

# Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP): Biodiversity

Land at Olney Street, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield,  
HD7 5EG

*Prepared for*

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03					

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Field surveys have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated brief of the work. No part of this report may be copied or duplicated without express permission of Miranda Cowan Ecology Ltd. and the party for whom it was prepared.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Context for Construction and Environmental Management Plan

This Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP): Biodiversity (the 'Plan' hereafter) has been prepared for Planning Application 2025/62/91478/W, a proposal for two residential dwellings located on Land Adjacent to Olney Street, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, Kirklees, HD7 5EG (the 'Site'). The Site is shown as **Figure 1** and centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OSNGR) SE 080 143.

The CEMP: biodiversity adheres to British Standard 42020 Clause 10.2 and sets out measures for the development to proceed without impacting upon biodiversity. Kirklees Council requested the CEMP: Biodiversity in respect of safeguarding surrounding habitat networks and to deliver requirements for habitat and species enhancement. Kirklees council specified the following:

*A condition for a CEMP: Biodiversity (Construction Environment Management Plan) is advised, e.g.*

*No works shall take place until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The CEMP (Biodiversity) shall include the following:*

- a) Summary of potentially damaging activities*
- b) Identification of "biodiversity protection zones"*
- c) Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (these 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.*

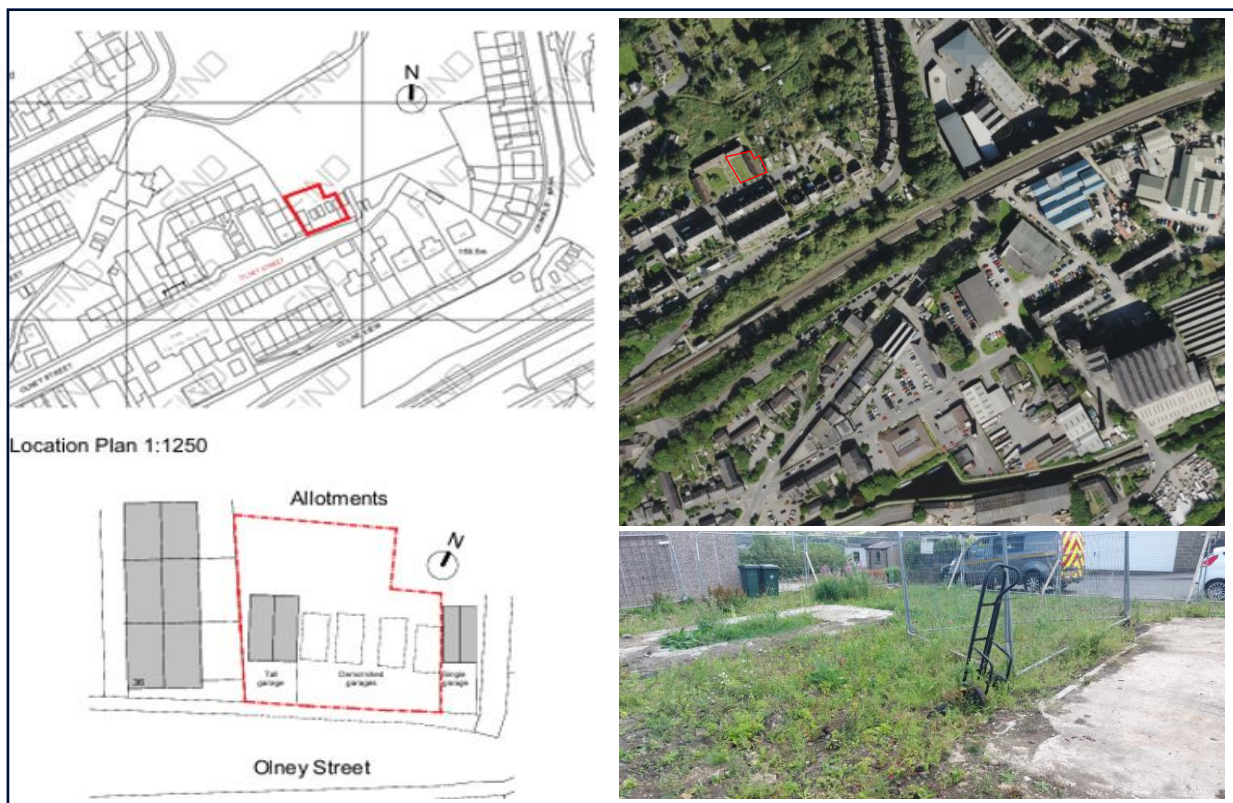
*The approved CEMP: Biodiversity shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority.*

*The CEMP must also include the following specific plans / documents:*

- Mitigation / precautionary measures for the Huddersfield Narrow Canal LWS 38.*

The CEMP: Biodiversity is required in the interests of biodiversity, as set out in c The Local Plan details requirements for all developments to incorporate biodiversity enhancements to support the functional role of ecological links throughout the local and landscape-scale. This applies to habitats and species and a network of nature conservation designations.

