BIODIVERSE
CONSULTING

TENBY

ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR: LIDL GB LTD

REF: BIOC23-123 | V1.1

CLIENT	PROJECT	
Lidl GB Ltd, 14 Kingston Road, Surbiton, KT5 9NU, UK	Project Name:	Lidl – Tenby
	Project code:	BioC23-123
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	Date:	02/06/2025

DOCUMENT CONTROL

VERSION	DATE	CHANGES	CONFIDENTIALITY	PREP	AUTH
V1.0	02/06/2025	Initial to client.	N/A	BP	LM
V1.1	19/06/2025	Update landscaping	N/A	BP	LM

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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT

This Ecological Management Plan (EMP) is informed by the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal[1] (PEA) which details the development's impacts on protected/priority species as well as habitats. This document is designed to be read in conjunction with the PEA and does not replace the recommendations made in earlier reports with regard to biodiversity enhancements and protected species avoidance and mitigation.

The Welsh Government has announced that Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) has been updated with immediate effect to address the nature emergency (see Appendix C), and prior to the next iteration of PPW version 12:

"Strategic planning and individual development proposals must avoid loss in the extent of biodiversity and incorporate measures to appropriately maintain and enlarge existing habitats, especially where extent is small or declining through habitat restoration and creation with adjoining and nearby areas, green infrastructure features and networks[2]".

This document has been produced in order to satisfy the requirements of this update.

1.2 REPORT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this report are:

- Outline a Green Infrastructure Statement for the project.
- To detail biodiversity avoidance, mitigation, enhancement and compensation measures to ensure a net benefit for biodiversity and ecosystem resilience for the project.
- To detail the methodology for habitat creation, management and monitoring.

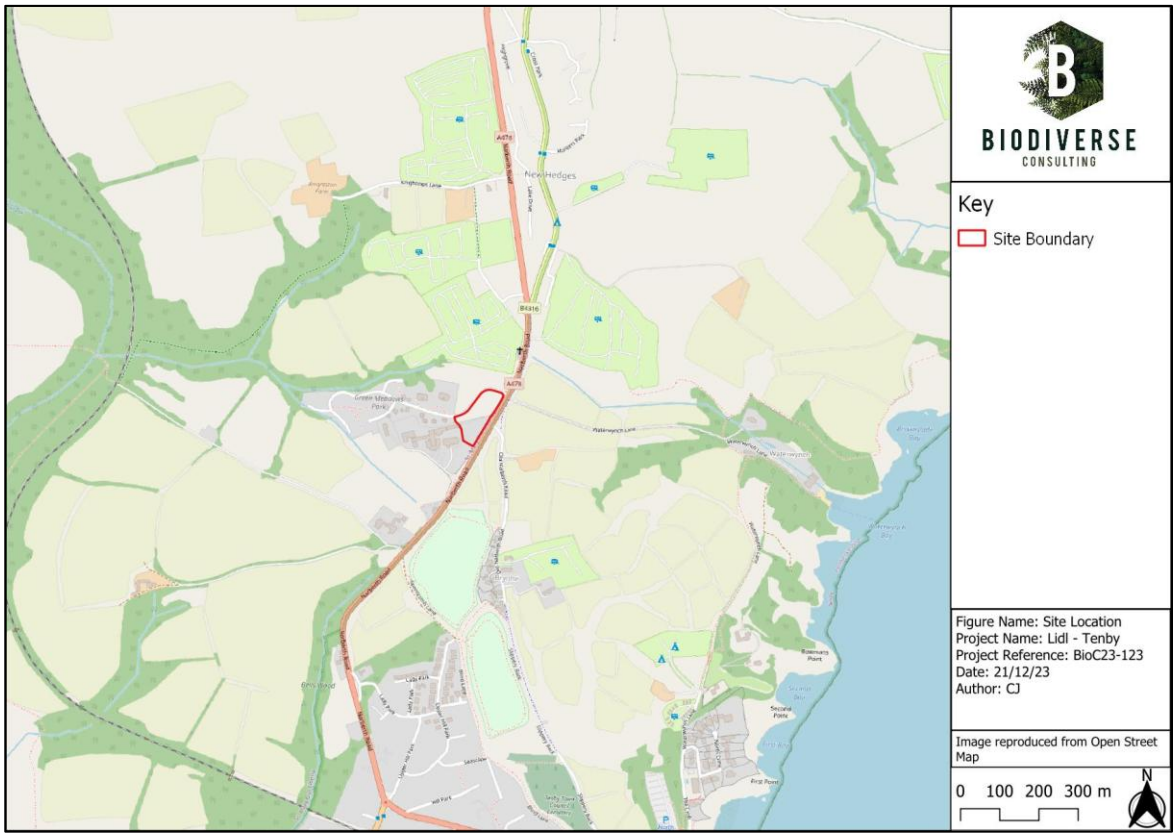
1.3 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The Site is located at a parcel of land adjacent Park House Court, Narberth Rd, Tenby SA70 8TJ at an approximate central grid reference of SN 12769 02250 as illustrated in Figure 1.

