

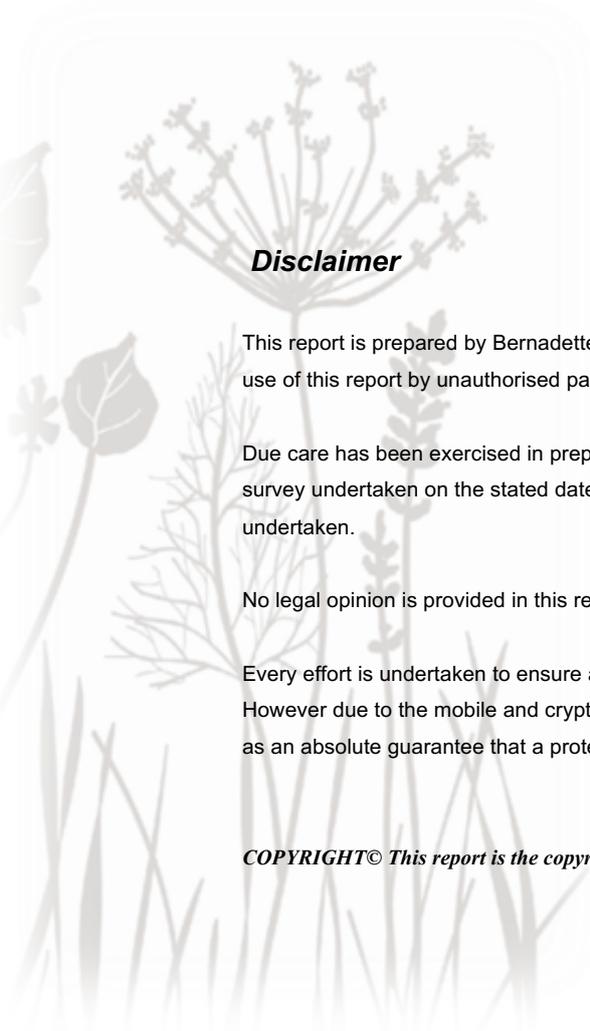


**West Lane
Gomersal, Cleckheaton.**

**Biodiversity Enhancement &
Management Plan.**

October 2022
Report Number: 2022001.1

Client	Adam Rhodes
Report Title	Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan
Site Address	West Lane, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, BD19 4DL
Project No.	20220308.1
Prepared by	Bernadette Lobo BSc (Hons) MCIEEM



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background	
1.2	Delivery of BEMP, Legal & Funding Mechanisms	
2.0	DESCRIPTION & EVALUATION OF ECOLOGICAL FEATURES	9
3.0	BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT OBJECTIVES	10
3.1	BE01 Habitats: Species-rich Native Hedgerow Planting	
	BE01.1 Southern Boundary Hedge	
	BE01.2. Northern and Western Boundary Hedge	
3.2	BE02 Birds	
	BE02.1. Vegetation Clearance	
	BE02.2. Provision of Bird Boxes to New Builds	
3.3	BE03 Bats	
	BE03.1 Provision of Dark Commuting and Foraging Corridors	
	BE03.2 Installation of Integral Bat Boxes	
	BE03.3 Soft Felling of Trees	
3.4	BE04 Hedgehogs	
	BE04.1 Provision of Hedgehog Highways	
	BE04.2. Sensitive Removal of Ground Vegetation	
	BE04.3. Provision of Predator Proof Hedgehog Home	
4.0	WORK PROGRAMME AND MANAGEMENT	19

APPENDIX 1: Plan 1 Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

APPENDIX 2: Plan 1 Biodiversity Enhancement Plan 2

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Bernadette Lobo BSc (Hons) MCIEEM was commissioned by Adam Rhodes (*the Developer*), to provide a Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP) for a development of 4 properties on West Lane, Gomersal in Cleckheaton.

1.1.2 A BEMP is provided to set out details of how biodiversity will be incorporated into new development and further includes for management.

1.1.3 The BEMP is informed by a site visit on 17th August 2022 and a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (Quants Environmental, June 2022).

