

ENVIRONMENT

Fenay Bridge

Kirklees

Construction Environmental
Management Plan (Biodiversity)

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October 2023

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

Document Number:	XXX-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-LE-0001_CEMP(B)
BWB Reference:	XXXXX_Construction Environmental Management Plan (Biodiversity)

Revision	Date of Issue	Status	Author:	Checked:	Approved:
P01	09/10/2023	S2	Ben McLean BSc (Hons) MCIEEM	Ben McLean BSc (Hons) MCIEEM	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)
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1. INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 This Construction Environmental Management Plan (Biodiversity) (CEMP(B)) has been produced on behalf of Homes by Honey (the 'Client') in respect of a proposed residential development for an 'Outline application, including the consideration of access, for erection of residential development (up to 75 units)' Penistone Road/, Rowley Lane, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield, HD8 0JS.
- 1.2 Since the original CEMP produced by BWB in October 2023, Future Ecology have undertaken additional surveys and produced an EclA for the Site also in October 2023. BWB Consulting were provided with the update EclA on 25th September 2024, and this CEMP-B has been updated to reflect as such.
- 1.3 This CEMP has been produced to address a planning condition associated with the planning application Ref: 2020/60/92307/W for the development proposals as described above. The Condition states:

"Prior to development commencing, (including demolition, ground works, vegetation clearance) a Construction Environmental Management Plan: Biodiversity (CEMP: Biodiversity) shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The CEMP: Biodiversity shall include the following:

- a. Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.*
- b. Identification of "biodiversity protection zones".*
- c. Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements).*
- d. The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.*
- e. The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.*
- f. Responsible persons and lines of communication.*
- g. The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECow) or similarly competent person.*
- h. Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.*

The approved CEMP shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure avoidance of impacts to protected and priority species in order to prevent significant ecological harm in accordance with Policy LP30 of the Kirklees Local Plan. This is a pre-commencement condition to ensure appropriate measures are designed and agreed prior to any potentially damaging operations associated to the construction phase."

- 1.4 In addition to the above Condition, the LPA has since provided the following comment relating to the update surveys undertaken to inform the EclA:

CEMP: Biodiversity, which is to be submitted as part of a separate discharge of condition application. Although the updated EclA has determined that bats may not be utilising T1 at the site for roosting purposes, I would like to see mitigation measures such as an aerial inspection prior to its removal incorporated into the CEMP, to ensure that impacts to protected species are minimised as extensively as possible. This should be applied to all protected species that may be present at the site and potentially impacted by construction activities.

The Project

- 1.5 The proposed development is for up to 75 residential properties.

Location

- 1.6 The Site is located on the outskirts of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire in an area known as Fenay Bridge. The Site is centred on grid reference SE 18735 14470 and is approximately 3.6ha in size and comprised an arable field with scattered trees and a small area of woodland. The wider habitats comprise woodland blocks to the south-east and west, urban areas including residential properties to the north and east, a commercial area to the south and open grassland and arable fields further to the east and south as well as Woodsome Hall Golf Course to the east.
- 1.7 The location of the Site can be found in **Figure 1.1**.



Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

Previous Ecology Reports and Surveys

1.8 The following previous reports for the Site were reviewed to identify the ecological constraints at the Site in order to inform this document:

- JCA Limited (2020) Bat Survey and Report for the Land East of Penistone Road, Fenay Bridge. Report Ref: 15933d/AmB.
- JCA Limited (2017) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report for the Land East of Penistone Road, Fenay Bridge. Report Ref: 13383/DB.
- Futures Ecology (2023) Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA). Penistone Road / Rowley Lane, Fenay Bridge. Report Reference Number: FE305/EcIA01

Designated Sites

The below is extracted from the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) for the Site (Futures Ecology, 2023) in relation to impacts during the construction phase only.

