checked by ECoW for suitability: this is to be a friable low nutrient load neutral soil. Spread using back actor, and firmed. Not driven over and compacted. All soil handling and spreading to be supervised by and sanctioned by ECoW.

Weeds: If the soil is likely to support viable weed seeds it should be allowed to grow to first flush then killed off with translocated non-persistent weedkiller. After this, no further use of herbicides will be permitted.

Chemical use: No herbicide, pesticide or fertilizer treatment will be permitted within the grassland area.

Seeding: The seed mix has been selected based on the anticipated ground conditions and levels of shading.

Seed will be sown in the first available autumn or spring period, once the ground has been prepared. Sowing will be done at a rate of 4g / m².

The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact.



Flowering lawn continued

Management

Year 1: Mow newly sown meadows regularly throughout the first year of establishment to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings.

Hand pull / dig three times in year 1 to remove weeds - Spear thistle, creeping thistle, broad-leaved dock, clustered dock, wood dock, curled dock, nettle, ragwort and others according to ECoW recommendations. Operatives must be proven competent in identifying.

Year 2 onwards: In the second and subsequent years, management will vary depending on soil fertility.

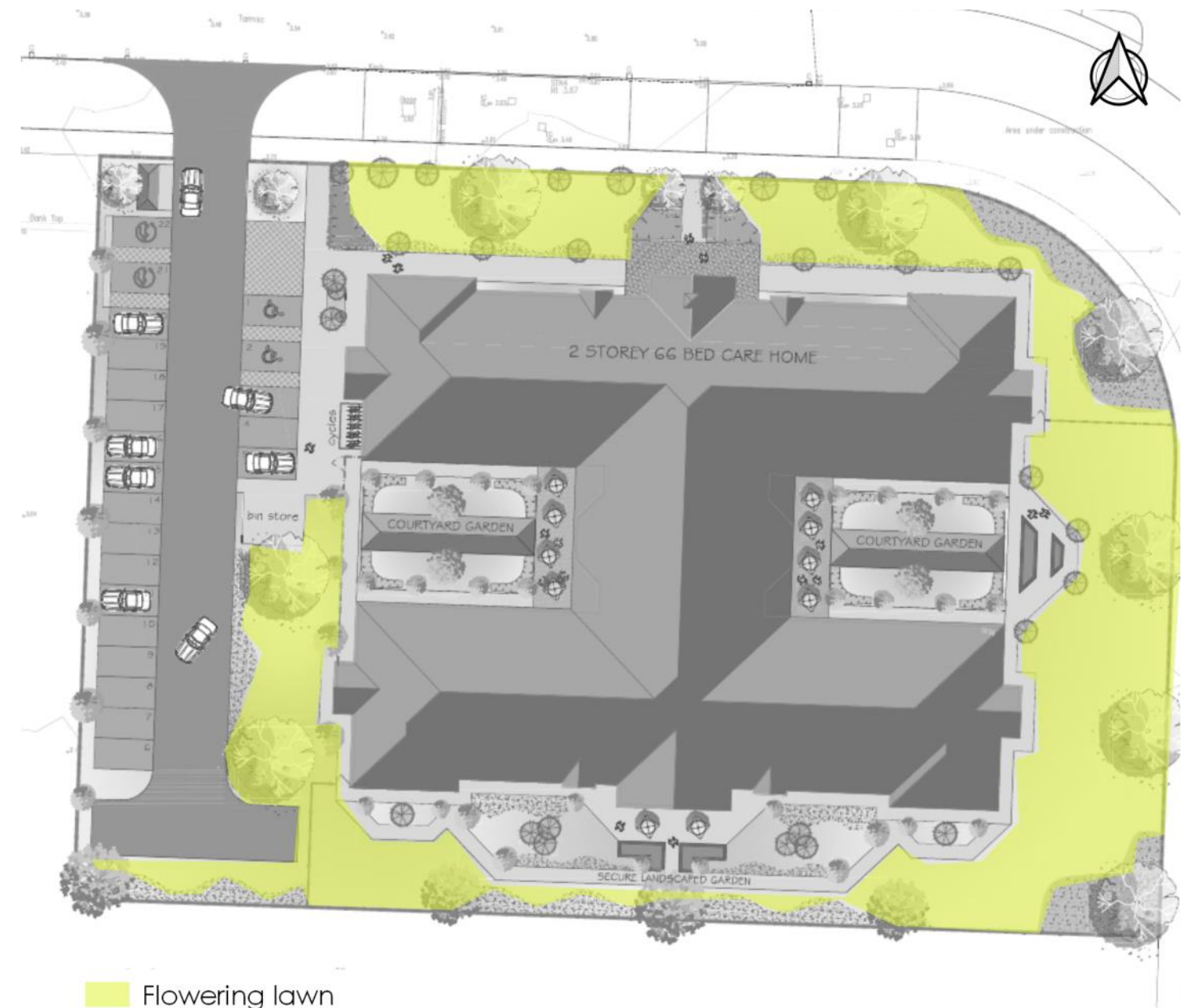
A single late season cut will be carried out in late August / September. Collect and remove arisings.