[1] Biodiverse Consulting (2023). BioC23-123 Tenby PEA V1.1

[2] Annex to Heads of Planning Letter Dated 11 October 2023: Addressing the Nature Emergency through the Planning System: Updated National Planning Policy for Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales. Available at: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2023-10/annex-addressing-the-nature-emergency-through-the-planning-system.pdf

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION



1.4 HABITAT BASELINE CONDITIONS

The 1.07ha Site currently consists of grassland, scrub and trees. The surrounding area is largely agricultural land and residential areas with the A478 running parallel to the eastern boundary of the Site. Detailed accounts of the UKHab habitats are provided within the accompanying PEA[1].

1.5 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The development proposal comprises a retail store with carpark and associated infrastructure. See Appendix A for current proposed landscaping at the date of the production of this report (Drawing Number: CA-2024-PKHSCRT-03 Rev C[3]).

[3] Landscape Proposals Overall (2024) Corscadden Associates

2 NET BENEFIT FOR BIODIVERSITY & ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

2.1 STEPWISE APPROACH

The project has maintained and enhanced biodiversity and aids in building resilient ecological networks through a range of recommended biodiversity enhancements that adhere to the Stepwise approach[4]. Table 1 outlines this approach with landscaping plans in Appendix A.

TABLE 1: STEPWISE APPROACH

STEPWISE APPROACH TO ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	
Avoidance	• Avoid Site clearance works during the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) unless the Site is checked by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) and active nests are confirmed to be absent no later than 48 hours before works commence. • External lighting will be designed in line with BCT guidance[5] to reduce impacts to bats and a range of other wildlife associated with retained and offsite habitats.
Minimise	• Onsite, existing scrub habitat and tree habitat will be retained and enhanced through appropriate management and increased species diversity (set out within Section 5) to provide further opportunities for nature. This will be done wherever possible while facilitating the development. • The southwestern boundary will be subject to new tree planting, forming a linear link between native tree and shrub planting on the site and habitats adjacent to the site, minimising impacts on connectivity from the development.
Mitigation	• A Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEcMP) will be provided which includes avoidance and mitigation measures for habitats and species during the construction phase of the development.

[4] Planning Policy Wales (2023) Annex to Heads of Planning Letter Dated 11 October 2023: Addressing the Nature Emergency through the Planning System: Updated National Planning Policy for Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales
[5] Bat Conservation Trust (2023) Guidance Note 08/23: Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK.