Denby Grange Colliery Ponds SAC (8km east)

“Denby Grange Colliery Ponds SAC (designated for its population of GCN) is within the Calder Lower Operational Catchment, whilst the Site lies within the Fenay Beck from Source to River Colne Water Body Catchment³⁵. As such, no hydrological impacts on the SAC are expected as a result of the proposals.

Given the distance from the Site (over 350m³⁶) no impacts during construction (including dust pollution) are anticipated.

The intervening distance (8km) would also mean that an increase in recreational pressure during the operational phase of the scheme would be nugatory."

"No mitigation measures are required"

"The significance of residual effects is considered to be Neutral." (Futures Ecology, 2023)

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) Within 1km)

"Three non-statutory designated sites of local importance were present within 1km of the Site boundary: Lepton Great Wood LWS located 455m east, Carr Wood LWS located 830m west, and Almondbury Common LWS 910m west."

"Given the distance from the Site (over 350m) no impacts during construction (including dust pollution) are anticipated on any of the LWS." (Futures Ecology, 2023)

Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network (KWHN, Off-Site)

"The Kirklees WHN is located at its closest point c. 15m east and c. 125m west and south of the Site boundary."

"Potential damage to the LHN habitats via physical damage, dust or pollution event during construction phase could occur. This could lead to a temporary reduction in value, permanent effect if this leads to further habitat loss. This could cause a temporary, significant adverse effect at a Local level.

Direct lighting of the LHN habitats during construction could also lead to fragmentation of the LHN result in in crepuscular / nocturnal species avoiding the habitats within the LHN is habitat, for example bats foraging or commuting. This could have a not significant temporary adverse effect at Local level, prior to mitigation."

"Fencing, buffers and pollution prevention measures (including lighting) during construction are required and must be implemented through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). This will protect the LHN and its associated habitats during the construction phase.

The implementation of a sensitive lighting design in accordance with BCT Guidance, with particular avoidance upon LHN habitats to maintain dark areas." (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Habitats Of Principal Importance (HPI, Off-Site)

"The nearest HPI is classified as Deciduous Woodland, present c. 15m east of the Site boundary. Several blocks of Deciduous Woodland, Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland and parcels with No Main Habitat are located within 1km of the Site boundary.

The vast majority of the HPI habitats within 1km of the Site fall within other designated areas (LWS and KWHN), which have been discussed above. Potential impacts, mitigation and significance of residual effects are expected to be the same for all HPIs within 1km. Please refer to the sections above.” (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Ancient Woodland

“Various areas of woodland in the surrounding area are classified as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Planted Ancient Woodland. The parcels of ancient woodland present within 1km of the Site also fall within other designated areas (LWS and KWHN), which have been discussed above. Potential impacts, mitigation and significance of residual effects for this IEF are therefore expected to be the same. Please refer to the sections above.” (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Existing Site - Habitats

- 1.9 The EcIA (Futures Ecology, 2023) describes the habitats within the Site as hardstanding, arable, tall ruderal vegetation and broadleaved trees.
- 1.10 The EcIA considered the hardstanding, arable and tall ruderal vegetation as not being Important Ecological Features. The broadleaved trees were considered to be of importance at the Local scale.

Broadleaved Trees (On-Site T1 and TL1)

“Both tree T1 and treeline TL1 (c. 147m) are to be lost to facilitate the development. These losses are considered to be significant adverse at a Site level but not-significant adverse at a Local level, prior to compensation measures.”

“The tree losses will be permanent and cannot be mitigated.” (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Off-Site Trees (Immediately South and East)

“Mature treelines rooted off-site were present along the eastern and southern Site boundaries which do not fall under any other designations.

