

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	
For:	North Park (Birchencliffe) Ltd.
Site:	Lumb Lane Nurseries, Lumb Lane, Huddersfield, HD4 6SZ
Report Date:	24 th of March 2026
Report Reference:	SQ-4243.B



Client:	North Park (Birchencliffe) Ltd.
Site Name:	Lumb Lane Nurseries, Lumb Lane, Huddersfield, HD4 6SZ
Grid Reference:	SE 16329 14299
Planning Obligation:	Condition 12 (2025/62/92440/W) Kirklees Council
Reporting Ecologist:	Marie McAvan BSc (Hons) MSc

Issue:	Revision:	Stage:	Date:	Prepared By:	Approved By:
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Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this report and its contents in view of potential ecological constraints to development or the likely presence or absence of species it must only be viewed as a snapshot in time and not be viewed as definitive. Due to external factors, such as seasonality, weather etc having the potential to affect survey results, no liability can be assumed for omissions or changes that may or may not occur after the date this report was produced.



1 Introduction

- 1.1 Estrada Ecology Ltd was commissioned to conduct a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the proposed development site located at Lumb Lane Nurseries, Lumb Lane, Huddersfield, HD4 6SZ (hereon referred to as 'the site').
- 1.2 It is understood that the current development proposal pertains to the redevelopment of the site to include four dwellings and associated infrastructure.
- 1.3 The objective of this report is to set out the responsibilities regarding compliance with current legislation and the implementation of any ecological mitigation measures which have been recommended. This is to offset planning condition 12 (2025/62/92440/W) Kirklees Council, which states:

"12. 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 Arkenley Lane LWS, Almondbury Common LWS, and Arthur, Molly Carr and Roof Woods LWS.*
- Pollution Prevention Plan for the watercourses and waterbodies (using good practice guidance such as CIRIA C532)*

Reason: In the interests of biodiversity and in accordance with Policy LP30 and Chapter 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2024."

- 1.4 This document has been compiled to avoid, minimise and mitigate against any construction effects on the environment and biodiversity. It should be considered as a live document and reviewed to incorporate any changes throughout the construction phase. Furthermore, it intends to provide a framework within which the mitigation measures will be implemented throughout the project.

- 1.5 For the purposes of clarity, this document and the working area is defined as any area where there will be a requirement for temporary or permanent works to facilitate the construction of the development. This includes areas required for access, temporary construction, and temporary storage areas.
- 1.6 This document should be read in conjunction with:
- Estrada Ecology (2026) Precautionary Working Method Statement. Lumb Lane. SQ-4243.C
 - Estrada Ecology (2025) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Lumb Lane. SQ-3705
 - Estrada Ecology (2025) V2 BNG Report. Lumb Lane. SQ-3751.B
 - Estrada Ecology (2025) Badger Survey Report. Lumb Lane. SQ-3705
 - Environmental Statement – Badger Walkover. Lumb Lane. SQ-4243

2 Regulatory Framework and Legislation

- 2.1 The CEMP provides the framework for which any requirements of any future planning condition relating to ecology / the environment can be realised. The CEMP outlines the contractors' approach and responsibilities to environmental management throughout the construction phases.
- 2.2 The primary aim of the CEMP is to ensure the development is carried out in a way which safeguards protected and other ecological assets.
- 2.3 Relevant legislation includes the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations which came into force on 31 December 2020.
- 2.4 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1 Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when conducting their normal functions.
- 2.5 The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was developed in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020. Its five strategic goals and twenty biodiversity targets supersede the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 2.6 Under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024), Local Planning Authorities should aim to conserve and enhance the natural environment when determining planning applications. Local Planning Authorities also have an obligation to seek opportunities to further enhance the conservation status of Species and Habitats of Principle Importance.

3 Site Location and Project Description

- 3.1 This site is 0.3 ha and is a former plant nursery situated on the western outskirts of the village of Almondbury.
- 3.2 The survey site's central OS grid reference is recorded as SE 16315 14301.



3.3 The wider site is predominantly rural landscape with agricultural fields, scattered small villages and farms, pockets of various types of woodland and multiple hedgerows and roads. The nearest town is Huddersfield, approximately 3 km northwest of the site.

