



FUTURESECOLOGY

Premier Construction (New Homes) Ltd

Former Wombwell High School, Barnsley

BIODIVERSITY MITIGATION SCHEME: CONSTRUCTION

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

Report Reference Number: FE719/CEMP01

August 2026

Futures Ecology Ltd

Carrwood Park, Swillington Common Farm, Selby Rd, Leeds LS15 4LG

Company Number: 12125083

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REV	Issue Status	Author or Reviewer	Name & Qualifications	Position	Date
-	Draft 1	Author	A. French MBIol BSc	Assistant Ecologist	04/08/2026
		Reviewer	K. Haymes MCIEEM, BSc (Hons)	Senior Ecologist	11/08/2026

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 The following report has been prepared by Futures Ecology Ltd. on behalf of Premier Construction (New Homes) Ltd for the Site at the Former Wombwell School, Barnsley.
- 1.2 This document is to discharge Condition 7 of full planning permission, application No. 2024/0696 (grid ref: SE 40284 02327).
- 1.3 Current proposals are for a full planning application for residential of six no. dwellings with associated gardens and roads.
- 1.4 Before the onset of Site clearance, a pre-commencement badger survey is required up to 3 months prior to commencement. A licence from Natural England may be required for any works that will impact upon active setts.
- 1.5 Six integrated bat boxes and eight integrated swift boxes will be installed of created buildings and nine hedgehog gaps will be installed along garden fences.
- 1.6 If vegetation removal outside the nesting season is not feasible, all vegetation/structures to be removed should be checked by an experienced ecologist for the presence of active nests.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The following report has been prepared by Futures Ecology Ltd. on behalf of Premier Construction (New Homes) Ltd for the Site at the Former Wombwell School, Barnsley (grid ref: SE 40284 02327).
- 2.2 This document is to discharge Condition 7 of full planning permission for six residential dwellings with associated gardens and roads (Application No. 2024/0696 (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council)).
- 2.3 Condition 7 states;

“Notwithstanding the submitted details, no development shall take place (including demolition, ground works and vegetation clearance) until a Biodiversity Mitigation Scheme has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This will set out any precautionary measures to be adopted on site during construction, such as protection of retained features and reasonable avoidance measures for protected and priority species. Incorporation of features on-site such as integral bat and bird boxes on proposed buildings, hedgehog access points within proposed fencing, etc. should also be detailed.

Reason: In the interests of Biodiversity in accordance with Local Plan Policy BIO1.”

SITE LOCATION AND CONTEXT

- 2.4 The Site is located at the former Wombwell School at Lundhill Road, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S73 0RB. The Site is approximately 0.17ha in extent and comprises bare ground, modified grassland and other woodland; broadleaved. Beyond the Site is largely residential land.

BACKGROUND

- 2.5 The construction of 235 no. dwellings with roads, parking, landscaping and POS is currently undergoing on all sides of the Site (Planning Application 2019/0089 (Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council)).
- 2.6 Areas of the Site have been impacted by the adjacent development, with areas of bare ground present within the Site.
- 2.7 An Ecological Impact Assessment and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment has been produced by BWB Consulting in July 2024.¹

3.0 **IMPORTANT ECOLOGICAL FEATURES & RISK ASSESSMENT**

- 3.1 Table 1 below considers the important ecological features within the Site that are sensitive to construction activities and identifies the potential risks to them as a result of construction works.

Table 1: Assessment of Risk to Important Ecological Features

Important Ecological Feature	Risk Assessment
Badger	Although no evidence of badger was found within the Site during the survey, the Site does present suitable habitat for this species. Setts can be created in a relatively short period of time. In the unlikely event that a badger sett is present onsite, or within 30m, construction works could result in the killing or injury of badgers, as well destruction or disturbance of any active setts, which would result in a breach of the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. In the unlikely event that a badger sett is present onsite, construction works could result in the killing or injury of badgers, as well destruction or disturbance of any active setts, which would result in a breach of the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.
Bats	Very low – negligible risk to roosting foraging or commuting bats.
Nesting birds	Risk of disturbance, killing or injury of nesting birds or damage to nests during Site clearance operations, which is a breach of legislation.
Hedgehogs	Risk of disruption via dismantling/moving of suitable habitat/hibernacula, that could lead to the injuring or killing of a hedgehog. Temporary risk of killing or injury of individuals during Site clearance / if they become trapped within Site excavations.

