



## Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)

(in order to address Condition 23 of  
planning permission ref: H14-1218-21)

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**YEWS FARM**

**BLUE GOWT LANE**

**PINCHBECK**

**LINCOLNSHIRE**

-

December 2023

<b>Site Details</b>	Land off Gleneagles Drive, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, LN10 6PJ
<b>Client</b>	Ashwood Homes Ltd.
<b>Date of Issue</b>	20/12/2023
<b>Report Reference</b>	22036 – Biodiversity Management Plan (Cond. 23)

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## Plans

Plan 22036-BMP1– Biodiversity Management Plan

### Liability

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### Validity

Any alterations to the site boundary and / or proposals may invalidate the recommendations contained within this report.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1. Background and Context

1.1.1. Allied Ecology has been appointed to prepare a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) in respect of Phase 1 of the Vernatts Sustainable Urban Extension at Yews Farm, Blue Gowt Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire (grid reference TF 24373 24573).

1.1.2. The site is located to the south of Pinchbeck, north of Spalding, Lincolnshire, and is bound by residential development to the north, east and south, with open countryside to the west.

1.1.3. The hybrid planning application (ref: H14-1218-21) was granted by South Holland District Council in October 2023 for full planning permission for the construction of 100 new homes (Phase 1), landscaping and infrastructure, and outline planning permission for up to 300 new homes, landscaping and infrastructure. A number of conditions are attached to the consent, with Condition 23 in respect of the full planning permission relating to ecology:

*‘Before the commencement of development hereby permitted, a Biodiversity Management Plan, setting out how the biodiversity enhancements will be managed and monitored for a 30-year period, shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be undertaken and thereafter maintained in accordance with the approved details.’*

1.1.4. Ashwood Homes Ltd. intend to commence development of Phase 1 of the consented scheme and as such, has appointed Allied Ecology to prepare a Biodiversity Management Plan, in order to bring forward tangible biodiversity benefits under the consented scheme and accord with Policy 28 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan.

## 1.2. Ecological Survey Work

1.2.1. This Biodiversity Management Plan has been informed by ecological survey work undertaken at the site by a third-party ecologist in 2021, which was submitted to inform the consented planning application (ref: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, November 2021). Furthermore, Allied Ecology has undertaken a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment in September 2022, also submitted to inform the consented planning application. No further site-specific survey work is considered necessary to address the stated requirements of Condition 23.

## 1.3. Basis of Reporting

1.3.1. The following Biodiversity Management Plan is intended to satisfy the requirements of Condition 23, by providing details of how the biodiversity enhancements for the Phase 1 scheme will be managed and monitored for a 30-year period, to ensure that the created habitats benefit biodiversity for the long term under the consented development.

## 2 Responsibilities and Funding

### 2.1. Responsibility for Habitat Creation and Management

- 2.1.1. Ashwood Homes Ltd. will be responsible for undertaking the initial habitat creation and management works, including installation and creation of relevant fauna-specific enhancement features.
- 2.1.2. It is understood that ongoing management and any necessary reinstatement / remedial measures will be undertaken by an appointment management company, under a relevant legislative agreement. Fauna-specific features proposed within private plots will be the responsibility of the plot owners themselves.

### 2.2. Funding Mechanism

- 2.2.1. Ashwood Homes Ltd. will fund the initial habitat creation and management work, including installation and creation of relevant fauna-specific features.
- 2.2.2. Long-term maintenance of the public amenity areas will be the responsibility of the management company, to which residents will be charged a monthly fee. The moneys collected will be used towards the on-going maintenance of the public amenity areas including the fauna-specific features that exist within those areas.

## 3 Ecological Enhancements

### 3.1. Objectives

- 3.1.1. Ecological enhancements brought forward by the consented scheme are intended to benefit a range of botanical and faunal species, by providing long-term opportunities for local populations to colonise the site.
- 3.1.2. All habitats and features identified below will be subject to positive ecological management practices, as described at Section 4, in order to secure tangible long-term biodiversity benefits.