Given the close proximity of the trees to the proposed development Site, there are potential construction phase impacts from noise, light, dust and/or accidental pollution events. This could have a localised, not-significant adverse effect at a Local scale prior to mitigation.” (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Construction will follow industry best practice guidelines to reduce dust, noise, light and pollution, therefore no indirect impacts to habitats mapped as HPIs are expected during the construction phase. These measures must be outlined within a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

The implementation of a sensitive lighting design in accordance with BCT Guidance, with particular avoidance of light spill upon retained boundary habitats will be adopted

during both the construction and operational phases of the development. (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Existing Site - Species

Badgers

"Although no setts were identified within the Site, badgers can dig new setts in a relatively short period of time and badgers are known to be present in the wider landscape. Thus, construction works could kill or injury of badgers, as well as resulting in the destruction or disturbance of any new active setts, would result in a breach of the Badger Protection Act 1992 legislation."

"It is recommended that an updated badger survey is carried out prior to works commencing on-site. If any active setts are identified within 30m of the working areas, these must be buffered from impacts and or closed under a licence from Natural England."

During any excavations, an access ramp (or sloping gradient at one end of the excavation) must be provided overnight to allow any potentially trapped animals an escape route. Chemicals should be stored in secure compounds and open pipes should be temporarily capped at the end of each working day to prevent any animals gaining access. These precautions will protect wildlife such as badgers from harm during works. The above must be outlined within the CEMP." (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Bats

- 1.11 The results of nocturnal bat survey undertaken by JCA in 2020 identified the oak tree (T1) to contain a single common pipistrelle roost. This tree is located within the Site.

- 1.12 However, Futures Ecology undertook an update ground level assessment in 2023 and recorded the following (Futures Ecology, 2023):

"No potential roosting features were noted in association with the trees within treeline TL1. The trees were ivy clad, however the ivy was not considered dense enough at the stem to support a potential bat roost"

- 1.13 Given the record of a roost by JCA in 2020, Futures Ecology undertook three nocturnal emergence surveys between July to September 2023 and as presented within the update Ecological Impact Assessment (October 2023).

- 1.14 Following the surveys, Futures Ecology reported:

*"No bat roosts were observed associated with tree T1 during either survey. It is therefore considered that the common pipistrelle bat roost identified in 2020 has been abandoned. The tree no longer constitutes as a roost and as such, roosting bats associated with tree T1 would not be considered an IEF in the context of this assessment." *IEF Important Ecological Feature*

1.15 The LPA provided the following comment on this:

"CEMP: Biodiversity, which is to be submitted as part of a separate discharge of condition application. Although the updated EclA has determined that bats may not be utilising T1 at the site for roosting purposes, I would like to see mitigation measures such as an aerial inspection prior to its removal incorporated into the CEMP, to ensure that impacts to protected species are minimised as extensively as possible. This should be applied to all protected species that may be present at the site and potentially impacted by construction activities."

In addition, Futures Ecology stated the following in relation to foraging and commuting bats:

"Tree T1 and treeline TL1 will be lost to facilitate the proposals. This loss of foraging and commuting habitat would have a not-significant adverse effect on generalist bat species at a Local level."

Direct lighting of offsite habitats (trees, HPI woodland) during the construction and operational phases of the development could also lead to bat species avoiding this habitat. This could lead to a not-significant adverse effect at a Local level, prior to mitigation."

The implementation of a sensitive lighting design in accordance with BCT Guidance, with particular avoidance of light spill upon retained boundary habitats will be adopted during both the construction and operational phases of the development." (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Nesting Birds

"All wild bird species are protected while nesting by the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended). This legislation protects wild birds, their nests, and eggs from intentional harm, and makes it illegal to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild birds; take, damage, or destroy the nest of a wild bird while the nest is in use or being built or take / destroy an egg of a wild bird."

Construction operations and vegetation removal have the potential to disturb breeding bird species which could result in a breach of legislation in relation to nesting birds."

Damage to retained off-site habitats via accidental direct damage, soil compaction, as well as dust and/or a pollution event could occur during the construction phase. In the absence of mitigation this could have a temporary or permanent not significant adverse effect at a Local level." (Futures Ecology, 2023).