**Figure 1:** Location of Land Adjacent to Olney Street



## 1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Plan include:

- To ensure no breach of wildlife legislation occurs on Site for the duration of the proposed development.
- To safeguard habitats (Biodiversity Protection Areas) that are to be retained or bounding the Site throughout the development.
- To implement practical measures for protecting faunal interest.
- Set out enhancement measures for habitats and species to secure positive actions for biodiversity gain.

## 1.3 Supporting Documents

This Plan has been informed by a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)<sup>1</sup>. A survey to inform the PEA was completed on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June 2025 by Miranda Cowan Ecology Limited (FISC 4, Bat Level 1 and GCN survey licence, FISC 4, Full member of MCIEEM and Technician of the Arboricultural Association).

The Site is located on the north periphery of Slaithwaite at an elevation of 174m. Habitats included u1b Developed land; sealed surface and u1f Sparsely vegetated urban land. These on-site habitats were of low ecological value, with the Site exempt<sup>2</sup> from a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment.

Huddersfield Narrow Canal Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is located 274m from the Site and positioned at a lower elevation of 134m. A railway line and developed land is positioned between the Site and the LWS, although is potentially hydrologically linked via drains.

There was no evidence of protected or notable species on site, with a single concrete fabricated garage ased as 'None' value for roosting bats. There was no shrubs or trees to accommodate the potential for nesting birds.

<sup>1</sup> Cowan M. (3rs July 2025). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA). Land at Olney Street, Slaithwaite.

<sup>2</sup> ENVU Biodiversity and Land Use. (17th June 2025). Email correspondence regarding the proposal at Olney Street.

## **1.4 Responsible Persons**

Miranda Cowan Ecology Limited (MCIEEM) has been appointed as the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) for the Site and will remain responsible for ensuring the client, site operatives and all other personnel involved in the works comply with relevant wildlife legislation / local planning policy, as delivered through actions and controls set out in this Plan.

## 2. Important Ecological Features and Development Impacts

### 2.1 Important Ecological Features

There are no Important Ecological Features (IEF) within the Site, with the Site characterised by a sparse cover of common and widespread plants typical of disturbed ground, with small areas of hardstanding and a single fabricated garage, see **Figure 2**.

IEF relates to allotments immediately adjoining the Site to the North and connectivity of these allotments to wider landscape habitats, inclusive of residential gardens which collectively make significant contribution to biodiversity. The Site may also be hydrologically linked to Huddersfield Narrow Canal LWS via drains.

Whilst there were no site features for nesting birds, caution is given to potential nest establishment along boundary features such as a wall on the Sites west boundary and vegetation to the north.

**Figure 2:** Site Habitats



### 2.2 Development Impacts

Impacts on IEF relates to the following development activities:

- Earthworks, breaking up ground concrete, spillage and into adjacent habitat beyond the extents of the Sites planning application boundary.
- Runoff of soil / silt into the drain system, which may discharge into Huddersfield Narrow Canal.
- Movement, noise and vibrations from machinery and construction activities could affect habitual patters of local fauna.
- Post development external lighting on potential foraging bats.

### 3. Risk Assessment of Development Impacts

**Table 1** details a Risk Assessment of development impacts upon IEF, meaning the likelihood of an IEF being harmed or its function being affected. The following Risk parameters are applied:

- **High:** a high probability of an impact relative to know occurrence of IEF being within the development activity area.
- **Medium:** Ecological surveys have confirmed absence of IEF, although due to the transient nature of fauna, potential for an IEF to reside within or close to the development area, i.e. establishment of a new badger excavation. Or relating to a notable habitat located adjacent to a development activity.
- **Low:** No IEF present, or likely to be present.