STEPWISE APPROACH TO ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	
	• All construction activities will be programmed to daytime hours to reduce disturbance to sensitive nocturnal species, such as bats and roosting birds. • A suitable lighting strategy will be used to protect boundary habitats from light pollution during the construction & operational phase of the development. • Gaps of at least 13cm x 13cm will be created within boundaries to facilitate movement of hedgehogs and other small animals through the Site.
Compensation	• The incorporation of opportunities for roosting bats and nesting birds within the development, locations within Appendix B. • Landscape planting to compensate for any tree/shrub loss shall include species native to the local area alongside pollinator species to provide increased foraging opportunities in the local area. • Tree losses are to be mitigated by new planting with native trees.

2.2 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STATEMENT

Baseline conditions of the Site are detailed within the accompanying PEA[1]. This EMP is designed to support the Green Infrastructure Statement[6]. This document is informed by the Pembrokeshire County Council's Green Infrastructure Action Plan[7] and Local Biodiversity Action Plan[8].

The landscaping proposals for this Site will retain green infrastructure within the local area through the enhancement of existing habitats as well as creation of new habitats. Enhancements will focus on tree and shrub planting which will provide linear features to promote movement of fauna through the Site. Buffer zones are proposed to protect these commuting corridors.

Biodiversity enhancements will increase habitat suitability of the Site for a range of priority species identified within the LBAP, including:

- Provision of bat and bird boxes will provide greater opportunity for roosting bats and roosting/nesting birds (Appendix B).
- Native tree and shrub planting onsite will enhance existing commuting features for bats.

[6] Corscadden Associates (2025) Green Infrastructure Statement
[7] Pembrokeshire County Council (2018) Pembrokeshire Towns: A Green Infrastructure Action Plan. Available at: Green Infrastructure - Pembrokeshire County Council
[8] Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Partnership (2011) A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Pembrokeshire. Available at: LBAP Part 1 2011 (2).pdf

- Landscaping in the carpark will include pollinator species to increase foraging opportunities.

Enhancement of habitats within the Site will increase ecological connectivity within the local area by providing a stepping stone of habitats to the surrounding area through the planting of trees and shrubs. The full details of enhancements can be found within the Green Infrastructure Statement[9].

Improvements to ecosystem resilience for the project are summarised within Table 2 below which details the DECCA framework[10].

TABLE 2: DECCA FRAMEWORK

DECCA FRAMEWORK	
Diversity	• Genetic and species diversity increased through habitat enhancement and management to promote a greater diversity and number of fauna and flora species using the Site. Tree and scrub planting also includes a variety of species diversity compared to the species at the baseline. • Structural diversity of the habitats will be increased through habitat enhancement and management with the aim to create new ecological niches within existing and created habitats.
Extent	• Extent of semi-natural habitats will be increased through the planting of native trees along the southwestern boundary of the Site. The provision of hedgerow on the northern aspect of the Site will also increase the extent of native woody scrub species.
Condition	• Habitat condition will be improved through habitat enhancement and management measures which will include reduction of disturbance to boundary habitats.
Connectivity	• Connectivity within the Site will be increased through creation of boundary habitats and increased tree planting along the southern and northern boundaries. • Connectivity to the wider landscape is maintained through the provision of boundary habitats.
Aspects of ecosystem resilience	• Adaptability of the local ecosystem to disturbance will be improved through an increase in connectivity that will allow for movement away from disturbance in the local area. • Recovery of ecosystems will be improved through an increase in the diversity of habitats and species that will improve the overall resilience

[9] Corscadden Associates (2025) Green Infrastructure Statement
[10] Natural Resources Wales (March 2021) Terrestrial and freshwater Resilient Ecological Networks: a guide for practitioners in Wales

DECCA FRAMEWORK	
	of the habitats on Site and provide new homes for nature within the local area.

3 HABITAT CREATION

The following section details onsite habitat creation methods and considerations. These methods are designed to guide the creation of habitats in conjunction with methodologies used by contractors undertaking habitat creation.

3.1 Trees and native blocks of trees

66 Trees will be planted along boundaries throughout the Site and within Native blocks 1 and 2.

Recommended species: Minimum 70% of trees will be local native species (taking into account the requirement to plant trees that will be appropriate for anticipated changes in climate[11]).