Hedgehog

"The development could result in the killing / injury of individuals and disturbance of hedgehogs within potential nesting habitat. The development will also result in the loss of foraging habitat for this species. This is thought to have a not significant adverse effect at Local level." (Futures Ecology, 2023).

"In order to minimise risk, it is recommended that vegetation removal is undertaken in a precautionary manner. This should comprise a visual check of long vegetation areas prior to removal followed by the cutting of woody vegetation to 150mm above ground level in the first instance with all cut vegetation removed by hand from the working area. The cleared vegetation should then be left for 24hours prior to clearing vegetation to ground level and grubbing out of roots to allow hedgehogs or other fauna to disperse from the working area.

During any excavations, an access ramp must be provided overnight (or excavations covered) to allow trapped animals an escape route. Chemicals should be stored in secure compounds and open pipes should be temporarily capped at the end of each working day to prevent any animals gaining access. These precautions will protect wildlife such as hedgehog from harm during works. This must be outlined within the CEMP.

Fencing and buffers will be implemented to protect the retained hedgerow and trees, along with pollution prevention measures to prevent damage to these habitats during construction. These must be outlined within the CEMP."

Other Species

Based on the EcIA by Furtures Ecology (2023), other species such as great crested newts and other amphibians, reptiles, water vole and otter were scoped out of requiring further assessment, and not considered to be a constraint to the proposed development i.e. there is no requirement to cover those species within this CEMP-B.

Impacts Summary

- 1.16 It is considered that the Site clearance, including vegetation clearance works and construction works at the Site, could potentially impact the following species:
- Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network / Habitats of Principal Importance/ Ancient Woodland / Off-Site Trees (Immediately South and East), Retained (boundary) habitats;
 - T1 with a potential previous bat roost;
 - Foraging and commuting bats;
 - Nesting birds;
 - Badgers; and
 - Hedgehog and other incidental mammals.

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 **Table 2.1** shows the potential risks during the construction phase and the proposed control measures. Control measures will be discussed in greater detail further into the report.

Table 2.1: Risk Assessment and Mitigation

Significant Hazard	Pre-control Likelihood	Pre-control Severity	Control Measures	Post-control Likelihood	Post-control Severity	Risk
Retained Habitats / Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network / Habitats of Principal Importance/ Ancient Woodland / Off-Site Trees (Immediately South and East)						
Risk of pollutants impacting the retained habitats/wildlife habitat network during the Site clearance and construction phases	5	5	Good practice measures during the Site clearance and construction works	2	3	3
Damage to retained habitats/wildlife habitat network from, e.g., movement of plant, storage of materials, pollution etc	5	5	Installation of fencing. Best practice guidelines and pollution prevention techniques to be followed.	1	3	3
Potential Bat Roost						
Risk of bat roosting place disturbed, damaged or destroyed (tree felling)	3	10	Pre-Works Tree Climbing Inspection Works must stop and an appropriate licence from Natural England must be obtained in the unlikely event that a bat is recorded.	1	5	5
Foraging and Commuting Bats						
Risk of foraging and commuting bats disturbed during night works	6	6	Avoidance of any lightworks on the Biodiversity Protection Zones	1	3	3
Nesting Birds						
Risk to breeding birds during any vegetation clearance including ground clearance	10	10	Conduct all vegetation clearance works outside of main breeding season (March to August)	1	4	4

Significant Hazard	Pre-control Likelihood	Pre-control Severity	Control Measures	Post-control Likelihood	Post-control Severity	Risk
Badgers						
Risk of damaging an active badger sett	5	7	Update badger walkover survey within 3 months of construction commencement	1	4	4
Risk of badgers becoming trapped in open excavations/ harmed during Site clearance	3	2	Follow best practice guidelines	1	2	3
Hedgehogs and Other Mammals						
Risk of mammals becoming trapped in open excavations/harmed during Site clearance	5	5	Follow best practice guidelines	1	2	3
Key:						
Low Risk (1-4)		Moderate Risk (5-7)		High Risk (8-10)		

3. MEASURES TO AVOID OR REDUCE IMPACTS DURING SITE CLEARANCE WORKS

- 3.1 The following impacts and associated mitigation measures are relevant to the habitats and protected or notable species identified to be present at the Site or potentially present at the Site which could be impacted by the Site clearance and vegetation clearance works.

