

## Castelmer Fruit Farm

Ecology Design Strategy
October 2023



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October 2023

Report Ref: DFA23052

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### 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Derek Finnie Associates was commissioned by GreenPlan Designer Homes to provide ecological advice in relation to a development of ten dwellings after the demolition of the existing dwelling, and car workshop at Castelmer Fruit Farm, Ashcombe Lane, Kingston, Lewes BN7 3JZ. The Site was granted planning permission by South Downs National Park Authority (SDNA) in July 2023 (Ref: 22.05983/FUL) subject to certain conditions.
- 1.1.2 Condition 24 of the permission deals with ecological enhancements to the site and states:

### Condition 24

Prior to the commencement of the development hereby permitted, an Ecological Design Strategy (EDS) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The EDS shall address on-site compensation for the loss of habitat including details of Kingston Hollow Local Wildlife Site (LWS) buffer planting, sensitive lighting strategy demonstrating how light spill onto the orchard/woodland/LWS will be minimised, bird and bat box specification (min. one bird box per dwelling and 5No. bat boxes) to be integrated into the fabric of the building, and general enhancement of the site to provide measurable biodiversity net gain in line with the recommendations in the Ecological Assessment (Derek Finnie Associates, December 2022, Ref: DFA22070) and Excel Biodiversity Metric V4.0 (Derek Finnie Associates, undated.)

The EDS shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and all features shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

Reason: To ensure that any adverse environmental impacts of development activities can be mitigated, compensated and restored and that the proposed design, specification and implementation can demonstrate this, and to provide a net gain for biodiversity as required by Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Policy SD9 of the South Downs Local Plan, and the NPPF. This is required to be a pre-commencement condition because it is necessary to have agreed such details prior to commencing any building works.

1.1.3 The following report, therefore, has been prepared to provide sufficient information to allow the discharge of Condition 24. Each point within the Condition is addressed in turn in the following sections, as summarised in Table 1.



Table 1. Document Contents

Point	Location with Document
Kingston Hollow Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Section 2.1 and Landscape Strategy
buffer planting	Drawings (Appendix 1)
Sensitive lighting strategy	Section 2.2
Bird and bat box specification	Section 2.3 and Figure 1
Enhancement of the site to provide	Section 2.4 and Landscape Strategy
measurable biodiversity net gain	drawings (Appendix 1)





### 2 ECOLOGICAL DESIGN

### 2.1 Kingston Hollow Local Wildlife Site (LWS) buffer planting.

2.1.1 As there will be no new artificial structure built contiguous with the LWS boundary, the buffer zone will be restricted to 1.5m zone between the internal road and the edge of the LWS. At the request of the Biodiversity Officer, a calcareous grassland will be sown along this edge and managed as hay meadow.

### 2.2 Sensitive lighting strategy

2.2.1 There will be no external lighting within the scheme, hence there will be no new or additional lighting.

### 2.3 Bird and bat box specification

- 2.3.1 Bird boxes will be installed on the dwellings and shown on Figure 1. The boxes will be installed in line with manufacturer's recommendations and will face between northwest and northeast. A total of two Woodstone Sparrow Nest box<sup>1</sup>, three Woodstone tit boxes (2 x 32mm hole & 1 x 28mm Hole) and three Schwegler starling boxes will be installed onto the buildings.
- 2.3.2 Three Schwegler 2FN and two Schwegler 1FF will be installed on retained trees within the Site, again as shown on Figure 1. The boxes will be installed between 3 and 6m above ground level, facing between southeast and southwest.

### 2.4 Enhancement of the site to provide measurable biodiversity net gain

- 2.4.1 New area of species rich habitat will be created, including areas of species rich wildflower meadow, bioswales contain a wet grassland meadow mix, green roof on numerous buildings, a new orchard area with wildflowers underneath as well as numerous other native new trees throughout.
- 2.4.2 The wildflower meadows areas will principally comprise a seed mix such as Emorsgate EM2, or similar, as summarise in Table 2.