1.1.4 The BEMP is further provided to discharge Condition 16 of the approved planning permission Application Number 2021/62/94165/E which is provided below:

"No development shall commence until a Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP) to ensure that a biodiversity net gain is achieved post-development is submitted and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The BEMP shall accord with the enhancement measures details within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal dated June 2022. The BEMP shall include the following:

- a) Description and evaluation of features to be managed and enhanced*
- b) Extent and location/ area of proposed enhancement works on appropriate scale maps and plans*
- c) Ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management*
- d) Aims and objectives of management*
- e) Appropriate management Actions for achieving Aims and Objectives*
- f) An annual work programme (to cover an initial 5-year period capable of being rolled forward over a period of 30 years)*
- g) Details of the management body or organisation responsible for implementation of the BEMP*
- h) Ongoing monitoring programme and remedial measures and*
- i) The BEMP will be reviewed and updated every 5 years and implemented for a minimum of 30 years*

The BEMP shall include details of the legal and funding mechanisms by which the long-term implementation of the BEMP will be secured by the developer with the management body responsible for its delivery. The BEMP shall also set out (where the results from the monitoring show that the Aims and Objectives of the BEMP are not being met) how contingencies and/ or remedial action will be identified, agreed and implemented so that the development still delivers the fully functioning biodiversity objectives of the originally approved BEMP. The approved BEMP will be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

REASON: In order to ensure the development provides ecological enhancement and creation measures sufficient to provide biodiversity net gain in accordance with Policy LP30 of the Kirklees Local Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework. This pre-commencement condition is necessary to ensure details relating to the required biodiversity net gain are devised and agreed at an appropriate stage of the development process”.

1.1.5 Kirklees Council have requested the BEMP to demonstrate biodiversity net gain in accordance with a) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021), b) the Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP30 and b) the enhancement measures within the Quants PEA, June 2022.

1.1.6 *The NPPF ‘recognises that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils and minimise impacts on biodiversity, providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. Local authorities should also plan positively for networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. A key objective of the Local Plan is to protect and enhance the integrity of the natural environment in Kirklees and the locally distinctive qualities which contribute to its character, including the districts varied landscapes and natural assets’ (Kirklees Local Plan).*

1.1.7 Policy LP30 of the Kirklees Local Plan references the following which are relevant to *the site*;

- Habitats and Species of Principal Importance – *Proposals will be required to protect Habitats and Species of Principal Importance unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the importance*

of the biodiversity interest, in which case long term compensatory measures will need to be secured.

- Biodiversity & Development – *Development proposals will be required to:-*

(i) result in no significant loss or harm to biodiversity in Kirklees through avoidance, adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, compensatory measures secured through the establishment of a legally binding agreement;

(ii) minimise impact on biodiversity and provide net biodiversity gains through good design by incorporating biodiversity enhancements and habitat creation where opportunities exist;

(iii) safeguard and enhance the function and connectivity of the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network at a local and wider landscape-scale unless the loss of the site and its functional role within the network can be fully maintained or compensated for in the long term;

(iv) establish additional ecological links to the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network where opportunities exist; and

(iv) incorporate biodiversity enhancement measures to reflect the priority habitats and species identified for the relevant Kirklees Biodiversity Opportunity Zone.

- 1.1.8 In summary, the measures in the PEA include for (with BEMP Ref alongside and further details below);

Habitats (BE01)

Retention of mature tree line along the site's northern and western boundaries along with the hedgerow along the sites southern boundary should be retained where possible.

Any loss of trees or hedgerow should be compensated for by new habitat creation e.g., planting of new native trees (BE01.1, BE01.2).

Birds BE02

Works affecting breeding birds will be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (BE02.1).

Provision of integrated (within the fabric of the new building) bird nesting boxes for House sparrow, Swift and Starling (BE02.2).

Bats BE03

Provision of dark corridors through absence of artificial lighting including glare and light spill (BEO3.1).

Provision of integral bat boxes positioned to avoid artificial lighting and disturbance (BEO3.2).

Soft felling of trees T2, T3, T4 and T9 (BEO3.3)

Hedgehog BE04

Provision of Hedgehog access across the development site and provision of Hedgehog box in an appropriate location (BEO4.1).

Sensitive removal of ground vegetation to avoid harm or death to hedgehogs nesting or hibernating in dense vegetation (BEO4.2).

Provision of predator proof hedgehog home (BEO4.3).

1.1.9 It is understood that as the site qualifies as a minor development there is no requirement to demonstrate biodiversity net gain with the use of the *Biodiversity Metric (V3.1)*.

1.1.10 Kirklees Council have requested that a footpath is constructed along the northern site boundary (Condition 10) which states;

Prior to development commencing, a detailed scheme for the provision of a 2m wide footway to the full site frontage to both West Lane and Latham Lane with associated signing and white lining shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. The scheme shall include construction specifications, white lining, signing, surface finishes together with an independent Safety Audit covering all aspects of the work. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the LPA, all of the agreed works shall be implemented before any part of the development is first brought into use.

Reasons: In the interests of highway safety and to achieve a satisfactory layout, in accordance with Policy LP 21 of the Kirklees Local Plan (Adopted 27 February 2019).*

1.1.11 *LP21 of the Local Plan relates to *Highways and access* and sustainable modes of transport.

