
Land west of North Lodge, Codford St. Peter

Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Biodiversity Enhancement Plan (BEP) details the habitat and species-specific enhancement features to be created during and post-development at Land west of North Lodge, High Street, Codford St. Peter, Wiltshire, BA12 0NJ, (central grid reference: ST 96141 40161).
- 1.1.2 The site is the subject of a planning proposal for the construction of two dwellings, with associated access, vehicle parking and landscaping.
- 1.1.3 Species-specific biodiversity enhancement such as two integrated bat boxes within the two new dwellings, two attached swift boxes on the two dwellings, and creation of two reptile and amphibian hibernaculum (log/rock piles) are included within the proposal. Further habitat creation is also proposed on site, including the planting of numerous new lengths of species-rich native hedgerow to form the boundaries of the proposed new residential plots. This habitat creation will benefit a range of species, including bats, birds, badger, hedgerow, other small mammals, reptiles and amphibians, and invertebrates.
- 1.1.4 Section 2 and 3 below provides specifications of the species-specific and habitat features to be created, and their locations are shown on the plan at Section 4.



2. Specific-Specific Enhancement Features

2.1 Bat Boxes

- 2.1.1 Two built-in bat boxes, such as the Vivara Pro Build-in Woodstone Bat Box (or similar to match the external wall material), will be installed onto the south-west elevations of the two new dwellings, at the roofline.

2.2 Bird boxes

- 2.2.1 Two swift boxes, such as the Woodstone Swift façade nest box or similar, will be attached to the north-east elevation of the new dwellings, at the roofline.

2.3 Refuge/Hibernaculum

- 2.3.1 Two refuge/hibernacula are provided along the north-west site boundary, created pre-construction.

3. Habitat Features

3.1 Species-rich Native Hedgerows

- 3.1.1 New lengths of species-rich native hedgerows will be planted across both proposed residential plots, totalling a length of 135 meters (m). These hedgerows will form the new north-west, south-east and south-west garden boundaries of the two proposed dwellings, providing screening between the dwellings and the adjacent Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland, as well as enhanced connectivity and providing foraging resources for local wildlife.
- 3.1.2 The hedgerows will be planted between November and March, as bare root or root-balled stock. If planting outside of the planting season, then containerised stock will be used.
- 3.1.3 A 1.5m wide strip will be prepared by removing existing tall herbs and ruderal vegetation through harsh and vigorous raking, or using a small digger, with removal of all arisings. Shrubs will be planted in double staggered rows, 40cm apart, with a minimum of five plants per metre, across all proposed hedgerow lengths.
- 3.1.4 Table 1 below provides the Planting Schedule for hedgerows.

Table 1: Hedgerow Planting Schedule

Composition	Common Name	Species Name
30%	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
20%	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
20%	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
15%	Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
15%	Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>

- 3.1.5 Section 4 shows the locations of species-specific biodiversity enhancements and the proposed hedgerows provided post-development. Section 5 details the long-term management prescriptions for these species-specific biodiversity enhancements and proposed hedgerows.



4. Biodiversity Enhancement Plan



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5. Management Prescriptions

5.1 Management Prescriptions of Species-Specific Biodiversity Enhancements

Table 2: Management Prescriptions – Species-Specific Biodiversity Enhancements

Feature	Management/Monitoring	Timing	Frequency
<i>Refuges/Hibernacula</i>	Check of condition, evidence of water logging and repair/replace or relocate as necessary.	March to October	Annually
<i>Bat Roosting Features</i>	Condition check of bat boxes. If replacement is required, seek advice from a Licensed Bat Ecologist before removal.	November to February	Annually
<i>Bird Nesting Features</i>	Ground check condition of nest boxes and repair/replace as necessary.	Anytime	Annually
	Remove old nest material from nest boxes and record all material found (evidence of use).	November to February	Annually

5.2 Management Prescriptions of Species-rich Native Hedgerows

Table 3: Management Prescriptions – Species-rich Native Hedgerows

Management/Monitoring	Timing	Frequency
Weed control – A 1.5m strip at the base of the hedgerows will be kept clear of vegetation until plants have established. Mulches can be effective at suppressing weeds and will be applied to a minimum depth of 100mm.	All year	Annually for first 5 years
Replace any dead plants with same species and stock as original planting.	November to March	Years 1 and 2
Remove guards when plants are well established.	All year	Year 3-5 as appropriate
Monitor plants for any sign of defects or poor health every two years. Take remedial action when required.	October to February	Biannually
Annually trim new hedgerows to encourage the development of a dense structure until established (aiming to maintain a height of approximately 2m).	October to February	Annually until established
Trim every three years, varying height from one year to another and cutting on a rotational basis i.e. ensuring not all hedgerows on-site are cut in the same year, or cut only one side of a hedge at a time. Do not cut to the same height every time, allow incremental growth in height and width, preferably between 2m and 3m height. Avoid using a mechanical flail if possible and leave any strong saplings to grow into hedgerow trees.	October to February	Every three years once established
Fungal bodies and deadwood should be left in-situ where possible, unless it poses a health and safety risk. If removed it should be placed in the 3m-wide buffer.	October to February	Annually