### 3.2. Newly Created Habitats

- 3.2.1. **Native Hedgerow Planting.** Native hedgerow planting will be created at the frontage of the new residential curtilages, and will be subject to initial positive ecological management works, to encourage a diverse structure to develop. Species included in the hedgerows will include native species such as Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, Dog-rose *Rosa canina*, Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lanata* and Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*.
- 3.2.2. **Ornamental Shrub Planting.** Areas of ornamental shrub planting are to be created at the frontage of the new residential curtilages, and will comprise ornamental grass and herbaceous planting of relevance within the local context. Where non-native species will be planted, these will comprise varieties which are of elevated value for nectar-consuming invertebrate species, such as bees, moths and butterflies. Species within the ornamental planting will include species such as Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Japanese Laurel *Aucuba japonica* ‘Rozzanie’ *Aucuba*, Japanese Barberry *Berberis thunbergii*, Korean Feather Reed-grass *Calamagrostis brachytricha*, Feather Reed-grass *Calamagrostis* ‘Karl Foerster’, Japanese Quince *Chaenomeles x superba*, Mexican Orange Blossom *Choisya ternata* ‘Sundance’, Red-barked Dogwood *Cornus alba* ‘Spaethii’, Crimson Spire *Escallonia rubra*, Sunshine *Euonymus fortunei*, Spessart *Geranium macrorrhizum* ‘Czakor’, Holly *Ilex aquifolium* ‘Alaska’, Lavendar *Lavandula* ‘Hidcote’, Golden Privet *Ligustrum ovalifolium aureum*, Baggesen’s Gold *Lonicera nitida*, Mahonia ‘Winter Sun’, Firethorn *Pyracantha* ‘Saphyr Orange’, Purple Sage *Salvia officinalis* ‘Purpurascens’, *Verbena Bonariensis* and David Viburnum *Viburnum davidii*.
- 3.2.3. **Sustainable Urban Drainage Feature.** Sustainable urban drainage features, comprising attenuation basins and swales, will be created within the areas of open space which are anticipated to remain dry for the majority of the year. In order to maximise their potential for biodiversity, these features will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8 – Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, which is a damp-tolerant wildflower grassland mix comprising a range of locally appropriate native species. In order to maximise the potential of these features for biodiversity, a variety of oxygenating and marginal plants will be planted, including Brooklime *Veronica beccabunga*, Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus*, Purple Loosestrife *Lythrum salicaria*, Reed Canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, Marsh Marigold *Caltha palustris* and Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*. The surface water attenuation features will be subject to ongoing positive ecological management, as detailed at Section 4 below.
- 3.2.4. **Native Scrub Mix.** Native scrub planting within the area of open space at the south of the site will comprise native species of relevance within the local context. Species will comprise those which are of particular benefit to wildlife and will include a range of early and late flowering / fruiting species, including Hawthorn, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Hazel, Elder, Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, Spindle, Dogwood, Dog-rose, Alder Buckthorn *Rhamnus frangula*, Wayfaring Tree, and Wild

Privet, to ensure that foraging opportunities are available for local faunal populations throughout the year. The native scrub mix will be seeded beneath with Emorsgate EH1 – Hedgerow Mixture, which contains a mixture of shade-tolerant wildflowers and grasses.