1.1.12 In the fulfilment of Condition 10 it is necessary to remove the trees and hedgerow to West Lane to accommodate the conditioned footpath. New tree planting and hedgerow planting will be provided (BEO1.2).

1.2 Delivery of the BEMP, Legal and Funding Mechanisms

- 1.2.1 The legal and funding mechanisms required for delivery of the BEMP are beyond the scope and expertise of Lobo Ecology. Suffice to say, the *Developer* will be responsible for delivery and implementation of the BEMP.
- 1.2.2 The *Developer* may choose to undertake and manage works directly or alternatively, appoint an appropriate company to deliver the works. All works will be overseen by a qualified ecologist/ Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).
- 1.2.3 Mitigation, compensation and delivery of a BEMP are typically secured through a Section 106 agreement or as recently (30 September 2022) come in force, 'conservation covenants' (Environment Act 2021, Part 7 sections 117-139).

2.0 Description & Evaluation of Ecological Features

2.1.1 The PEA provides detailed assessment of the habitats and ecological features found on site, based on field survey and full record search.

2.1.2 In summary the assessment concludes;

- the site is approximately 0.32 hectares and located in a leafy residential area
- the site is likely to be classed as an agricultural field
- the site is dominated by species poor grassland
- there are no statutory or non-statutory habitats on site or within close proximity to the site.
- there are no known statutorily protected species on site
- the site includes mature trees to the boundary (Ash & Oak)
- there is a species rich hedgerow to the southern boundary

2.1.3 The importance (value) of ecological features is considered within a geographic context:

- International
- National
- Regional
- County
- Local
- *Site**

2.1.4 When an ecological feature is assessed as falling below 'Local level' it may be scoped out of further detailed assessment. Herein it is identified as being of importance at a site level.

2.1.5 The ecological features on site are valued at the *site level* with the northern and southern hedgerows and treeline to the northern boundary assessed as being of value at the *local level*.

3.0 Biodiversity Enhancement Objectives & Management

3.1 *BEO 1 HABITATS*

Species-rich Native Hedge Planting

3.1.1 There are two existing lengths of hedge on site identified as

- a) northern hedgerow which includes a shorter section along the western boundary and,
- b) southern hedgerow.

3.1.1 The southern hedgerow forms part of a domestic boundary with adjacent residential properties with many sections of the hedgerow dominated by Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).

3.1.2 The northern (including western) hedge is defunct with mature tree Oak and Ash.

3.1.3 Hedging plans detailed below will seek to ensure continuity of existing landscape character and enhance where appropriate.

BEO1 .1 Southern Boundary Hedge

Objective – to increase floral species diversity for the benefit of biodiversity and to enhance the structure of the hedge.

3.1.4 The southern boundary hedge currently supports a single row of planting. An additional row of supplementary hedge trees will be planted to enhance the hedge, by increasing species diversity, structure and opportunity for wildlife (See Plan 1).

- 3.1.5 Proposed species are 73% Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), 10% Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), 5% Field maple, 7% Silver birch (*Betula pendula*), 10% Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), 2% Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*).
- 3.1.6 In addition, 10 x Dog rose (*Rosa canina*) will be planted along with 3 standard Holly trees which will be allowed to grow to a reasonable height at appropriate locations.
- 3.1.7 Plants will be purchased using scientific names with no substitutions allowed to ensure plants are of native stock (BEO1.1i).
- 3.1.8 A metre wide strip of vegetation will be cleared parallel to the existing hedgerow at a distance of 300mm between the existing and new hedgerow and five plants planted per metre.
- 3.1.9 Clearance of ground vegetation prior to planting the supplementary hedge will be manual or mechanical and not chemical (BEO1.1ii).
- 3.1.10 Planting of hedge trees and shrubs will ideally take place between mid-November and mid-December before the ground is too cold. Planting can take place outside of this time assuming there is no ground frost and the ground is not waterlogged.
- 3.1.11 Two mature Ash trees will be felled (T9 and T10). The larger Ash tree (T9) will be retained, at a suitable height, as a monolith/ snag and allowed to decay in-situ providing deadwood habitat for wildlife (BEO1.1iii).
- 3.1.12 Note-the Ash trees are to be felled due to the western most Ash (T10) being identified with Ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).
- 3.1.13 Management of the new hedge will include a visit 6 weeks after planting, or sooner if prevailing conditions indicate new hedge plants may be suffering because of e.g., drought conditions (BEO1.1iv).