Set mowing to cut at a height of no less than 50mm.

Continue to spot treat competitive weed species each year until under control.

Remedial action options

- Increase weed control if undesirable species establish
- Soil scrape to reduce nutrients
- Re-seed and replant locally
- Increase cut frequency



Native / pollinator friendly landscape planting

Rationale

To utilise native or pollinator friendly species across landscape planting, which will offer a place of shelter and food resource for a range of groups, such as birds and pollinating insects.

Specification

Native or non-native species which are known to be attractive to pollinators– see [rhs.org.uk/plants for pollinators](https://rhs.org.uk/plants-for-pollinators).

Exact specification to be detailed within future Landscape Documents.

Location

Across the whole Site– see plan opposite for location of larger shrub beds.

Site Preparation and Seeding

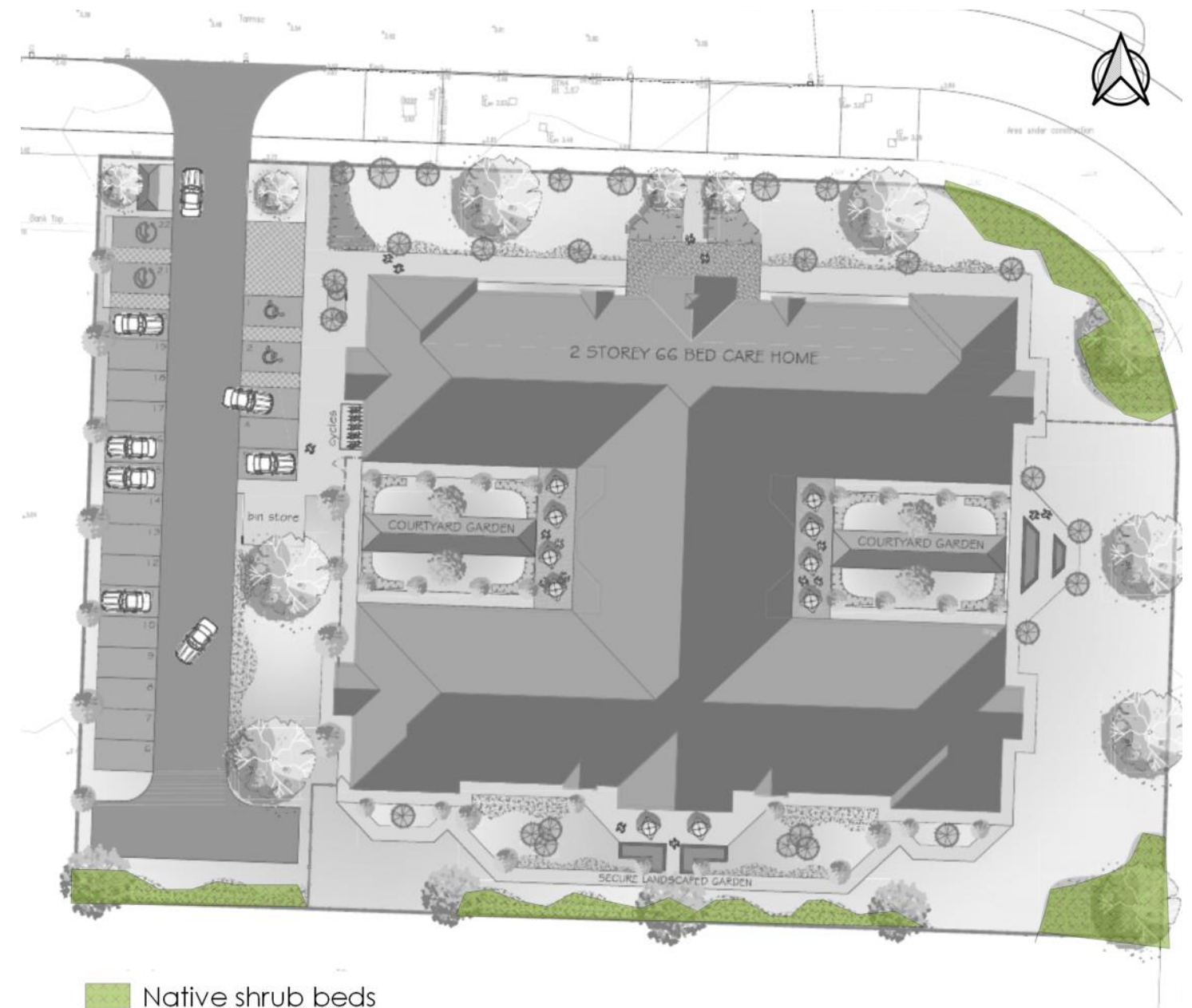
To be detailed within future Landscape Documents.