4.0 **GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES**

POLLUTION PREVENTION

- 4.1 Pre-mitigation, there is a risk for construction activities to contaminate retained or newly created habitats, within and adjacent to the Site.

¹ Ecological Impact Assessment, BWB Consulting, 9th July 2024, Reference: 20240696 FWS-BWB-ZZ-XX-T-EE-0001_Ecological Impact Assessment, REV P01
 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, BWB Consulting, 9th July 2024, Reference: 20240696 FWS-BWB-ZZ-ZZ-RP-YA-0001_BNG_Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, REV P01

- 4.2 All fuel will therefore be stored in a double skinned tank or a tank in a suitable bunded area, designed to hold 110% of the tank's capacity, in compliance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. All connections shall be situated within the bund.
- 4.3 All fuel and chemical stores and refuelling activities shall be situated in designated areas, by suitably qualified persons. Toolbox talks will be communicated to Site staff and contractors so that they are fully informed of refuelling procedures.
- 4.4 Pumps and generators used on the Site will have integral drip trays where possible. All items of plant without an integral drip tray shall be stored over a portable drip tray. Drip trays shall be inspected and kept free of accumulated rainwater as necessary. Any oily water shall be disposed of at an appropriate licensed facility. Any arisings from drip trays etc. is to be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with Environment Agency guidance and current legislation.
- 4.5 All hazardous liquids e.g., oils, lubricants, chemicals and tins of paint are to be stored in a segregated area in a suitable locked COSHH container and in accordance with the products Safety Data Sheet. COSHH assessments will be available nearby for information in the event of a spillage.
- 4.6 A spill response kit will be available onsite and accessible to all to control pollution incidents. These spill kits will contain absorbent pads, absorbent granules and methods of disposal of materials and used kit. These kits will be located at appropriate points around the Site which are at a higher risk of pollution (e.g., refuelling area and next to fuel tanks). Further spill kits and supplies will be located in the stores within the Site, where replacements for used kits will be found. Spill kits will need to be regularly inspected and immediately replaced if used. Although withdrawn by the Environment Agency their advice document 'Pollution preventative Guidelines' (PPG6) still provides suitable guidance for such development schemes.

LIGHTING

- 4.7 Light spill from construction could disrupt the normal crepuscular or nocturnal patterns of protected species, such as bats and other wildlife.
- 4.8 During construction, any light used onsite will be directed into the Site to avoid any light spill to offsite habitats. All external lighting outside of operational hours is to be used for safety and security reasons only.
- 4.9 Additional measures to minimise light spill during construction should be considered which are based on best practice guidance² include a combination of the following steps:
- Avoiding unnecessary lighting;
 - The use of low-intensity lighting (sodium lamps or similar), where possible;
 - The use of low level and / or hooded lamps to minimise light spill; and
 - Minimising light spill with the use of directed lighting.

² Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night, Bat Conservation Trust, Institution of Lighting Professionals, Guidance Note 08/23

AIR QUALITY - DUST

- 4.10 Disruption to habitats / populations within receiving range of dust could arise from construction traffic movement, handling of materials or other construction processes. Dust will be minimised by the following means:
- During dry spells the Site is to be damped as necessary using a water bowser and surfaces kept in good order;
 - Regular inspection of local highways and Site boundaries to check for dust/dirt deposits shall be carried out. A road sweeper shall be employed to ensure Site road and local highways are kept free of deposits; the frequency of visits shall be varied depending on the condition noted during the inspections. All road sweeper collections will be disposed of in accordance with current waste management legislation;
 - All vehicles entering and exiting the Site must remain on the designated areas to avoid the movement and transfer of Site debris/mud;
 - Vehicles carrying loose aggregate and workings should be sheeted at all times;
 - Construction traffic shall be routed to avoid sensitive roads (i.e., residential areas, etc.);
 - Speed limit around Site of 10 mph;
 - Stockpiles of soils and materials will be located as far as possible from sensitive properties, taking account of prevailing wind directions and seasonal variations in the prevailing wind; and
 - Stockpiles have been designed to minimise surface area (subject to health and safety and visual constraints regarding slope gradients and visual intrusion) to reduce area of surfaces exposed to wind pick-up.

