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CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: BIODIVERSITY

Condition 27 —CEMP:Biodiversity

North Bierley Phase 2
Former North Bierley Waste Water Treatment Works
Cliff Hollins Lane, Oakenshaw, BD12 7ET
Planning application: 2021/60/94208/E
Current phase drawing: ICB-KPP-ZZ-DR-A-GA-2001



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Professional responsibility and document control

This CEMP:Biodiversity has been prepared from the planning decision, the current phase layout and the ecological information listed in Section 2. It is a construction-control document, not a replacement for an up-to-date ecological walkover, the separate invasive non-native species protocol, the approved Arboricultural Method Statement/Tree Protection Plan, temporary drainage design or lighting strategy.

Wildlife and site conditions can change. If protected or priority species, active nests, previously unrecorded invasive plants, contaminated water or other unexpected ecological constraints are encountered, work must stop in the affected area and the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) must be contacted immediately.

Field	Controlled document information
Project	North Bierley Phase 2 / Interchange 26, Bradford
Planning reference	2021/60/94208/E
Condition	27 – CEMP:Biodiversity
Applicant	KeyLand Developments Ltd
Current drawing client	Bond It Group
Local Planning Authority	Kirklees Council
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Issue	For condition discharge
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Prepared by	Envirotech NW Ltd
Technical review	Andrew Gardner
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Site control summary

NON-NEGOTIABLE CONTROLS

No clearance, demolition, groundworks or site establishment until the ECoW has completed the pre-start walkover; the latest invasive plant constraints are marked; biodiversity/tree protection fencing and silt controls are installed and signed off; and all site personnel have received the ecological toolbox talk. No unauthorised entry, storage, refuelling, lighting, washout, excavation or tracking is permitted within a Biodiversity Protection Zone (BPZ).

Hunsworth Beck, its banks and the retained eastern corridor are protected. Maintain the defined ecological buffer and prevent any sediment, concrete washout, fuel, oils, chemicals or litter entering the watercourse.

Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam are controlled under the separate approved invasive species protocol. Do not cut, track through, excavate, move or stockpile affected material unless instructed and supervised by the specialist contractor/ECoW.

Vegetation/building removal must comply with condition 11: outside March-August inclusive where practicable; otherwise an ecologist checks immediately before work and active nests remain protected until no longer in use.

The approved condition 16 Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan control all retained trees and root protection areas.

Stop work, isolate the area and call the Site Manager and ECoW if wildlife, an active nest, suspect invasive plant material, unexpected contamination or pollution is found.

1 Purpose, scope and planning requirements

1.1 Purpose and phase

This Construction Environmental Management Plan: Biodiversity (CEMP:Biodiversity) specifies how biodiversity will be protected during the current development phase at the former North Bierley Waste Water Treatment Works. The phase is the employment development shown within the approximately 7.76-acre red-line boundary on KPP Architects drawing 2002 Rev P1 PROPOSED SITE PLAN (ICB-KPP-ZZ-DR-A-GA), reproduced at Appendix A.

The plan applies from initial mobilisation through site establishment, demolition where required, vegetation clearance, earthworks, remediation, drainage and utilities, building and yard construction, surfacing, landscaping and demobilisation. It applies to the Principal Contractor, all subcontractors, suppliers and visitors. If the approved boundary, phasing, layout, drainage, access or construction method changes in a way that could affect biodiversity, this CEMP must be reviewed by the ECoW and, where material, revised and approved by Kirklees Council before the affected work starts.

1.2 Condition 27

Condition 27 of planning permission 2021/60/94208/E requires:

CONDITION 27

Prior to development of each phase approved pursuant to condition 6 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 for each phase 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:Biodiversity for the phase must be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details. The reason is to avoid unacceptable impacts on protected and priority species and habitats in accordance with Policy LP30.

1.3 Related planning controls and document hierarchy

Control	Interface with this CEMP:Biodiversity
Condition 11	Controls vegetation and building removal during the bird nesting season (March-August inclusive).
Condition 16	Requires an up-to-date Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for each phase. The latest approved documents take precedence for tree works and RPAs.
Condition 19	Requires a phase Ecological Design Strategy and at least 10% gains in habitat, river and hedgerow units.
Condition 24	Requires a temporary surface-water drainage scheme after site strip and controls to prevent silt, debris and contaminants reaching drains or watercourses.
Condition 28	Requires the separate general Construction (Environmental) Management Plan, including hours, traffic, dust, noise, waste and temporary drainage.
Condition 30	Requires a separate invasive non-native species protocol for Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam.
Condition 31	Requires a lighting design strategy, including protection of light-sensitive ecological receptors.
Conditions 20-22	Control land contamination and remediation; unexpected contamination triggers cessation, notification and an agreed response.

The most protective applicable requirement must be followed. Any conflict or uncertainty must be referred to the ECoW and relevant technical lead; material departures require written agreement from Kirklees Council before work proceeds.

2 Site, phase and ecological baseline

2.1 Site and development

The site lies at Cliff Hollins Lane, Oakenshaw, Bradford (central grid reference approximately SE 181 271) and comprises the former wastewater treatment works and associated hardstanding, areas of other neutral grassland and scrub. Hunsworth Beck runs along the eastern side before passing beneath the M62. Hanging Wood Local Wildlife Site (ancient and semi-natural woodland) adjoins the eastern boundary. Parts of the southern grassland, the beck and Hanging Wood fall within the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

The current layout provides an employment building with manufacturing/service areas, yard, parking, access, landscaping and an attenuation basin. The CEMP assumes no in-channel works. Any proposal for works to the bed or banks of Hunsworth Beck, culverts or outfalls must be treated as a change and cannot proceed until the ECoW has confirmed survey, consent and method requirements.

2.2 Information used and update requirement

Source	Use in this CEMP
Planning decision	Kirklees Council decision notice for 2021/60/94208/E, including conditions 11, 16, 19, 24, 27, 28, 30 and 31.