Figure 1: The survey site within its wider setting.



3.4 The current development proposal and expected works at the site comprises:

- Clearance of one storey office building
- Clearance of old greenhouses and associated structures
- Clearance of vegetation including Schedule 9 species on site
- Erection of four dwellings

3.5 No formal notification has been provided by the client concerning proposed working hours for the project. It is recommended that normal hours of site works are to be: 08:00 – 18:00 Monday to Friday and 08:00 – 16:00 Saturday. No construction should take place on Sundays and Bank Holidays unless formally agreed with the LPA.

3.6 During the construction period it may be necessary in exceptional circumstances to work outside the prescribed working hours. Should this occur, the hours and duration of these works will be subject to consultation with the LPA and an appointed ecologist, where necessary (e.g. If works are to be conducted between the hours of 18:00 and 08:00 between April and September inclusive).

3.7 The construction programme and specific timings are to be confirmed. Relevant species-specific timings in relation to supervised site stripping under ecological supervision are outlined within this report, where applicable.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 A contracts manager will be appointed and will be responsible for the following:

- Ensuring that the CEMP is developed and held on site, and that it is implemented throughout all phases of the project. They will ensure that the CEMP is updated as and when the relevant information is provided by the stakeholders associated with each section of the CEMP.
- Maintaining the CEMP and ensure that all contractors and visitors comply with it.
- Ensuring that the environment issues identified are addressed.
- Producing environment project specific controls for all significant risks identified and implementing control measures to minimise the risk or damage to the environment.
- Communicating the contents of the CEMP and other relevant documentation to employees, contractors, and client representatives.
- The appointment and nomination of a suitability experienced Environmental Advisor.

4.2 All site contractors, sub-contractors, and visitors to the development site will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that the control measures identified from the environmental surveys are implemented as they are relevant to their work / visit.
- Ensuring that the project management team are notified of any non-compliance with control measures or any environmental incidents where the environmental has been put at risk.

4.3 A site manager will be appointed and will be responsible for the following:

- Ensuring the site and any / all stored materials and chemicals are safe and secure.
- Ensure the correct signage is displayed indicating where and to whom any site visitors report to.
- Ensure the site is kept free of hazards and waste is managed in a suitable manner. Controls should be implemented to ensure the site is free of hazards to visitors.
- Ensure emergency egress arrangements are in place in the event of a pollution or spillage event.
- Ensure First Aid facilities are designated and trained First Aid staff and spill kits are available.
- Ensure all those that work or visit the site have undertaken a site induction including relevant toolbox talks and any environmental constraints pertaining to the project. Toolbox talk documents within Appendix One of this document are displayed in a clear and obvious location.
- Ensure all workers and visitors follow site rules including emergency egress arrangements and are made aware of First Aid facilities, fire emergency points, emergency spill and clean procedures, and hazards identified via site signage.
- Ensure all contractors, visitors, and employees have valid certification (CSCS etc.) as required.
- Ensure all are aware of environmental issues raised that could arise on site.



4.4 The site HSEQ advisor is responsible for:

- Ensuring the works are carried out in a safe manner and in accordance with any manufacturer's instructions / expected standards, etc.
- Ensure site staff are working in accordance with agreed Risk Assessments, Method Statements (RAMS), and The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) where applicable, potentially where activities have the potential to cause environmental harm.
- The health and safety advisor is responsible for the completion of a site waste management plan and ensuring that it is followed.
- Ensuring the CEMP is implemented throughout all phases of the project.
- Weekly duties include:
 - Weekly site audits,
 - Maintaining a weekly record / report of any incidents or near misses, and
 - Ensuring workers are consulted on the effectiveness of measures to reduce risks to the environment, including reviewing, reporting, and improving methods of work where applicable to reduce any perceived risk.