Considerations:

- Trees will adapt to natural conditions. Additional watering will only be required during a particularly long dry spell or if trees are planted out of the tree planting season (October to March inclusive).
- Up to 30% of street trees will not establish and therefore supplementary planting over the following three years will be required.

Creation Methodology:

- Advanced nursery stock trees or larger will be planted within the optimal tree planting season (October to March inclusive).
- Suitable wooden stakes will be used to support the trees with biodegradable tree guards used to protect the trees, which will be removed by year 3.
- Weeds will be controlled around the base of the trees and within Native Block 2 by applying bark mulch (10cm depth in a 50cm buffer around trees). To be applied early summer until trees are successfully established (minimum 3 years).

3.2 Species-rich grassland

The wildflower grassland and species-rich grassland should contain perennial ryegrass *Lolium perenne* cover at less than 30% with 9–15 grassland species per meter square. Grassland will be created within the south western aspect of the Site identified within Planting Plan ref CA-2024-PKHSCRT-05 Rev B[12].

The below creation and management measures will be utilised;

[11] Forestry Commission, 2019. Managing England's Woodlands in a Climate Emergency
[12] Corscadden Associates (2025) Landscape Proposals Planting Beds-Grass climbers

- In the first year, after a cut has been made in October, the grassland will be overseeded with Emorsgate Mix EM1 (or similar mix) evenly at 5g per m2 (or seeding rate recommended by supplier). The seeds will be rolled following sowing to ensure contact with the soil.
- During the first year of growth, the grassland will be cut to 5cm as many times as necessary to control weeds. Cut's should also take place once each in March, May and September to increase exposure to light and help with germination.
- Once established, two cuts will be undertaken each year following a 'hay cut' methodology with arisings left to dry and shed seeds for 7 days before being removed from the Site.
- Habitat will be monitored for controlled and/or invasive species annually and appropriate action taken to remove if found, by a licenced specialist contractor.

Recommended Seed Mixes:

- Emorsgate Seeds EM1 Hedgerow Mixture.

Considerations for management:

- This habitat requires nutrient poor soil conditions therefore:
  - Use nutrient-poor soil if imported to site to create wildflower areas.
  - Avoid fertiliser use.

3.3 Amenity lawn

The amenity lawn will be dominated by few fast-growing grasses on fertile neutral soils that will be utilised along the boundaries of the Site, identified within Planting Plan ref CA-2024-PKHSCRT-05 Rev B[13]. The amenity lawn will contain hardy grassland species that are suitable for a regular mowing regime and disturbance.

The below creation and management measures will be utilised;

- Manage amenity grassland seed mix/lawn using supplier's instructions for first year of growth.
- Regularly cut grassland to required length for its amenity usage.

Recommended Seed Mixes:

- An amenity grassland mix suitable for short mowing regime with hardy grass species such as red fescue (such as conservation grass mix or similar).

[13] Corscadden Associates (2025) Landscape Proposals Planting Beds-Grass climbers

3.4 Hedgerows

Native hedgerow creation and supplementary planting is identified in the form of boundary planting, identified within Planting Plan ref CA-2024-PKHSCRT-05 – Rev B[14]. The hedgerow should include approximately five woody plants per metre of hedgerow (other than H5) in double staggered rows and will be managed according to its suitability and function within the landscaping plans. The southern hedgerows (H3-H5) will be managed on an annual rotation, after an initial growing period of five years, where half of the hedgerow is cut each year to increase its suitability for nesting birds and promote dense growth. All hedgerows will be cut into an A shape.

