Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.

MOOR END COTTAGES, SILKSTONE.

OS REF: SE 29832 03924.

BIODIVERSITY AND ENHANCEMENTS MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Ref No: **221167/BEMP.**

Date: **3rd June 2026.**

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to change the use of a field off of Moor End Lane, Silkstone Common to include a bike track, stables and pond. The planning application references associated with these works are: 2022/0714 and 2023/0009.

1.2. This site is yet to achieve planning but the client is in receipt of suggested conditions which include the following:

Consultation Suggested Conditions:

The development shall be carried out in accordance with the following additional biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures, for which a scheme shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, prior to the commencement of the development. The scheme will include the measures listed below and shall be implemented prior to completion. The features shall thereafter be permanently retained.

- *Integrated bat and bird boxes to be installed in suitable locations within the new stable,*
- *Invertebrate boxes to be installed on suitable trees,*
- *A sensitive lighting scheme;*
- *Hedgehog highways to be installed in all boundary fencing. The hedgehog highways will be signposted to prevent residents blocking gaps; and*
- *A hibernaculum to be located within proximity to the pond on site.*

Reason: *in the interests of Biodiversity and in accordance with Local Plan Policy BIO 1 and SPD Biodiversity and Geodiversity.*

A Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (BEMP) covering the initial five years of the scheme's habitat creation works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, prior to the completion of works.

Reason: *in the interests of Biodiversity and in accordance with Local Plan Policy BIO 1 and SPD Biodiversity and Geodiversity.*

1.3. Therefore, Whitcher Wildlife Ltd have been commissioned to prepare this document to satisfy the anticipated conditions.

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2. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.

2.1. The survey area comprises land off Moor End Lane, Silkstone Common. The aerial photograph below shows the survey area highlighted in red.



2.2. The survey area itself comprises a grassland field with woodland along the northern edge and House Carr Dike flowing through the woodland habitat. At one end of the site there is a block of residential properties and associated garden and car parking.



2.3. The surrounding area is largely arable land with woodland pockets and Silkstone Common to the north.

2.4. The initial site survey was carried out on 6th December 2022. The PEA was submitted to the local authority and the council ecologist made further comments and requested additional ecology works and clarification. Therefore a repeat site visit was carried out on 16th August 2023 to undertake a condition assessment of the watercourse using the MoRPh methodology and a supplementary botanical survey to further assess the condition of the habitats on the site.

2.5. The habitats within the survey area included: -

- Semi-improved Grassland.
- Semi-natural Broadleaf Woodland.
- Line of Trees.
- Running Water.
- Bare Ground.
- Building.
- Amenity Grassland.
- Standing Water.
- Wall.
- Fence.

2.6. As a constraint to the survey, during the initial site visit works had already begun, with large areas being bare ground. This has only significantly impacted the grassland habitat, with some disturbance to the woodland, however, it is not clear what of that disturbance is related to previous works carried out under a separate planning application for the residential development. It was still possible to classify the habitats as no habitats have been lost in their entirety.