4.5 A suitably qualified ecologist should be appointed to supervise the implementation of this CEMP in an ECoW (Ecological Clerk of Works) role, if required. The appointed ecologist will be responsible for:

- Ensuring all works on site comply with the relevant legislation in relation to protected species and that the CEMP is adhered to throughout the site mobilisation and construction phases of development.
- Providing advice to developments and contractors on how best to minimise potential impacts towards ecology or the environment throughout the site mobilisation and construction phases of development.
- Being the main point of contact for any ecological issues that may arise during works.
- Making sure the site managers and when relevant the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (Natural England), aware of any ecological issues that occur throughout the site mobilisation and construction phases of development.
- Ensuring all works are carried out in accordance with a precautionary working method statement for the protected species highlighted.

4.6 The appointed ecologist will be provided with an updated programme of works by the site manager to determine any supervision / watching brief requirements and associated ecological issues.

4.7 Should the ECoW or appointed representatives identify any issue in relation of ecology or the environment or consider that the CEMP is not being adhered to at any point during the construction, the site manager will be informed, and measure will be taken to resolve the issues. Should site staff identify any ecological or environmental issues, the appointed ecologist will be contacted for advice immediately.

5 Information for Contractors and Visitors

5.1 General Information:

5.1.1 All contractors and visitors to site should be made aware of the site rules, hazards, environmental policies, and the controls applicable to their site presence and activities.

These include, but are not limited to:

- Precautionary Method Statements
- Protected Species Posters (see Appendix One)
- Risk Assessments including COSHH
- Site inductions
- The site contacts and management hierarchy

5.2 Management:

- 5.2.1 The site manager and contracts manager will be responsible for recording and monitoring all communications between relevant parties, ensuring all environmental issues are discussed and recorded. These should be disseminated via weekly site meetings and minutes distributed via email to all relevant parties.
- 5.2.2 All relevant site contacts, site plans, and layout plans should be displayed and detail the location and layout of the site compound. This includes identifying any storage locations along with any designated car parking areas, emergency fire assembly points, and First Aid points. Signage should be displayed at the entrance to the site.

6 Ecological Appraisal and Assessment of Risk to Protected Species

- 6.1 A desktop and field survey of the site has been completed by a suitably qualified ecologist (*Estrada Ecology (2025) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Lumb Lane. SQ-3705*). All habitats within the proposed works area and immediately adjacent to the proposed scheme footprint were noted, and the potential for protected or otherwise notable species was assessed. Where any incidental sightings or indirect evidence of species presence was observed, it was recorded. The full details of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) survey are outlined in the associated report.
- 6.2 The PEA survey recorded that the site includes the habitats: buildings, developed land sealed surface, artificial unvegetated unsealed surface, ephemeral vegetation, modified grassland, bramble scrub and tall forbs and ornamental hedgerow. A ditch is located north of the site. There is a 5 m buffer between the ditch and proposed red line boundary.
- 6.3 Three non-statutory designated were identified near to the site. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within 600 m of the site include Arkenley Lane LWS, Almondbury Common LWS and Arthur, Molly, Carr and Roaf Woods LWS.
- 6.4 Impacts on these aforementioned habitats and non-statutory designated sites can be mitigated through the application of precautions outlined in this document.
- 6.5 The site was recorded as containing species that have the potential to be impacted by proposed works including breeding birds, bats (foraging and commuting), badgers (*Meles meles*), as well as potential risk to amphibians, reptiles and hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*). Impacts on these species can be mitigated through the application of precautionary site measures outlined within this report.

6.6 Summary of potentially damaging activities:

- Initial vegetation removal risk to protected species
- Lighting risk to nocturnal protected species
- Risk of pollution of ditch and water table via surface run off or chemicals soaking into the ground
- Risk of dust pollution to surrounding habitats and nearby LWS
- Risk of noise and vibration pollution to surrounding habitats and LWS

Figure 2: Proposed Development Plans



6.7 **Badgers**

6.8 Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence: to wilfully, or attempt, to kill, capture, ill-treat or injure any badger; to obstruct, destroy or damage a badger sett or to disturb a badger whilst within its sett; to sell or offer for sale a live badger, or have possession or control of a live badger; and marking a badger or attaching any ring, tag, or other marking device to a badger.

