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Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP)

Client

More. Construction

Project

Lindley Moor Road,

Huddersfield

Date

July 2026

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
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A	Final	LH/18/06/2026	JD / 18.06.2026
B	Final	LH/ 08/07/2026	JD / 15/07.2026
C	Final	LH/ 28/07/2026	JD / 31.07.2026
D	Final	LH/ 31/07/2026	JD/ 31.07.2026

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The following Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP) has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of More. Construction and provides the ecological management approaches for the development proposals at Lindley Moor Road, Huddersfield ('the Site').

1.2 This BEMP provides details on the creation and management of proposed and retained habitats within the development, and follows guidance set out in British Standard 42020:2013 Biodiversity - Code of practice for planning and development. It was prepared based on the following documents:

- Landscape Masterplan; Brooks Ecological Ltd; April 2024; ref: DR-4823-01
- Original Detailed Approval Site Layout Plan; Moreton Deakin Associates Architecture; ref: MP-101
- Proposed Site Application Plan; 2022-91477_+Proposed+Site++Block+Layout_1031145
- Ecological Impact Assessment; Brooks Ecological Ltd; February 2023; ref: ER-4823-02.3
- Statutory Biodiversity Metric; 2022-91477_+EcologicalBiodiversity+Statement_980101 Metric DEFRA V2
- Construction & Environmental Management Plan (Biodiversity); FPCR Environment & Design Ltd; June 2026.

1.3 The BEMP has been prepared to discharge condition 14 of the hybrid planning permission (2022/62/91477/W) which states:

Prior to above ground works commencing, a Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (BEMP) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The plan shall demonstrate how a minimum of 3.1 habitat units and 0.8 hedgerow units are to be achieved post-development and include details of the following:

- *Description and evaluation of features to be managed and enhanced;*
- *Extent and location/area of proposed enhancement works on appropriate scale maps and plans;*
- *Ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management;*
- *Aims and Objectives of management;*
- *Appropriate management Actions for achieving Aims and Objectives;*
- *An annual work programme (to cover an initial 5-year period capable of being rolled forward over a period of 30 years);*
- *Details of the management body or organisation responsible for implementation of the BEMP; and*
- *Ongoing monitoring programme and remedial measures.*

1.4 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.With implementation of the approved landscape plans listed above and the implementation of the management prescriptions set out within this BEMP, the required units will be achieved in order to meet Condition 14. Ongoing monitoring as set out in Section 8 will allow management prescriptions to be adjusted as necessary where habitats are not seen to be establishing as anticipated in order to achieve their target type and condition.

2.0 SITE CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 This BEMP relates to the full application site forming a part of the wider hybrid application area. The wider site is 6.4152ha and located on land off Lindley Moor Road to the south of Elland and north of Linthwaite, Huddersfield and is surrounded by suburban development associated with the northern periphery of Huddersfield and the M62. Immediately to the south and east are residential areas whilst to the west is a commercial/ light industrial estate and to the north another small field lies in between the site and the M62. The section of the Site to which this report relates extends to approximately 4.23ha.

2.2 The Site to which this BEMP relates consists predominantly of modified grassland, with a native hedgerow present within the site. On the west of the Site there is an area of vacant derelict bare ground.

Proposals

2.3 Outline proposals are for mixed use development use class E(B), B2 and B8 with ancillary office space and associated works.

3.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Health and Safety

3.1 Care is to be taken to consider the health and safety aspects of the landscape proposals at all times during the design and construction process of the development, ensuring that the future management of the landscape can be carried out in a safe manner.

3.2 The landscape management will be assessed and, where practicable, risks will be reduced or eliminated. In particular, hazards will be considered that may exist on Site such as:

- maintenance works near highways.
- works involving the use of cutting machinery and potentially hazardous chemical agents.
- works near buried services and overhead services and frequently a combination of these.

3.3 The organisation responsible for management of the landscape areas is to address health and safety matters as required and in accordance with good practice. Working practices will have consideration to industry standard current best practice in landscaping works.

Site Legislation

3.4 All relevant EU and UK nature conservation law will be adhered to in relation to the protection of ecological features and ecological enhancement. For this development, this will primarily include the protection afforded to bats and nesting birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as badgers and hedgehogs.

3.5 All UK bat species are afforded full protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), under which they are classified as a European Protected Species (EPS), and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

- Under Regulation 43 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) it is illegal to:
- deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat.
- deliberately disturb a bat.
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is illegal to:
- recklessly or intentionally disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.
- obstruct access to any structure or place which a bat uses for shelter or protection.