2.7. The maps below shows the baseline habitats on the development site, both pre and post disturbance.

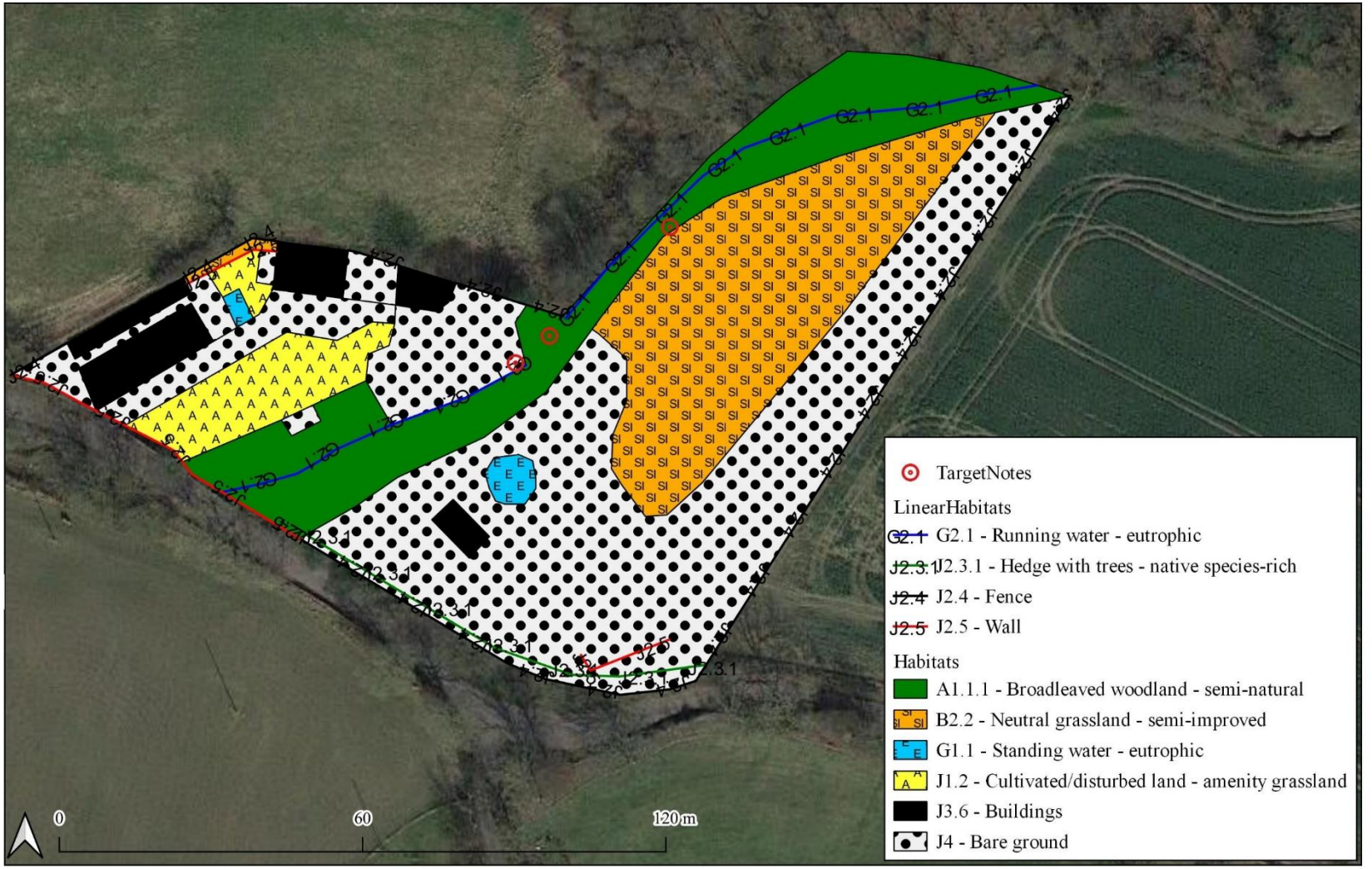


Site: Moor End Cottages, Silkstone Common - pre site disturbance

Date: 20.11.2023

Reference: 221167 / PRE

Produced by: Ruth Georgiou



Site: Moor End Cottages, Silkstone Common - post site dirtrubance

Date: 20.11.2023

Reference: 221167 / post

Produced by: Ruth Georgiou

2.8. Below are the baseline biodiversity calculations for the survey area using Biodiversity Metric 3.1. It should be noted this was the current version at the time of the report preparation and that Statutory Biodiversity Net Gain is not a requirement. The baseline has been done in retrospect of what was on the site prior to the commencement of any work. The baseline river assessment has been carried out using the findings from the MoRPh survey carried out on site post interference to help inform a good judgement of the baseline conditions of the river.

Habitat Type	**Extent (ha)**	**Distinctiveness**	**Condition Assessment**	**Biodiversity units**
Other neutral grassland	0.73	Medium	Good	9.64
Other woodland; broadleaved	0.22	Medium	Good	2.90
Developed land; sealed surface	0.18	V.Low	N/A - Other	0.00
Vegetated garden	0.07	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	0.15
Ornamental lake or pond	0.002	Low	Poor	0.00
Total	**1.20**			**11.73**

Habitat Type	**Extent (km)**	**Distinctiveness**	**Condition Assessment**	**Biodiversity units**
Line of Trees	0.091	Low	Moderate	0.40
Total	**0.091**			**0.40**

Habitat Type	**Extent (km)**	**Distinctiveness**	**Condition Assessment**	**Biodiversity units**
Other Rivers and Streams	0.115	High	Moderate	0.94
Culvert	0.005	Low	Poor	0.01
Total	**0.12**			**0.95**

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3. SUMMARY OF POST DEVELOPMENT HABITATS.