Source	Use in this CEMP
Current layout	KPP Architects, 2002 Rev P1 PROPOSED SITE PLAN (ICB-KPP-ZZ-DR-A-GA)
EclA	Brooks Ecological Ltd, Ecological Impact Assessment, North Bierley Phase 2, ER-5528-06-C, 2021.
Invasive plants	Brooks Ecological Ltd, Invasive Species Survey, North Bierley Phase 2, R-EE-5613-01, July 2021; site visit 28 June 2021.
Bats	Brooks Ecological Ltd, Interim Bat Activity Survey, ER-5528-02, 21 October 2021.
Riparian mammals	Brooks Ecological Ltd, Riparian Mammal Survey, ER-5528-02, 14 July 2021.
Crayfish	Brooks Ecological Ltd, White-Clawed Crayfish Survey, ER-5528-05, 30 July 2021.
Trees	Brooks Ecological Ltd, Arboricultural Impact Assessment plus Tree Survey, AR-5528-02, May 2021; superseded for setting-out by the latest condition 16-approved documents.

PRE-START ECOLOGICAL UPDATE

The ecological field data are principally from 2021 and must not be treated as a current absence survey. A suitably qualified ECoW must complete and record a walkover no more than three months before mobilisation (and repeat it if works are delayed beyond that period) to verify habitats, nests, mammal evidence, invasive plant extent and the final BPZ setting-out. Specialist surveys must be updated where the ECoW identifies a potential legal or material constraint.

2.3 Ecological receptors

Receptor	Site-specific baseline and sensitivity
Hunsworth Beck	Approximately 210m associated with the site; steep banks, flowing cobble/pebble/silt channel and dense riparian vegetation. It is a KWHN corridor and the primary pollution/light-sensitive receptor.
Hanging Wood LWS / KWHN	Ancient and semi-natural woodland directly east. Protect from encroachment, dust, noise/light spill, fires, root damage and contamination.
Grassland and scrub	The 2021 EclA recorded approximately 4.37 ha of other neutral grassland and 0.37 ha mixed scrub, providing habitat and connectivity.
Retained trees	Tree groups and individual trees to be retained and protected in accordance with the latest approved condition 16 Tree Protection Plan.
Bats	2021 activity surveys recorded low-level irregular common pipistrelle and noctule foraging/commuting. Retained beck/woodland edges must remain dark and connected.
Nesting birds	Trees, scrub, grassland and structures may support active nests. Condition 11 controls clearance/removal.

Receptor	Site-specific baseline and sensitivity
Riparian mammals	No otter or water vole evidence was recorded in 2021, but Hunsworth Beck remains potentially suitable and conditions can change.
White-clawed crayfish	2014 and July 2021 surveys were negative. The beck nevertheless requires strict pollution prevention.
Other wildlife	The update walkover must consider badger, amphibians, reptiles and other protected/priority fauna before intrusive works.
Japanese knotweed	A mature stand was mapped on the north-east bank of Hunsworth Beck (JKW1, about 98 m ² ; E418178 N427142). A smaller stand near an outfall was mapped just outside the 2021 red line (JKW2, about 21 m ² ; E418143 N427183).
Himalayan balsam	Extensive dense/scattered growth was recorded along the beck corridor, north-east scrub/grassland and adjoining damp ground.

3 Biodiversity protection zones

BPZs are construction exclusion areas. They must be transposed from the approved plans and the ECoW's update survey onto the final logistics plan, set out on the ground before work, shown at induction and maintained until the ECoW authorises removal. Fencing may be adjusted only by written ECoW instruction. Where BPZs overlap, the most restrictive control applies.

Zone	Feature	Boundary and minimum controls
BPZ-01	Hunsworth Beck and eastern riparian corridor	The channel, both banks, retained riparian vegetation and an approximately 10m ecological buffer where shown/available. No access, tracking, excavation, storage, washout, refuelling, fires or lighting. Only approved ecological/INNS or drainage works under a task-specific method and ECoW control.
BPZ-02	Hanging Wood LWS and KWHN habitat	All retained woodland, scrub and grassland within/adjacent to the LWS/KWHN. Prevent encroachment, stockpiling, root damage, dust and illumination. Use opaque screening where the works edge is close.
BPZ-03	Retained trees and RPAs	Protective fencing and ground protection exactly as the latest condition 16-approved Tree Protection Plan/AMS. No services, level changes, compaction, plant, materials, mixing or fires within RPAs unless expressly approved.
BPZ-04	Japanese knotweed exclusion areas	All confirmed/suspected crowns plus the specialist-defined rhizome zone. Until updated, retain the 2021 survey's precautionary 7 m zone around mapped stands. Fence/sign separately; access only for trained specialist treatment.
BPZ-05	Himalayan balsam control areas	All current plants and potentially seed-contaminated ground defined by the specialist survey. The 2021 survey used a 6 m precautionary area and up to 500 mm soil depth; update before setting-out. Prevent tracking, cutting and soil movement.
BPZ-06	Installed habitat/SuDS features	New landscape, habitat creation and attenuation features become protected once installed. Fence where construction continues nearby; avoid compaction, contamination and unapproved substitution.

3.1 Fencing, barriers and signs

Tree/RPA barriers must use the specification in the approved Arboricultural Method Statement and be installed before adjacent work.

Other ecological exclusion fencing must be robust, high-visibility and suitable for the expected plant/vehicle pressure; lightweight pins/tape alone are not acceptable beside vehicle routes.

JKW/HB areas must have species-specific warning signs: 'BIOSECURITY EXCLUSION ZONE — NO ACCESS OR SOIL MOVEMENT — CONTACT SITE MANAGER'.

Do not drive fence posts through suspect rhizome-contaminated ground unless the specialist approves the method.