- 3.2.5. Any non-native species included within the proposals will include varieties listed on the RHS' 'Plants for Pollinators' database, which are of elevated value for nectar-consuming invertebrate species, such as bees, moths and butterflies.
- 3.2.6. **Wildflower Grassland.** Wildflower grassland will be created within the areas of open space and at the roadside verges, which will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8 – Meadow Mixture for Wetlands. This wildflower mixture comprises a wide variety of locally appropriate grasses and wildflowers, to create a diverse sward, and will maximise the biodiversity gains at the site.
- 3.2.7. The wildflower grassland areas will be managed primarily for their ecological value, and will comprise a botanically diverse sward, which will enhance the number of foraging and sheltering opportunities of the site for a range of faunal species / groups.
- 3.2.8. **Flowering Lawn.** Vegetated areas of public open space will be seeded with Emorsgate EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture, which contains locally appropriate slow growing native grasses and wild flowers that respond well to regular short mowing. The flowering lawn areas will be managed primarily for their amenity usage, and will enhance the ecological and amenity value of the site and provide a usable space for enjoyment of nature. The flowering lawn habitat will comprise a botanically diverse sward, which will enhance the biodiversity value of the site for a range of faunal species / groups, as detailed at Section 4 below.
- 3.2.9. **Tree Planting.** New tree planting is proposed across the site, located within areas of public open space. This habitat will provide a range of opportunities for faunal species and comprise species such as Field Maple *Acer campestre* 'Elegant', Field Maple *Acer campestre* 'Lienco', Black Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Robin Hill *Amelanchier arborea*, Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* 'Fransfontane', Liquidamber *styraciflua* *Worplesdon*, Malus 'Rudolf', Ornamental Pear *Pyrus calleryana* 'Redspire', English Oak *Quercus robur*, Bay Willow *Salix pentandra*, Small-leaved Lime *Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire' and Silver Lime *Tilia tomentosa* 'Brabant'. New tree planting will be subject to ongoing management, on an 'as needed basis', as detailed at Section 4 below.

### 3.3. Faunal Features Assessment

- 3.3.1. **Bat Roost Boxes.** In order to provide new bat roosting opportunities under the consented scheme, a total of ten bat roost boxes will be provided. As no suitable trees are understood to be present within the site, the new bat boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of new buildings. The bat boxes will comprise Habibat 001 Bat Box Standard Facing, Habibat 003 Bat Box Range, Habibat unfaced bat box, or similar, which are to be installed as high up on the buildings as possible (at the eaves or apex of gables), on south-easterly or south-westerly aspects, as shown on Plan 22036-BMP1.
- 3.3.2. In order to increase the chances of their occupation by bats and to avoid potential conflicts with homeowners, these features will not be sited above or adjacent to windows / doors, and will not be directly impacted by proposed new lighting.
- 3.3.3. **Bird Nest Boxes.** In order to provide new bird nesting opportunities under the consented scheme, a total of ten bird nest boxes will be provided. As no suitable trees are understood to be present within the site, the new bird boxes will be incorporated into the fabric of new buildings. The bird boxes will comprise five Vivara Pro WoodStone Swift Nest Boxes and five

Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box, or similar, which are to be installed as high up on the buildings as possible (at the eaves or apex of gables), on north-easterly or north-westerly aspects, as shown on Plan 220036-BMP1.

- 3.3.4. In order to increase the chances of their occupation by birds and to avoid potential conflicts with homeowners, these features will not be sited above or adjacent to windows / doors, and will not be directly impacted by proposed new lighting.
- 3.3.5. **Hedgehog Nest Domes.** In order to provide safe refuge features for Hedgehogs a total of three nest domes will be positioned within the site, as shown on Plan 22036-BMP1. The locations of these features have been designed to ensure that they are located within / in proximity to semi-natural habitats, that may provide foraging opportunities or be directly connected to potential commuting routes.
- 3.3.6. **Bee Bricks.** To increase the number and diversity of nesting opportunities for solitary bees (non-swarming species) under the consented development, a total of ten Bee Bricks will be provided, as shown on Plan 22036-BMP1.
- 3.3.7. In order to avoid potential conflicts with homeowners, these features will not be sited above or adjacent to windows / doors, and will be located as high up on the buildings as possible out of reach of residents.
- 3.3.8. **Habitat Piles.** A proportion of arisings / debris generated during the site clearance and vegetation management activities will be incorporated into three new habitat piles across the site, as shown on Plan 22036-BMP1. The locations of these features have been designed to ensure that they are located within / in proximity to semi-natural habitats, that may provide additional faunal opportunities.
- 3.3.9. **Garden Fence Cut-outs.** In order to facilitate foraging and commuting behaviour for small mammals, such as Hedgehogs, a number of garden fence cut-outs will be created within the scheme, as shown on Plan 2236-BMP1. The locations of these features have been carefully designed, with the intention being to avoid encouraging small mammal to cross larger internal estate roads and / or becoming isolated within the central parts of the site. The fence cut-outs will measure approximately 15cm x 15cm and be sited within kick boards or the base of garden fence boundaries.