3.1. The plan below shows the proposed landscaping plan for the development site.



3.2. The habitats to the north of the watercourse will be retained, as well as the woodland and existing tree line habitat. The southern part of the site will incorporate the seeding of a new wildflower grassland, planting of some native scrub and twenty scattered trees across the site. The small pond that has already been created will have some native scrub planting around it also.

3.3. The watercourse will be retained as it is and the proposals for the site will not impact on the condition of the watercourse.

3.4. The tables below demonstrate the biodiversity units on the site post works. The post development rivers assessment shows no change in the watercourse condition or encroachment, therefore has been input as retained.

Habitat Type	Extent (ha)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
Retained:				
Other woodland; broadleaved	0.20	Medium	Good	2.64
Developed land; sealed surface	0.18	V. Low	N/A - Other	0.00
Vegetated garden	0.07	Low	Condition Assessment N/A	0.15
Ornamental lake or pond	0.002	Low	Poor	0.00
Created:				
Other neutral grassland	0.59	Medium	Good	5.45
Developed land; sealed surface	0.07	V.Low	N/A - Other	0.00
Mixed scrub	0.08	Medium	Moderate	0.59
Urban Tree	0.0814	Medium	Poor	0.27
Ponds (Non-Priority Habitat)	0.01	Medium	Poor	0.04
Total				**9.16**

Habitat Type	Extent (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
Retained:				
Line of Trees	0.091	Low	Moderate	0.40
Total	**0.091**			**0.40**

Habitat Type	Extent (km)	Distinctiveness	Condition Assessment	Biodiversity units
Retained:				
Other Rivers and Streams	0.115	High	Moderate	0.94
Culvert	0.005	Low	Poor	0.01
Total	**0.12**			**0.95**

3.5. With the above landscaping measures in place, the proposals will result in a loss of 3.54 habitat Bu (-27.88%) and no net loss of hedgerow or watercourse Bu.

3.6. The vast majority of the area to be planted is 'other neutral grassland' will be created through grass and wildflower seeding and a robust management regime, with an aim for the habitat to reach 'Good' condition.

3.7. Mixed scrub will be planted around the edges of the pond and within three separate copse areas. The aim is to achieve a 'Moderate' condition. The species planting for each area is within the table below.

Area	Scientific Name	Common Name
Copse area A	*Alnus glutinosa*	Common alder
Copse area A	*Tilia cordata*	Small-leaved lime
Copse area A	*Cornus sanguinea*	Common dogwood
Copse area A	*Corylus avellana*	Hazel
Copse area A	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
Copse area A	*Prunus spinosa*	Blackthorn
Copse area A	*Rosa canina*	Dog rose
Copse area A	*Salix caprea*	Goat willow
Copse area A	*Viburnum opulus*	Guelder rose
Copse area B	*Acer campestre*	Field maple
Copse area B	*Sorbus aucuparia*	Rowan
Copse area B	*Cornus sanguinea*	Common dogwood
Copse area B	*Corylus avellana*	Hazel
Copse area B	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
Copse area B	*Prunus spinosa*	Blackthorn
Copse area B	*Rosa canina*	Dog rose
Copse area B	*Salix caprea*	Goat willow
Copse area B	*Viburnum opulus*	Guelder rose
Copse area C	*Alnus glutinosa*	Common alder
Copse area C	*Tilia cordata*	Small-leaved lime
Copse area C	*Cornus sanguinea*	Common dogwood
Copse area C	*Corylus avellana*	Hazel
Copse area C	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
Copse area C	*Prunus spinosa*	Blackthorn
Copse area C	*Rosa canina*	Dog rose
Copse area C	*Salix caprea*	Goat willow
Copse area C	*Viburnum opulus*	Guelder rose
Pond perimeter	*Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire'*	Red-barked dogwood
Pond perimeter	*Corylus avellana*	Hazel
Pond perimeter	*Fragaria vesca*	Wild strawberry
Pond perimeter	*Rubus fruticosa*	Bramble / Blackberry
Pond perimeter	*Salix cinerea*	Grey willow

Pond perimeter	*Salix caprea*	Goat willow
Pond perimeter	*Viburnum tinus*	Laurustinus

3.8. Twenty small trees will be planted along the existing footpath. These are currently in the landscaping plan as hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*.