Use silt fencing/appropriate sediment controls between stripped ground and Hunsworth Beck. Sediment controls are not substitutes for the ecological exclusion fence.

The Site Manager checks barriers daily and after high winds, heavy rain or plant impact. Damage is repaired before nearby work resumes.

4 Roles, responsibilities and communication

Role	Minimum responsibility
Developer / Applicant – KeyLand Developments Ltd	Secure approvals; appoint competent contractors and ECoW; allow programme/resources for controls; ensure condition interfaces are resolved.
Current phase client – Bond It Group	Coordinate current phase design and construction information; communicate material layout/programme changes to the Developer, Principal Contractor and ECoW.
Principal Contractor	Implement this CEMP and legal duties; prepare logistics/task plans; resource protection; coordinate subcontractors; stop work when required.
Site Manager	Day-to-day owner of controls; maintain plan/registers; brief teams; inspect BPZs/silt controls; notify ECoW; record and close actions.
ECoW – suitably qualified ecologist	Complete update walkover; define/sign off BPZs; deliver toolbox talks; attend hold points; advise on species; inspect compliance; keep records; order ecological stop-work and define release conditions.
Specialist contractor INNS	Update mapping/treatment plan; mark affected areas; apply approved treatment; control contaminated soil/plant waste; decontaminate; maintain chemical, transfer and monitoring records.
Project arboriculturist	Set out/inspect tree protection; advise on RPA access, pruning and deviations under the condition 16-approved AMS/TPP.
All workers and visitors	Follow induction/signs; remain outside BPZs; prevent pollution; report wildlife/INNS; obey stop-work instructions.

4.1 Named contacts to complete before mobilisation

Contact	Details
Developer representative	Name / mobile / email: _____
Principal Contractor project lead	Name / mobile / email: _____
Site Manager	Name / mobile / email: _____
ECoW	Name / mobile / email: _____
INNS specialist	Company / name / mobile: _____
Arboriculturist	Company / name / mobile: _____

Contact	Details
Kirklees Council planning/ecology	Case officer / agreed reporting route: _____
Environment Agency incident hotline	0800 80 70 60 – report pollution or environmental incidents
Emergency services	999 where there is an immediate risk to people or property

4.2 Communication and stop-work route

The person finding an issue stops work, shuts down plant if safe, isolates the affected area and informs the Site Manager immediately.

The Site Manager prevents further access or material movement and contacts the ECoW. For a spill, the site pollution response is activated at once; do not wait for ecological advice.

The ECoW assesses ecological risk, specifies interim controls and confirms whether a licence, specialist survey, Environment Agency contact or LPA agreement is required.

Work restarts only after the ECoW/Site Manager have recorded that release conditions are met and any required regulator approval has been obtained.

5 Pre-construction requirements

Ref	Requirement	Owner	Timing	Evidence / release criterion
P1	Approvals and current drawings	Site Manager	Before mobilisation	Written approval of this CEMP; approved phase plan; general CEMP; condition 16 AMS/TPP; condition 24 temporary drainage; condition 30 INNS protocol; condition 31 lighting strategy; Ecological Design Strategy available on site.
P2	ECoW update walkover	ECoW	≤3 months before mobilisation and repeat if delayed	Dated survey record, constraints update and required specialist actions.
P3	INNS survey and treatment status	INNS specialist + ECoW	Before access/clearance/soil work	Current JKW/HB map, marked exclusion zones, treatment programme and biosecurity route.
P4	Final BPZ setting-out	ECoW + arboriculturist + Site Manager	Before site establishment	Fences, silt controls and signs installed; geo-referenced photographs and sign-off.
P5	Logistics and temporary drainage check	Site Manager + drainage lead + ECoW	Before compound/haul routes	Compounds, storage, washout, wheel wash and discharge points avoid BPZs; clean/dirty water separated.
P6	Ecological induction/tool box talk	ECoW trained / Site Manager	Before each person starts; refresh after change	Attendance sheet and briefing covering BPZs, birds, bats, INNS, pollution, excavations and stop-work.
P7	Clearance plan	Principal Contractor + ECoW	Before vegetation/building removal	Sequence, season, plant, arisings, nest controls and ECoW attendance agreed.
P8	Emergency readiness	Site Manager	Before works	Spill kits, drain covers, incident contacts, quarantine area and waste routes available.

6 Construction method statements

6.1 Site establishment, access and storage

Use only the approved access, compound, parking, haul route, laydown, fuel/chemical store and waste areas. These must be outside BPZs and the current INNS control areas.

Complete fencing and ecological sign-off before welfare, cabins, security lighting, haul roads or materials are installed.

Keep machinery on defined routes. Banksmen must prevent plant slewing, tipping or oversailing into BPZs. No material may be leaned against ecological/tree fencing.

Store fuels/chemicals in locked, bunded areas sized for at least 110% of the largest container, away from drainage and Hunsworth Beck. Use drip trays and keep spill kits at refuelling points and mobile plant.

Designate a clearly signed quarantine area on clean hardstanding for any suspect contaminated or invasive plant material pending specialist instruction.

6.2 Vegetation clearance and nesting birds

Programme vegetation and building removal outside March-August inclusive wherever practicable, in accordance with condition 11.

If removal is unavoidable in that period, the ECoW completes a nesting-bird check immediately before the affected work. A check is valid only for the agreed work footprint and short window stated by the ECoW; if work is delayed, it is repeated.

If an active nest is found, establish a species- and context-appropriate exclusion zone, brief the workforce and leave it undisturbed until the ECoW confirms the nest is no longer active. No one may move or interfere with a nest.

Before mechanical clearance, hand-check dense scrub, debris and refuges. Clear progressively from developed/open ground toward retained habitat so mobile wildlife is not trapped against fencing, roads or water.

Use raised cutting heights and staged reduction where the ECoW requires it. Inspect arisings for wildlife and remove/store them only at an approved clean location. Do not mix arisings with invasive plant material.