BIOSECURITY

- 4.11 Should an invasive non-native species (INNS) be identified on Site, measures will be taken to prevent it's spread and an ecologist contacted for further advice.

PROTECTED SPECIES

Badger *Meles meles*

- 4.12 Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This act is based on the need to protect badgers from persecution including baiting and deliberate harm or injury. The act makes it an offence to:
- Wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or attempt to do so;

- To intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access routes.
- 4.13 Before the onset of Site clearance, a pre-commencement badger survey is required up to 3 months prior to commencement. A licence from Natural England may be required for any works that will impact upon active setts.
- 4.14 Badgers can dig new setts at any time and contractors should remain vigilant during Site clearance. In the event that a sett, or potential sett, is found, the contractor must contact a suitably qualified ecologist.
- 4.15 Good working methods should be used including:
- Any excavations will be covered overnight to prevent any animals becoming trapped. Alternatively, ramps (e.g., planks) can be provided in excavations to allow hedgehogs to escape.
 - Any pipes over 200mm in diameter will be capped off at night to prevent animals such as hedgehogs entering.
 - Any trenches / pits will be inspected each morning to ensure no animals have become trapped overnight. In the unlikely event an animal is encountered it should be carefully relocated to an area of suitable retained habitat.
 - Materials such as netting and cutting tools will not be left in the works area where they might entangle or injure animals.

Bats

- 4.16 All species of UK bats and their roosts are listed on the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)³ making it illegal to deliberately disturb any such animal or damage / destroy a breeding site or roosting place of any such animal. Bats are also afforded full legal protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)⁴. Under this legislation it is illegal to recklessly or intentionally kill, injure or take a species of bat or recklessly or intentionally damage or obstruct access to or destroy any place of shelter or protection or disturb any animal whilst they are occupying such a place of shelter or protection. Seven bat species, including brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus*, noctule *Nyctalus noctula* and soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* are Species of Principal Importance under the NERC Act 2006⁵.
- 4.17 Light spill from construction could disrupt the normal foraging and commuting behaviour of bats, however the Site lacks connectivity and the construction and lighting of the surrounding site makes this unlikely.
- 4.18 Light spill should still be avoided and in line with recommendation above (Paragraph 4.7-4.9)

Nesting Birds

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/schedule/2>

⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/5>

⁵ [Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006](#)

- 4.19 All wild bird species are protected while nesting by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation protects wild birds and their eggs from intentional harm, and makes it illegal to intentionally take, damage, or destroy a wild bird nest while it is in use or being built. Habitats on Site considered suitable for nesting birds include scrub, tall herb and fern and poor semi-improved grassland.
- 4.20 Where removal of woody vegetation is required, during Site clearance works it is recommended that this is undertaken outside of the nesting season (March – August inclusive) as all birds are protected whilst on the nest. If removal outside the nesting season is not feasible, all vegetation/structures to be removed should be checked by an experienced ecologist for the presence of active nests. The check and advice provided will be valid for a maximum of 48 hours during which period the trees and vegetation should be removed.
- 4.21 If nesting birds are identified during the initial check, then a minimum of a 5m buffer/exclusion zone will be applied around the nest site. It will be necessary to undertake follow-up Site visits to check the status of the nests, (usually within two to three weeks of the initial visit). Dependant on findings and circumstances of vegetation removal it may be necessary to undertake multiple follow-up visits. This exclusion zone will be maintained until the nests have fledged. If nesting birds are found, then detailed advice would be provided to the Site Manager by the supervising ecologist.
- 4.22 All Site workers present onsite before or during site clearance / groundworks will be briefed by Site Manager on nesting birds, the associated legislation and their responsibilities through a Toolbox Talk. A Toolbox Talk Information Sheet is provided in Appendix B.

Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*

- 4.23 The hedgehog population in Britain has rapidly declined in recent years with a third thought to be lost since 2020⁶. Hedgehogs are listed as a Species of Principal Importance under NERC Act (2006) and, as such, are a material consideration during the planning process.
- 4.24 Some of the habitats onsite, such as scrub, trees tall herb and fern and poor semi-improved grassland, provide some limited foraging opportunities for hedgehog. To safeguard this species, and other wild animals during the works, good practice working methods will be followed, including;
- A visual check of suitable vegetated areas prior to removal followed by the cutting of vegetation to 150mm above ground level. This will be followed by a check of the area by the Site operatives. The vegetation would then be cut to ground level. Cut vegetation must be removed from the working area. Any areas of suitable shelter such as brash piles will be removed by hand.
 - Care must be taken whilst carrying out vegetation clearance, or strimming. A thorough check of the vegetation prior to removal will help ensure that no hedgehogs are injured or killed during development works.

⁶ Wilson, D *et al.*, (2022) The State of Britain's Hedgehogs 2018. British Hedgehog Preservation Society and Peoples Trust for Endangered Species.

- Any excavations will be covered overnight to prevent any animals becoming trapped. Alternatively, ramps (e.g., planks) can be provided in excavations to allow hedgehogs to escape.
 - Any pipes over 200mm in diameter will be capped off at night to prevent animals such as hedgehogs entering.
 - Any trenches / pits will be inspected each morning to ensure no animals have become trapped overnight. In the unlikely event an animal is encountered it should be carefully relocated to an area of suitable retained habitat.
 - Materials such as netting and cutting tools will not be left in the works area where they might entangle or injure animals, such as hedgehogs.
 - No stockpiles of vegetation will be left overnight and if they are left then they will be dismantled by hand prior to removal or preferably stored on the ground in skips or on pallets.
 - Chemicals should be stored in secure compounds.
- 4.25 If hedgehogs are encountered during Site clearance works, they should be carefully collected by gloved hand and relocated away from the area of works within shelter. Or the British Hedgehog Preservation Society (BHPS) can be contacted for further advice (BHPS hotline: 01584 890801).
- 4.26 Depending on the timings, it may be necessary to transfer the hedgehog to a wildlife rescue i.e. during the winter months hedgehogs will die if disturbed during hibernation and during spring/early summer, hedgehogs with young will abandon their young if disturbed or moved.
- 4.27 All Site workers present onsite before or during site clearance / groundworks will be briefed by Site Manager on hedgehogs, the associated legislation and their responsibilities through a Toolbox Talk. A Toolbox Talk Information Sheet is provided in Appendix B.

5.0 **ENHANCEMENTS**

- 5.1 The Barnsley Local Plan; Biodiversity and Geodiversity Supplementary Planning Document, Adopted March 2024 (Barnsley Metropolitan Council, 2024) includes Policy BIO1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity.⁷ This policy states that 100% of all new dwellings require an integrated bat box and bird box (i.e. minimum of six bat and six bird boxes in total for this project).
- 5.2 The bat boxes should be positioned as close to the eaves as possible, away from windows to avoid light spill and not above windows. They should be positioned in locations sheltered from strong winds, usually facing south to south-west.
- 5.3 Studies have shown that swift bricks will be used by swifts, house sparrows, house martins, blue tits, great tits, starlings and nuthatches⁸. Eight of these boxes will be installed within the development and integrated into north, northeast or northwestern aspects of the buildings. These should be installed ideally on a gable end, at a height of

⁷ [Biodiversity and Geodiversity SPD 2024](https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/uqcn3wiv/biodiversity-and-geodiversity-spd-2024.pdf), Found at: [://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/uqcn3wiv/biodiversity-and-geodiversity-spd-2024.pdf](https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/media/uqcn3wiv/biodiversity-and-geodiversity-spd-2024.pdf)

⁸ Swift Bricks the 'universal' nest box, Swifts Local Network, Camilla Barlow, Mike Priaulx, and SLN Swifts & Planning Group Issue 03, January 2022

at least 5 m and should offer unobstructed access as bird fly into them. Nest boxes will be installed in pairs with a gap of 2 m should be maintained between the nest boxes.