3.9. A small pond has been created within the center of the site. This was present during the surveys in 2022 and 2023 although the creation hasn't been completed as further landscaping is required such as the scrub planting, listed in Section 3.7. The photograph below was taken from 2023.



3.10. The retained habitats will not be affected by the works and will be maintained to their current condition assessment.

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4. BIODIVERSITY AND ENHANCEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN DETAIL.

4.1. Target Conditions.

4.1.1. Developed Land.

This habitat comprises all areas of hard landscaping and buildings on the site and will not contribute any biodiversity units to the site therefore there is no requirement for a management plan to cover this habitat.

4.1.2. Other Neutral Grassland.

The majority of the site will be other neutral grassland. This grassland will be managed with an aim to reach a 'Good' condition within 30 years. This will be achieved by targeting four of the six condition criteria. The table below addresses how each of the criteria will be targeted to achieve this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type. Indicator species listed by UKHab for the specific grassland habitat type are consistently present. **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	**Yes.** This area will be seeded with a BFS1 seed mix or similar, that will contain a species rich mix of grass and wildflower. A relaxed management regime will then ensure that this achieves the UK Hab definition of 'other neutral grassland'.
B	Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed.	**Yes.** During each cut, approximately 20% of the sward will be left uncut to maintain a longer sward. This will be rotational around the area, to achieve variations across the whole grassland habitat.
C	Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens[1].	**Yes**. The monitoring of the grassland will identify any areas of bare ground that appear, and appropriate remedial measures will be taken to rectify this. This may vary from re-seeding the area to rabbit control measures.
D	Cover of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.) is less than 5%.	**Yes.** The monitoring of the grassland will identify any growth of bracken or scrub. These will be eradicated immediately using an appropriate method of eradication. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis and

		the details incorporated into each monitoring report. Initially this may be by the digging out of the plants and re-seeding followed by regular monitoring to remove any new growth. Where any new growth is persistent, a more regular mowing regime in that area may be required for the short term.
E	Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition[2] and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]) are present, this criterion is automatically failed.	**No.** An effort will be made to achieve this condition, but it can be difficult to manage some of the undesirable species and in this case the management of these is not proportionate to the grassland type. Some of the undesirable species may provide some benefit to invertebrates in the area. During any maintenance works, any damage to the grassland habitat will be reported and rectified immediately using measures appropriate to the damage occurred. Any damage identified during the monitoring visits will also be reported. During the first full growing season it is anticipated that a lot of undesirable species will grow, therefore regular mowing will initially be carried out to supress these species. The monitoring surveys will also identify any Schedule 9 invasive species. These will be included in the monitoring report and the appropriate remedial measures will be implemented to rectify or eradicate the undesired species.
Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types		
F	There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m^2 present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 2 and 4 cannot contribute towards this count). **Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only.**	**Yes** – The seed mix will be species rich and this combined with the management will allow for a species rich sward. Monitoring surveys will also ensure an appropriate remedial measures.

Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No)	Yes
Number of criteria passed	5

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Non-acid grassland Types (Result out of 6 criteria)		
Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A and additional criterion F.	Good (3)	✓
Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A.	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F.	Poor (1)	