### 3.4. Implementation Programme

- 3.4.1. Development is due to commence in 2024, and the implementation of ecological enhancement works will be aligned with the construction programme, as detailed at Table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1** Timetable for Implementation of Ecological Enhancements

Ecological Enhancement	Timing of Implementation
Implementation of soft-landscaping	Phased throughout construction in line with development of nearby plots.
Installation of wall or face mounted bat roost boxes	Phased throughout construction during the build of relevant units.
Installation of wall or face mounted bird nest boxes	Phased throughout construction during the build of relevant units.
Installation of Hedgehog nest domes	Phased throughout construction, following / during creation of relevant soft-landscape area.

Installation of wall or face mounted Bee Bricks	Phased throughout construction during the build of relevant units.
Creation of habitat piles	Phased throughout construction, following /during creation of relevant soft-landscape area.
Creation of garden fence cut-outs	Phased throughout construction during the build of relevant units.

## 4 Biodiversity Management Plan

### 4.1. Objectives

- 4.1.1. The intention of the following management plan is to ensure that new habitats created under the consented scheme can develop into ecologically diverse resources, and increased biodiversity in the long-term. Specific faunal features are also included within the management plan, to provide a mechanism for their replacement and reinstatement, where located outside of private ownership.

### 4.2. Management Constraints / Considerations

- 4.2.1. **Nesting Birds.** The newly created tree and native scrub planting, will provide suitable nesting habitat for birds. All wild birds and their nests receive legislative protection under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and as such, consideration will be afforded to this species group when carrying out management activities during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive). Any habitats capable of supporting nesting birds will only be subject to works following a Nesting Bird Survey. This would aim to establish whether any active bird nests are present, and instate an appropriate buffer to the proposed works (typically 5m). Such a buffer will remain in place until the chicks have fledged and the nest becomes inactive. Such surveys must be carried out within three days of vegetation works commencing.

### 4.3. Vegetative Habitat Management

#### Newly Created Habitats

- 4.3.1. **Surface Water Attenuation Features.** The surface water attenuation areas will comprise damp-tolerant wildflower grassland and be managed primarily for drainage, albeit will be done so in such a way that is beneficial to biodiversity. As part of the initial management for the creation of the surface water attenuation features, any undesirable colonising plants or scrub growth will be treated with a non-persistent, non-selective herbicide. The ground will be prepared and levelled by means of a rotavator and subsequent raking, until the condition of the tilled soil is suitable for seed growth. The soil will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8, ideally during the autumn months where the soil will not be subject to adverse weather conditions (e.g. dry, waterlogged or frozen). Watering will take place every two weeks during the initial establishment period, or as required to facilitate germination. Once the grassland is deemed to be established, watering will be undertaken on 'as needed basis', in particular during prolonged periods of no rainfall.
- 4.3.2. The surface water attenuation features will be susceptible to the possible colonisation of invasive botanical species during the initial establishment period, such as New Zealand Swamp Stonecrop *Crassula helmsii*, Parrot's-feather *Myriophyllum aquaticum*, Floating Pennywort *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*, and Water Fern *Azolla filiculoides*. In addition, undesirable native species such as Reedmace *Typha latifolia* or Common Reed *Phragmites australis* will dominate wetland habitats, and other scrub species will likely encroach the attenuation feature habitats. The presence of invasive / undesirable wetland species and native scrub species will be monitored during the initial establishment period. Invasive / undesirable wetland species will be removed as and when they are identified. Whilst scrub habitat can offer sheltering and foraging opportunities for wildlife, where it is identified as having a detrimental effect on the drainage usage and biodiversity value of the attenuation features, it will be controlled on an 'as needed basis'.