Birds

3.6 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principal legislation affording protection to UK wild birds. Under this legislation all birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is an offence, with certain exceptions to recklessly or intentionally:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while in use or being built.
- take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

3.7 Certain species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are specially protected at all times. This extends their protection whereby they are protected against intentional disturbance whilst building or occupying a nest, and against disturbance of dependent young.

4.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN AIMS & OBJECTIVES

4.1 This management plan and the prescriptions have been designed to ensure the habitats / hedgerows and their targeted conditions as set out in the associated metric for the site can be achieved to provide the required habitat and hedgerow units.

4.2 The proposed landscape areas primarily comprises of a mix of introduced shrub, mixed shrub, other neutral grassland, other woodland: broadleaved and species-rich native hedgerow.

4.3 They key management aims are:

- To enhance the biodiversity value of the site and local area in the long term based on newly created habitats within the consented outline area as quantified by the Biodiversity Net Gain Metric for the site (DEFRA v2.0) and in accordance with Condition 14.
- to maintain a quality, neat, tidy, safe, useable and attractive landscape setting to build development through appropriate management of landscape areas on the site.

4.4 To achieve the above aims, the management prescriptions outlined in Table 1 will be undertaken during the period of the plan and will therefore seek to achieve the following objectives:

- ensure the successful establishment of new habitats and the safeguarding of any off-site adjoining habitats, which increases the Site's and the local area's biodiversity from the outset.
- maintain and increase opportunities for local wildlife through appropriate management.
- secure the health and retention of created habitats, with defects identified early and promptly addressed, with habitats kept free of unwanted flora, and through replacement of diseased or damaged flora as necessary.
- monitor key habitats throughout the life of the management plan to ensure management prescriptions remain suitable.
- create additional micro-habitats within the site such as bat and bird boxes which provide additional shelter and foraging opportunities.
- enable a balance between providing an environment suitable for wildlife and ensuring a site suitable for its end-use.

5.0 MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTEXT

5.1 This plan identifies the landscape features which require management; this includes:

- habitats that will be created and subsequently maintained for visual and biodiversity objectives.
- Faunal features that will be located within the development for biodiversity objectives.

5.2 Management will be secured for 30 years to ensure that all features will be managed and monitored to achieve the aims and objectives of this management plan.

5.3 Specific landscape and ecological objectives for each feature are described in Table 1, with information regarding the target condition of each feature under the BNG metric and the specific criteria that will be required in order to attain that target condition.

5.4 Monitoring is an essential part of any management plan and is discussed further in section 8.0. Table 1 details the monitoring regime, indicators that show the landscape and ecological objective has been achieved, and remedial actions if this objective has not been achieved.

5.5 Table 2 details management prescriptions and the programme of works which are considered necessary to achieve the landscape and ecological objective for each feature as described in Table 1; these have been considered at both the construction and post-construction phases and

include details of plant species and planting techniques to be used within the construction phase. The programme of works provides an initial 5-year management regime to ensure establishment of habitats.

5.6 Management prescriptions will be reviewed after 5 years and regularly after that, with prescriptions updated if necessary to ensure an optimal management regime for achieving the aims and objectives.

5.7 No constraints to landscape management have been identified for this development.

6.0 DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE & ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

6.1 No habitats within the Site will be retained. Habitats to be created are detailed in the indicative landscape plans (Appendix A and B). The locations of recommended enhancement faunal features will be shown on construction plans.

Created Habitats

Species rich native hedgerows

6.2 Mixed, species rich, native hedgerows are to be planted in areas of other neutral grassland, specifically between species rich grassland standard meadow mix and hedgerow mix. Hedgerows will also be planted on the northeast side of the Site. Native species-rich hedgerows will buffer and delineate the development from the new woodland block in that area. The hedgerows will provide sheltering and foraging opportunities for insects, birds and bats. Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in the following criteria:

- There is a good height of >1.5m average height along length of hedgerow.
- There is a good width of >1.5m average width along length of hedgerow.
- There is continuity in the base of the hedgerow where the gap between ground and base canopy is <0.5m for 90% of the length of the hedgerow.
- There is continuity in the hedgerow canopy where the gaps in the canopy make up <10% total length and where there are no canopy gaps >5m.
- The hedge is in healthy condition where >90% of the hedgerow or undisturbed ground is free of damage caused by human activities.