- 3.1.14 Management of the new hedge will include a visit 6 months after planting, or sooner if prevailing conditions indicate new hedge plants may be suffering because of e.g., drought conditions (BEO1.1v).
- 3.1.15 Any loss of shrubs or trees will be identified during the management visits and replaced as appropriate (BEO1.1vi).
- 3.1.16 The hedge will be subject to an annual visit (BEO1.1vii) in the first 4-years followed by a 5-year hedge management review to ensure the hedge is thriving (BEO1.1viii).
- 3.1.17 Following the 5-year review the hedge will be subject to repeat 5-year review to be rolled over each 5-year period for up to 30 years (BEO1.1ix).

BEO1 .2 Northern and Western Boundary Hedge

Objective – Planting and management of new hedge including standard trees to achieve a thriving healthy hedgerow of benefit to wildlife.

- 3.1.18 The northern and western boundary hedge and trees will largely be removed to facilitate development of a 2m wide footway as requested by Kirklees Council (Condition 10 of the granted planning permission).
- 3.1.19 A new hedge will be planted allowing for newly formed footway, driveways and appropriate splay allowing vehicular visibility (See Plan 1).
- 3.1.20 Where possible any sections of existing hedge shrubs, trees and soils will be retained and incorporated in the new hedge. Sections to be retained will be identified and protected prior to tree/ shrub/ vegetation removal (BE01.2i).
- 3.1.21 Supplementary shrub and tree planting as specified by the arborist (*Drg. Tree Planting Scheme at: West Lane, Gomersal*) which specifies the following;
“New hedge to be planted using whips planted at 40cm spacing. Species mix to be as follows, in an intimate mix of equal proportions. Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Acer campestre, Ilex aquifolium, Carpinus betulus, Rosa canina” (BEO1.2iii).

- 3.1.22 Planting of hedge trees and shrubs will ideally take place between mid-November and mid-December before the ground is too cold. Planting can take place outside of this time assuming there is no ground frost and the ground is not waterlogged.
- 3.1.23 Management of the new hedge will include a visit 6 weeks after planting, or sooner if prevailing conditions indicate new hedge plants may be suffering because of e.g., drought conditions (BEO1.2iv).
- 3.1.24 Management of the new hedge will include a visit 6 months after planting, or sooner if prevailing conditions indicate new hedge plants may be suffering because of e.g., drought conditions (BEO1.2v).
- 3.1.25 Any loss of shrubs or trees will be identified during the management visits will be replaced as appropriate (BEO1.2vi).
- 3.1.26 Any fencing provided to the hedge should be of a type that allows light to reach both sides of the hedge to encourage good growth (BEO1.2vii).
- 3.1.27 The hedge will be subject to an annual visit in the first five years after planting (BEO1.2viii)
- 3.1.28 In year 5 the hedge will be subject to a 5-year review to ensure the hedge is thriving and management is effective achieving a thriving healthy hedge with trees (BEO1.2ix).
- 3.1.29 Following the 5-year review the hedge will be subject to repeated 5-year review, to be rolled over each 5-year period for up to 30 years (BEO1.2x).

3.2 BEO 2 BIRDS

BEO2 .1 Vegetation Clearance outside Breeding Bird Season

Objective – To ensure compliance with wildlife legislation and prevent harm to nesting birds and bird populations.

- 3.2.1 All vegetation clearance including tree felling, scrub clearance and hedgerow removal will be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season. The breeding bird season is considered to commence from the beginning of April and ends mid-September i.e., no vegetation clearance between these dates (BEO2.1i).
- 3.2.2 Caution is advised in the event of warm weather in March when many birds may commence with nest building and the nests are therefore protected.
- 3.2.3 In the event works are undertaken between these dates a pre-commencement, breeding bird check will be required to ensure legal compliance and absence of breeding birds (BEO2.1ii).

BEO2 .2 Provision of bird boxes to new builds.

Objective – To ensure no net loss of nesting opportunity for breeding birds.

- 3.2.4 A suite of bird boxes will be provided for at locations on site and the site periphery (See Plan 1 & 2). The following bird boxes will be erected;
- 1 x Tawny owl box. *Positioned on a pole to trees at to a large tree on site or immediately offsite*
- 4 x Swift boxes. *One box to each property*
- 4 x House sparrow boxes *Two boxes located side by side to two of the properties.*
- 3.2.5 The locations of the boxes are provided on Plan 1.

3.3 BEO 3 BATS

BEO3 .1 Provision of dark commuting and foraging corridors for wildlife and in particular bats.

Objective – To ensure there is no severance of existing commuting and foraging areas for bats (and wider wildlife) to site boundaries.