6.9 Evidence of badger activity was located on the site within the initial PEA survey in September 2025, including latrines to the northwest and potential holes/setts beyond the site's northern boundary. A phase 2 badger survey was completed in November 2025 which shows badgers are present on site, eating apples from an adjacent garden. The hole identified beyond the north of the site showed no badger activity and was concluded to be inactive. A further badger walkover in March 2026 showed no fresh latrines and the hole is still inactive.

6.10 General precautionary measures in regard to badger are outlined within this report and detailed further within the precautionary working method statement (*Estrada Ecology 2026. Precautionary Working Method Statement. Lumb Lane. SQ-4243.C*)

6.11 **Birds**

6.11.1 Breeding birds (all species) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird and to take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. Schedule 1 species are afforded protection from disturbance at or near nest sites, including reckless disturbance under the Countryside Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

6.11.2 Relevant legislation includes the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which states that all birds, their nests, and eggs are protected by law. Special consideration for Schedule 1 birds and European protected species should be made.

6.11.3 The ornamental hedgerow, tussocky grasses, and bramble scrub have potential for breeding and nesting birds. There are also large trees overhanging the site's northeastern corner.

6.11.4 Within the current scope of works, no trees are predicted to be impacted. However, if any of the above vegetation is to be cleared on site, precautionary methods regarding breeding bird checks were recommended if the timings of works could not be limited to outside the breeding bird season. The breeding bird season typically runs March to September inclusive.

6.12 **Bats**

6.12.1 All 18 UK bat species and their roosts are strictly protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence for anyone intentionally: to kill, injure or handle a bat; to possess a bat (whether live or dead); to disturb a roosting bat; or sell or offer a bat for sale without a licence. It is also an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not.

6.12.2 No bat roosts or potential roost features were identified on site. The buildings on site are identified as having negligible suitability for roosting bats. The site does contain commuting and foraging habitat within and near to the site in the form of hedgerows and nearby woodland.

6.13 There is potential for disturbance to bats arising from poor lighting during and after construction. A lighting scheme was recommended as suitable mitigation for any lighting proposed. This will be fully implemented from the document submitted that offsets planning condition 13 (2025/62/92440/W) Kirklees Council.

6.14 **Amphibians and Reptiles**

6.14.1 All native species of amphibians and reptiles are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to intentionally kill or injure these animals. The sale, barter, exchange, transportation for sale, and advertising to sell or to buy are an offence. Great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) are afforded protection



under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as well as under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000. It is an offence to:

- Deliberately or recklessly capture, injure, or kill any wild animal of a European protected species.
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb any such animal.
- Damage or destroy their breeding site or resting place. Keep, transport, or offer for sale / exchange any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything from these species.

6.14.2 Disturbance of European Protected Species constitutes any activity which is likely to: impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or, in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; and to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

6.14.3 The site is deemed to offer suitability for amphibians and reptiles with the ditch running eastward 5 m beyond the site's northern boundary. No presence of great crested newts, common amphibians or reptiles were detected within the site during the PEA survey in September; the great crested newt risk level is not available for this area. Common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and common toad (*Bufo bufo*) were recorded during the phase 2 badger survey works and are known to be in the vicinity of the site.

6.14.4 General precautionary measures in regard to amphibians and reptiles are outlined within this report and detailed further within the precautionary working method statement (Estrada Ecology 2026. Precautionary Working Method Statement. Lumb Lane. SQ-4243.C)

6.15 Hedgehogs

6.15.1 No field sign evidence of European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) was located on site. Suitable habitats are present on site for commuting and foraging of these species as well as habitats that may provide refugia and hibernacula. Suitable habitats for these species include bramble scrub and

6.15.2 General precautionary measures in regard to hedgehog are outlined within this report and detailed further within the precautionary working method statement (Estrada Ecology 2026. Precautionary Working Method Statement. Lumb Lane. SQ-4243.C)

7 Appropriate Mitigation and Sensitive Working Methods

7.1 General Measures

7.1.1 All site staff and contractors should be made aware of this CEMP and that a sensitive approach to working is required. Toolbox talks are prescribed to inform any contractors and site workers of any relevant potential environmental risks as noted.

