

BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (BEMP) (2026/62/91780/E)

Land Adj 23 Suffolk Street

Batley

WF17 7RZ

Proposal

Erection of a detached dwelling with associated works.

Prepared by

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BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS

Purpose and Conservation Objectives

The primary purpose of this BEMP is to deliver measurable, localised biodiversity enhancements that integrate the new dwelling into the surrounding ecological urban fabric. The specific conservation objectives are:

- Objective 1: Enhance nesting opportunities for declining urban bird species (e.g., House Sparrows or Starlings).
- Objective 2: Provide roosting habitats for local bat species (e.g., Common Pipistrelle) known to forage in the Kirklees area.
- Objective 3: Introduce high-value, native floral and nesting resources for pollinating insects (bees, butterflies).

Detailed Designs to Achieve Objectives

To achieve the conservation objectives efficiently within a single residential plot, the following industry-standard features will be permanently integrated:

- Integrated Bird Box: 1x Vivara Pro Woodstone House Sparrow Nest Box (or equivalent). Built directly into the external brickwork skin to protect against predation and weather elements.
- Integrated Bat Box: 1x Habibat Integrated Bat Box (or equivalent). Features an unpainted, rough interior texture to allow bats to cling securely.
- Soft Landscaping Integration: Boundary treatments and garden planting will feature at least 60% native or wildlife-friendly species.

Location of the Proposed Enhancement Measures

- **Bird Box Location:** Installed on the East elevation of the new dwelling.
Positioned at least 3 metres above ground level, directly under the eaves, away from windows, and clear of dense overhanging vegetation.
- **Bat Box Location:** Installed on the eastern elevation of the building. Fixed at a height of 4 to 5 metres above ground level. It must maintain a clear, unobstructed flight path away from direct artificial external lighting.

Persons Responsible for Implementing Measures

During Construction Phase: The Principal Contractor / Developer is fully responsible for purchasing, correctly storing, and installing the integrated bird, bat, and insect features exactly as specified during the building fabric phase.

Post-Construction & Operational Phase: The Freeholder / Future Homeowner of the new dwelling inherits the long-term responsibility for safeguarding these features and maintaining the wildlife-friendly landscaping.

Details of Initial Aftercare and Long-Term Maintenance

- **Integrated Boxes (Bat & Bird):** These require zero structural maintenance. They will be visually checked from the ground once per year in January or February (outside of breeding seasons). Any external damage or blockage will be repaired.
- **Construction Phase Compliance:** The approved BEMP measures will be cross-referenced during site sign-offs to confirm installation prior to the occupation of the dwelling.

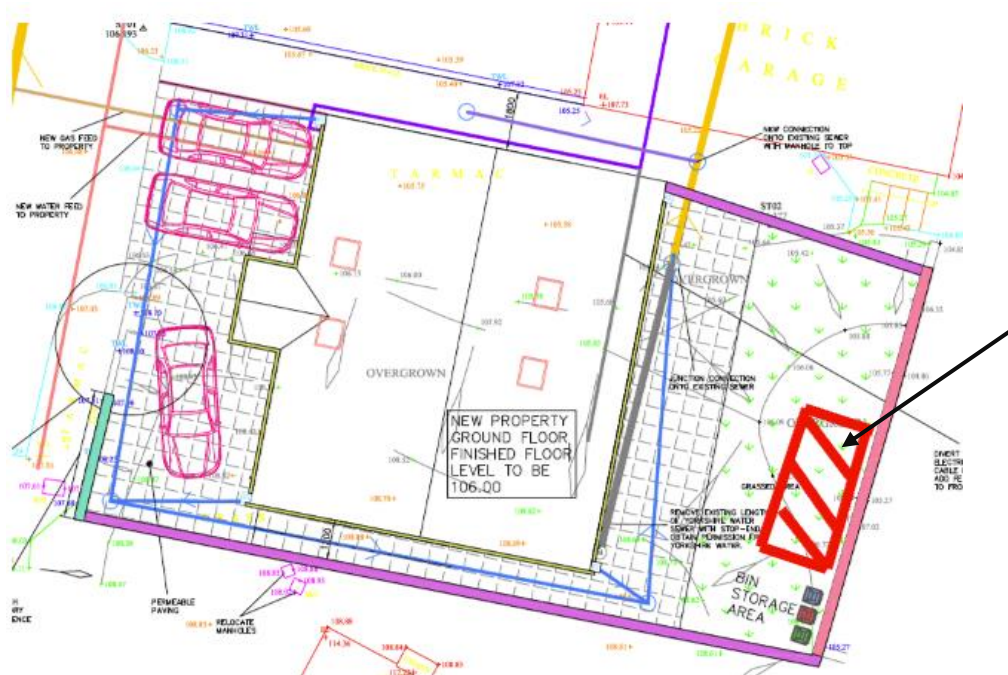
WRITTEN LANDSCAPING SPECIFICATION & SCHEME

Landscape Design Objectives

The landscaping scheme treats the private amenity spaces as high-value ecological zones, maximizing the use of native, hardy, and pollinator-friendly species suited to West Yorkshire soil and climate conditions while establishing long-term biodiversity corridors.

Soft Landscaping Schedule (Species & Layout)

Feature Zone	Common / Scientific Name	Form / Specification	Functions
Boundary Hedgerows	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Bare-root nursery whips, 60–80cm height, 2-year undercut stock. Double staggered row at 5 plants per linear metre.	Core nesting shelter and autumnal berries for local birds.
Garden Borders	Lavender (<i>L. angustifolia</i>) Rosemary (<i>S. rosmarinus</i>) Coneflower (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>)	Pot-grown stock (1L-5L pots). Planted at a density of 3 to 5 plants per square metre.	High-value nectar source for bees, butterflies, and pollinators.
Vertical Climbers	Native Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>) Common Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	Container-grown, min 1.2m tall at planting, tied into wire tension lines fixed to fencing.	Night-scented floral resources attracting moths and foraging bats.



Above: Proposed location of soft landscaping (hatched area)

Ground Preparation and Topsoil Standards

- **Clearing:** Before planting, all rubble, concrete washings, debris, and invasive weeds must be completely stripped from the planting zones.
- **Soil Quality:** All imported or reused topsoil must comply strictly with BS 3882:2015. Soil must be rotovated to a depth of 300mm in shrub beds and 450mm along hedgerow trenches.
- **Amending:** Well-rotted organic compost must be incorporated into the top 150mm of soil at a rate of 1m³ per 10m² of planting area. No chemical fertilizers are to be used.

Implementation Timing

- **Planting Window:** All bare-root hedgerow planting must take place during the dormant winter season (November to March inclusive), when the ground is neither frozen nor waterlogged.
- **Construction Order:** All soft landscaping must be completed during the first available planting season following structural completion of the dwelling, or prior to first occupation—whichever is sooner.

5. 5-Year Aftercare & Maintenance Regime (Kirklees Council Compliance)

1. **Watering:** All new plants and hedges must be watered thoroughly during dry weather periods throughout the first two full growing seasons (April to September).
2. **Weeding:** A 500mm wide strip along the base of the native hedgerow must be kept clear of weeds using organic mulch (75mm depth of chipped bark).
3. **Failure Replacement:** Any tree, shrub, or hedge plant that dies or becomes severely damaged within 5 years of completion must be replaced in the next available planting season with matching sizes and species.
4. **Pruning Restrictions:** To protect nesting birds, the pruning or trimming of boundary hedgerows must only take place between September and February inclusive, entirely avoiding the active avian breeding season.