Introduced Shrub

6.3 A range of introduced shrubs will be planted around the Site. Management of any introduced shrubs within public open spaces will ensure that invasive non-native plant species (listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) cover less than 5% of the total vegetated area.

Mixed Scrub

6.4 Native scrub will border the native other broadleaved woodland along the southern aspect of the Site and totals 980 plants of 14 different types/sizes. Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in the following criteria:

- There are at least three woody species, where one species comprises more than 75% of the cover (except common juniper, sea buckthorn or box, which can be 100% cover).

- There may be gaps in the range of ages – not all of seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs with single-age shrub may occur.
- Pernicious weeds and invasive species make up 5%-20% of the ground cover.
- The scrub may or may not have a well-developed edge with un-grazed tall herbs.
- There might or might not be clearings and glades within the scrub.

Other neutral grassland

6.5 Other neutral grassland including: species rich grassland- standard meadow mix, species rich grassland, hedgerow mix and species rich wetland mix. These are distributed throughout the central and Northern part of the Site. Moderate condition will be targeted by achieving a pass in the following criteria:

- The area is recognisable as a good example of the grassland type. Typical grasses include: cock's-foot, common bent, creeping bent, crested dog's-tail, false oat-grass, meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, red fescue, sweet vernal grass, Timothy, tufted hair-grass and Yorkshire-fog
- Total cover of wildflowers and sedges less than 30%, excluding white clover, creeping buttercup and injurious weeds. Rye-grass cover is less than 25%
- Undesirable species and physical damage is at 5-15% cover.
- Cover of bare ground greater than 10% (including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens).
- Cover of bracken less than 20% and cover of scrub and bramble less than 5%.

Other woodland; broadleaved

6.6 Native deciduous woodland will be planted along the southern boundary of the Site. This block will create ecological stepping stones and provide breeding, sheltering and foraging opportunities for a range of species.

Urban Trees

6.7 Trees will be planted within species rich grassland throughout the Site in groups. Trees will also be planted as part of ornamental planting. There are a total of 195 proposed trees, where 162 of these are native and 33 are non-native ornamental cultivars. They will provide structure and focal points for the greenspace and provide connectivity for species around the Site as well as sheltering and foraging opportunities for insects, birds and bats. Small areas of ornamental planting will be created around the car parking areas to provide a visually pleasing aspect. They will also provide some foraging and sheltering opportunities for insects and birds.

Recommended Faunal Features

6.8 The following faunal features are recommended to be provided throughout the Site; suitable locations are illustrated in Figure 1.

Internal Bird Boxes

6.9 Three integrated bird nesting bricks are to be installed in houses to provide enhancement to the development's value for birds. The "Bird Brick Schwegler Type 24" or similar is recommended

for many small birds including great, marsh, coal and crested tits, redstarts, nuthatch, tree and house sparrows. They should be installed on a north-eastern facing aspect.

Bat box

6.10 One bat box suitable for crevice dwelling bat species will be installed to provide potential a roost sites for bats. The "Segovia: Build-In Woodstone Bat Box" or similar is recommended and the bat box should be placed on a south-east or south-westerly aspect and installed according to manufacturer specifications. The placement of the boxes should be away from open windows and climbing plants and preferable in the eaves and gables of the structures.

6.11 All bat boxes should be installed following the advice of an ecologist to ensure they are installed in optimum locations. Once installed they can only be opened, moved or tampered with by a bat worker holding the correct license to ensure there is no breach of legislation.

Hedgehog Highway

6.12 Hedgehog highways are to be installed in boundary fences to allow for commuting routes to be maintained throughout the Site for hedgehog Erinaceus europaeus. The highways must comprise 130mm x 150mm holes at the base of fences to allow movement. At least one hole is to be located between areas of the Site separated by fences, avoiding placing holes which lead onto roads. If possible, holes are to be positioned adjacent to areas of shrub planting and hedgerows which will provide cover.

7.0 RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 The Developers will incorporate the management plan items proposed here into a future landscape management contract, and it will become the responsibility of More Construction or any future development owner/ appointed landscape management company to ensure the ongoing management plan measures are upheld.

8.0 MONITORING

8.1 In order to ensure that the habitats created within the Site reach the aims and objectives of the management plan, all habitats will be monitored with the following monitoring aims:

- to confirm the establishment of habitats.
- to ensure that the proposed management is being implemented.
- to ensure management is achieving desired objectives.
- to respond to unexpected outcomes from management.
- to identify and address any previously unforeseen impacts.