- 4.3.3. Ongoing management of the attenuation features will be undertaken by the appointed management company and will be done so in an ecologically sensitive manner. The grassland will be subject to cutting on a rotational basis, with no more than 50% of the vegetation being cut in a single year in order to retain areas of shelter for wildlife. Cutting will take place between September and February, and the cut vegetation will remain within the attenuation features for a minimum of 24 hours to allow faunal species to disperse to retained uncut vegetation within the attenuation features. Where appropriate, a proportion of the cut vegetation will be used to re-stock habitat piles, whilst any remaining excess vegetation will be removed from the site.
- 4.3.4. Ongoing monitoring of invasive / undesirable species will be undertaken, and these species will continue to be removed wherever they are identified within the attenuation features. Similarly, native scrub species will be monitored and managed on an 'as needed basis' to prevent undesirable encroachment into the attenuation features.
- 4.3.5. The use of pesticides and fertilisers will be avoided wherever possible throughout the open space areas, but in particular within the vicinity of the attenuation features and associated habitats.
- 4.3.6. **Native Scrub Mix.** The native scrub mix will comprise native scrub species of benefit to a range of faunal species, will be managed for its biodiversity value. As part of the initial management for the creation of the native scrub mix, any colonising plants will be cultivated / ploughed to bury them, with the process repeated until few undesirable species persist. Shrub planting will be undertaken at 1-1.5m intervals, with protective biodegradable guards / shelters to be put in place for each newly planted shrub to safeguard them from potential damage (i.e. from grazing / browsing), whilst watering and weed control will be undertaken to encourage rapid growth and establishment. Mowing will be undertaken between planting areas, to reduce colonising ruderals / Bramble. Colonising Bramble will also be removed by lopping or digging by hand, as required.
- 4.3.7. Ongoing management will comprise pruning / coppicing of approximately 20% of shrubs each year, with the removal of colonising Bramble undertaken as required. Once established, any guards / shelters will be removed, and selective thinning and mowing will be undertaken to create and maintain a well-developed edge, and clearings / glades and rides. Consideration will be given to the timing of management works, and where possible, will be undertaken outside the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive), as discussed in Section 4.2.
- 4.3.8. **Wildflower Grassland.** The wildflower grassland areas will comprise a botanically diverse seed mixture, will be managed for its biodiversity value. As part of the initial management for the creation of the wildflower grassland, any colonising plants or scrub growth will be treated with a non-persistent, non-selective herbicide. The ground will be prepared and levelled by means of a rotavator and subsequent raking, until the condition of the tilled soil is suitable for seed growth. The soil will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8, ideally during the autumn months where the soil will not be subject to adverse weather conditions (e.g. dry, waterlogged or frozen). Watering will take place every two weeks during the initial establishment period. Once the grassland is deemed to be established, watering will be undertaken on 'as needed basis', in particular during prolonged periods of no rainfall.
- 4.3.9. Ongoing management of the wildflower grassland will be undertaken by the appointed management company and will aim to achieve a botanically diverse habitat. The wildflower grassland will largely be cut regularly throughout the growing season to a uniform height of approximately 5cm, with narrow strips left un-cut at the peripheries of the open space. Where

appropriate, the cut vegetation will be used to re-stock hibernacula, whilst any remaining excess vegetation will be removed from the site.