- 3.3.1 To ensure wildlife and in particular protected bats, continue to thrive in the area, it is important to ensure the continued provision of 'dark corridors' across the site.
- 3.3.2 Bats require dark corridors to enable safe passage from one location to another and for feeding.
- 3.3.3 It is anticipated that bats will use the site boundaries for foraging post development. These areas will not be subject to artificial lighting to ensure they remain dark from dusk until dawn.
- 3.3.4 Where lighting is required it will be;
- directional i.e., directed to those areas where light is required
 - Shieled/ cowled to ensure absence of glare and light spill
 -
- 3.3.5 the most appropriate elevation for a dark corridor is to the south of the new development.

BEO3 .2 Provision of integral bat boxes positioned to avoid artificial lighting and disturbance.

Objective – To ensure no loss of roosting opportunities.

- 3.3.6 Four integrated bat boxes will be installed, one to each property (for bat box locations see (Plan 1 & 2).
- 3.3.7 A range of bat boxes are available which are installed within the building fabric. These boxes are hidden from view and do not permit access to any wall cavity.
- 3.3.8 Integrated boxes can be faced with matching brick/ stonework to blend in with the building. Facings can also be bespoke to match any non-standard facings.

- 3.3.9 Habibat bat boxes, Ibstock brick and Weinerberger Eco-habitats provide a range of bat boxes with matching facings for installing into the fabric of the buildings. Other integrated boxes are available and further advice is available from Lobo Ecology if required.

BEO3 .3 Trees T2, T3, T4 and T9 to be soft felled.

Objective – To reduce the low risk of harm to bats to de minimis levels.

- 3.3.10 A number of trees (as identified above, using the references provided in Plan 1) to the northern boundary support veteran features which are suitable for bats and their roosts.
- 3.3.11 A close inspection survey from an elevated working platform has been undertaken and no evidence of bat roosting was found.
- 3.3.12 Regardless, bats frequently move roost site and therefore a precautionary approach will be taken to the felling of the trees.
- 3.3.13 Immediately prior to commencement of felling any trees/ limbs any holes/ cavities will be checked for the presence of bats.
- 3.3.14 Trees (T2, T3, T4 and T9) will be soft felled with sections carefully lowered to the ground and a repeat check of any cavities/ holes undertaken.
- 3.3.15 In the event of an unexpected discovery works must cease and a licenced ecologist contacted before any further works proceed (BEO3.3i).
- 3.3.16 Tree felling and vegetation clearance will be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season (BEO2.1).
- 3.3.17 Please note, during the period birds are not breeding Hedgehogs are using nests and preparing for hibernation or in hibernation. Therefore prior to works the measure BEO4.2 applies.

3.4 BEO 4 HEDGEHOGS

BEO4 .1 Provision of Hedgehog Highways between adjoining gardens and gardens to the south.

Objective – To ensure Hedgehogs have connectivity between new and existing gardens and the wider landscape.

- 3.4.1 Following a long, historic decline in Hedgehog populations Hedgehogs were placed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red list as vulnerable to extinction in Great Britain.
- 3.4.2 Gardens are now thought to be refuges for Hedgehogs however enclosed gardens with impenetrable boundary walls threatens these more urban populations.
- 3.4.3 Therefore BEO 4 provides for Hedgehog Highways across the development though provision of access runs for Hedgehogs wherever an impenetrable barrier to hedgehog movement is installed i.e., garden fences or walls.
- 3.4.4 The size of gap suitable for Hedgehog passage is 13 x 13cm. The gap should be crated in an area away from the house and ideally obscured by vegetation/ shrubs and positioned close to the southern boundary hedge.

BEO4 .2 Sensitive removal of ground vegetation to ensure Hedgehogs are not killed, harmed or disturbed during hibernation.

Objective – To ensure Hedgehogs are not harmed or killed during construction and all reasonable measures are undertaken to protect Hedgehogs.

- 3.4.5 The existing site supports habitat for Hedgehogs and therefore care is needed when undertaking vegetation clearance - as Hedgehogs may be present in

these areas. Hedgehogs will use area of dense vegetation for nesting and rearing young and for hibernation

- 3.4.6 Hedgehogs may be found in dense scrub, long grass, log piles, under sheds or any similar horizontal boarding/ sheeting offering protection etc.
- 3.4.7 All vegetation to be cleared and any broken or abandoned materials which may offer protection from the weather, will be removed carefully and sensitively mindful that Hedgehogs may be present (BEO4.2i).
- 3.4.8 There will be no strimming of areas of dense scrub including along the existing treeline to the northern boundary unless it is clearly visible that Hedgehogs are not present (BEO4.2ii).

BEO4 .3 Provision of a predator proof Hedgehog Home positioned in a suitable location.