Retained Habitats / Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network / Habitats of Principal Importance/ Ancient Woodland / Off-Site Trees (Immediately South and East)

- 3.2 The habitats bordering the Site are to be retained, to include the boundary habitats including woodland, hedgerows and trees (includes boundary Retained Habitats / Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network / Habitats of Principal Importance/ Ancient Woodland / Off-Site Trees (Immediately South and East)). These habitats will be protected during the Site clearance works though the installation of Heras fencing or similar and will be known as a Biodiversity Protection Zone.
- 3.3 The habitats to be retained and protected are provided as Biodiversity Protection Zones and are provided in **Figure 3.1**, below. An example of the fencing to be installed is shown in **Figure 4.1**, within **Section 4** of this report with more details relating to appropriate signage and procedures relating to the BPZ.

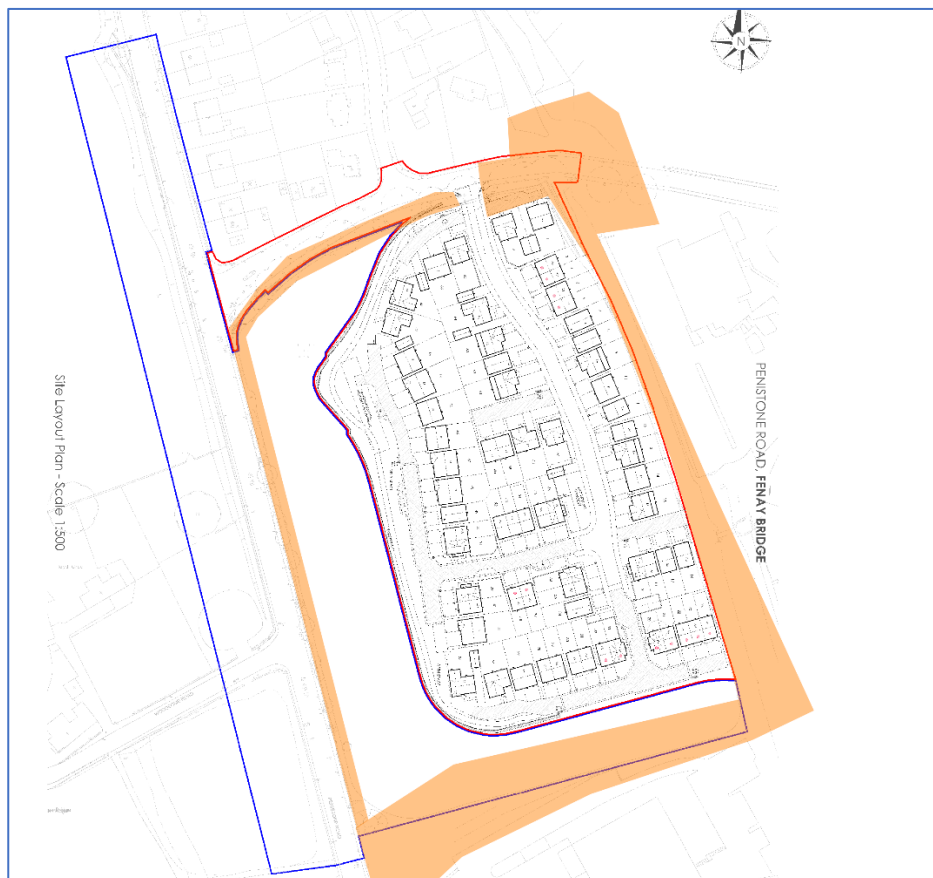


Figure 3.1: Biodiversity Protection Zones (shaded orange)