7.1.2 An on-call ecologist should be available throughout the works as a point of contact for any unforeseen ecological concerns that may arise from the works.

7.1.3 Any holes and / or excavations created that cannot be covered overnight should offer



a means of escape for any animal that may fall into them. This can be a simple measure, such as creating a wooden ramp of suitable width and strength to provide a means of escape.

7.1.4 Prior to the commencement of work each morning, any holes and excavations must be checked by a designated member of staff to ensure no animals have become trapped overnight.

7.1.5 Working should be restricted to daylight hours only. If working outside daylight hours is unavoidable, a lighting scheme will need to be adhered to, and appropriate measures should be implemented to reduce obtrusive light such as:

- Dimming or switching off lights where it is safe to do so.
- Use cowl lighting to avoid splay beyond the designated source being illuminated.
- If any external security lighting is required, then it must be set on motion-sensors and short (1 min) timers. All luminaires must always be mounted on the horizontal, eliminating upward tilt and splay.

7.2 **Birds**

7.2.1 Any vegetation, or tree clearance works should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season, which is typically recognised as March to September (inclusive). Should these timings not be feasible, then a walkover survey no more than 24 hours in advance of site clearance works should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist to identify the presence of nesting birds which may be using vegetation or buildings present.

7.2.2 During site clearance works, should any nests or activity to suggest birds are breeding or attempting to breed be recorded during to the onset of works, then all works should cease, and a suitably qualified ecologist consulted.

7.2.3 A suitable buffer zone as advised by a suitably qualified ecologist should be installed around any identified nests in order to protect the nest and prevent disturbance until chicks have confirmed to have fledged.

7.2.4 A buffer zone is also recommended along the ornamental hedgerow and the northern boundary of the site which will further reduce impacts to potential breeding birds, see details in section 7.6.

7.3 **Bats**

7.3.1 Due to the suitability of the site for roosting, commuting and foraging bats, all works are to be carried out within daylight hours. Where this is not feasible, a lighting scheme will be required to limit disturbance to commuting and foraging bats.

7.3.2 Construction lighting will be designed to follow the protocols outlined in the Institute for Lighting Professionals Guidance note 08/23 "Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night" (2023). A separate document to discharge condition 13 will be submitted with a detailed lighting scheme to ensure impacts to bats and other nocturnal animals are minimised.

7.4 Amphibians, Reptiles and Hedgehogs

7.4.1 If areas of dense vegetation are to be removed, they should be subject to a stage cut using handheld tools such as brush cutters and strimmer's etc, in which the sward height is reduced to 200 mm from the ground to allow a thorough fingertip ecological search for amphibian species. Once the search has been completed and no amphibians have been found, vegetation can be then stripped to ground level using handheld tools only as a further precaution.

7.4.2 Any cleared brush should be removed and disposed of offsite. No piles of cut vegetation which could provide potential refuge for amphibians should be left on site. No hardcore should be retained on site. All excavated material should be either stored within skips or removed from site to prevent creating potential refuge areas which herptiles or small mammals could utilise.

7.4.3 In the unlikely event of any protected species being encountered during the staged cut and search, all works must cease immediately until the species has been safely captured with gloved hands and removed from site and relocated to a predetermined receptor site, which is to be the opposite bank of the ditch to the north of the site.

7.5 Badger

7.5.1 Due to the highly mobile nature of this species, it is deemed suitable that a pre-works site walkover be conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist prior to the commencement of works. If any new badger activity or new setts are discovered within 30 m of the proposed works, then further survey effort and formal mitigation measures may be required.

7.5.2 Given the mobile nature of badgers, the site perimeter should be walked each morning by a designated member of the site team to check for any new excavations. Should any new holes be discovered, a suitably qualified ecologist should be consulted for advice.

7.6 Biodiversity Protection Zones

7.6.1 Trees, ornamental hedgerows and a ditch are present along or beyond site boundaries. The following exclusion zones are deemed appropriate to protect these habitats. These zones will be demarcated with hoarding to also protect against dust, noise and surface run off pollution. Suitable signage will be installed to inform site workers of their purpose and prevent heavy machinery being used beyond these barriers.