Table 2. Wildflower Seed mix

Spe	Percentage	
Common name	Scientific name	
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	0.9
Common knapweed	Centaurea nigra	0.9
Crosswort	Cruciata laevipes	0.15
Wild carrot	Daucus carota	0.45
Field scabious	Knautia arvensis	0.3
Oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	0.75
Musk mallow	Malva moschata	2.1
Black medick	Medicago lupulina	0.12
Ribwort plantain	Plantago lanceolata	3.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Or similar

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Sp	Percentage	
Common name	Scientific name	
Salad burnet	Poterium sanguisorba	2.25
Cowslip	Primula veris	0.12
Meadow buttercup	Ranunculus acris	0.54
Yellow rattle	Rhinanthus minor	1.05
Red campion	Silene dioica	2.25
Baldder campion	Silene vulgaris	0.12
Common bent	Agrostis capillaris	8.5
Crested dogstail	Cynosurus cristatus	29.75
Red fescue	Festuca rubra	25.50
Small cat's-tail	Phleum bertolonii	4.25
Smooth stalked meadow grass	Poa pratensis	17.00

- 2.4.3 The wildflower meadow will used mainly around the edge of the scheme and through the existing, retained orchard and newly created orchard. Overall, 1700m2 of new, species grassland will be created and managed sustainably for the benefit of biodiversity. However, as stated in section 2.1, the buffer zone along rh northern edge of the site will be given over to calcareous grassland, with a mix such as Emorsgate EM6.
- 2.4.4 Within the bioswale areas around the Site, a species rich grassland mix that is tolerant of wetter conditions, such as Emorsgate EM8 or EM8F will be used (Or similar) and will comprise the species present in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Wet grassland mix

	Percentage	
Common name	Scientific name	
Common bent	Agrostis capillaris	10
Meadow foxtail	Alopecurus pratensis	4
Sweet vernal grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum	1
Quaking grass	Briza media	1
Crested dog'stail	Cynosurus cristatus	32
Tufted Hair grass	Deschampsia cespitosa	1
Red fescue	Festuca rubra	24
Meadow barley	Hordeum secalinum	1
Meadow fescue	Festuca pratensis	6
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	0.5
Sneezewort	Achillea ptarmica	0.2
Betony	Betonica officinalis	1
Common knapweed	Centaurea nigra	2.5
Meadowsweet	Filipendula Ulmaria	2
Lady's bedstraw	Galium verum	1
Water avens	Geum rivale	0.5
Oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	0.6
Greater birds foot trefoil	Lotus pedunculatus	0.8
Ribwort plantain	Plantago lanceolata	1
Cowslip	Primula veris	0.2
Selfheal	Primula vulgaris	1.5





	Percentage	
Common name	Scientific name	
Meadow buttercup	Ranunculus repens	2.5
Yellow rattle	Rhinanthus minor	1.5
Common sorrel	Rumex acetosa	1.5
Great burnet	Sanguisorba officinalis	1
Ragged robin	Silene flos-cuculi	0.2
Tufted vetch	Vicia cracca	1.5