- 4.3.10. The use of pesticides and fertilisers will be avoided wherever possible throughout the open space areas, but in particular within the vicinity of the wildflower grassland habitat.
- 4.3.11. **Flowering Lawn.** The flowering lawn areas will comprise a botanically diverse flowering lawn mixture, and will be managed primarily for their amenity usage. As part of the initial management for the creation of the flowering lawn, any undesirable colonising plants or scrub growth will be treated with a non-persistent, non-selective herbicide. The ground will be prepared and levelled by means of a rotavator and subsequent raking, until the condition of the tilled soil is suitable for seed growth. The soil will be seeded with Emorsgate EL1, ideally during the autumn months where the soil will not be subject to adverse weather conditions (e.g. dry, waterlogged or frozen). Watering will take place every two weeks during the initial establishment period, or as required to facilitate germination. Once the grassland is deemed to be established, watering will be undertaken on 'as needed basis', in particular during prolonged periods of no rainfall.
- 4.3.12. Ongoing management of the flowering lawn will be undertaken by the appointed management company and will aim to achieve a well-maintained amenity space. The flowering lawn will be cut regularly throughout the growing season to a uniform height of approximately 30-50mm. Where appropriate, a proportion of the cut vegetation will be used to re-stock habitat piles, whilst any remaining excess vegetation will be removed from the site.
- 4.3.13. The use of pesticides and fertilisers will be avoided wherever possible throughout the open space areas, but in particular within the vicinity of the flowering lawn habitat.
- 4.3.14. **Tree Planting.** Protective guards / shelters will be put in place for each newly planted tree to safeguard them from potential damage (i.e. from grazing), whilst watering and weed control will be undertaken to encourage rapid growth and establishment. Initial management of the newly planted trees will comprise checks every 6 months for the first two years following their planting.
- 4.3.15. Ongoing management will comprise annual checks following the two-year mark, with repair / replacement of guards / shelters undertaken as required. Where specimens have failed to establish, these will be replaced and managed appropriately. Once established, trees will be staked and their guards / shelters removed, where appropriate. Pruning / thinning will be undertaken on an 'as needed basis', and will be done so in the interest of biodiversity and to prevent undesirable encroachment into adjacent habitats. Consideration will be given to the timing of tree maintenance works, and where possible, will be undertaken outside the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive), as discussed in Section 4.2.

#### 4.4. Faunal Feature Management

- 4.4.1. **Bat Roost Boxes.** The bat roost boxes are constructed from durable, weather-proof and predator-proof materials, built into the fabric of the new buildings, and are expected to last a considerable length of time.
- 4.4.2. **Bird Nest Boxes.** The bird nest boxes are constructed from durable, weather-proof and predator-proof materials, built into the fabric of the new buildings, and are expected to last a considerable length of time.

- 4.4.3. **Hedgehog Nest Domes.** The Hedgehog nest domes are constructed from durable, weather-proof and predator-proof materials, and are expected to last a considerable length of time. No maintenance is required, albeit as the Hedgehog nest domes will be located within the areas of open space, they will be subject to an annual monitoring inspection to identify any repair / replacement of these features, where necessary.
- 4.4.4. **Habitat Piles.** Once created, the habitat piles will remain un-disturbed, to allow them to decay naturally. Any materials generated from vegetation management activities will be used to re-stock the habitat piles over time, or used to create new habitat pile features.
- 4.4.5. **Bee Bricks.** The bee bricks are constructed from durable, weather-proof and predator-proof materials, built into the fabric of the new buildings, and are expected to last a considerable length of time.

## 4.5. Monitoring and Remediation

- 4.5.1. Long-term monitoring of the newly established habitats for no less than a thirty year period will be undertaken following establishment, to evaluate progress and to ensure appropriate management is being implemented at the site. Regular / routine monitoring of these areas will be undertaken at least annually by the head gardener or appointed contractor, to ensure the habitats are developing as expected. The management company will carry out required remediation measures as appropriate, in order to meet the stated aims of this Biodiversity Management Plan.
- 4.5.2. Specific ecological monitoring of the created habitats would take place every five years, between April – October, in order to further inform any additional ecological management interventions that may be required to ensure that the created habitats are able to deliver their anticipated ecological benefits.
- 4.5.3. Faunal features present outside of private ownership / within the public realm will be subject to annual inspection and repair, reinstatement, and replacement on an ‘as needed’ basis.

## 5 Conclusions

- 5.1 In order to address the stated requirements of Condition 23, relating to planning permission ref: H14-1218-21, Allied Ecology has prepared a detailed and proportionate Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP). As such, it is considered that the stated requirements of Condition 23 have been fully addressed.
- 5.2 Subject to implementation of the measures set out above, it is considered tangible biodiversity benefits will be brought forwards under the consented scheme, in accordance with Policy 28 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan.