**Table 1:** Risk Assessment of Development Impacts upon Important Ecological Features

Important Ecological Feature	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4	Biodiversity Protection / Control Measures Required.
	Earthworks (digging foundations, levelling, movement of materials)	Machinery noise and vibrations	Runoff of soil / silt	Post Development Lighting	
Boundary habitats (allotments)	Direct impact on adjacent habitats from movement of machines, extending beyond planning application boundary.	No	Yes, potential effect on smothering surrounding vegetation.	No	Yes, Activity 1 & 3.
Huddersfield Narrow Canal LWS	No	No	Yes, any dust /soil on site in combination with rain could seep into the drainage systems and outflow into canal.	No	Yes, Activity 3.
Bats	No, works confirmed to daytime hours.	No	No	Yes, potential effects upon established foraging patterns.	Yes, Activity 4.
Nesting Birds	Where works impact on adjacent vegetation and wall on Sites west boundary. Risk relative to works in nesting season, March to August, inclusive.	Yes, relative to adjacent Site features between the months of March to August, inclusive.	No	No	Yes, Activity 1 & 2.
Other fauna (i.e. hedgehog, frogs & toads)	Small mammals may traverse the site and may become trapped in excavations or seek refuge within stored site equipment.	No, small mammals likely to move away.	No	No	Yes, Activity 1.

## 4. Biodiversity Protection Areas

### 4.1 Habitats

Biodiversity Protection Areas are shown as **Figure 3** and relates to allotments to the north and east and a residential property to the west of the Site. Future details to be applied as a Control Measures for safeguarding biodiversity are detailed under section 5.

### 4.2 Protected and Notable Species

Should any bird's nest or hedgehogs be encountered during any phase of the development, it will be required to immediately inform the ECoW. It may be required to cease work until appropriate avoidance measures, mitigation or licencing has been secured.

All other small fauna encountered such as small voles and mice should left to move on their own accord, ensuring they have vacated the works impact area. Amphibians such as frogs and toads are to be translocated to another part of the Site outside of the core works area, where there is safe refuge such as under rocks or lying dead wood.

Gloves should be worn and handling time of amphibians kept to a minimal, with use of a bucket.

**Figure 3:** Biodiversity Protection Areas



## 5. Control Measures

Control measures for construction activities assessed as Medium and High are detailed in Table 2. In addition, the control measures for IEF, general best practice should also include the following:

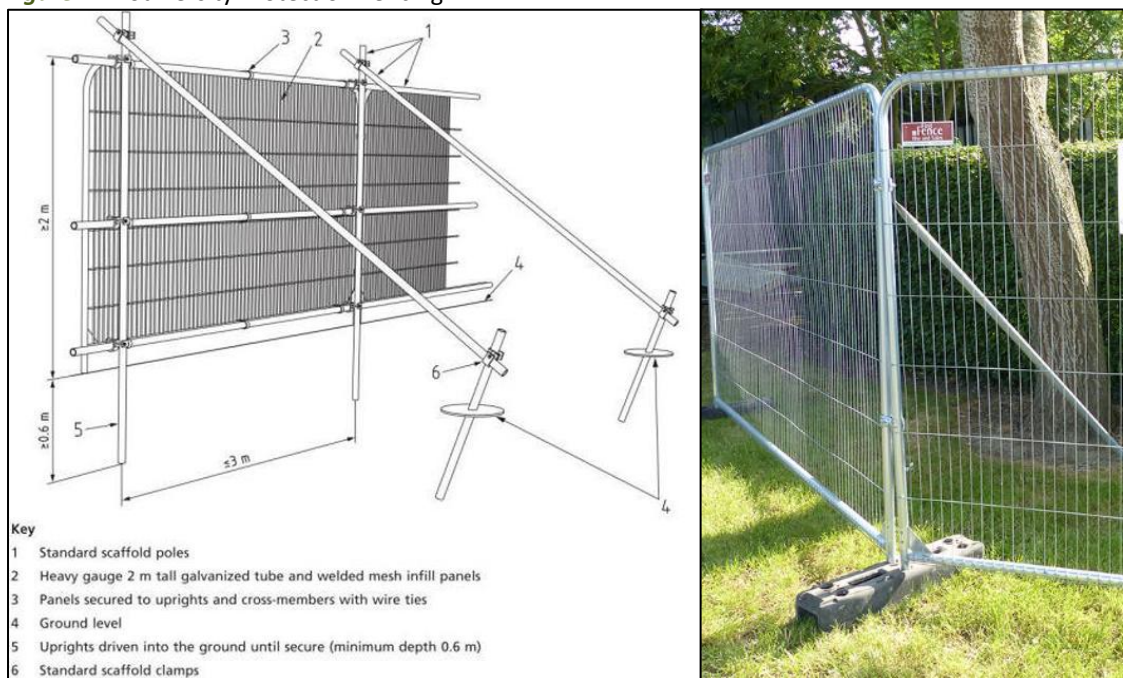
### 5.1 Toolbox Talk

Prior to any works commencing on Site, including installation of Biodiversity Protection Areas the Project team and all Site operatives will be required to receive a Toolbox Talk to ensure all Control Measures set out in the CEMP: Biodiversity are understood, delivered and maintained throughout the life span of Site construction works.