All hedgerow planting will follow the following management regime:

- The shrubs will be planted in the designated areas, using the methods outlined within the Implementation and Maintenance Schedule[15] to allow the establishment of the planted trees during the optimal season (October to March).
- In the first year after planting, any damaged, dead or diseased branches will be pruned and failed planting replaced on a like-for-like basis.
- Bark mulch will be incorporated at the base of the hedgerows H1-H5, Slate mulch will be included within the hedgerows around the carparks and within the planting beds.
- Tree ties and stakes will be checked annually and adjusted/replaced if required. Stakes can be removed once the tree can support itself without bending (usually within 3 years of planting).
- Any required pruning works will be timed to avoid the nesting bird season.

Recommended Species: At least 70% of shrubs will be native species found in the local area, taking into account the requirement to plant trees that will be appropriate for anticipated changes in climate. Hedgerow species should include;

- Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*,
- Field maple *Acer campestre*,
- Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,*
- Hazel *Corylus avellana;* and
- Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea.*

[14] Corscadden Associates (2025) Landscape Proposals Planting Beds-Grass climbers
[15] Lloyd Bore (2025) Implementation and Maintenance Schedule

4 MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING STRATEGY

The following section details the management and monitoring methods for the habitats proposed to be created onsite with detailed management and monitoring schedule located in Appendix B.

4.1 RESPONSIBILITY AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1.1 Annual Monitoring

It is the responsibility of Lidl GB Ltd or their appointed agent to undertake annual monitoring of the Site and implement the habitat creation, management, and monitoring of the Site for the length of the operational phase of the development as per best practice guidance.

4.1.2 Ecological Monitoring

It is the responsibility of an appointed ecological consultant to carry out ecological monitoring of the Site. The Site will be subjected to a UKHAB classification survey of the retained and created habitats. This survey will be carried out by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE), starting 1 year after completion of construction works, with follow-up visits every 5 years throughout the operational phase of the development.

The survey will assess if recommendations have been delivered and are on track to reach the post intervention status originally specified. Current management strategy can then be reviewed with the management regime updated accordingly if required.

4.2 HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Created habitats on Site will be managed and monitored as per the management plan[16].

4.3 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following management practices are recommended throughout the Site to protect created habitats from harmful management practices:

- Weed control will be undertaken using non-chemical interventions including mulching and hand pulling. Where deemed necessary, the spot application of eco-friendly herbicides may be used, avoiding areas containing waterbodies/courses.
- The application of fertilisers will be avoided as excessive nutrient loading will negatively alter the species composition of the habitats.

[16] Corscadden Architects (2025) Lidl Store Park House Court: New Hedges Management Plan

- Care will always be taken when maintaining habitats to avoid damage or disturbance to protected species such as breeding birds.
- Arisings and/or cuttings created by maintenance will need to be removed and disposed of off Site or in a suitable location such as a designated compost heap.
- During Site clearance and management, wood logs (including deadwood) will be used to create wildlife refugia in a suitable location (e.g., near hedgerows and pond edges).
- All areas are to be monitored for controlled and/or invasive species and appropriate action taken to remove if found.
- All areas to be monitored for fly-tipping, rubbish, and litter annually (both construction and post-construction phases) with appropriate action taken to remove if found.

4.4 HABITAT MANAGEMENT AIMS

4.4.1 Species-rich grassland

Species rich grassland areas will be created onsite which will require some annual management.

The following sets out the attributes required to achieve the best quality grassland possible onsite:

Attributes

- 6-8 targeted vascular plant species per m^2 present.
- Scrub accounts for less than 20% of habitat area.
- Physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage) is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area.
- Cover of bracken is less than 20% of total habitat area.
- There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act [WCA] 1981).

4.4.2 Trees and native blocks

Planted Trees and native blocks within the Site will require management to ensure they are protected and healthy.

Attributes

- The tree is a native species.
- There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use.
- Trees are immediately adjacent to other vegetation, and tree canopies are oversailing vegetation beneath.