8.2 Monitoring will be carried out by a suitably experienced person who can accurately identify the habitats that are establishing and be able to compare them with the target habitats for the Site. Aims of monitoring each habitat area are described in Table 1, together with details of remedial actions.

8.3 The soft landscaping areas will be monitored every other year for the first five years, with monitoring decreased thereafter as appropriate.

8.4 Individual trees in public areas will be monitored every year, and after major storms for reasons of health and safety.

8.5 Monitoring of fauna measures such as bird boxes will be carried out as per the work programme in Table 2 to ensure that they remain in good condition and are located in optimum locations.

8.6 Results of this monitoring will be reported to those members of staff involved in site management and reviewed to inform changes to the management plan as relevant. Given the scale and scope of the proposals, only minor adjustments are considered likely to ensure establishment and maintenance of the aims and objectives of this management plan.

8.7 Ecological inspection by an experienced ecologist in year 5 will provide on-going baseline data for the Site, for future surveys to be monitored against. Further surveys will then be carried out every five years after that.

8.8 Should the need arise, FPCR Environment and Design Ltd, or another consultant ecologist, should be contacted for advice.

Table 1: Landscape and Ecological Objectives

Feature	Landscape and Ecological Objectives	Indicative Target Condition under BNG Metric 2.0	Prescriptions and Management	Monitoring Regime and Indicators that Objectives have been achieved
Species rich native hedgerows	A healthy native species-rich hedgerow resource provides structure to the development and potential suitability for foraging and commuting bats as well as foraging and nesting birds. The habitat also meets the BNG metric target condition. The hedgerows will provide commuting and foraging opportunities for different species such as bats, birds and invertebrates.	Target condition: Moderate	Native hedgerows are to be planted in the areas of Other Neutral Grassland. They will also be planted on the northeastern border to buffer the development from the adjacent woodland. To achieve the target condition, management prescriptions will meet the following criteria: • The average height and width of the hedgerow will be at a minimum of 1.5m. • The hedgerows display continuity of the canopy where gaps make up less than 10% of the total length and do not exceed 5m. This is the same for the hedgerow base. Where the gap from the hedgerow to the ground does not exceed 0.5m • Planting will ensure a diversity of native species with a target of 5 different wood species per 30m to create species rich hedgerows. • Plant species indicative of nutrient enrichment of soils dominate less than 20% of undisturbed ground. • On-going treatment and management will remove invasive non-native species and general undesirable species. • Replacement planting to compensate for any plants that failed to establish.	<u>Monitoring Regime:</u> Every two years in the first five years. Every five years after that. <u>Indicators that the objective is being achieved:</u> The hedgerow contains only native woody species. The hedgerow has reached a height and width of 1.5m. The hedgerow is not too short and gappy nor is developing into a line of trees. There are no invasive species present. Undesirable species account for less than 20% of base vegetation.
Introduced Shrub	Provides visually pleasing green infrastructure for the development. Will provide a resource for foraging and sheltering invertebrates and birds throughout.	Target condition: Poor	Regular maintenance will be undertaken to ensure the health of the ornamental planting. Replace individual plants if they fail and subject them to a regime of light pruning and trimming as required. Structure should be created to increase the habitat value.	<u>Monitoring Regime:</u> Every 2 years for the first 5 years and every 5 years after that. <u>Indicators that the objective has been achieved:</u> Healthy plants and structurally diverse where possible. Invasives and detrimental species kept to a minimum.