6.3 Trees and root protection areas

Install tree protection to the latest approved condition 16 Tree Protection Plan before works; retain until authorised removal.

No excavation, service trench, level change, compaction, cement mixing, fires, fuel, chemicals, welfare or storage is permitted within an RPA unless the approved AMS includes the operation.

Where access within an RPA is approved, install specified temporary ground protection before access. Undertake pruning only by a competent arborist to BS 3998 and as approved. If roots are exposed or damaged, stop work, protect them from drying and contact the arboriculturist immediately. Do not cut roots without instruction.

6.4 Hunsworth Beck, drainage and pollution prevention

Maintain BPZ-01 and the silt-control line. No unapproved entry onto the banks or channel and no discharge, pumping, dewatering or wash-water release to the beck.

Install the condition 24 temporary drainage system before or immediately following site strip as required by the approved scheme. Separate clean run-off from silty working water and use appropriately sized settlement/treatment measures before any authorised discharge. Inspect silt fences, check dams, settlement/treatment units and outfalls at the start of each shift and during/after heavy rain. Remove accumulated sediment without spilling it into the BPZ; repair failures before work continues.

Concrete washout is restricted to an impermeable contained facility outside BPZs. Never wash chutes, tools or vehicles into soil, drains or the watercourse.

Refuel on impermeable, bunded hardstanding where practicable. Mobile refuelling uses a drip tray and spill kit and is supervised. Plant must be maintained and checked for leaks daily.

For a spill: stop the source if safe; protect drains/water; deploy absorbents/booms; notify the Site Manager; recover contaminated material; and call the Environment Agency incident hotline where pollution has entered or may enter the environment. Record and investigate the incident.

6.5 Lighting, noise and dust

Undertake work in daylight where practicable. Any temporary lighting must follow the condition 31 strategy: minimum necessary output, downward-directed, baffled/shielded, motion/timer controlled and switched off when not needed.

No direct light spill is permitted onto Hunsworth Beck, retained riparian vegetation or Hanging Wood. The ECoW checks temporary and permanent lighting from the receptor side in darkness where required.

Use the general CEMP's low-noise, vibration and dust controls. Locate generators and static plant away from the eastern corridor, use acoustic/opaque screening where needed and prohibit fires.

Use damping-down water carefully and never allow sediment-laden run-off to drain toward BPZ-01. Do not apply dust suppressants containing contaminants near ecological receptors.

6.6 Excavations, pipes and mobile fauna

Avoid leaving excavations open overnight. Where unavoidable, provide a stable escape ramp no steeper than approximately 45 degrees, or securely cover/fence the excavation.

Inspect open trenches, pits, chambers and stored pipes at the start of every shift and immediately before backfilling, concrete placement or pipe installation. Cap stored pipes overnight.

If an animal is found, stop and contact the ECoW. Do not handle protected species unless authorised and competent. Record the location, time and action.

Keep temporary spoil on the working side of fencing and sufficiently set back to prevent slumping, sediment or objects entering a BPZ.

6.7 Demolition and structures

Before demolition, the ECoW checks the current condition of structures and vegetation against the ecological reports and current evidence. Any bat roost potential, active nest or other protected-species evidence triggers stop-work and further assessment.

Use controlled dismantling where instructed. Keep demolition debris, dust and wash-water out of drainage and BPZs; do not stockpile against retained vegetation.

If demolition methods, structure condition or programme differ materially from those assessed, obtain ecological review before work.

6.8 Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam

SEPARATE APPROVED PROTOCOL CONTROLS THE WORK

This section defines the construction interface only. The condition 30 invasive non-native species protocol, current specialist treatment plan and current government/Environment Agency requirements govern treatment, soil handling and disposal. The 2006/2013 Environment Agency code supplied as background has been withdrawn and must not be used as the current regulatory route.

Before mobilisation, a competent INNS specialist re-surveys JKW1, JKW2, the beck corridor and all proposed access/earthwork areas. Map crowns, likely rhizome/seed-contaminated ground, treatment areas, clean routes and wash-down location.

Primary JKW strategy: retain an exclusion area and undertake a specialist herbicide-and-monitor programme where programme/layout allow. Treatment commonly requires multiple growing seasons; do not assume apparent top-growth control means rhizomes are dead.

No routine worker or machine enters JKW/HB zones. Do not strim, flail, mow, excavate, track through, stockpile on or move affected soil/vegetation. Keep clean and dirty tools/plant segregated.

If construction makes JKW excavation unavoidable, the specialist must issue a task-specific method. Off-site disposal uses a registered waste carrier and an authorised facility accepting the waste. Loads must be securely covered/contained and supported by waste documentation.

Any on-site burial, cell, bund or screened-soil reuse is permissible only where it meets the current legal/Environment Agency route, the site hydrology and spatial restrictions, and an approved management plan. The current RPS 178 does not automatically authorise the method and must be checked immediately before work.

For herbicide in or near water, obtain Environment Agency agreement where required; use only approved products applied by competent operatives under COSHH controls and in weather that prevents drift/run-off.

Control Himalayan balsam before seed is set where practicable. Hand-pull/cut only under the specialist method, remove all root material, prevent fragments/seeds reaching the beck

and inspect for regrowth. Do not place arisings in ordinary green waste unless the specialist confirms the lawful route.

After any authorised work in a control zone, inspect and clean tools, footwear and plant at the designated contained wash-down area before they move to clean ground or leave site. Capture washings and solids as contaminated material.

Maintain treatment, inspection, herbicide, Environment Agency agreement, carrier/facility, waste-transfer and validation records. Continue monitoring for the period in the approved protocol and record any regrowth.

Current official guidance: [Prevent harmful invasive plants from spreading](#); [Prevent Japanese knotweed from spreading](#); and [Environment Agency RPS 178](#). Check live versions before work.