### 5.2 Biodiversity Protection Fencing

Biodiversity Protection Fencing is to be installed prior to any works starting on Site. The specification aligns within BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (**Figure 4**). Rubber block fencing feet as per the photographic image can also be used to support the fencing.

**Figure 4:** Biodiversity Protection Fencing



### 5.3 Silt Capture Fencing

Silt capture fencing should be attached to the base of the Biodiversity Protection Fencing to minimise any runoff of soils / silts from rain and wind into drains as a pathway to the Huddersfield Narrow Canal LWS.

Rolls of silt capture fencing can be purchased from builder merchants and needs to be attached and the base of the Heras so that it is sitting flush with the ground. Sealed sandbags can be used to weight the silt fencing so that its flush with the ground and optimise capture.

Any captures silt / soil should be managed so that it remains on Site and integrated with the development, such as bunding, levelling and grass seeding.

## 5.4 Biosecurity

- 1) All vehicles and machinery accessing and being used on site will be maintained in a clean and tidy state. This will be achieved by wheel washing before attending site and carrying out pre-inspection of tools.
- 2) Before leaving site, machinery and equipment will be inspected and made free of accumulations of organic debris in tyres and under wheel arches.
- 3) There will be a systematic approach to vehicle movements on site, including allocating designated parking bays and carrying out daily checks for cleanliness, oil and fuel leaks.
- 4) Vehicles and machinery are to have appropriate spill kits and designated refuelling areas.
- 5) All fuel and chemicals retained on site will be kept in a sealed unit.

## 5.5 Adverse weather

During earth works relating to soil movement all works will need to be suspended where there is sustained heavy rainfall, >10mm in 24 hours. This is to prevent damage to the ground within and beyond the defined working to prevent runoff into Biodiversity Protection Areas. Post heavy rain, the ground / soil should be left to dry sufficiently up to 1-2 days before recommencing work.

**Table 2:** Summary Risks and Control Measures

Important Ecological Feature	Construction Activity	Controls
Habitats	Activity 1: Earthworks (digging foundations, levelling, movement of materials)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity Protection Fencing to BS5837: 2012 to be installed prior to earth works starting on Site.</li> <li>• Biodiversity Protection Areas signs to be attached to protective fencing, three signs in total.</li> <li>• Biodiversity Fencing and signs to be checked by the ECoW.</li> <li>• ECoW to be informed of any accidental damage adjacent habitats.</li> <li>• Store machines and materials on areas of hard standing.</li> <li>• Demolished materials from Site to be immediately removed from Site.</li> </ul>
Huddersfield narrow Canal	Activity 1: Earthworks (digging foundations, levelling, movement of materials)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attach silt capture fencing to the Biodiversity Protection Fencing, ensuring it sits flush to the ground, weight with sealed sandbags where required.</li> <li>• Silt fencing to be checked by the ECoW.</li> <li>• Apply standard biosecurity measures at all times throughout the construction.</li> <li>• Complete daily sweeping post works to prevent the build up of soil on adjacent Olney Street, thus reducing soil / debris entering land drains.</li> <li>• Suspended works where there is sustained heavy rainfall, &gt;10mm in 24 hours.</li> </ul>
Bats	Activity 3: Post development lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limit the spill of light pollution into the Sites semi-natural habitats and the surrounding landscape. Outline lighting recommendations                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Type of lamp: using low- or high-pressure sodium instead of mercury or metal halide lamps;</li> <li>○ Use of UV filters/glazing;</li> <li>○ Light levels: Within standards for safety and security, light levels should be at the minimum required;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Important Ecological Feature	Construction Activity	Controls
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Timing: Use of timers and/or movement sensors to ensure lighting is only used when required;</li> <li>○ Minimising light spill by design of luminaire and use of accessories such as hoods, cowls louvres and shields; and</li> <li>○ Use directional lighting to avoid illuminating potential commuting corridors and foraging habitat, such as the allotments to the north of the Site.</li> </ul>
Nesting Birds	Activity 1 and 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pre-site works inspection for nesting birds prior to the start of works. This requirement applies to the active nesting season only, March to August, inclusive.</li> <li>● Any nesting activity observed, stop works and consult ECoW.</li> </ul>
Other mammals	Hedgehog and other small mammals / amphibians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No ground excavations are not to be left uncovered during the night. Boarding should be used to cover over excavations, ensuring the boarding sits flush with the ground.</li> <li>● Contractors to stop works where hedgehogs are encountered and the ECoW is to be informed.</li> <li>● Small fauna should be left to seek alternative shelter, frogs and toads to be transported in a box to a secluded area of Site.</li> </ul>