Feature	Landscape and Ecological Objectives	Indicative Target Condition under BNG Metric 2.0	Prescriptions and Management	Monitoring Regime and Indicators that Objectives have been achieved
			Such things as using different heights of shrub and regular maintenance to prevent other species encroaching.	Remedial actions: Diseased plants to be removed or trimmed where possible. Remove invasive and detrimental species where possible as part of the managing.
Mixed Scrub	To maintain a habitat with a diversity of structure to provide potential resources for wildlife. This will increase botanical interest and opportunities for local biodiversity. The habitat also meets the BNG metric target condition.	Target condition: Moderate	Areas of mixed native scrub will be planted on the southern border of the native deciduous woodland. To achieve the target condition, management prescriptions will meet the following criteria: • Native species to be planted reaching at least 80% and more than three woody species present. • Planting will ensure a diversity of species with no one species comprising more than 75% cover. • The borders of scrub will be subject to relaxed management to encourage a diverse interface between habitats. • There is an absence of invasive non-native species (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA, 1981) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition makes up less than 5% of the ground cover. • Replacement planting to compensate for failed specimens during the establishment period.	Monitoring Regime: Every two years in the first five years. Every five years after that. Indicators that the objective is being achieved: Healthy plants with more than 3 native woody species within habitat and structurally diverse. There are no invasive species and undesirable species cover less than 5% of the ground. Remedial actions: If the plants/ plants are not healthy, remove the diseased parts or replace the plant/s. If necessary, replace with native species to ensure that there are more than 3 native woody species present.
Other Neutral Grassland	To provide a biodiverse grassland while providing aa food source and shelter for invertebrates, small mammals and amphibians. The habitat also meets the BNG metric target condition.	Target condition: Moderate	Other neutral grassland will permeate throughout the site and provide the cover for open greenspaces that border and connect other habitats. To achieve the target condition management prescriptions will meet the following criteria: • The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely match the characteristics of this specific grassland type. • Sward height is varied with 20% under 7cm and 20% over 7cm.	Monitoring regime: Every two years in the first five years. Every five years after following. Indicators that the objective is being achieved: The habitat meets the UKHab criteria for Other Neutral Grassland. Diverse sward height at least 20% is less than 7cm and at least 20% is greater than 7cm. Bare ground is 1-5% of total area. Bracken cover is less than 20% and scrub less than 5%. Absence of invasive non-native plant species and plants indicative of suboptimal condition.

Feature	Landscape and Ecological Objectives	Indicative Target Condition under BNG Metric 2.0	Prescriptions and Management	Monitoring Regime and Indicators that Objectives have been achieved
			• Bare ground should only be between 1 and 5% which would include rabbit warrens. • Cover of bracken less than 20% while cover of scrub and bramble is less than 5%. All invasive, noon-native plant species listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended).	<u>Remedial actions:</u> Regular management to prevent scrub encroachment and treatment to remove any invasive non-native species should they arise. Reseeding any areas of failed establishment as per manufacturer instructions. Where pernicious and/or invasive weed species establish, targeted cutting prior to setting seed in late summer will be undertaken. Where this management does not prove effective, stands of pernicious and/or invasive weeds will be spot treated using glyphosate spray as appropriate.
Other woodland: broadleaved	A healthy tree resource is being maintained that provides potential suitability for foraging and commuting bats and foraging and nesting birds. The habitat also meets the BNG metric target condition.	Target condition: Poor	No specific criteria to be met for condition but management should seek to enable the following: • Two to three different ages classes present when planting • Limit browsing • Rhododendron or cherry laurel not present and other invasives make up less than 10% of the cover. • Five or more native tree or shrub species are present across the whole woodland parcel. • Between 50 and 80% of the canopy trees are native. • 11% to 25% tree mortality and or crown dieback or low-risk pest or disease present.	Monitoring Regime: Every two years in the first five years. Every five years after that. Indicators that the Objective is being achieved • Woodland is healthy and is regenerating, with naturally occurring seedlings and saplings also present. • Temporary space and deadwood (lying/standing) is present within the woodland. <u>Remedial actions</u> • Trees are not healthy – remove diseased wood • No seedlings/saplings present – ensure open space within woodland to allow seeds to thrive.
Urban trees	A healthy and native tree resource is being maintained that provides potential suitability for foraging and commuting bats and foraging and nesting birds. The habitat also meets the BNG metric target condition.	Target condition: Moderate	• No specific criteria to be met for condition but management should seek to enable the following: The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species). • Tree group canopy is predominantly continuous with gaps in canopy cover making up 5m wide (except where individual trees planted)). • There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by	<u>Monitoring regime:</u> Should be undertaken yearly <u>Indicators that the objective is being achieved:</u> There is little to no evidence of adverse impacts on the tree health from anthropogenic activities. Trees are establishing well with healthy growth and canopy development appropriate for each individual trees age class.

Feature	Landscape and Ecological Objectives	Indicative Target Condition under BNG Metric 2.0	Prescriptions and Management	Monitoring Regime and Indicators that Objectives have been achieved
			anthropogenic activities such as vandalism or herbicide use. There is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height. • More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	Remedial actions: Diseased or damaged trees will require pruning following best arboriculture practices. Trees that are dead or have failed to establish should be replaced with a suitable native species during the next growing season.