4.4.3 Hedgerows

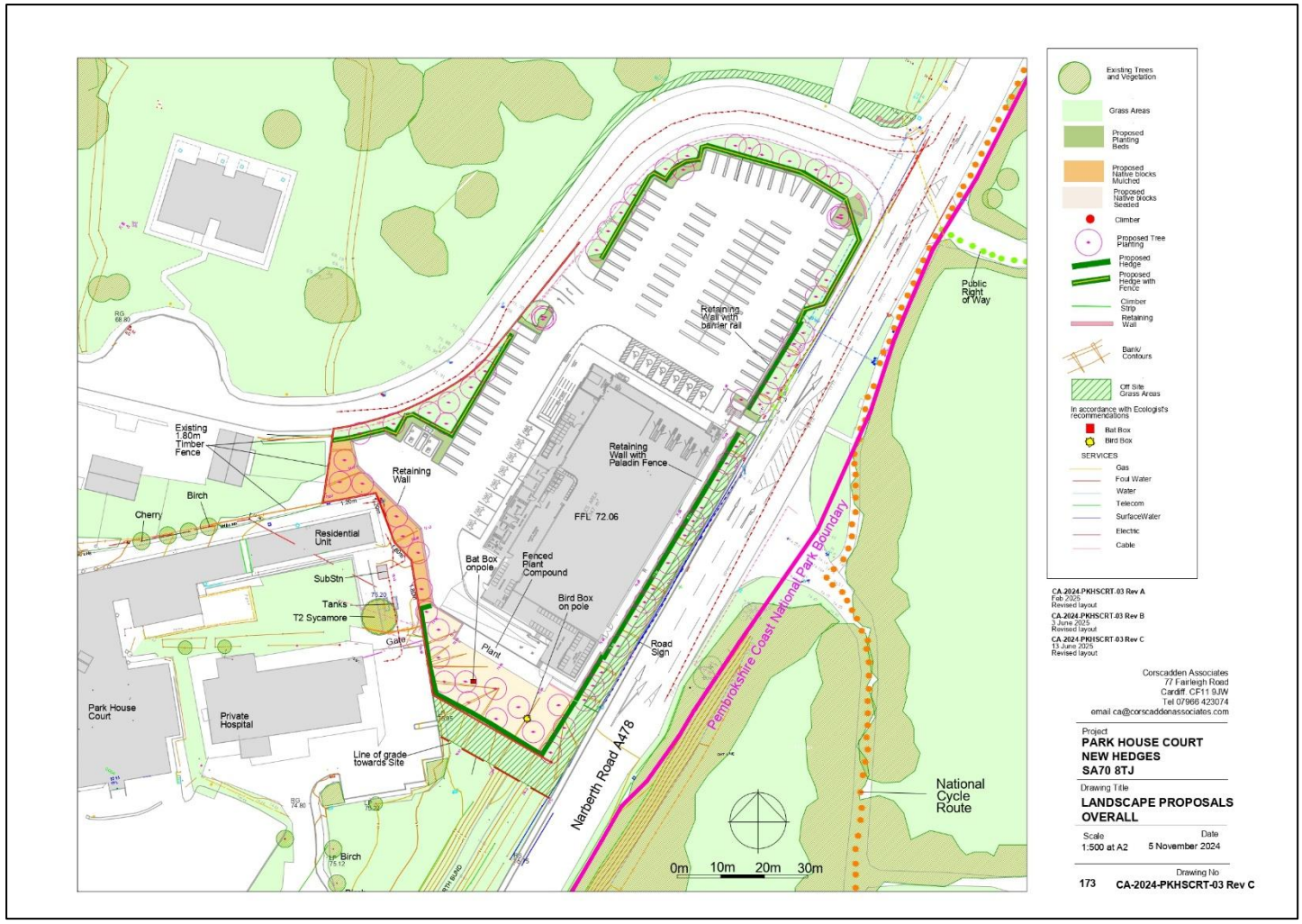
Hedgerows retained and created within the Site will require management to ensure they are protected and healthy.

