

# **Habitat Management Plan for Camden Town Hall.**

- 1. Landscape Management Objectives**
- 2. Background to the Management Plan**
- 3. Review of the Management Plan**
- 4. Maintenance Programme**
- 5. Maintenance and Monitoring**
  - Initial 10 weeks
  - Establishment Period 1-2 yrs
  - Maintenance Period 3-5 yrs

## **Appendix A: Bauder Biodiverse Green Roof Specification**

## 1. Landscape Management Objectives

The landscape and habitat management plan for Camden Town Hall is based on the initial Ecology report and subsequent biodiversity specification for the roof areas. The key components of which are:

- A broad variety of sustainable habitat such as: log piles; stone and sand areas; wet area
- An increasing number of flora and fauna species present on the site.

The Plan is detailed in Appendix A.

To be read in conjunction with the roof plan of the green roof areas.

## 2. Back ground Information

### Extract from Camden BAP

#### Planting

- Planting should consider the climate, microclimate, plant attributes and objectives.
- Vegetation can establish either through natural colonisation or planting
  - Colonisation can produce habitat of high value but can also create problems with undesirable species.
- The sowing of annuals or plug planting combined with seeding can be beneficial as it provides a resource for species for the first few years during establishment
- Sedum** has less biodiversity value but can still deliver drainage benefits etc. and can be combined with other plantings and substrates (on biodiverse roofs should be less than 30%).
- Wildflowers** provide a habitat for beetles, bees, butterflies and moths. Planting density should be 15-20 species/m<sup>2</sup>. In addition to constituting the main planting for biodiverse green roofs, they can be incorporated into extensive brown roofs and sedum roofs. Mosses, succulents and grasses can provide additional variation.
- Shrubs and cover** can be provided depending on structural considerations and substrate depth and can provide cover for wildlife, perches and winter food for birds, and windbreaks.

#### Other Biodiversity Features

- Over-wintering* vegetation allows many invertebrates to complete their lifecycle;
- Log piles and deadwood* can provide habitat and perches for invertebrates and birds;
- Bee banks* are mounds of sand and provide valuable nesting sites;
- Stones and mounds of cleaned bricks* can provide insect and spider habitat;
- Ponds and wet areas* can provide a valuable resource for many species;
- Bug hotels and habitat walls* for nesting and overwintering invertebrates.

## 3. Review of the Management Plan

The flora and fauna on the roofs is likely to evolve over time. It is therefore highly likely that the plan be required to change and along with it the maintenance requirements. To facilitate this the plan calls for monitoring in the second summer with a review of the plan and maintenance for years three to five. This process to be repeated again after five years.

#### **4. Maintenance Programme**

2 visits per year in Spring/summer and autumn for five years.  
Additional monitoring visit in summer of second and fifth year.

Work to be carried out by Bauder Green Roof Maintenance.

Note: None of the green roof are designed to be trafficked in any way, the roofs should not be accessed by anyone except for repair or essential maintenance works, any damage to the surface finishes of the roofs should be reported to Bauder immediately.

#### **Initial 10 weeks (directly after installation)**

The green roofs, both sedum and biodiverse are designed to need a minimum of maintenance. However, some intimal watering will be required during the first 10 weeks after installation if there is insufficient rain fall.

- Watering of plugs and seeded areas (after the seed has germinated) should be regular (every day) when there are periods without rainfall, this can be reduced as the planting become more established.
- Watering should be carried out with a fine mist sprinkler or rose. Care should be taken not to wash out plugs and seed with excessive water or pressure.
- Efforts should be made to not to traffic the roof during watering.

Bird and Bat boxes: Assess the site for suitable locations for bird and bat boxes (It was felt at planning stage that there were no suitable locations)

Monitoring:

Assess the % failure of plugs 10 weeks after planting. If failure rate are greater than 40% the failed plugs should be replaced. Any species with a >75% failure rate should be substituted.

#### **Establishment Period (Yrs 1-2)**

Maintenance. During the first 2 years maintenance visits should be twice yearly (spring/summer and autumn)

Maintenance Works

All Areas, every visit work required:

- Pebble Border: remove all vegetation from Pebble borders

- Outlets: check outlets are clear and free from slit and detritus

Biodiverse Roofs work required:

- Remove unwanted and invasive weeds.
- Log piles: check for movement caused by wind or animal activity
- Wet area: check the liner material is still buried and has not become exposed.
- Sand and stone piles: If required weed some areas of sand to insure bare ground is present in some locations
- Wildflower areas: Cut and remove flower seed heads and taller grasses above 150mm. if required (during autumn visit only).

Monitoring

Summer of year 2

- Assessment of the number of original plant species still present on site, plus additional species which may have colonised the roofs. After an initial introduction of 27 Plus plant species onto the range of roof habitats
- Assessment of the success of the wet area, log piles. Stone and sand areas with details of what species are flourishing in these area.
- Assess the % failure of plugs. If failure rate are greater than 40% the plugs should be replaced. Any species with a >75% failure rate should be substituted.

From these assessments the management plan for the following 3 yrs can be adjusted.

Sedum Areas

Sedum is not tolerant of foot traffic. Access to the sedum areas should be restricted to essential maintenance only.

Work Required:

- Remove unwanted and invasive weeds.
- Fertilise blanket in spring/summer visit as per Bauder Specification
- Remove grass and weed from sedum areas
- Patch any open joints or bare areas with Xeroflor and sedum cuttings

### **Maintenance Period (Yrs 3-5)**

Maintenance. During the years three to five maintenance visits should be twice yearly (spring/summer and autumn)

Maintenance works all areas every visit:

- Pebble Border: remove all vegetation from Pebble borders
- Outlets: check outlets are clear and free from slit and detritus

Biodiverse Roofs work required:

- Remove unwanted and invasive weeds.
- Log Piles: check for movement caused by wind or animal activity
- Wet area: check the liner material is still buried and has not become exposed.

- Sand and stone piles: If required weed some areas of sand to insure bare ground is present in some locations
- Wildflower: Assess the percentage coverage of wildflowers
- Cut and remove flower seed heads and taller grasses (above 150mm) if required during Autumn visit only

## Monitoring

### Summer of year 5

- Assessment of the number of original plant species still present on site, plus additional species which may have colonised the roofs.
- Assessment of the success of the wet area, log piles. Stone and sand areas with details of what species are flourishing in these area.

From these assessments and reference to the Camden BAP the management plan for the following 5 yrs can be adjusted.

### Sedum Areas (if applicable)

Access to the sedum areas should be restricted to essential maintenance only

- Remove unwanted and invasive weeds.
- Fertilise blanket in spring/summer visit as per Bauder Specification
- Remove grass and weed from sedum areas
- Patch any open joints or bare areas with Xeroflor and sedum cuttings.