7.6.2 No groundworks or heavy machinery will be used within these zones to avoid damaging roots underground. Light works are permitted within these areas with handheld tools. The following buffer areas are deemed suitable:

- Tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs) – indicative locations (not to scale) are shown in Figure 3. Accurate RPAs can be calculated by following BS 5837:2012 guidelines by multiplying the tree's stem diameter (measured at 1.5 m height) by 12. With a maximum radius of 15 m.
- Ditch buffer along northern boundary – 5 m. Demarked by hoarding with silt fencing.
- Hedgerow buffer along western boundary – 2 m. Demarked by hoarding with silt fencing.



- 7.6.3 With respect to the most recent known locations of badger activity on site, the buffer zones demarked in Figure 3 are deemed suitable to protect sensitive receptors. The hoarding will allow badgers to commute and forage along the ditch and access known food sources adjacent to site, while also discouraging badgers from entering the site. An access point or door should be installed near the northwest corner to allow ecologists to access the allocated receptor site.
- 7.6.4 The silt fencing should be placed on the site – side of the hoarding. This will be trenched into the ground at a minimum depth of 150 mm. This will prevent sediment laden surface run off and allow water to discharge its silt load before soaking into the ground.
- 7.6.5 Due to the multiple locations of trees along the barrier, once exact RPAs are calculated, it may be more efficient to install the hoarding to include RPA boundaries, creating one general buffer zone demarcation along the western and northern boundary.



Figure 3: Proposed buffer zones (not to scale)



7.7 Staff awareness training

- 7.7.1 All site staff and contractors must be made aware of the priority habitats and potential protected species presence on site via a site induction and a toolbox talk.
- 7.7.2 Staff should be made aware of the potential use of refugia and other site materials by protected species. Should common or protected species be discovered, all work must cease, and the species should be safely removed from site by a suitably qualified ecologist and relocated to a predetermined receptor zone.
- 7.7.3 Any vegetation clearance will be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist at all times. If a protected species is encountered and the ecologist must leave site during the relocation, works are not to recommence until the ecologist has returned and given permission to restart. Once the vegetation has been removed in its entirety and there is no longer the need to have ecological supervision on site, the ecologist will leave and works can continue without supervision, however, the ecologist will remain an on-call contact for emergency purposes. The ecologist's contact details should be at hand for advice.
- 7.7.4 A suitable location has already been identified for any movement of common species by the ecologist, which is beyond the northern site boundary, on the opposite bank of the ditch. Access should be available to the area via the northwest corner of the hoarding (see Figure 3).
- 7.7.5 Site staff must be provided with induction posters on protected species identification which will be placed within the site office for the duration of the project (see Appendix One).

8 Management and Monitoring

- 8.1 A site waste management scheme will be operated to enable the recording and monitoring of all waste streams, recycling, energy consumption and FSC timber usage. The information obtained can be used against industry benchmarks to record actual waste production with a view to implement waste minimisation actions, forecast waste amounts and produce duty of care notes.
- 8.2 Where applicable, all waste streams will be segregated where possible on site before being removed by a licensed carrier. All mixed waste will be processed at a licenced transfer station to segregate and assist with recycling / reusing waste to avoid land fill.
- 8.3 **Dust, particulate matter, siltation, and run-off.**
- 8.3.1 Dust generated through all work activities will be controlled at the source via suppressants, so far as reasonably practicable using recognised methods and in line with legislative requirements.
- 8.3.2 During any works, water should be used as a dust suppressant during any material processing. A banksman should be positioned at a suitable distance away from the area of works and proceed to fine spray water during any processes likely to emit dust (i.e., scappling concrete, cutting concrete / stone, dry raking mortar etc) to suppress any dust emitted.