6.9 Unexpected ecology or contamination

If a protected/priority species, active nest, suspect roost, burrow, holt, resting place, amphibian/reptile concentration or previously unrecorded invasive plant is found: stop; isolate; do not handle; photograph only if safe and without disturbance; inform Site Manager/ECoW.

If unexpected contaminated soil, odour, staining, tanks or polluted water is found: stop groundworks in that area, isolate it and follow conditions 20-22 and the remediation strategy. Notify the LPA within the required two-working-day period where condition 22 applies.

The ECoW/technical lead defines further survey, licence, method, regulator notification and restart conditions. Do not resume merely because the feature is no longer visible.

6.10 Landscaping, habitat creation and completion

Use the approved Ecological Design Strategy and landscape specification. Do not substitute species, seed mixes, quantities, soils or locations without ecological and landscape approval. Use verified clean, disease- and INNS-free soils, mulch and plants. Inspect deliveries and reject suspect material. Protect retained soil from compaction, mixing and contamination.

Install habitats at the correct season and sequence; fence newly established habitat where construction remains active. Maintain watering, replacement and aftercare records.

Before demobilisation, the ECoW inspects retained/created habitat, BPZs and pollution controls; confirms remedial actions; and records handover to the long-term management plan/condition 19 monitoring.

7 Biodiversity risk assessment

Risk ratings are qualitative and assume no controls for the initial rating. Residual ratings apply only when every listed control and hold point is implemented. The Site Manager and ECoW must revisit the assessment after a material change, incident or unexpected find.

High: work must not start until further control or redesign is agreed	Medium: controlled activity requiring supervision/inspection	Low: routine controls and records are sufficient
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Activity / hazard	Receptor	Initial	Controls	Attendance / inspection	Residual
Site establishment / unauthorised encroachment	Hunsworth Beck; Hanging Wood; KWHN; retained habitat	High	Set out BPZ-01/02 before access; robust fence/signs; approved logistics routes; daily inspection; opaque screen where required.	ECoW signs off before mobilisation; Site Manager daily.	Low
Clearance demolition or at wrong time / extent	Nesting birds; bats; scrub/grassland fauna	High	Condition 11 timing; pre-clearance plan; immediate nest check if Mar-Aug; staged/directional clearance; stop-work for roost/nest evidence.	ECoW before and during first clearance; nest checks as required.	Low
Earthworks, sediment or contaminated run-off	Hunsworth Beck; aquatic/riparian fauna	High	BPZ-01; condition 24 drainage; clean/dirty water separation; silt controls; weather monitoring; no unauthorised discharge; inspection after rain.	Drainage lead installs; ECoW signs off controls near beck.	Low
Fuel, oil, chemical or concrete release	Watercourse; soils; habitat	High	Bunded storage; designated refuelling/washout; drip trays; leak checks; spill kits; drain protection; incident escalation and recovery.	Site Manager daily; ECoW after ecological incident.	Low
Plant, trenching or storage in RPAs	Retained trees and woodland	High	Approved condition 16 TPP/AMS; fixed barriers; ground protection; no services/level change; arboriculturist approval for exceptions.	Arboriculturist sign-off and hold points; Site Manager daily.	Low

Activity / hazard	Receptor	Initial	Controls	Attendance / inspection	Residual
Temporary/permanent light spill	Bat commuting/foraging; riparian corridor	Medium	Condition 31 strategy; daylight work; low output, warm/directional/shielded units; timers; dark-corridor check; switch off when not required.	ECoW review and dark-hours check where required.	Low
Open trenches, pits or pipes	Badger, hedgehog, amphibians, reptiles and other fauna	Medium	Avoid overnight openings; covers/fences or 45° escape ramps; cap pipes; inspect each shift and before backfill; ECoW call-out.	Site Manager daily; ECoW for finds.	Low
JKW disturbance / soil movement	Wider site, neighbours, waste chain and beck corridor	High	Current survey; BPZ-04; spray/monitor preference; specialist-only entry; segregated routes; contained wash-down; lawful waste route; records.	INNS specialist and ECoW at mapping and intrusive treatment.	Low
Himalayan balsam seed/fragment spread	Hunsworth Beck, woodland and clean ground	High	BPZ-05; control before seed where practicable; no routine cutting/tracking; specialist arisings method; decontamination; follow-up regrowth checks.	INNS specialist at first control; ECoW audits.	Low
Unexpected protected species / nest / roost	Protected/priority fauna	High	Pre-start update; toolbox talk; stop/isolate/report; no handling; specialist assessment/licence/method before restart.	ECoW emergency attendance and release.	Low
Dust, noise, vibration or fire	Hanging Wood; retained habitat; fauna	Medium	No fires; compliant plant; damping without run-off; locate/screen static plant away from east; general CEMP controls and complaints route.	Site Manager; ECoW where ecological effect suspected.	Low
Imported soil/plant material introduces INNS/disease	Created habitat, woodland and watercourse	Medium	Approved suppliers; clean certification/inspection; quarantine and reject suspect loads; record source; no reuse of affected site soil outside approved method.	Landscape lead and ECoW inspection.	Low

Activity / hazard	Receptor	Initial	Controls	Attendance / inspection	Residual
Damage to installed habitat / failure to establish	BNG habitats, SuDS and ecological connectivity	Medium	BPZ-06; approved specification; correct season; clean material; protection; aftercare; defects/replacement and monitoring records.	ECoW completion inspection and condition 19 monitoring.	Low