Bats

Roosting

- 3.4 Prior to the start of works and felling of the oak tree (T1) (possible previous bat roost), a climb and inspect survey must be undertaken by a suitably qualified bat licenced ecologist. The climb survey will include a detailed inspection of any potential roost features (PRF's) on the tree. In the unlikely event that a roost is recorded, works must stop and potentially further surveys will be required, and a European Protected Species Licence for the bat roost must be obtained from Natural England prior to any works on the tree.
- 3.5 The climb and inspect survey should either be undertaken immediately prior to the tree felling (assuming an absence of bats), or within 1 month of the tree felling, but all features should be hard blocked following inspection (assuming an absence of bats / other species).
- 3.6 T1 must not be felled or have any maintenance works until the update climb and inspect survey has been completed.

Foraging and Commuting

- 3.7 Any lighting utilised during the Site clearance phase of the development should follow best practice guidelines outlined in Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2023) to maintain suitable foraging and commuting routes along the Biodiversity Protection Zones. These zones should remain as dark corridors at all times and if any works are required within close proximity, then floodlights should be directed away from these areas and no nightworks should take place within close proximity.
- 3.8 Any lighting within close proximity to the Biodiversity Protection Zone or within this zone should not measure any more than 0.5lux.

Nesting birds

- 3.9 As all species receive legal protection during nesting, it is advised to conduct vegetation clearance outside of the breeding bird season of March to August (inclusive). If it is necessary to conduct Site clearance within this period, it should be preceded by a nesting bird check conducted by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist. Active nests found at any time will remain unaffected until all chicks have fledged. Given the risk of nesting birds within the arable field i.e., for ground nesting birds, significant buffer zones would have to be retained should any nests be recorded.
- 3.10 Work outside of this period should still be preceded by a nesting bird survey carried out by contractors, as some species can nest all year round.

Badger

- 3.11 Badger setts have previously been identified within the wider area, but no badger setts have been recorded within the Site or immediately bordering.

- 3.12 Prior to the works commencing at the Site an updated badger survey will be conducted to identify the presence of active setts at the Site and within 30m of the Site boundaries. If badger setts are identified within 30m of the Site then mitigation to protect the badger sett during Site clearance will be required. Dependant on the type of badger sett identified and location will depend on the type of mitigation required, If the badger sett will likely be impacted by the development, then a licence from Natural England will be required to close the sett.
- 3.13 Should a suspected badger sett be encountered at any point in the works (any holes measuring at least 30cm in diameter), all works within 30m of the suspected sett should cease and a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) contacted for further advice.

Hedgehogs and Other Mammals

- 3.14 To protect hedgehogs and other mammals during the vegetation and Site clearance works the above measures outlined for common amphibians are considered sufficient to protect hedgehogs and other mammals during the clearance works.
- 3.15 If any hedgehogs are found they should be left in situ, all works should cease within the vicinity of the area and either a suitability qualified ecologist or the hedgehog preservation society should be contacted for further advice. In most cases the hedgehog can be moved by hand to a nearby off-Site place of safety. However, dependant on the time of year, i.e. if temperatures are low (below 5°C) and the hedgehog was found within the hedgehog hibernation season (from November to March) then it may be necessary to take the hedgehog to a wildlife sanctuary. Moving a pregnant hedgehog or hedgehog with young can also result in mortality and therefore the hedgehog should be left, and advice sought wherever possible.

4. MEASURES TO AVOID OR REDUCE IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

- 4.1 The following impacts and associated mitigation measures are relevant to the habitats and protected or notable species identified to be present at the Site or potentially present at the Site which may be impacted by the construction works. During the Site induction, all Site personnel will be made aware of the following ecological features.

