



**Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan  
Land off New Road/ Lidgett Lane, Pilley, Barnsley, S75 3AE**

Report reference: R-2806-01.1  
January 2017

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Report Title:	Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan Land off New Road/ Lidgett Lane, Pilley, Barnsley, S75 3AE
Report Reference:	R-2806-01.1
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Date	01.02.17

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## Introduction

1. This document is produced to assist with the discharge of Condition 22 of Consent 2016/0952:

Notwithstanding the details submitted within the ecological assessment detailed plans shall be submitted with the Reserved Matters application indicating biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures. Thereafter the development shall proceed in accordance with the approved details.

**Reason: To conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CSP 36.**

2. The following document is referred to in the production of this Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan.

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Land off Lidgett Lane, East Parcel,  
Pilley, South Yorkshire R-2463-02.2

3. This report presents the means to achieve the following recommendations from the report:
  - Nesting bird mitigation measures
  - Enhancement and management of boundary hedgerow
  - Install faunal refuges

## Definitions

### Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

4. ECoW: a qualified professional ecologist who will direct activities on the ground.

### Biodiversity Protection Zones

5. Areas where works need to be supervised or sanctioned by the ECoW. These are defined in Figure 1 below.
  - BPZ1 Hedgerow Protection

### Construction Activities

6. These include enabling works, site set up, demolition and remediation, vegetation and soil stripping, excavation of any type, the movement and storage of any materials and the construction of built development.

## Tree and Hedgerow Protection

7. Prior to construction BPZ1 will be identified and protected behind BS5837 (2012) fencing and will be marked with clear signage. 'Biodiversity Protection Zone: no access or works'.

**Figure 1** PBZ1



## Nesting birds

8. To ensure that the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) is not contravened the following approached will be taken in regards to nesting birds.

*Period September to February inclusive*

9. As much of the site as possible will be cleared of vegetation to remove nesting habitat.

*Period March to August inclusive*

10. Prior to the clearance of scrub, hedges, trees or dense grass and nettles etc. an ECoW will be appointed to make a pre-clearance nesting bird check. The vegetation will then be cleared upon receipt of written confirmation from the ECoW that no nests were found. Where nests are found the advice of the ECoW will be followed.

## Hedgerow Enhancement

11. The boundary hedgerow will be enhanced through the planting of native hedgerow plants to infill gaps on the hedge line. This will build up into a strong wildlife corridor and enhance the habitat boundary between the site and adjacent land.
12. The hedge infilling will be planted as staggered double rows at 45 cm centres using local provenance native species as listed in **Table 1** planted in random groups of 3-9.

**Table 1** Schedule of new hedgerow planting

Latin	English	Percentage by number
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	30%
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	20%
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple	20%
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	10%
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	5%
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose	5%
<i>Ligustrum ovalis</i>	Wild privet	5%
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	5%

13. The hedge will be inter-planted with night flowering honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) to attract bat prey. This will be planted as 1L containerised stock.
14. Under-planting existing shrubs and small trees with field rose (*Rosa arvensis*) is also to be carried out in strategic locations. Either containerised or bare root stock will be used.

### Seeding

15. Where this will lead to the successful establishment of wildflowers the hedgerow base will be sown with Emorsgate EH 1 seed mix. Locations where sufficient light can penetrate to allow for germination and establishment will be selected.

### Bulb planting

16. In scattered clusters the following bulbs will be planted.

- 100 no *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* Wild daffodil
- 100 no *Hyacinthoides non-scriptus* Bluebell

### Ground preparation prior to planting

17. Areas to receive hedgerow infill, planting of bulbs and seeded material may support dense bramble and to ensure the success of planting this needs to be treated, both prior to establishment and during on-going establishment. Treatment will comprise brush cutting and physical removal of roots.

### Management during establishment

18. The early phases are the most vulnerable in terms of vegetation establishment. The hedgerow bases will be treated with a single early season application of translocated herbicide for the first two years and only where this is evidently needed. Care will be taken to ensure that herbicide application does not affect establishing, planted, or sown wildflowers.
19. Over-topping bramble growth will be kept trimmed back and where required grubbed out to prevent regrowth.

#### *Management of herbaceous seeding*

20. Herbicide will not be used in these areas but management shall comprise hand weeding of none target weed species, or competitive native species which are a threat to the initial establishment of the flora. Species to be removed include those listed in table 2:

**Table 2:** Competitive weeds to be controlled during establishment

<b>Scientific</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willowherb
<i>Arctium spp.</i>	Burdock
<i>Chenopodium vulgare</i>	Mugwort
<i>Senecio jacobea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle
<i>or as determined by appointed ecologist or SEMC</i>	