8 ECoW attendance and hold points

Hold	Activity	Timing	Release criterion	Attendance
H1	Pre-start ecological update	Before mobilisation; repeat if delayed/material seasonal change	Updated constraints, survey needs and BPZ plan issued.	ECoW
H2	BPZ/tree/silt-control sign-off	Before any site establishment, clearance, demolition or groundworks	Photographic sign-off; defects closed; release issued.	ECoW + arboriculturist + Site Manager
H3	Ecological toolbox talk	Before workforce starts and after material change	Attendance register; plans and stop-work route understood.	ECoW initially; approved refresher by Site Manager
H4	First vegetation/scrub clearance	At commencement and at any high-risk area	ECoW oversees sequence; active nest/fauna controls applied.	ECoW
H5	Nesting bird check	Immediately before affected work during March-August inclusive	Written clearance or marked exclusion zone. Repeat after delay.	ECoW
H6	INNS mapping and intrusive treatment	Before access/soil work; during first excavation/removal/treatment	Zones/method verified; biosecurity and waste chain operational.	INNS specialist; ECoW audit

Hold	Activity	Timing	Release criterion	Attendance
H7	Works close to Hunsworth Beck	Before temporary drainage/silt controls and any authorised work inside BPZ-01	Task method and controls signed off; no in-channel work without separate approval.	ECoW + drainage lead
H8	Tree/RPA work	At AMS hold points and before any authorised RPA access	Arboricultural approval and protection in place.	Project arboriculturist
H9	Unexpected species, pollution or INNS	Immediate call-out following stop-work	Assessment/actions complete; written restart authorisation.	ECoW / relevant specialist
H10	Lighting verification	After temporary/permanent lighting installation where eastern receptors may be affected	Night inspection confirms no material spill to dark corridor.	ECoW / lighting designer
H11	Completion and handover	Before BPZ removal/demobilisation	Defects closed; habitats protected; records transferred to aftercare.	ECoW + Site Manager

9 Monitoring, records and change control

9.1 Inspection regime

Frequency	Minimum check	Owner
Daily / each shift	BPZ and tree fences/signs; excavations/pipes; plant leaks; spill kits; visible silt/run-off; INNS-zone security.	Site Manager / nominated supervisor
During and after heavy rain	Silt fences, settlement/treatment controls, haul routes, stockpiles, drains and Hunsworth Beck for turbidity/pollution.	Site Manager / drainage lead
Weekly	Formal CEMP inspection with photographs and action log; check lighting, dust, storage, waste and habitat damage.	Site Manager
At hold points / risk change	Specialist inspection and written release in Section 8.	ECoW arboriculturist / INNS specialist
After incident or complaint	Immediate assessment, containment, regulator decision, corrective action and effectiveness check.	Site Manager + ECoW
Completion	Retained/created habitat condition; INNS status; outstanding actions; transfer to aftercare/monitoring.	ECoW + landscape lead

9.2 Records retained

Approved CEMP and related condition documents; current plans; contact list; revision and change register.

ECoW update survey, BPZ sign-off, toolbox attendance, nest checks, watching briefs and written releases.

Daily/weekly inspection forms, photographs, weather/rainfall responses, defects and close-out evidence.

INNS maps, treatment records, herbicide/COSHH competence, Environment Agency agreements, vehicle/tool cleaning logs, waste carrier/facility details and transfer/consignment notes.

Pollution/spill, wildlife and near-miss incident reports, regulator notifications and corrective actions.

Landscape delivery sources, planting/seed records, substitutions, establishment inspections and handover.

Records must be available to Kirklees Council on request and retained for the duration required by the planning conditions, waste law, permits/RPS and the approved ecological/INNS management plans. Where requirements differ, retain for the longest applicable period.

9.3 Change control

Change type	Trigger	Required action
Minor field adjustment	No reduction in protection and within approved intent	ECoW written site instruction; mark on plan and brief affected team.
Material change	Boundary/layout/drainage/lighting/access/earthworks/timing changes ecological risk or a BPZ	Stop affected work; ecological reassessment; revise CEMP/method; obtain LPA/regulator approval where required.
Incident/unexpected find	Pollution, protected species, active nest, new INNS, tree/root damage	Immediate stop/isolation; investigate; specialist/regulator action; record written release.
Repeated non-conformance	Same control fails twice or deliberate BPZ breach	Suspend related operation; Principal Contractor corrective plan; ECoW review and re-induction before restart.

11 References

Kirklees Council. Planning decision notice, application 2021/60/94208/E.

KPP Architects. 2002 Rev P1 PROPOSED SITE PLAN (ICB-KPP-ZZ-DR-A-GA)

Brooks Ecological Ltd. Ecological Impact Assessment, North Bierley Phase 2, ER-5528-06-C, 2021.

Brooks Ecological Ltd. Invasive Species Survey, North Bierley Phase 2, R-EE-5613-01, July 2021.

Brooks Ecological Ltd. Interim Bat Activity Survey, North Bierley Phase 2, ER-5528-02, October 2021.

Brooks Ecological Ltd. Riparian Mammal Survey, North Bierley Phase 2, ER-5528-02, July 2021.

Brooks Ecological Ltd. White-Clawed Crayfish Survey, North Bierley Phase 2, ER-5528-05, July 2021.

Brooks Ecological Ltd. Arboricultural Impact Assessment plus Tree Survey, North Bierley WWTW Phase 2, AR-5528-02, May 2021.

British Standards Institution. BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations; BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals. Guidance Note 08/23, Bats and artificial lighting at night, 2023.