Management

To be detailed within future Landscape Documents.

Remedial action options

To be detailed within future Landscape Documents.



Native shrub beds

Bird boxes

Rationale

Ready made nesting boxes can be incorporated into the building to provide shelter and breeding sites of declining garden birds, such as swift and house sparrow.

Specification

Box Type	No.	Plan ref.
Manthorpe swift box	4	See plan

Although designed to attract swift, Manthorpe boxes have been shown to also be used by house sparrow.

Location Notes

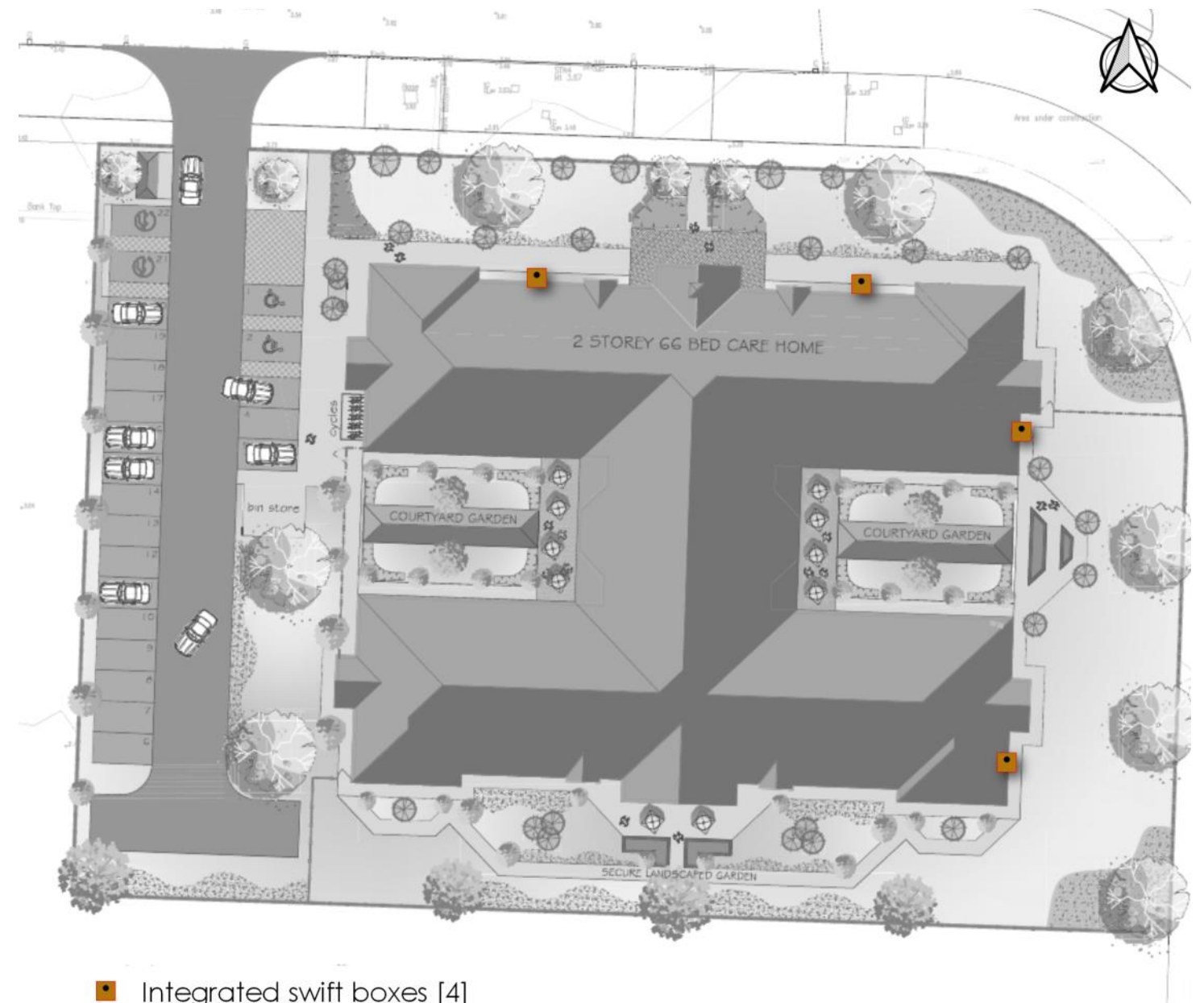
Sited as high as possible on new build, ideally directly below the eaves or verges.

Boxes will not be positioned directly above windows, to prevent potential conflict with new residents.

South-facing elevations have been avoided, to reduce the risk of boxes overheating during peak summer months.

Installed

During construction.



■ Integrated swift boxes [4]

Bat boxes

Rationale

Ready made roosting boxes can be incorporated into developments to provide shelter and breeding sites of crevice dwelling bats, such as pipistrelles.

Specification

Box Type	No.	Plan ref.
Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box C	4	See plan