Table 2: Management Prescriptions & Work Programme

Feature	Prescription Number	Management Prescription to Achieve Landscape & Ecological Objective:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5+
Species Rich Native Hedgerow							
	1	New hedgerows will be planted within planting season (November to March). See the Landscape Masterplan (Appendix A) and the Planting Plan (Appendix B) for details of the planting mix, planting pits, information about tree stakes and tree protection methods.	✓				
	2	Individual tree shelters will be required to prevent damage to young plants.	✓				
	3	Works will accord with BS 8545: 2014.	✓				
	4	Plants found to be dead or dying within the first 12 months post planting to be replaced on a like-for-like basis as soon as possible within the next available planting season.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	5	Guards replaced where necessary (first 5 years). Plant protection will be removed after 5 years once the hedgerow is established, to allow the base of the hedgerow to develop side shoots.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	6	During periods of drought (2 or more weeks without substantial rainfall) the plants that have not yet established (such as unhealthy specimens, or those not in full leaf, or with suppressed growth) need to be watered where their tolerance to drought is deemed to be insufficient (during 12-month defects period).	✓	✓			
	7	Prune any diseased or rotten wood back to sound wood. Remove all cut material from site.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	Until establishment, formative pruning will be undertaken annually to keep the hedgerow tidy.	✓	✓	✓		
	9	Three years after the initial planting of new hedgerows they will be assessed and beaten up as required.			✓		
	10	Once established, hedgerows will be cut every other year on a 50/50 rotational basis between September and February, when nesting birds are likely to be absent (for new hedgerows, starting in year 4 after planting). This ensures that a maximum of 50% of hedgerows are cut in any one year, providing a continual provision of cover and foraging resources throughout the seasons. In the long term, it may be necessary to periodically lay or coppice the hedgerow, with trimming at appropriate			✓	✓	✓

Feature	Prescription Number	Management Prescription to Achieve Landscape & Ecological Objective:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5+
		intervals in between. However, if cut too often, it may become short and gappy or, if neglected, develop into a line of trees.					
	11	Cutting should not be carried out during the bird nesting season (March-August) unless supervised by a suitably qualified person. Ideally, if it could be left until October, hedgerow fruit, nuts and seeds would be left for wildlife to consume. All hedgerows will achieve a minimum height of 1.5m.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	12	Where appropriate, encourage a diverse interface alongside boundary hedgerows of approximately 1m wide, by mowing once a year after August and removing arisings to lower nutrient levels.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	13	Remove any invasive non-native species should they arise, within the hedgerow or within the 1m strip of relaxed management.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	14	Monitor feature (see Table 1 for monitoring criteria).		✓		✓	✓
Introduced Shrub							
	1	Shrub beds to have a minimum depth of 450mm good quality topsoil, beds to be cultivated prior to planting and be free from weeds or any stones/rubble material greater than 50mm.	✓				
	2	All areas of ornamental planting are to be mulched to a depth of 50mm with medium grade tree bark.	✓				
	3	Pruning will be undertaken once annually to keep the plants tidy. Neatly prune back shrubs (no more than one third of woody growth) during October to March. Trim shrubs back from paths. Where possible create structural diversity within the planting block to increase opportunities for wildlife.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4	Use regular management to prevent scrub/bracken encroachment. Targeted weeding/treatment will be used to limit invasive non-native species and species detrimental to wildlife to below 5% ground cover species.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5	Following pruning operations all arisings will be removed from the site.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6	Monitor feature (see Table 1 for monitoring criteria).		✓		✓	✓
Mixed Scrub							
	1	Plant in clumps with native woody scrub species.	✓				
	2	Replace failed plants on a like-for-like basis.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3	Top up mulch to a depth of 75mm where necessary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4	Plants to be maintained by suitable means, to prevent competition by weeds and grasses until planting has established.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Feature	Prescription Number	Management Prescription to Achieve Landscape & Ecological Objective:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5+
	5	Where periods of extreme drought occur (2 or more weeks without substantial rainfall), plants that have not yet established (not healthy, not in full leaf, suppressed growth) need to be watered where their tolerance to drought is deemed to be insufficient (years 1 to 3).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6	Once established, any necessary pruning (see rotational schedule) should only take place during September to January, when nesting birds are likely to be absent, ideally cut during winter months, following fruiting during frost free periods. Cutting should not be carried out during the bird nesting season (March-August) unless supervised by a suitably experienced ecologist.		✓	✓	✓	✓
	7	To maintain structural diversity, no more than 10% of suitable plants should be coppiced/removed when necessary. Control undesirable species for this type of habitat including nettles *Urtica spp*., cleavers *Galium aparine*, docks *Rumex spp*. buddleia *Buddleja spp*., cotoneaster *Cotoneaster spp*., when cover exceeds 5% by cutting or herbicides as necessary. (1st April – 30th September as required).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	Remove any invasive non-native species by cutting or herbicides as necessary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9	Monitor feature (see Table 1 for monitoring criteria).		✓		✓	
Other Neutral Grassland							
	1	Seed will be sown in the autumn or spring, selecting a time when the soil is moist and can be worked.	✓				
	2	Areas to be sown will first be rotavated and raked or harrowed to produce a medium fine, firm tilth to a depth of 150 mm. Weeds to be removed through cultivation.	✓				
	3	Fertiliser will not be applied at any point as this will lead to dominance of species favouring nutrient-rich conditions such as broadleaved grasses, nettles and docks.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4	Seeding will be sown by hand broadcasting or machine on the surface and will not be raked or harrowed in.	✓				
		Seed mix to be sown at a density as per the general manufacturer's recommendation.	✓				
	5	The seed mix is likely to contain mostly perennial species which are likely to be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in the first growing season. The initial flush of annual weeds from the soil will thus be controlled by topping or mowing. Pernicious weeds may be spot treated only as necessary.	✓	✓			
	6	Newly seeded areas will be protected where necessary to prevent damage.	✓				
	7	During initial establishment, when the grassland reaches 200mm in height, the sward should be mown to a height of typically 75mm to reduce the number of coarse grasses and pernicious weeds.	✓	✓			
	8	In subsequent years and subject to the particular mix, grassland should be cut twice annually in early spring and late summer to no lower than 75mm in height. An uncut margin up to 1m wide at the edge of any adjoining hedgerows or trees would provide habitat diversity and shelter of interest to a range of other local fauna including invertebrates, butterflies and small mammals, cut rotationally.			✓	✓	✓