4.1.3. Mixed Scrub.

A small area of mixed native scrub will be planted around the pond and in small copse areas within the grassland areas. Due to the small size of the area of this habitat, the targeted condition for this habitat is 'moderate'. The table below addresses this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The scrub is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description (where in its natural range). The appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific scrub type. At least 80% of scrub is native, and there are at least three native woody species[1], with no single species comprising more than 75% of the cover (except hazel *Corylus avellana*, common juniper *Juniperus communis*, sea buckthorn *Hippophae rhamnoides* or box *Buxus sempervirens*, which can be up to 100% cover).	**Yes.** There will be a mixture of species planted as per the planting schedule. These areas have a minimum of 8 native species with more than three woody species.
B	Seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature (or ancient or veteran[2]) shrubs are all present.	**No.** Due to the small area this cannot be achieved.
C	There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species[3] (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA[4]) and species indicative of sub-optimal condition[5] make up less than 5% of ground cover.	**Yes.** Any non-native plant species and suboptimal species will be identified will be eradicated.
D	The scrub has a well-developed edge with scattered scrub and tall grassland and or forbs present between the scrub and adjacent habitat.	**Yes.** The mowing regime will be more relaxed towards the edge of the scrub.
E	There are clearings, glades or rides present within the scrub, providing sheltered edges.	**No.** The area dedicated to this habitat will not allow space for this.
		Number of criteria passed:3

Condition Assessment Result (out of 5 criteria)	Condition Assessment Score	Score Achieved ×/✓
Passes 5 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	✓
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	

4.1.4. Urban Tree.

Twenty trees will be planted across the site. These will be managed with an aim to reach a 'poor' condition within 30 years. This will be achieved by targeting two of the six condition criteria. The table below addresses how each of the criteria will be targeted to achieve this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		Criterion passed (Yes or No)
A	The tree is a native species (or at least 70% within the block are native species).	**No.** This cannot be guaranteed but considered likely given the current landscaping plan.
B	The tree canopy is predominantly continuous, with gaps in canopy cover making up <10% of total area and no individual gap being >5 m wide (individual trees automatically pass this criterion).	**Yes.** The trees will be planted strategically to contribute towards green connectivity across the site and most will be planted so that they are connected to the higher value grassland habitats on the site

		and so that there are continuous canopies.
C	The tree is mature (or more than 50% within the block are mature).	**No**. This cannot be guaranteed.
D	There is little or no evidence of an adverse impact on tree health by human activities (such as vandalism, herbicide or detrimental agricultural activity). And there is no current regular pruning regime, so the trees retain >75% of expected canopy for their age range and height.	**No.** As the trees are publicly accessible, there is no guarantee that there will be no damage to the trees.
E	Natural ecological niches for vertebrates and invertebrates are present, such as presence of deadwood, cavities, ivy or loose bark.	**No.** There is no guarantee this can be achieved in the 30 years.
F	More than 20% of the tree canopy area is oversailing vegetation beneath.	**Yes.** The trees will be planted strategically to contribute towards green connectivity across the site and most will be planted so that they are connected to the higher value grassland habitats on the site and so that there are continuous canopies.
	Number of criteria passed	**2**

Condition Assessment Result (out of 6 criteria)	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 3 or 4 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 2 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	✓
Note that 'Fairly Good and Fairly Poor' condition categories are not available for this broad habitat type.		

4.1.5. Pond.

A pond will be created as part of the landscaping plans. Given the difficulty and uncertainty of managing this habitat, the condition has been set to 'poor'. There is no guarantee that any of the condition criteria will be met. The table below addresses this:

Condition Assessment Criteria		**Criterion passed (Yes or No)**
A	The pond is of good water quality, with clear water (low turbidity) indicating no obvious signs of pollution. Turbidity is acceptable if the pond is grazed by livestock.	**No.** It is unknown what the water quality will be and there are no guarantee of how this will remain.
B	There is semi-natural habitat (moderate distinctiveness or above) completely surrounding the pond, for at least 10 m from the pond edge for its entire perimeter.	**No.** There is hard landscaping present within 10m of the pond.
C	Less than 10% of the water surface is covered with duckweed *Lemna* spp. or filamentous algae.	**No.** This is unknown and can be difficult to manage.