# **Plan 22036-BMP1**

Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)

A total of ten bat roost boxes will be provided under the consented scheme, comprising integrated Habitat 001 Bat Box Standard Facing, Habitat 003 Bat Box Range, Habitat unfaced bat box, or similar, which are constructed from durable, weather-proof and predator-proof materials, and are expected to last a considerable length of time.

A total of three hedgehog nest domes will be provided under the consented scheme, which are constructed from durable, weather-proof and predator-proof materials, and are expected to last a considerable length of time. No maintenance is required.

A total of ten bird nest boxes will be provided under the consented scheme, comprising five integrated Vivara Pro WoodStone Swift Nest Boxes and five integrated Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Boxes which are constructed from durable, weather-proof and predator-proof materials, and are expected to last a considerable length of time.

Garden fence cut-outs will be created under the consented scheme, to facilitate foraging and commuting behaviour for small mammals. No maintenance is required.

A total of ten bee bricks will be provided under the consented scheme, which are constructed from durable, weather-proof and predator-proof materials, and are expected to last a considerable length of time. No maintenance is required.

Three new habitat piles will be created under the consented scheme. Once created, the habitat piles will remain un-disturbed, to allow them to decay naturally. Any materials generated from vegetation management activities will be used to restock the habitat piles over time, or used to create new habitat pile features.

Ornamental shrub and native hedge planting will be created at the frontage of the new residential curtilages, and will be subject to initial positive ecological management works, to encourage a diverse structure to develop.

Vegetated areas of public open space will be seeded with Emorsgate EL1 – Flowering Lawn Mixture, which contains locally appropriate slow growing native grasses and wild flowers that respond well to regular short mowing. The flowering lawn areas will be managed primarily for their amenity usage, and will enhance the ecological and amenity value of the site and provide a usable space for enjoyment of nature. The flowering lawn habitat will comprise a botanically diverse sward, which will enhance the biodiversity value of the site for a range of faunal species / groups.

Wildflower grassland will be created within the areas of open space and at the roadside verges, and will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8 – Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, which comprises a wide variety of locally appropriate grasses and wildflowers, to create a diverse sward, and will maximise the biodiversity gains at the site.

New tree planting is proposed across the site, located within areas of public open space. This habitat will provide a range of opportunities for faunal species, and will be subject to ongoing management, on an 'as needed basis'.

Native scrub planting within the site will comprise native species of relevance within the local context. Species will comprise those which are of particular benefit to wildlife and will include a range of early and late flowering / fruiting species. The native scrub mix will be seeded beneath with Emorsgate EH1 – Hedgerow Mixture, which contains a mixture of shade-tolerant wildflowers and grasses.

Sustainable urban drainage features, comprising attenuation basins and swales, will be created within the areas of open space, and will be seeded with Emorsgate EM8 – Meadow Mixture for Wetlands, which is a damp-tolerant wildflower grassland mix comprising a range of locally appropriate native species. In order to maximise the potential of these features for biodiversity, a variety of oxygenating and marginal plants will be planted, and will be subject to ongoing positive ecological management.



Key:

Site Boundary

Newly Created Habitats:

- Ornamental Shrub Planting and Native Hedgerow Planting (at the frontage of private residential curtilages)
- Ornamental Planting (within area of open space)
- Sustainable Urban Drainage Feature
- Native Scrub Mix
- Wildflower Grassland
- Flowering Lawn
- Tree Planting

Newly Created Faunal Features:

- Bat Roost Box (comprising x10 Habitat 001 Bat Box Standard Facing, Habitat 003 Bat Box Range, Habitat unfaced bat box, or similar)
- Bird Box (comprising x5 Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Boxes and x5 Vivara Pro WoodStone Swift Nest Boxes, or similar)
- Hedgehog Nest Domes (x3)
- Bee Brick (x10)
- Habitat Pile (x3)
- Garden Fence Cut-out



Yews Farm, Blue Gowt Lane, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire

Biodiversity Management Plan

22036-BMP1

December 2023



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