### **Management year 2 onwards**

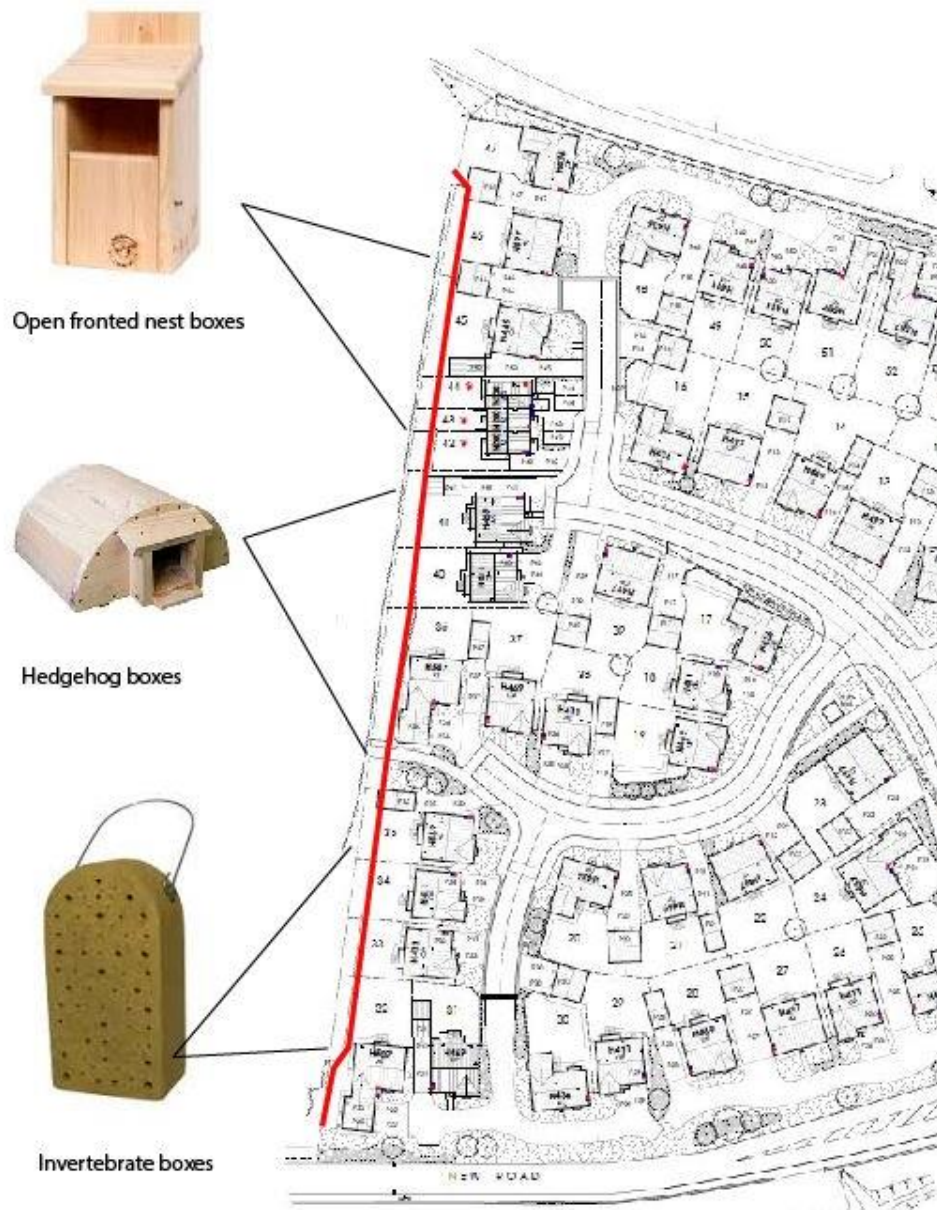
21. The hedge will form the boundary for the home owner and will become part of their garden. They will be responsible for managing it. As part of the homeowner's pack Appendix 1 will be included to advise on measures which will maintain its wildlife value.

### **Faunal refuges**

22. Figure 2 illustrates the locations and type of faunal refuges to be incorporated into the development. These refuges comprise:

- 2x hole fronted nesting bird boxes to be mounted in boundary hedge
- 2x invertebrate boxes to be mounted in the boundary hedge
- 2x hedgehog boxes located in the boundary hedge.

**Figure 2** Faunal boxes



## Timing

Year 1 - The first autumn following site commencement

- Preparation, planting and seeding
- Erection of faunal refuges

Year 2 onwards

- Management of boundary hedge by home owners.

# **Appendix 1**

## **Homeowners advice on boundary hedges**



**BARRATT**  
HOMES

## **Your Hedgerow and wildlife**

**Congratulations on the purchase of your new home. You are one of the lucky buyers to have a natural hedgerow boundary at the bottom of your garden. This is a haven for wildlife and if you follow a few simple rules you can do your bit to help nature.**

### **Cutting**

**Its best not to cut the hedge in spring as birds may be nesting at this time. Cutting is best carried out in late summer to winter.**

### **Berries**

**If you have berries on the hedge its best to leave these over winter as they can be an important source of food for hungry birds.**

### **Conifers and laurels**

**Although these are commonly planted to make quick establishing hedges, they are not always good for wildlife and can reduce the value of your hedge. If you have gaps you want to fill native plants like holly, hazel and hawthorn make better alternatives for wildlife.**

### **Fences**

**If you feel the need to fence the bottom of the garden it's a good idea to leave gaps at the bottom so hedgehogs can move around.**

**There are many other ways you can increase the value of the hedge. For example see: [https://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/Englishhedgerows1\\_tcm9-133255.pdf](https://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/Englishhedgerows1_tcm9-133255.pdf)**