D	The pond is not artificially connected to other waterbodies, such as agricultural ditches or artificial pipework.	**No.** The construction of the pond is unknown.
E	Pond water levels can fluctuate naturally throughout the year. No obvious artificial dams[2], pumps or pipework.	**No.** It is unknown whether the levels will fluctuate or whether there will be pumps / pipes present.
F	There is an absence of listed non-native plant and animal species[3].	**No.** This is unknown although efforts will be made to ensure no non-native species are present.
G	The pond is not artificially stocked with fish. If the pond naturally contains fish, it is a native fish assemblage at low densities.	**No.** Unknown at what densities fish be maintained at.
H	Emergent, submerged or floating plants (excluding duckweed)[4] cover at least 50% of the pond area which is less than 3 m deep.	**No.** This is unknown.
I	The pond surface is no more than 50% shaded by adjacent trees and scrub.	**No.** There is scrub surrounding the pond that could cause over 50% shade.
Number of criteria passed		0

Condition Assessment Result	**Condition Assessment Score**	**Score Achieved ×/✓**
Passes 7 criteria	Good (3)	
Passes 5 or 6 criteria	Moderate (2)	
Passes 4 or fewer criteria	Poor (1)	✓

4.2. Timetable for habitat implementation, management and monitoring.

4.2.1. The timetable overleaf incorporates in chronological order all habitat implementation, management and monitoring.

4.2.2. This timetable covers a 30 year period. It is subject to change as a result of any findings from the monitoring surveys.

Year	Month	Responsibility	Activity
0	March/April or September	Developer	Sowing of BFS1 seed mix (or similar) in areas of other neutral grassland.
	May/June	Developer	Regular mowing (every 7 to 10 days) of other neutral grassland to a minimum height of 40-60mm. Once more established this will be reduced to a minimum height of 25mm. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Any perennial weeds that grow will be dug out by hand.
	Late June - September	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland, orchard and POS, reduced to once every 4 – 8 weeks. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site.
	October/November	Developer	Twenty urban trees will be planted and spaced out as much as possible, each secured to a stake that does not exceed one third of height of the tree and shelter guards fitted around trees. Ground below mulched. Scrub species planted. Soils below mulched with coarse grade forest mulch.

1	March/April to September/October	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Taller areas of grassland and a more relaxed mowing regime should be concentrated around the areas of scrub.
	April	Developer	Any damage or disturbance to the habitat and any plants that have died that will be replaced. Any undesirable or invasive species identified will also be recorded and reported so that they can be removed using the appropriate methods. Trees to be checked and any damaged or dead trees will be replaced.
	May to August	Developer	Irrigation of newly planted trees – 50 litres of water per week.
	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and to undertake condition assessments of habitats. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. The BEMP will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.

2	March/April to September/October	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Taller areas of grassland and a more relaxed mowing regime should be concentrated around the areas of scrub.
	April	Developer	Any damage or disturbance to the habitat and any plants that have died that will be replaced. Any undesirable or invasive species identified will also be recorded and reported so that they can be removed using the appropriate methods. Trees to be checked and any damaged or dead trees will be replaced.
	May to August	Developer	Irrigation of newly planted trees – 50 litres of water per week.
	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.

3	March/April	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Taller areas of grassland and a more relaxed mowing regime should be concentrated around the areas of scrub.
	April	Developer	Any damage or disturbance to the habitat and any plants that have died that will be replaced. Any undesirable or invasive species identified will also be recorded and reported so that they can be removed using the appropriate methods. Trees to be checked and any damaged or dead trees will be replaced.
	May to August	Developer	Irrigation of newly planted trees if in drought conditions– 50 litres of water per week.
	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and to undertake condition assessments of habitats. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. The BEMP will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.

4	March/April	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Taller areas of grassland and a more relaxed mowing regime should be concentrated around the areas of scrub.
	April	Developer	Any damage or disturbance to the habitat and any plants that have died that will be replaced. Any undesirable or invasive species identified will also be recorded and reported so that they can be removed using the appropriate methods. Trees to be checked and any damaged or dead trees will be replaced.
	May to August	Developer	Irrigation of newly planted trees, if in drought conditions – 50 litres of water per week.
5	March/April to September/October	Developer	Relaxed mowing of other neutral grassland, once every 4 – 8 weeks to minimum of 40 – 60mm. The mowing regime will vary to create a variation in sward height across this area so that at least 20% of the area is less than 7cm at height and at least 20% is more than 7cm in height. Heavy quantities of cuttings removed from site. Taller areas of grassland and a more relaxed mowing regime should be concentrated around the areas of scrub.