Feature	Prescription Number	Management Prescription to Achieve Landscape & Ecological Objective:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5+
	9	To control scrub and bramble development, encroaching growth may need cutting every 2-3 years between October and February.		✓		✓	
	10	Spot treat or remove by hand undesirable species (creeping thistle *Cirsium arvense*, spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, curled dock *Rumex crispus*, broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, common nettle *Urtica dioica*, greater plantain *Plantago major*, cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*) and invasive non-native species following the first season's growth. Avoid using herbicide adjacent to riparian and aquatic habitats to prevent pollution of such habitats.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11	Arisings will be left for 48 hours to allow dispersal of seeds and invertebrates. To prevent soil enrichment and thatching, arisings should be removed from the Site no more than 72 hours after cutting.		✓	✓	✓	✓
	12	Re-sow any worn grass areas (using an appropriate grass seed mix) as required to maintain a dense sward of grass and undertake weed control (using a suitable approved herbicide) as required.		✓	✓	✓	✓
	13	All litter, stones or other debris will be collected and removed by the Contractor immediately prior to grass cutting operations. Care shall be exercised when mowing or strimming around trees and hedges or other structures.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	14	Monitor feature (see Table 1 for monitoring criteria).		✓		✓	
Other Woodland: Broadleaved							
	1	New trees should be planted between October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost. This will accord with BS 8545:2014[1]	✓				
	2	Examine all tree stakes and ties, replace or adjust as appropriate. If the tree has yet to establish, replace or adjust ties, spacers and tree tubes as appropriate. Once the tree has established well, remove all stakes, ties, spacers, tubes etc. and make good surfaces disturbed – filling any holes with suitable topsoil.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	3	Plants found to be dead or dying within the first year post planting to be replaced on a like-for-like basis as soon as possible within the next available planting season.	✓	✓			
	4	Where periods of extreme drought occur (2 or more weeks without substantial rainfall), trees that have not yet established (not healthy, not in full leaf, suppressed growth) need to be watered a minimum of once per week where their tolerance to drought is deemed to be insufficient (during 12-month defects period).	✓	✓			
	5	Inspect trees annually and after major storms. Undertake any resultant scheduled tree works outside of the bird breeding season as appropriate.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6	Pruning of dead, diseased or damaged branches to be carried out as appropriate to promote healthy growth. Some dead wood could be retained on the trees to form habitat, unless it creates a hazard.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Feature	Prescription Number	Management Prescription to Achieve Landscape & Ecological Objective:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5+
	7	Rotational clearance/coppicing of selected areas to take place to allow opportunities for natural regeneration, aiming for 10% of temporary open space within the woodland. Any cutting/pruning of woodland areas should only take place during September to February, when nesting birds are likely to be absent. Cutting should not be carried out during the bird nesting season (March August) unless supervised by a suitably qualified person.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	All litter, stones or other debris will be collected and removed by the Contractor. Care will be taken when using strimmers or mowers to avoid damaging trees. Weeds within 500mm of the trunks will be removed by hand.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9	Monitor feature (see Table 1 for monitoring criteria).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urban Trees							
	1	New trees should be planted between October and March, avoiding periods of inundation or prolonged ground frost. This will accord with BS 8545:2014[1].	✓				
	2	Trees are to be mulched to a depth of 75mm using wood chippings or bark to establish a 1m diameter around the tree stem.	✓				
	3	Examine all tree stakes and ties, replace or adjust as appropriate. If the tree has yet to establish, replace or adjust ties, spacers and tree tubes as appropriate. If the tree has established well, then remove all stakes, ties, spacers, tubes etc. and make good surfaces disturbed – filling any holes with suitable topsoil.	✓	✓	✓		
	4	Plants found to be dead or dying within the first five years post planting to be replaced on a like-for-like basis as soon as possible within the next available planting season. Replace failed specimens on a like-for-like basis.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	5	Top up mulch to a depth of 75mm where necessary.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6	Where periods of extreme drought occur (2 or more weeks without substantial rainfall), trees that have not yet established (not healthy, not in full leaf, suppressed growth) need to be watered where their tolerance to drought is deemed to be insufficient (years 1 to 3).	✓	✓	✓		
	7	Inspect trees annually and after major storms. Undertake any resultant scheduled tree works outside of the bird breeding season as appropriate.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	Pruning of dead, diseased or damaged branches should be carried out as appropriate to promote healthy growth. Some dead wood could be retained on the trees to form habitat, unless it creates a hazard. Any cutting/pruning of scattered trees should only take place during September to January, when nesting birds are likely to be absent. Cutting should not be carried out during the bird nesting season (March-August) unless supervised by a suitably qualified person. Care will be taken when using strimmers or mowers to avoid damaging trees. Weeds within 1m of the trunks will be removed by hand.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9	Monitor feature (see Table 1 for monitoring criteria).		✓		✓	✓