Objective – To ensure provide nesting and hibernation opportunity for Hedgehogs in the locality.

- 3.4.9 A Hedgehog home is to be provided and this will be positioned to an area of existing, dense vegetation, with connection to the existing hedge (See Plan 1) where it will be hidden from view and which will not be impacted by the development either during or post-construction.

END

4.0 WORK PROGRAMME & MANAGEMENT

REF	TIMING	ACTION (incl. BEMP Ref.)
	YEAR 1 commences when development commences	
<i>BEO1 Habitats: Hedge</i>		
BEO1.1 Southern Boundary Hedge	YEAR 1 September – end of March	<p>Careful and sensitive clearance of ground vegetation to the area where new <i>supplementary hedge plants are to be planted.</i></p> <p>BEO1.1ii Clearance of ground vegetation prior to planting the supplementary hedge will be manual or mechanical and not chemical.</p> <p>BEO 2.1i <i>Timed to avoid breeding birds</i></p> <p>BEO4.2 <i>Care required as this is the period when hibernating Hedgehogs may be found.</i></p> <p>BEO1.1i <i>Clearance of ground vegetation prior to planting the supplementary hedge will be manual or mechanical and not chemical (clearance may take place in the season before planting)</i></p> <p>BEO3.3 <i>Tree T9 to be soft felled as a precaution for the low risk of bats.</i></p> <p>BEO3.3i In the event of an unexpected discovery works must cease and a licenced ecologist contacted before any further works proceed (BEO3.3i).</p>

		<p>BEO1.1iii Consideration to be given to leaving T9 in situ as snag/ monolith at an appropriate height.</p> <p>BEO2.1ii IN THE EVENT VEGETATION CLEARANCE IS CARRIED OUT DURING THE BREEDING BIRD SEASON AN ECOLOGIST WILL BE REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE A BREEDING BIRD CHECK.</p>
	<p>November to March (optimal mid-November to mid-December) depending on weather condition</p>	<p>Planting of trees/ shrubs</p> <p>Proposed species are 73% Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), 10% Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), 5% Field maple Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) and 10% Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), 2% Crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>).</p> <p>10 x Dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) will be planted along the hedge.</p> <p>3 standard Holly trees which will be allowed to grow to a reasonable height at appropriate locations along the hedge.</p> <p>Mulch to be applied to the base of new planting if required to reduce the spread of weeds and drying out of soils.</p>
	<p>YEAR 1 Management</p> <p>6 weeks after planting</p> <p>6 Months after planting</p>	<p>BEO1.1v Newly planted hedge to be visited 6 weeks after planting to ensure good survival rates of trees and shrubs. Any losses of trees and shrubs will be replaced.</p> <p>BEO1.1vi Hedge to be checked 6 months after planting, any losses of trees and shrubs will be replaced.</p> <p>Management in Year 1 likely to be no more than a light trim to encourage growth and bushing out of hedge.</p>
	<p>YEAR 2, 3 & 4</p>	<p>Early-stage hedge trimming will be dictated by how well the hedge is growing. Typically, hedges are lightly trimmed in years 1 and 2 to encourage growth.</p>

		<p>Later years hedge trimming to be carried out on a rotational basis between the months of October to February (avoiding the breeding bird season). Rotational cutting will allow at least two thirds of the hedge to be uncut thereby retaining fruits and berries while the other 1/3 is trimmed. Alternatively, the hedge may be cut on a 3-year cycle rotating between side 1, side 2 and hedge top.</p> <p>Outgrowths of Brambles or Roses etc to be retained where practicable.</p> <p>This management regime will be reviewed annually and as part of the 5-year review.</p> <p>Hedge bottom will only be cut if and when needed.</p>
	Year 5 and onwards	<p>BE01.1vii The hedge will be subject to an annual visit in the first 5-years after planting.</p> <p>BE01.1viii The hedge will be subject to a 5 year review to assess outcomes of management in years 1-5 and to alter management as required.</p> <p>BE01.1ix After the 5-year review the hedge will be surveyed every 5 years for up to 30 years from planting.</p>
BEO1.2 Northern and Western Boundary Hedges	<p>YEAR 1</p> <p>September – end of March</p>	<p>BE01.2i Identify and protect (fence) all trees, shrubs and soils that are to be retained prior to any works on site.</p> <p>BE0 2.1 Careful and sensitive clearance of ground vegetation prior to tree felling <i>Timed to avoid breeding birds.</i></p> <p>BE04.2 <i>Care required as this is the period (Sept-Mar) when hibernating Hedgehogs may be found.</i></p> <p>BE03.3 <i>Trees to be soft felled are T2, T3 and T4 as a precaution for the low risk of bats.</i></p> <p>BE03.3i In the event of an unexpected discovery works must cease and a licenced ecologist contacted before any further works proceed (BEO3.3i).</p>