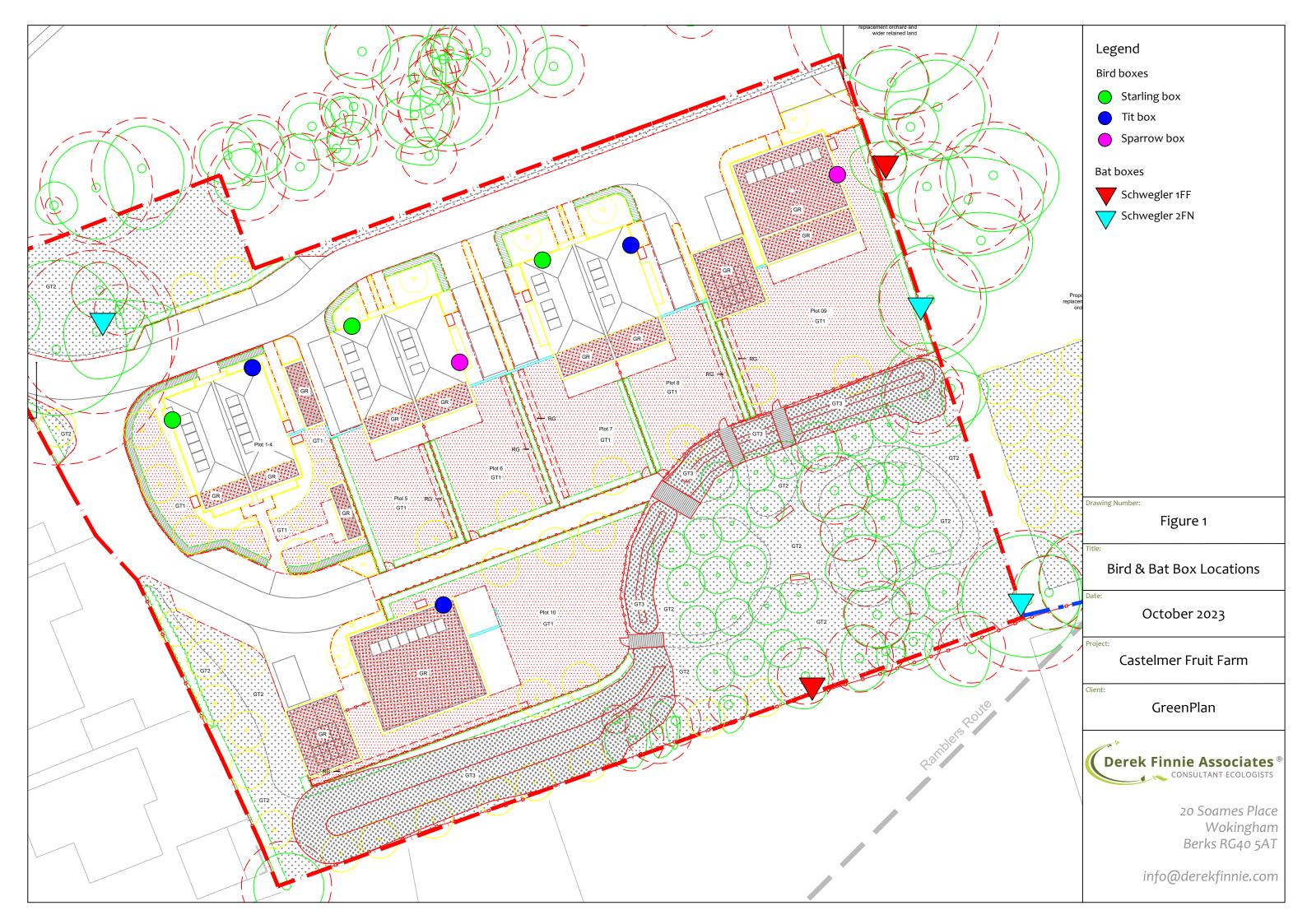
- 2.4.5 In addition to the numerous varies of apple and pear that will be planted in the new orchard area, numerous hazel, silver birch, hornbeam and cherry will be planted in appropriate locations throughout the Site. These will be supplemented, as well as connected, by species rich, native hedgerows comprising hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, hazel and dog rose.
- 2.4.6 Many of the buildings will support green roofs, covering in excess of 400m<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.4.7 Full details of the species composition within each newly created habitat, as well as the location and distribution within the Site is presented on the Landscape Masterplan, reproduced as Appendix 1 (Fabrik Landscape Architects, Drawing Number D3303-FAB-00-XX-DSR-L-3001 & 3002). In total, over 3000m² will be given over to green infrastructure within the Site, with an additional 500m² of new orchard created immediate adjacent to the Site's eastern boundary.
- 2.4.8 The initial works required to create and enhance these habitats, as well as the long term maintenance, is covered within both the Landscape Management Plan (Fabrik: D3303-FAB-00-XX-SP-L-0002 PL01 Landscape Maintenance & Management Specification, August 2023) and The Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (Derek Finnie Associates Report Ref: DFA23053).





### 3 SUMMARY

3.1.1 The Ecology Design Strategy presents the specific ecological enhancements that will be undertaken within the, as required by Condition 24, to ensure that ecological benefits of the scheme are maximised and managed in sustainable manner in the long term.





Appendix 1

Landscape Strategy (Fabrik)