- 5.4 Hedgehog highways will be created through the instalment of gaps of 13cm by 13cm holes in any fences or boundaries. These will be cut in strategic places to allow hedgehogs and other species to move in and out of the Site. In addition, hedgerows or fencing with gaps at the bottom/railings could be used instead of close board fencing.
- 5.5 Further detailed specifications and locations of these features can be found in Figure 1.

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6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 6.1 All works at all stages will be overseen and are the responsibility of Premier Construction (New Homes) Ltd who will appoint a Site Manager. The Site Manager will be responsible for compliance with regulations, planning conditions, environmental procedures, contractual agreements, and obtaining legal consents.

6.2 The Site Manager:

- Adhere to prescriptions contained within the CEMP;
- Arrange Site-wide monitoring as required during the development;
- Ensure environmental and waste requirements are included on requisitions and in subcontracts and orders;
- Ensure oil, including diesel is stored in properly bunded tanks / including use of drip trays for plant and equipment / refuelling;
- Oversee and maintain records of the agreed programme of habitat and species protection as described in this document;
- Monitor the Site activities to ensure that all relevant environmental and ecological legal consents, licences and exemptions are in place in advance of relevant works commencing, and that the requirements are adhered to;
- Ensure contractors are given appropriate environmental awareness training through Toolbox Talks and / or general Site induction materials;
- Monitor the environmental performance of contractors and provide direction as necessary;
- Contribute to communication on environmental matters with stakeholders and statutory bodies;
- Monitor implementation of any corrective action required;
- Maintain a record of this document, and any other relevant ecological reports and all environmental monitoring during the construction process, which should be made available for inspection by any relevant statutory bodies as required;
- Ensure that a suitably qualified ecologist undertakes any further onsite surveys or monitoring as required;

- Report any environmental incidents to the appointed suitably qualified ecologist and to the relevant statutory authorities; and
 - Ensure that any required corrective ecological actions are taken in line with the relevant procedures.
- 6.3 The Site Manager will be responsible for compliance with regulations, planning conditions, environmental procedures, contractual agreements and obtaining legal consents.
- 6.4 In conjunction with having overarching responsibility for the ecological measures as detailed within this report the Site Manager will also ensure that all appropriate site protection measures are implemented to ensure no inadvertent effect upon ecological features.

APPOINTED PERSONS

Site Manager	(To be confirmed prior to Site setup)
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW)	(To be confirmed prior to Site setup) Futures Ecology Ltd. 0113 3372185

7.0 TIMETABLE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

8.0 Table 2: Timetable of Construction Activities / Ecology Supervision

Ecological Constraint	Timing	Compliance	Ecologist Required?
All species	Prior to works commencing	Toolbox talks to all contractors.	No, given by Site Manager
Badgers	Prior to works commencing	Updated badger survey required to ensure no new setts have been dug.	Yes
	Throughout works	Measures to prevent species entering the active working areas and becoming trapped.	No, supervised by Site Manager
Bats	Throughout works	Sensitive lighting.	No, supervised by Site Manager
	Throughout works	Installation of bat box provisions detailed in Figure 1	

Ecological Constraint	Timing	Compliance	Ecologist Required?
Nesting birds	Site clearance during nesting bird season (March – September, inclusive)	Any clearance undertaken within the nesting bird season will be subject to a nesting bird check by an appropriately qualified ecologist within 48 hours of works.	Yes, if works are undertaken during the nesting bird season
	Throughout works	Installation of bird box provisions detailed in Figure 1	No, supervised by Site Manager
Hedgehog	Site clearance	Suitable habitats will be checked, dismantled and strimmed in a precautionary manner prior to works commencing.	No, supervised by Site Manager
	Throughout works	Measures to prevent species entering the active working areas and becoming trapped.	
	Throughout works	Installation of hedgehog gaps in boundary treatments	

APPENDIX A: TOOLBOX TALKS

ECOLOGY TOOLBOX TALK – NESTING BIRDS

Nesting birds

Legislation/Policy

Wild birds are protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (*as amended*). Under the WCA it is an offence to:

- **Kill or injure any wild bird;**
- Capture or keep (alive or dead) any wild bird;
- **Destroy or take the egg of any wild bird;**
- Sell or advertise for sale any wild bird or its eggs; or
- **Destroy, damage, interfere with, take or obstruct the use of the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.**



There is also additional protection for rare breeding birds listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA. This makes it an offence to:

- Disturb any specially protected bird while it is building its nest;
- Disturb any specially protected bird while it is in or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
- Disturb the young of any of these birds before they are wholly independent.