Retained Habitats / Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network / Habitats of Principal Importance/ Ancient Woodland / Off-Site Trees (Immediately South and East)

- 4.2 The retained habitats identified within the Biodiversity Protection Zones, as shown above in **Figure 3.1** will be fenced where reasonably practicable using Heras fencing or similar which will remain in place for the duration of the construction works at the Site. An example of the fencing to be installed is shown in **Figure 4.1** below.
- 4.3 No works will take place within these zones, and they will not be entered at any time by personnel, plant, or equipment. There will be no vegetation clearance within these zones without the supervision of an Ecologist and no storage of any materials.
- 4.4 Additionally, best practice guidelines will be followed to ensure pollution prevention measures are adhered to. This should include the provision of dedicated plant and equipment refuelling areas on hard standings and a dust management plan provided by the contractor.
- 4.5 An increase in dust during high wind events may impact the bordering habitats during the Site clearance works. Dust suppression measures will be implemented during high wind events which will include damping down of any areas of loose substrate. In addition, dust will be monitored by the Site Manager as detailed within a separate Construction Method Statement for the Site.
- 4.6 The BPZ will contain suitable warning signs to inform any Site personnel of their purpose. The warning signs should state the following or similar:
- Biodiversity and Tree Protection Area – Do not enter in any circumstance