		BEO2.1ii IN THE EVENT VEGETATION CLEARANCE IS CARRIED OUT DURING THE BREEDING BIRD SEASON AN ECOLOGIST WILL BE REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE A BREEDIN BIRD CHECK.
	<p>YEAR 1</p> <p>November to March (optimal mid-November to mid-December) depending on weather condition</p>	<p>BEO1.2ii Shrub and tree planting as specified by the arborist (<i>Drg. Tree Planting Scheme at: West Lane, Gomersal</i>) which specifies the following; <i>“New hedge to be planted using whips planted at 40cm spacing. Species mix to be as follows, in an intimate mix of equal proportions. Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Acer campestre, Ilex aquifolium, Carpinus betulus, Rosa canina”.</i></p> <p>BEO 1.2vii Any Fencing installed should allow light to reach both sides of the hedge.</p>
	<p>YEAR 1 Management</p> <p>6 weeks after planting</p> <p>6 Months after planting</p>	<p>BEO1.2iv Management of the new hedge will include a visit 6 weeks after planting, or sooner if prevailing conditions indicate new hedge plants may be suffering because of e.g., drought conditions.</p> <p>BEO1.2v Management of the new hedge will include a visit 6 months after planting, or sooner if prevailing conditions indicate new hedge plants may be suffering because of e.g., drought conditions.</p> <p>Any loss of shrubs or trees will be identified during the management visits and replaced as appropriate (BEO1.2vi).</p> <p>Management in Year 1 likely to be no more than a light trim to encourage growth and bushing out of hedge.</p>
	Year 2,3 & 4	<p>Early-stage hedge trimming will be dictated by how well the hedge is growing. Typically, hedges are lightly trimmed in years 1 and 2 to encourage growth.</p>

		<p>Later years hedge trimming to be carried out on a rotational basis between the months of October to February (avoiding the breeding bird season). Rotational cutting will allow at least two thirds of the hedge to be uncut thereby retaining fruits and berries while the other 1/3 is trimmed. Alternatively, the hedge may be cut on a 3-year cycle rotating between side 1, side 2 and hedge top.</p> <p>Outgrowths of Brambles or Roses etc to be retained where practicable.</p> <p>This management regime will be reviewed annually and as part of the 5-year review.</p> <p>Hedge bottom will only be cut if and when needed.</p>
	5-Year Review with option to roll over for up to 30 years	<p>BE01.2viii The hedge will be subject to an annual visit in the first 5-years after planting.</p> <p>BE01.2ix In year 5 the hedge will be subject to a 5-year review to assess outcomes of management in Years 1-5 and to alter management as required.</p> <p>BE01.2x Following the 5-year review the hedge will be surveyed every 5 years for up to 30 years from planting.</p> <p>Hedge laying, if appropriate, most likely year 6 onwards.</p>
BEO2 Birds	Year 1	<p>BE02.1 All tree felling and vegetation clearance to be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season.</p> <p>BE02.2 Provision of integral bird boxes to new builds and provision of a Tawny owl box to dense vegetation either on a suitable tree or mounted on a pole See Plan 1.</p> <p>No management anticipated beyond BE02.1</p>