Works

- A check for breeding birds must be undertaken by the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) if any works have potential to disturb nesting birds.
- Where possible works should be timed to avoid the breeding bird season (March – September).

- **Should a bird nest be identified the following procedure should be followed:**
 - Buffer the active nest from any works (at least 5m, to be agreed by the ECoW). This must be retained until the young have fledged.
 - If the nest is identified accidentally stop activity being undertaken immediately (ensuring any nest is not removed/destroyed).
 - Immediately inform the site supervisor and ECoW.
 - ECoW to confirm presence of nest and consult regarding appropriate actions.
 - The activity should not resume until the ECoW has confirmed via written approval that works can proceed. Checks of the nest may be required throughout the nesting period to ascertain the status of the nest.

ECOLOGY TOOLBOX TALK – HEDGEHOGS

Hedgehogs *Erinaceus europaeus*

Legislation/Policy

Hedgehogs are protected by British law under:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Schedule 6 which makes it illegal to kill or take hedgehogs using certain methods (such as snares); and
- The Wild Mammals Protection Act (1996) which prohibits cruelty and mistreatment.

Hedgehogs are also Species of principle Importance (SPI) under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and as such are a material consideration for Local Planning Authorities during the planning process.



Ecology & Status

Hedgehogs are native and widespread across the UK. They require a mixture of habitats for foraging, nesting and mating, and a connected landscape.

- Nov – Feb this species will hibernate.
- March – April – replenish food resources.
- May – September – courtship & breeding with births
- June -September and the young leaving the nest July – October.

Hedgehogs are currently rapidly declining, with at least a third lost from Britain since 2000 (State of Britain's Hedgehogs Report, 2018)⁹.

Works

- This species could also become trapped within site excavations / trenches during works. Any excavations must be covered overnight, or a ramp / sloped end will be installed to enable any trapped animals to escape.
- All storage must be off ground for example the use of elevated stillages / pallets. No tipping of rubbish and a clean site policy to be used.
- Any netting brought onto site shall be stored off ground and in locked containers to avoid entanglement of animals.

If any hedgehogs are found in the working area these should be moved by hand (using gloves)

⁹ <https://www.britishhedgehogs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/developers-1.pdf>



FUTURESECOLOGY

Carrwood Park, Swillington Common Farm, Selby Road, Leeds, LS15 4LG
Telephone: 01133 372185

Unit 9, The Tangent Business Hub, Weighbridge Road, Shirebrook, Mansfield, Derbyshire, NG20 8RX
Telephone: 01623 749709

Key



Site Boundary

Ecological enhancement measures



2 x integrated swift bricks



Integrated bat box



Hedgehog hole

Proposed Site Layout, Sten Architecture, 21.03.2024,
Drawing No: 228.01, REV F.

Assorted bird boxes:
Fixed 2-4m up the wall or on a tree facing between north and east. Avoid doorways, windows or walkways.

Quantity:
8 x integrated swift boxes

Total: 8



Ibstock Integrated Swift Box

Bat boxes:
Placed at least 4m above the ground, on south, south-eastern or south-western aspects, located away from artificial light sources. These have been located on the edge of the development where possible.