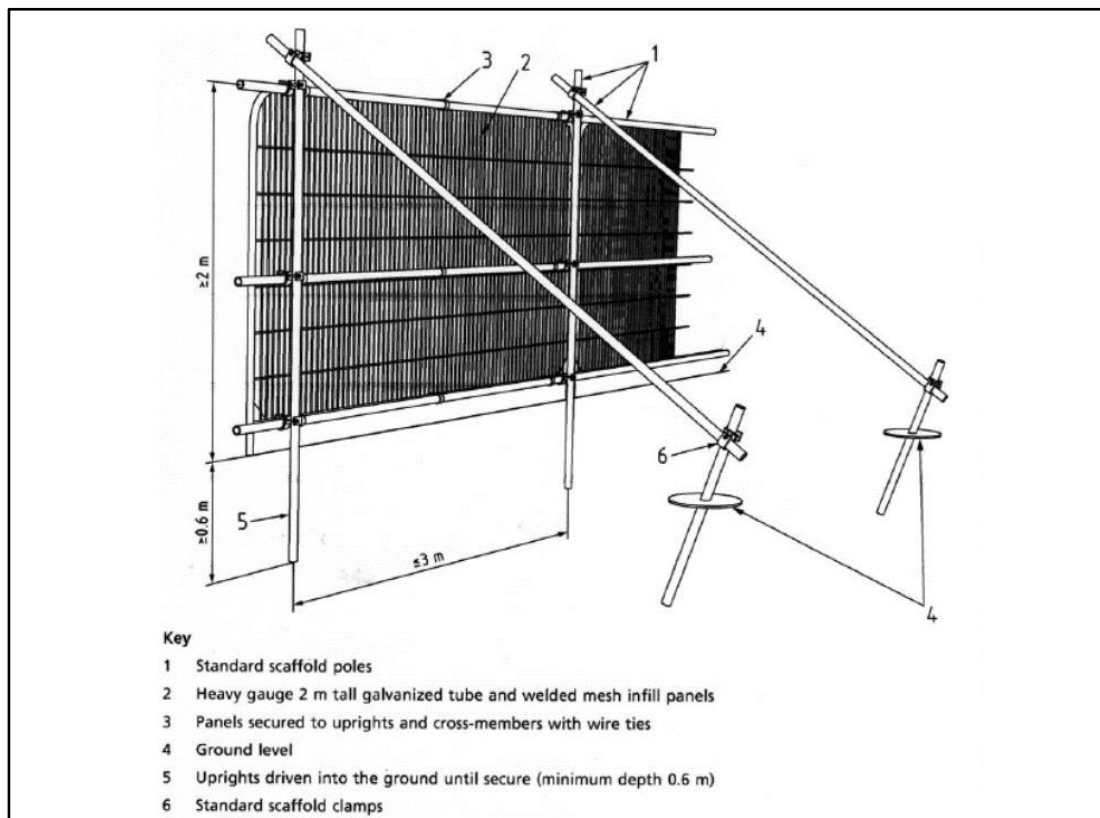


Figure 4.1: Example Protection Fencing

Bats

- 4.7 Any lighting utilised during the construction phase of the development should follow best practice guidelines outlined in Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK (2023) to maintain suitable foraging and commuting routes along the Biodiversity Protection Zones. These zones should remain a dark corridor at all times and if any works are required within close proximity then floodlights should be directed away from this area and no nightworks should take place within close proximity.
- 4.8 Any lighting within close proximity to the Biodiversity Protection Zone or within this zone should not measure any more than 0.5lux.
- 4.9 In the unlikely event that a bat roost is located within T1 during the climb and inspect survey, the tree must be adequately protected until the appropriate licence and mitigation is in place.

Nesting Birds

- 4.10 Those features of potential value to nesting birds (woodland and trees) within the Site which are to be retained will be protected during the works phase by the Tree Protection Fencing which will be installed in accordance with BS5837:2012. If any works are required to vegetated habitats within the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive), during the construction phase of the development then they must be preceded by a nesting bird check undertaken by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist.

Badgers, Hedgehogs and Other Mammals

4.11 Specific good working practices for badgers and other mammals in line with BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity: Code of Practice for Planning and Development include:

- All construction staff will be made aware of the potential presence of badgers and other mammals within the Site during the pre-start toolbox talk which should be provided on-Site as part of the Site induction;
- All chemicals and machinery should be stored securely to prevent accidental harm to mammals;
- As a matter of good practice, any trenches dug as part of construction work should be covered over at night, or left with a ramp or sloping end, to prevent mammals from falling in and becoming trapped. Similarly, any pipes over 200mm in diameter should be capped off at night;
- Should a suspected badger sett be encountered at any point in the works (any holes measuring at least 30cm in diameter), all works within 30m of the suspected sett should cease and a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) contacted for further advice.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ECOLOGICAL CLERK OF WORKS

5.1 An Ecological Clerk of Works (EcoW) will comprise of a suitability qualified and experienced Ecologist (and appropriately licenced, where required) and only be required to attend Site for the following activities:

- To undertake a climb and inspect bat survey prior to any works on T1;
- To complete a pre-works update badger survey;
- A nesting bird check within 48 hours of scheduled vegetation removal, if any vegetation works are to be undertaken within the bird nesting season (from March to end of August);
- To search any brash piles or areas of dense vegetation prior to their removal for hedgehogs and small mammals;
- Be a nominated contact prior to any works required in the Biodiversity Protection Zone to advise on type of works and if any mitigation measures are required; and,
- To be a nominated contact for ad-hoc advice as required for any ecological query.

6. OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION

6.1 The principal contractor will nominate an environmental ambassador whose role it will be to oversee the implementation of environmental protection measures including ecological measures outlined within this document.

6.2 Prior to the commencement of works on-Site, the Site manager should contact BWB to obtain an ECoW. BWB will provide a suitably qualified and experienced Ecologist to attend Site when required.

6.3 The Site manager and nominated environmental ambassador should obtain the direct contact details of a ECoW at BWB. This nominated BWB Ecologist should also have the direct contact details of the Site manager and nominated environmental ambassador.

7. REFERENCES

- Bat Conservation Trust (2023) Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK – Guidance Note 08/18.
- British Standards Institution (2013) BS42020:2013 Biodiversity – code of practice for planning and development. BSI Standards Ltd, London.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017) Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing. CIEEM, Winchester.
- Collins J. (ed) (2023) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Edition). Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- JCA Limited (2020) Bat Survey and Report for the Land East of Penistone Road, Fenay Bridge. Report Ref: 15933d/AmB.
- JCA Limited (2017) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report for the Land East of Penistone Road, Fenay Bridge. Report Ref: 13383/DB.
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 201621 Found at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>.