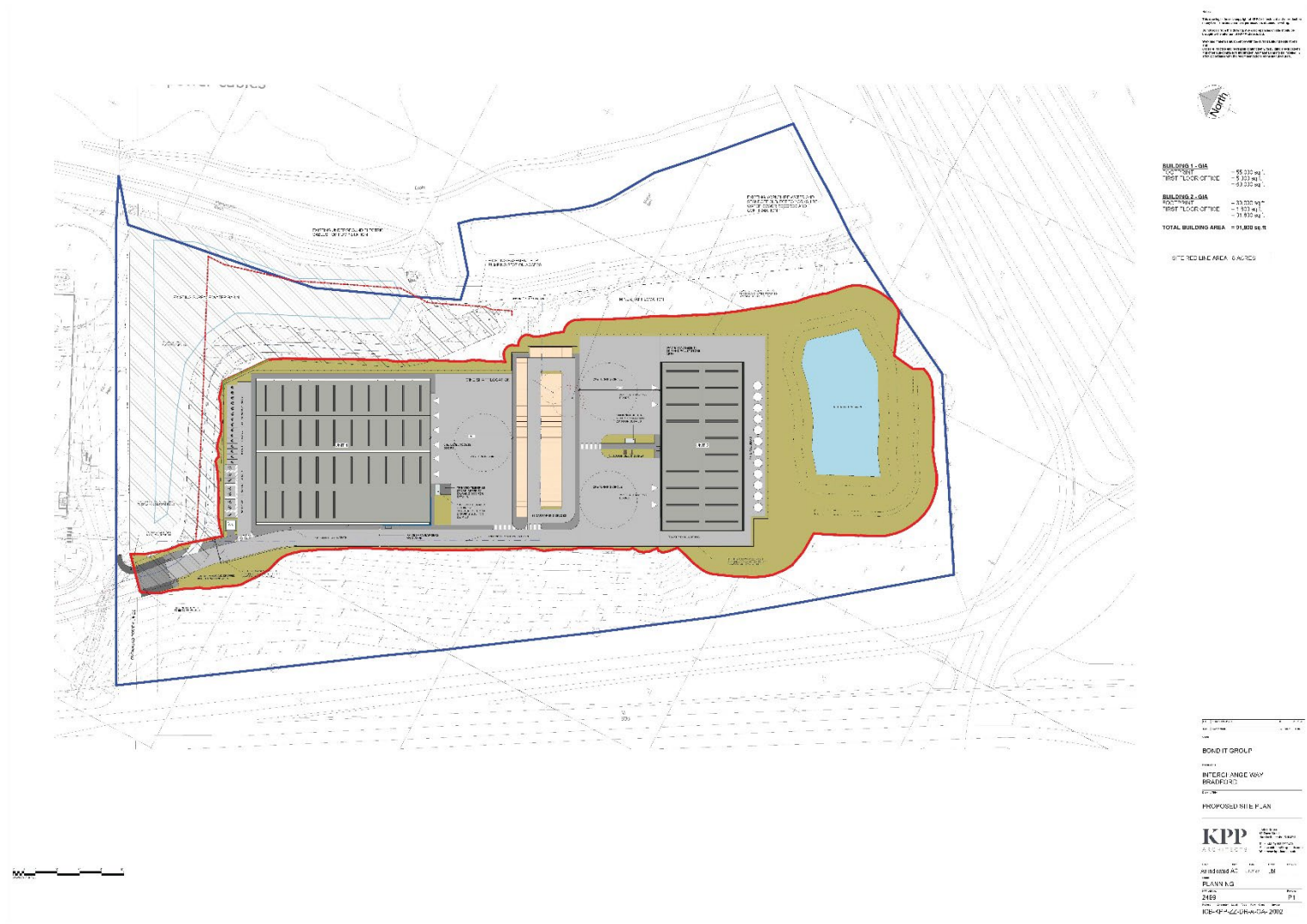
Government/Environment Agency. Prevent the spread of harmful invasive and non-native plants; Prevent Japanese knotweed from spreading; Regulatory Position Statement 178. Live online versions checked September 2026.

NNSS identification sheets for Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam, reproduced at Appendix D for site identification only.

Official live guidance: [general invasive plant guidance](#) · [Japanese knotweed guidance](#) · [RPS 178](#)

Appendix A — Current proposed site plan

KPP Architects drawing 2002 Rev P1 PROPOSED SITE PLAN (ICB-KPP-ZZ-DR-A-GA). Use the controlled drawing for dimensions; this reproduction identifies the phase assessed.



Appendix B — Ecological baseline plan

EcIA ER-5528-06-C (2021). Historic figure: the ECoW must verify constraints and transpose current BPZs before mobilisation.

NORTH BIERLEY, PHASE 2

BROOKS ECOLOGICAL LTD

3. Ecology Baseline

3.1.1. A summary of the points salient to this assessment are set out below:

3.2. Designated Sites and Conservation Areas

3.2.1. Impacts on Statutory (International and National) designations or their interests have been ruled out at PEA Stage.

3.2.2. One non-statutory designation is of potential relevance to the development, with a very small part located adjacent to the Site. This being Hanging Wood Local Wildlife Site, designated for its Wd1- ancient and semi-natural woodland. The majority of Hanging Wood which borders the Site does not meet the criteria for Wd1 and is not designated.

3.2.3. Part of the southern grassland within the Site, Hunsworth Beck and all of Hanging Wood is designated under Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

3.3. Habitats

3.3.1. The Site comprises habitats mapped opposite and described in the table overleaf.

3.4. Potential future changes to the baseline

3.4.1. The Site's use and ecological baseline will likely be unchanged until the time of the proposed development. If left un-managed/un-grazed, habitats g3c, 351 and u1c would likely succeed to taller ruderal vegetation and native scrub over time.