	April	Developer	Any damage or disturbance to the habitat and any plants that have died that will be replaced. Any undesirable or invasive species identified will also be recorded and reported so that they can be removed using the appropriate methods. Trees to be checked and any damaged or dead trees will be replaced.
	May to August	Developer/Ecologist	Monitoring visit to monitor success of habitat creation and establishment and to undertake condition assessment. Ecologist will provide a report with findings and recommendations for any remedial works required. This document will be revised where applicable. The developer to submit a copy of the monitoring report to the LPA by 1st November.

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5. BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT SCHEME.

5.1. Biodiversity enhancements will be provided on the site over and above those measures outlined in the mitigation measures.

5.2. Two integrated Habibat bat boxes with custom facing, similar to the ones shown below, will be installed into the new stable block on the site.



5.3. In addition, two bird boxes and two swallow will be included in the design of the stables. These will be south facing where possible.

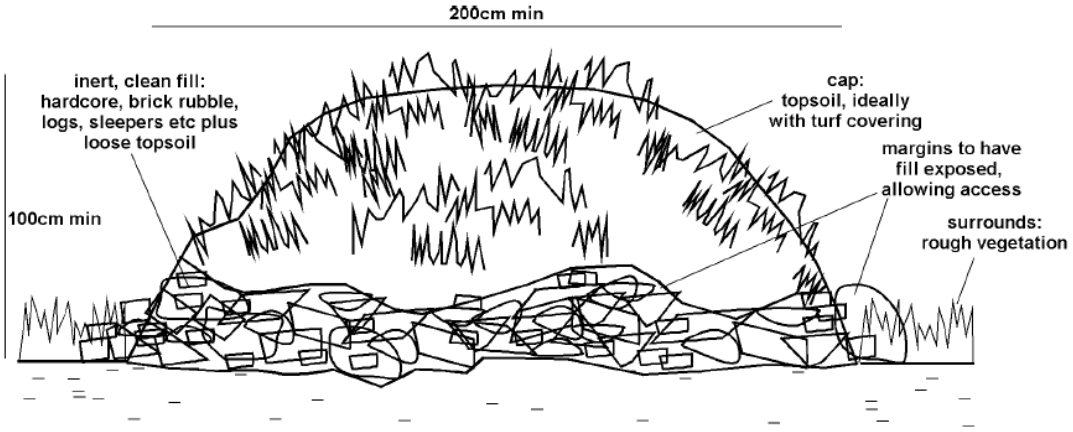
5.4. The fencing to be installed is post and rail fencing and therefore will not cause fragmentation for commuting and foraging hedgehogs. In the event this changes hedgehog access points will be provided at regular intervals in perimeter fences to permit free access for hedgehogs across the site. Each access will be 130mm wide and 130mm high and each will be marked with an appropriate sign, as shown below or equivalent.



5.5. A hibernaculum will be constructed adjacent to the newly created pond. This will be constructed in line with current guidelines, as shown in the diagram below.

Figure 3: Suggested hibernaculum design

This design mimics artificial and natural conditions in which great crested newts have frequently been found over-wintering. Dimensions should not be below 2m length x 1m width x 1m height. The illustrated design would be suitable for locating on an impermeable substrate. On free-draining substrates, the design is largely similar but the bulk of the fill is sited in an excavated depression in the ground. Hibernacula should ideally be positioned across a site, both close to and distant from breeding ponds, always in suitable terrestrial habitat and above the flood-line.



5.6. Two invertebrate boxes, such as the one shown in the image below, or similar, will be installed on boundary trees.



5.7. The plan below shows the locations of each enhancement to be provided.



Refer to layout no. OLIV/ MOOR/ 004 for planting schedule

DO NOT SCALE FROM HARD COPY

Rev A: Cycle track removed

PHOENIX LANDSCAPE SERVICES LTD

Client	Mr and Mrs A. Oliver
Project	Field Works, Moorend Lane, Silkstone Common, Barnsley S75 4RW
Title	Soft Landscape Proposals

Layout number	Rev	Drawn by	Date
OLIV/MOOR/003	A	AM	24/10/22

5.8. The client has informed Whitcher Wildlife Ltd that the sensitive lighting strategy is being prepared and submitted as a separate document.

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Prepared by:	
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Checked by:	
Ruth Georgiou BSc MCIEEM	Date: 7th June 2026