[1] BSI Standards Publication. BS 8545:2014. Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations.

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Site Boundary

Enhancements

- Bird bricks (x3)
- Bat brick (x1)
- Hedgehog highways

Habitats

- Grassland - Other neutral grassland
- Heathland and Shrub - Mixed Scrub
- Urban - Introduced Shrub
- Woodland and Forest - Other woodland; broadleaved

Hedgerows

- Native Species-Rich Hedgerow
- Trees

This Plan is based on the Landscape Masterplan DR-4823-01 (Brooks Ecological)

drawn date 16/07/26 | drwn/chkd LH

client
More. Construction

project
Lindley Moor, Huddersfield

title
Ecological Enhancement Plan-C14

scale
1:1,400 @ A3

number
FIGURE 1

rev
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Hedgehog Highway:

One gap of 130mm x 130mm should be incorporated in the base of fencing to allow access/ egress of hedgehogs into the surrounding habitat and beyond the site.

Bird Bricks:

3 individual bird bricks that are integrated into the building. These should be located at a height range of 2 to 4 meters. They should be installed according to manufacturer recommendations. These are usually installed on a north-eastern faceing aspect. These are to be slightly more generalist to accommodate sparrows and starlings. Examples include Schwegler Brick Box Type 24



Example Bird Bricks: Schwegler Type 24

Bat Boxes:

1 individual bat box is to be installed and integrated into a building. It should be placed on a south-east or south-westerly aspect and installed according to manufacturer specifications. The placement of the boxes should be away from open windows and climbing plants and preferably in the eaves and gables of the structures.

All bat boxes need to be installed following the advice of an ecologist to ensure they are installed in optimum locations. Once installed they can only be opened, moved or tampered with by a bat worker holding the correct license to ensure there is no breach of legislation.



Example Integrated Bat Box: Segovia Build-In Woodstone Bat Box

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FIGURE 2

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