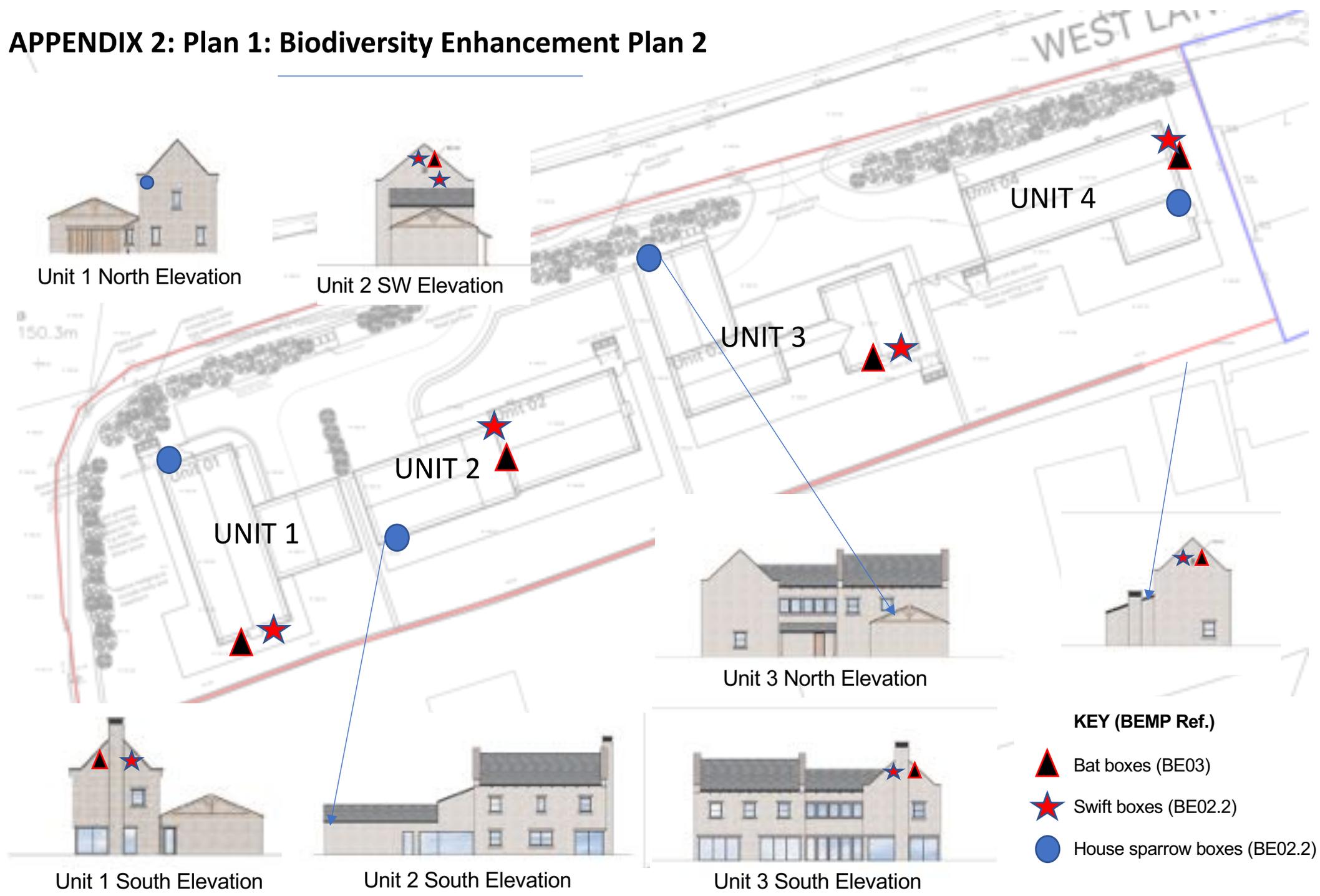
<p>BEO3 Bats</p>	<p>Year 1</p>	<p>BEO3 .1 Provision of dark commuting and foraging corridors for wildlife and in particular bats.</p> <p>BEO3.2. Installation of integral bat boxes to new builds in locations shown on Plan 1 and 2 unless otherwise agreed with the ecologist.</p> <p>BEO3 .3 Trees T2, T3, T4 and T9 to be soft felled.</p> <p>BEO3.3i In the event of an unexpected discovery works must cease and a licenced ecologist contacted before any further works proceed.</p> <p>No further management anticipated.</p>
<p>BEO4 Hedgehogs</p>	<p>Year 1</p>	<p>BEO4 .1 Provision of Hedgehog Highways between adjoining gardens and gardens to the south.</p> <p>BEO4 .2 Sensitive removal of ground vegetation to ensure Hedgehogs are not killed, harmed or disturbed during hibernation.</p> <p>BEO4 .3 Provision of a predator proof Hedgehog Home positioned in a suitable location.</p> <p>No further management anticipated in respect of hedgehogs.</p>

APPENDIX 1: Plan 1: Biodiversity Enhancement Plan



KEY (BEMP Ref.)	
	Bat boxes (BE03)
	Swift boxes (BE02.2)
	House sparrow boxes (BE02.2)
	Hedgehog Home
	New hedge and standard tree planting (BE01.2) 20% Hawthorn 20% Blackthorn 20% Field maple 20% Holly 20% Hornbeam
	Tawny Owl Box
	Supplementary hedge Planting (BE01.1) 73% Hawthorn 10% Hazel 7% Birch 5% Field maple 10% Rowan 2% Crab apple
	Trees for Soft Felling and Ref. (T2, T3, T4 & T9)

APPENDIX 2: Plan 1: Biodiversity Enhancement Plan 2



- KEY (BEMP Ref.)**
-  Bat boxes (BE03)
 -  Swift boxes (BE02.2)
 -  House sparrow boxes (BE02.2)