- 8.3.3 It is recommended that all refuelling take place off site. If this is infeasible, a designated material storage areas (high risk area) are constructed away from all vegetated areas within the site. These areas should be designated for high-risk activities, including site compounds / parking areas; refuelling areas; chemical (including fuel) storage; and vehicle and equipment washing areas.
- 8.3.4 Any piles of aggregates and powders, such as sand and cement, which are left on site should be covered (when not in use) by thick tarpaulin or similar to prevent wind dispersal. This should be checked at regular intervals to ensure its integrity. Powders retained on site should be suitably stored within a designated area away from the location of the adjacent field drain ditch to the south.
- 8.3.5 Any wastewater associated with dust suppression and general site activities should be stored in settlement tanks then screened and clean water discharged (subject to the relevant legislation). The disposal of contaminants and sludge arising from site workings should be disposed of according to the relevant environmental regulation.
- 8.3.6 Site staff should be inducted in environmentally sensitive working practices outlining measures to prevent contamination of habitats outside the site boundary. An emergency procedure plan should be implemented prior to the onset of works and all site staff inducted.
- 8.3.7 Hoarding on the northern boundary will increase run-off protection from the site into the ditch beyond the northern boundary, as well as minimising dust and particulate pollution. However, this should not be seen as the main factor of protection and the above methods should all be adhered to in order to minimise pollution risks on this site.

8.4 **Control of Detritus**

- 8.4.1 To control material from the site being transferred onto the local road network during the development, appropriate measures need to be implemented. These include but are not limited to wheel wash facilities and the scraping of roads if required.

8.5 **Storage / Pollution Prevention**

- 8.5.1 A designated material storage area (high risk area) should be constructed on the site, if required. This area should be designated for high-risk activities including site refuelling areas, chemical (including fuel) storage, vehicle and equipment washing areas.
- 8.5.2 This high-risk area, if required, should be located away from the watercourses or standing water. This is to prevent any contaminants affecting these features in the event of an incident. For this site, all such locations should be located as close to the southern boundary as possible to minimise any risks of pollution into the ditch beyond the northern boundary.
- 8.5.3 The high-risk area should contain a base created from an impermeable surface with a surface area capable of holding double the volume of the materials to be stored.



8.6 Vibration and Noise

- 8.6.1 Where applicable, Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) from contractors will be scrutinised before work commences to ensure Noise and vibration statutory nuisance are controlled under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and factored into working methods and adhered to, where applicable.
- 8.6.2 Where vibration and noise are considered overriding factors, they should be minimised via the use of modern silenced low vibration plant machinery or changes to work/operating times.

8.7 Construction Phase Lighting

- 8.7.1 Consideration will be given to residents and sensitive ecological receptors such as bats and nocturnal fauna that may experience a nuisance by light during dark hours.
- 8.7.2 Impacts can be reduced via the timings of the works. Where feasible, only daylight working should be undertaken. If unavoidable, and works commence into the darker winter months, appropriate measures will be implemented to reduce obtrusive light such as:
- All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, compact fluorescent sources should not be used.
 - LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability.
 - Where appropriate, external security lighting should be set on motion sensors and set to as short a possible a timer as the risk assessment will allow. For most general residential purposes, a 1- or 2-minute timer is likely to be appropriate.
- 8.7.3 A full Sensitive Lighting Strategy is to be compiled to offset condition 13 (2025/62/92440/W) Kirklees Council. Further details of sensitive lighting can be found within this report.

8.7.4 Precautionary Measures for LWS within 600 m of the site

- 8.7.5 Arkenley Lane LWS, Almondbury Common LWS, and Arthur, Molly Carr and Roaf Woods LWS are all located within 600 m of the site. Arkenley Lane LWS is located 494 m east of site. Almondbury Common LWS is located 516 m southeast of the site and Arthur, Molly, Carr and Roaf Woodland are located 524 m south southwest of the site.
- 8.7.6 The above methods outlined to suppress noise, dust, vibration and surface run off are deemed suitable to mitigate against any perceived risks to these non-statutory designated sites.
- ## 8.7.7 Other Considerations
- 8.7.8 Throughout the duration of the works, measures must be in place to communicate safe working practices and ecological constraints relevant to the site. Warning signs must be in place to signify high risk areas.



- 8.7.9 If deemed necessary, exclusion measures can be put in place to separate high risk areas from the rest of the site until the risk is deemed to be neutralised by both the appointed ecologist and or the Site Manager.



References:

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