## 6. Biodiversity Enhancement

### 6.1 Habitats

As set out in the PEA<sup>3</sup> on-site habitat creation and enhancement is required as defined by Kirklees Local Plan (LP30: Biodiversity and Geodiversity – February 2019). On-site creation and enhancement needs to be targeted to support habitat links with the allotments to the north of the sites, thus supporting both local and wider landscape connectivity.

#### *Hedgerow planting*

Planting of a native hedgerow on the Sites western or north boundary would enhance habitat connectivity with the allotments, with further opportunity to establish a garden with a variety of flowering herbs that are beneficial for pollinating insects.

Native hedgerows of conservation value regularly support five or more species. The desirable mix of species for the Site would include hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, guelder rose *Viburnum alba*, field maple *Acer campestre*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris* and dog rose *Rosa canina*.

A list of example plant species (**Table 3**) suitable for pot planting or integrating with garden design will support pollinating insects and a complimentary ornamental measure to the adjacent allotments.

**Table 3:** List of suitable plant species suitable for pollinating insects

Species English	Species Latin	Character
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Native perennial herb up to 15cm, flowering from April to July. Will tolerate damper ground conditions.
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Tall perennial herb up to 60 cm, flowering from June to September. Very high value to butterflies.
Crocus species	<i>Iridaceae</i>	Low growing plant suitable for early emerging pollinating insects.
Field scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Native tall perennial herb up to 80 cm, flowering from July to September.
Fox glove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Tall native plant that will grow in soil and gaps in stones, flowering June to September and generally favoring acidic soil. A valuable source of pollen for bees.
lavender	<i>Lavandula spp</i>	Ornamental species with high pollinating potential.
marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Native aromatic herb, a good nectar source for insects.
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Low-growing perennial herb up to 20cm, flowers from June to October.
Snow drops	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Low growing plant suitable for early emerging pollinating insects.
Perforate St johns-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Tall perennial herb up to 60-80cm, flowering June to September.
Rosemary	<i>Salvia rosmarinus</i>	Ornamental species with high nectar value.
vipers-bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Nectar-rich for honeybees and other pollinating insects.
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Perennial growing up to 30cm, flowering June to November.

<sup>3</sup> Cowan M. (3rs July 2025). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA). Land at Olney Street, Slaithwaite.

## 6.2 Provision for Bats

Up to one bat roosting box and one swift nest box to be positioned on east gable where it faces out onto semi-natural habitats. The swift box to be positioned at a higher elevation below the apex eaves and the bat box slightly lower closer to the low roof section, at the closest position to the allotments.

The bat box to be based on the Bat Conservation Trust recommendations: <https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/bat-boxes/external-ready-made-bat-boxes-integrated-bat-boxes>.

This relates to a durable bat box supplied by Greenwood's Ecohabitats: <https://www.greenwoodsecohabitats.co.uk/bats-boxes>, see below:

**Two Crevice Bat Box** - designed for small groups of crevice dwelling bat species, such as common and soprano pipistrelles and daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii* as a species that feeds over open water.

Specifications -.

External: 44 high x 22 wide x 10 deep

Internal: 41 x 17 x 1.8 crevices @ 2

Weight approx. 8kg, Position 4-7m above ground.

Artificial external lights are to be directed away from the bat box.

Do not position above windows.



## 6.3 Provision for swifts

One swift box sourced from <https://www.nestbox.co.uk/products/swift-nest-box>

**Swift Nest Box** – designed specifically for swifts.

Single compartment nesting area accessed through an oval entrance hole in overhanging front panel.

28mm x 65mm oval entrance.

It's important that there is a substantial clear drop beneath the front of the box so swifts have an uninterrupted flight path.

Do not position above windows.



## **7. Appendices**

### **Appendix A: Biodiversity Protection Area Sign**



**BIODIVERSITY  
PROTECTION  
AREA**