Attributes

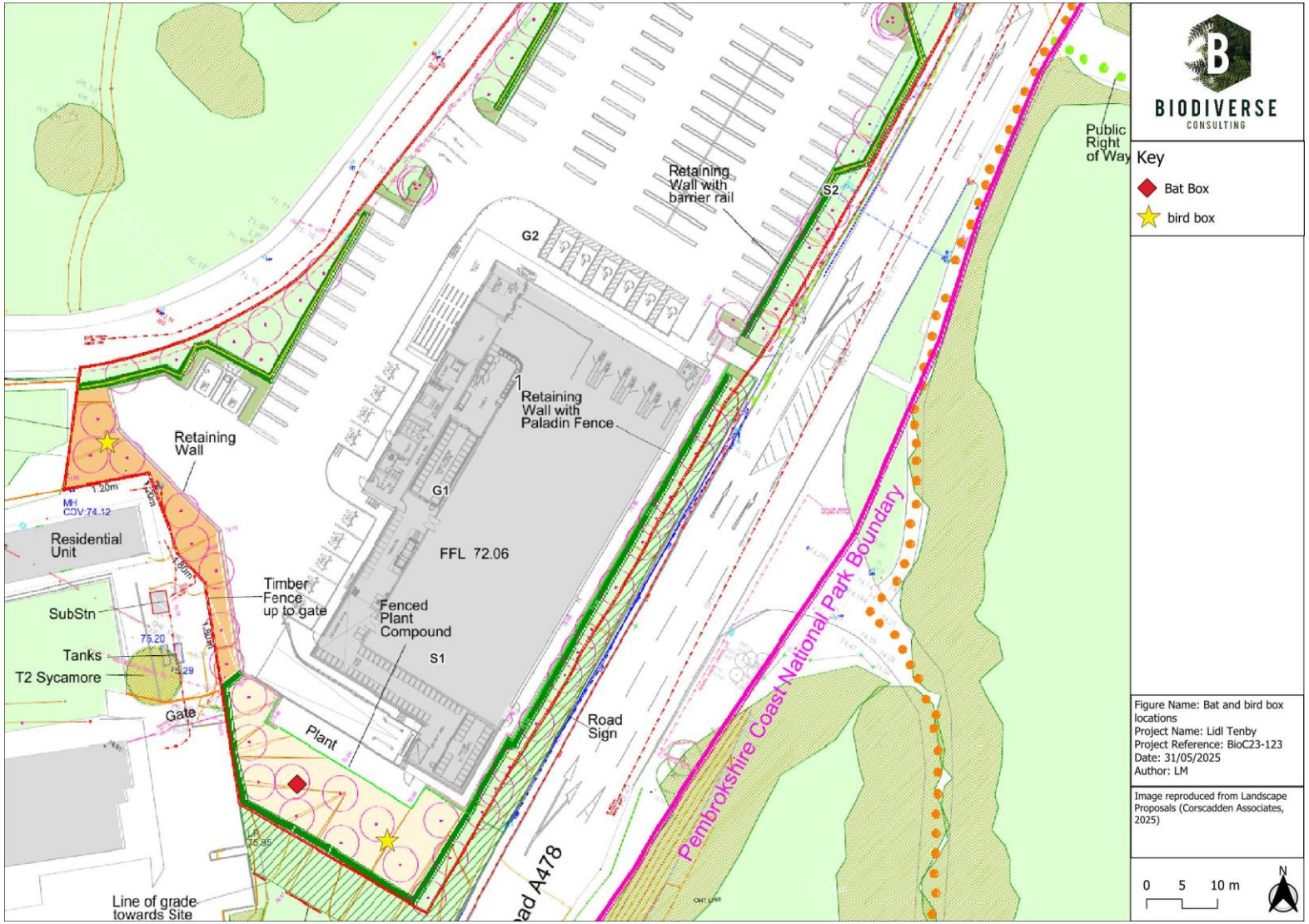
- The hedgerow is predominantly made up of native species (<80%).
- There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on hedgerow health by anthropogenic activities such as damage or herbicide use.
- There are a lack of gaps along the length of the hedgerow.
- Hedgerow is allowed to grow to a size of at least 1.5m wide and high.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – LANDSCAPING PLAN



