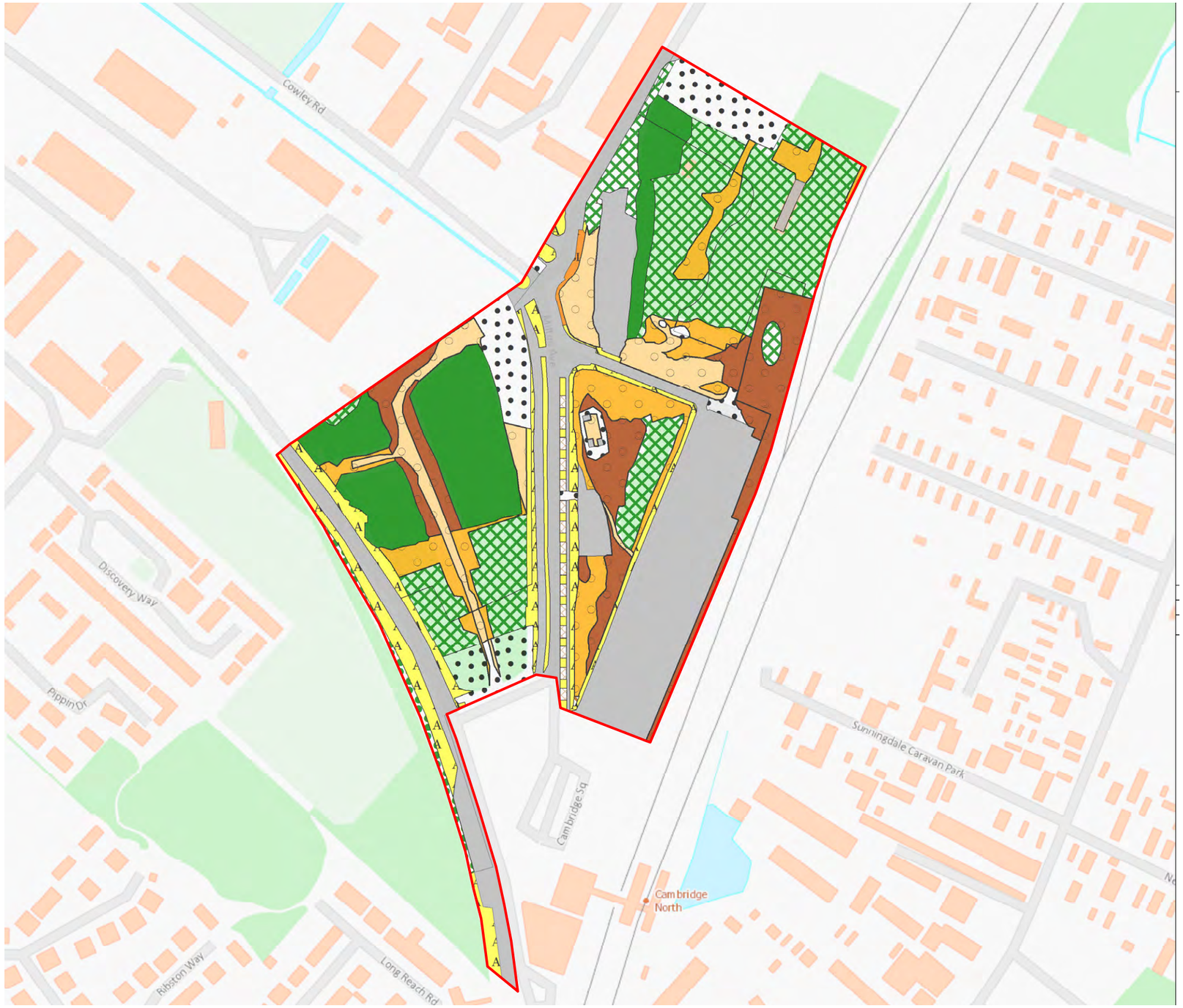
12. Ecology

LANDSCAPE AND OPEN SPACE
ECOLOGY: BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

The ecology and landscape strategy work in tandem to achieve a biodiversity net gain that exceeds 10%. This is achieved through retention of existing OMH areas, translocation of OMH areas onto new roofs, and removal of species poor vegetated areas to allow the OMH seedbed to germinate and establish.

New planting is biodiverse, nectar rich and generally climate resilient.