Total: 6



Ibstock Integrated Bat Box

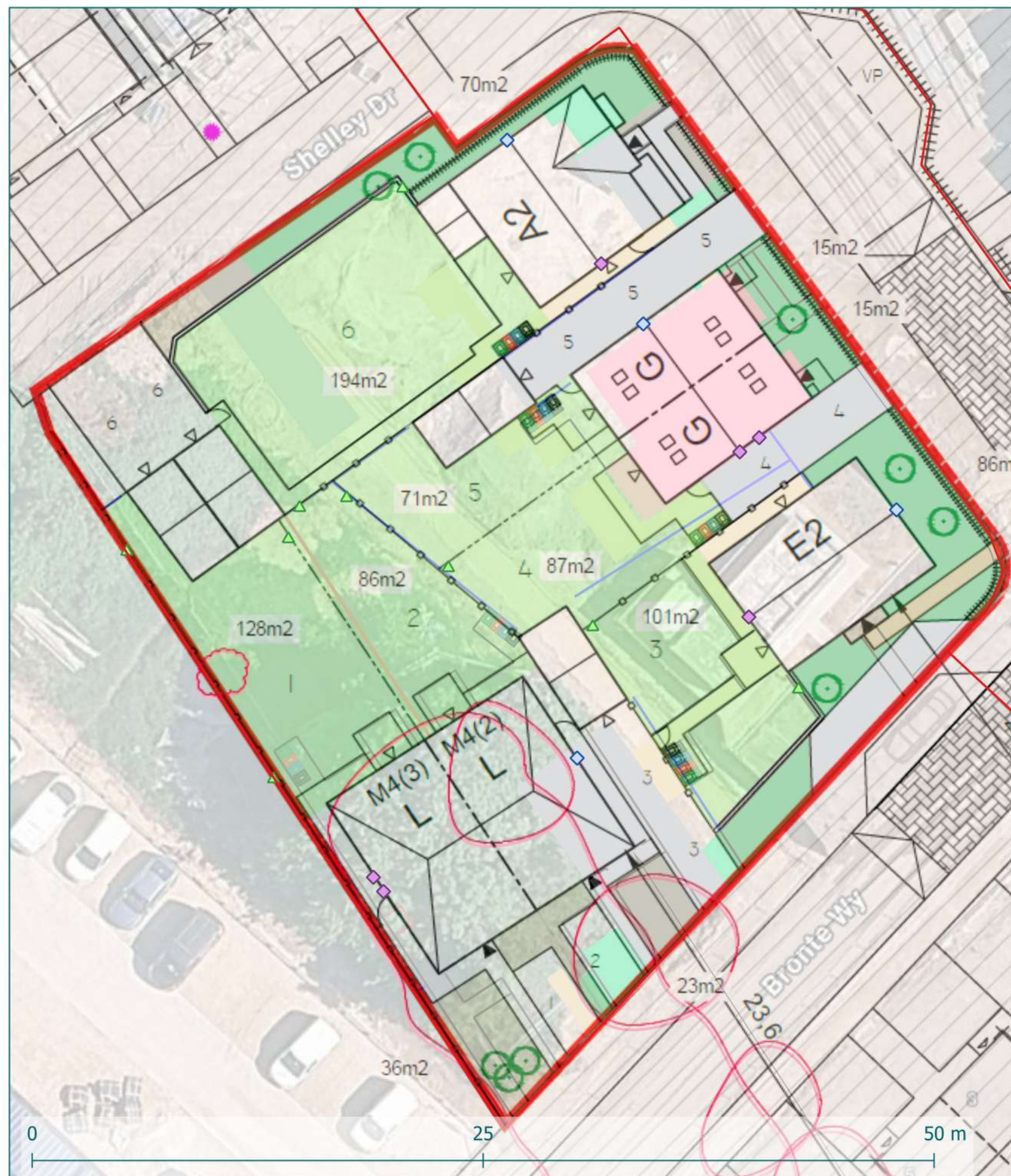
Hedgehog gaps:

Approximately 130mm x 130mm gaps at the foot of boundary treatments, allowing access to gardens. Installation of Hedgehog Highway signs ensure these holes remain open in the long term. Indicative locations provided, placed to avoid direct access to roads.

Total: 9



Please note that should the design of the bat box / bird box be unavailable at the time of installation, a suitable similar alternative should be utilised.



Client: Sten Architecture

Project: Former Wombwell High School, Wombwell

Title: Figure 1 - Ecological Enhancement Plan

Plan Reference: FE719_01

Project Reference: FE719

Report Reference: FE719/CEMP01

Author: AF

Date: 4/8/2026

Scale: 1:250



C:\Users\abigail.french\Futures Ecology Ltd\James.Eales - Projects\FE719 Former Wombwell High School_Barnsley\QGIS\1_Plans\FEXX_Project Plan.qgs
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