Location Notes

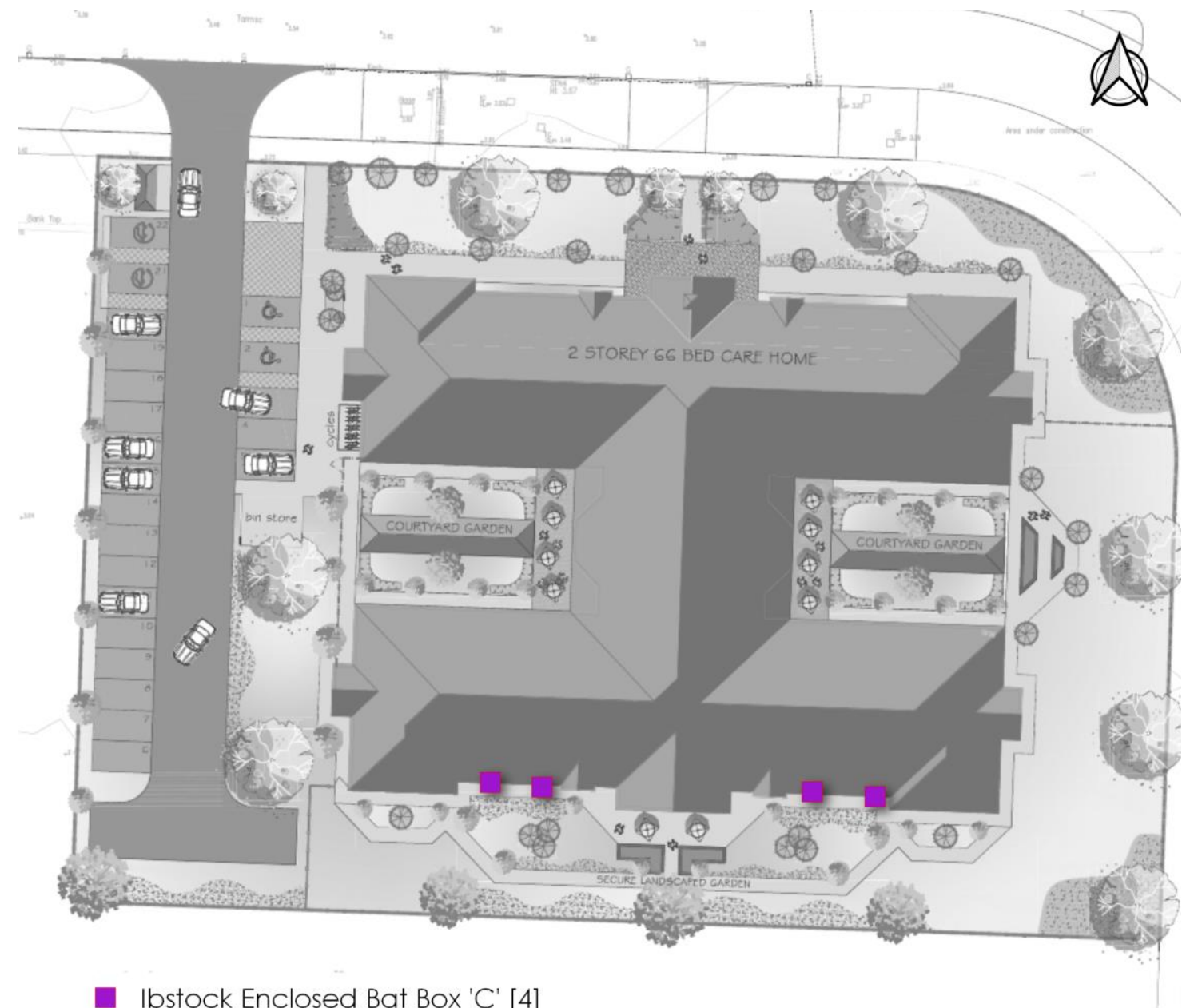
Sited as high as possible on new build, ideally directly below the eaves or verges .

Boxes will not be positioned directly above windows, to prevent potential conflict with new residents.

A range of elevations have been selected, so as to provide a variety of potential roost environments.

Installed

During construction.



■ Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box 'C' [4]

Hedgehog Provision

Rationale

Hedgehog have seen significant declines over the last few decades, with one of the major factors being loss of habitat. This species is listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006) as a 'Species of Principle Importance'. New gardens provide excellent hedgehog habitat and whereas previously, these gardens were accessible to this species by virtue of hedgerow planting, a shift in industry practice to hard borders (fences and walls) has inadvertently excluded hedgehog from this extensive foraging resource. Simply providing a means of access into and around the new garden can very easily and cheaply increase the amount of habitat available to hedgehog.

Hedgehog access holes

At least one hedgehog access hole (measuring at least **13cm x 13cm**) will be installed in any new fence line which would otherwise create a barrier to dispersal. Holes will be avoided in fence lines fronting onto busy roads, to help reduce road mortality.

This will be done by contractors during the fence's installation. These will be either purpose made panels such as those supplied by Jackson Fencing or be cut into standard fences, by contractors, during installation. Where concrete gravel boards are used, either purpose built ramps to access holes in the fence panels or underpasses beneath the boards will be made.

All holes will be simply labelled 'Hedgehog Highway' (see photos below) so home owners know why they are there. This will reduce the risk of holes being sealed.