Refer to the RPS Ecology chapter of the Environmental Statement for further details.



Legend

- Site Boundary

Habitat with area in metres squared

- Amenity grassland (7831.98)
- Bare ground (7222.58)
- Broadleaved woodland - semi-natural (12040.24)
- Hard standing (26712.50)
- Introduced shrub/ornamental planting (50
- Neutral grassland - semi-improved (225.8
- OMH - good condition (8817.26)
- OMH - moderate condition (8081.36)
- OMH - poor condition (5466.07)
- Retained treebelt (664.80)
- Scrub - dense/continuous (19940.08)
- Tall ruderal (16.07)

SURVEYED HABITAT PLAN
Source: RPS drawing 0253-007-07

LANDSCAPE AND OPEN SPACE
ECOLOGY

ROOF ECOLOGY

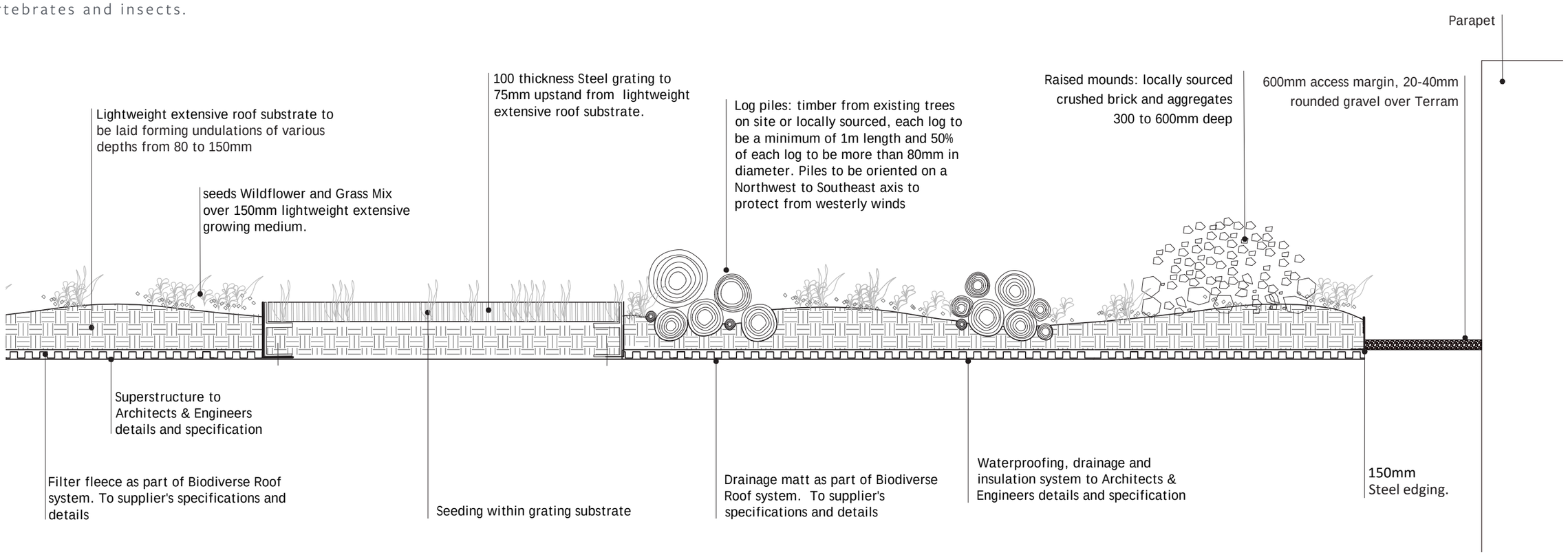
GROUND FLOOR ECOLOGY

LANDSCAPE AND OPEN SPACE

TYPICAL ECOLOGICAL ROOF FEATURES

Roof spaces form a key part of the ecological strategy for the site. Retention and continued success of the Open Mosaic Habitat is partly achieved through translocation of the seed bed from the existing site surface to the rooftops. This is mixed with a lightweight substrate to achieve optimum conditions for the establishment of OMH on the roof surfaces. Every bit of space is utilised, whether under solar panels or within the grating of maintenance paths.

Basking areas, deadwood piles and undulations of the surface encourage invertebrates and insects.



TYPICAL BIODIVERSE ROOF SECTION

13. SUDs and Drainage