APPENDIX B – BIRD AND BAT BOX LOCATIONS



APPENDIX C – POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 198117, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000[18] and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006[19], is the main legislation that protects wildlife in Great Britain and is the mechanism for defining and protecting nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The legislation makes it offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests (with certain exceptions) and disturb any bird species listed under Schedule 1 to the Act, or its dependent young while it is nesting;
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act; intentionally or recklessly disturb certain Schedule 5 animal species while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection; and
- Pick or uproot any wild plant listed under Schedule 8 of the Act. Schedule 9, Part II of the Act also lists many species for which it is an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, in the wild. Any material containing Japanese knotweed is also identified as controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990[20] and must be disposed of properly at licenced landfill according to the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991[21].

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Conservation of Habitats and Species a Regulations 2017[22] (the 'Habitat Regulations'), as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019[23], establish the requirements for protecting sites that are internationally important for

[17] Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69
[18] The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents
[19] Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents
[20] The Environmental Protection Act 1990. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents
[21] The Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1991/2839/made
[22] The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made
[23] The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111179512/contents

threatened habitats and species – the National Site Network – and thus the requirement for a 'Habitat Regulations Assessment' of plans or developments with potential to affect them.

The Habitat Regulations also establish the strict protection of some species – European Protected Species – and make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or disturb certain wild animals, and to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal even if the animal is not present at the time.

Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

The NERC Act 200619 places a duty on local planning authorities to have due regard for biodiversity and nature conservation during their operations, and thus ensures that biodiversity is a key consideration in the planning process. The Act also establishes a list of species and habitats of principal importance ('Priority' Species and Habitats) for the conservation of biodiversity.

The Environment (Wales) Act 2021[24]

The Environment Act 2021 provides a framework for environmental protection in the UK. It is a wide-range piece of legislation affecting many aspects of the natural environment, including biodiversity. The act sets clear targets to halt the decline in wildlife populations through a legally binding target for species abundance by 2030 and a requirement to increase species populations by 10% by 2042. The Act also establishes mandatory requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain in new developments.

Ramsar Convention

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the 'Ramsar Convention'[25]) provides the only international mechanism for protecting internationally important wetlands; such sites are designated as Ramsar sites. It is government policy that Ramsar sites are afforded the same level of protection as sites in the National Site Network and so they are also subject to HRA.

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

Badgers receive strict protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992[26], which prohibits the taking, injuring, selling, possessing or killing of badgers and makes it an offence to ill-treat any badger, damage, destroy, disturb or cause a dog to enter a badger sett.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

[24] The Environment Act 2021. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted
[25] The Ramsar Convention https://www.ramsar.org/
[26] Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Available from: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/51/contents

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997[27] establishes the legal protection of important countryside hedgerows, principally ancient and species-rich hedgerows. The Hedgerow Regulations also provide arrangements for planning authorities to protect important hedgerows in the countryside by controlling their removal through a system of notification.

Biodiversity Action Plans

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) was developed to fulfil the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, to which the UK is a signatory. The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework'[28] succeeded the UKBAP and expired in 2019, but the UKBAP priority species and habitats are retained through the NERC Act 2006. Regional and local BAPs have also been developed for species/habitats of nature conservation importance at regional and local levels.

Planning Policy Wales

Planning Policy Wales[29] sets out the Welsh Government's requirement for the planning system in Wales and in doing so establishes the framework within which local planning authorities can develop their own planning policies.

[27] The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Available from: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made
[28] UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. Available from: https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/587024ff-864f-4d1d-a669-f38cb448abdc
[29] Planning Policy Wales 2021 (edition 11). Available from: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-11_0.pdf

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