Figure 3.1 The Site's habitats



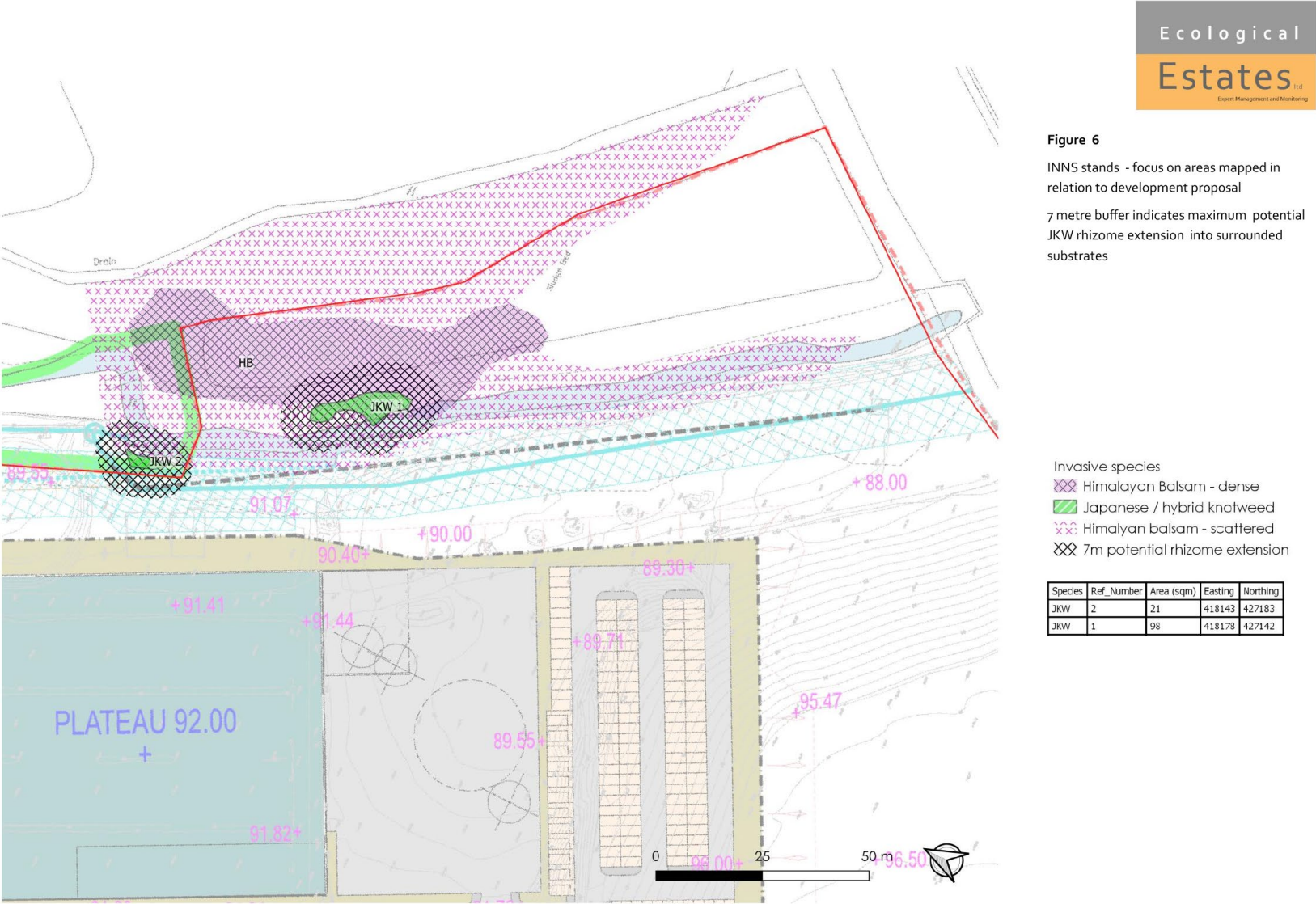
01/11/2021

8

Ecological Impact Assessment

Appendix C — Invasive plant constraints plan

Invasive Species Survey R-EE-5613-01, Figure 6 (2021). Historic figure/layout: specialist re-survey is required for current setting-out.



Appendix D — Invasive plant identification sheets

These sheets are included for awareness and identification only. Site control, treatment, waste handling and legal decisions must follow the current approved protocol, specialist method and live government/Environment Agency guidance.

NNSS Japanese knotweed identification sheet — identification reference only.



www.nonnativespecies.org

Produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS

Japanese Knotweed

Species Description

Scientific name: *Fallopia japonica*
AKA: Japanese Bamboo, Pysen saethwr (Welsh), *Polygonum cuspidatum*, *Reynoutria japonica*
Native to: Japan, Taiwan, northern China
Habitat: Common in urban areas, particularly on waste land, railways, road sides and river banks

Tall herbaceous perennial with bamboo like stems. Often grows into dense thickets. Characteristic leaves and stems, persistence of last year's dead canes and distinctive rhizome (underground root-like stems) enables year round identification.

Introduced in the early 19th century as an ornamental plant. Now common and widespread across the UK. Spreads rapidly in the wild by natural means and as a result of spread by humans. Spread is solely by vegetative means, either fragments of rhizome or stem. Does not produce seed in the UK. Negative impacts include outcompeting native flora, contributing to river bank erosion and increasing the likelihood of flooding. Can also cause significant delays and cost to development as well as structural damage (it can grow through asphalt and some other surfaces).

Japanese Knotweed is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England, Wales and Scotland. As such it is an offence to plant of otherwise cause Japanese knotweed to grow in the wild. Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Japanese Knotweed is classified as controlled waste.

For details of legislation go to www.nonnativespecies.org/legislation.

Key ID Features

Zig-zag stems

Purple speckled stems

Regular nodes (like bamboo)

Shield shaped leaves

Flat base

Rhizome crown at base of plant

Rhizome

White shoots

Cross-section

Bright orange inside

Lush green colour



www.nonnativespecies.org

Sightings of this species can be reported to: <https://irecord.org.uk/>

Himalayan balsam

Scientific name: *Impatiens glandulifera*

Also known as: Policeman's Helmet, Indian Balsam, Jac y Neidiwr (Welsh)

Native to: West and central Himalayas

Habitat: found mostly on riverbanks and in damp woodland, can grow in other damp habitat.

A tall, attractive, annual herb with explosive seed heads. Introduced as a garden plant in the early 19th century and first recorded in the wild in 1855. Now widespread in the UK.

Forms dense stands, often on riverbanks, which out-compete native species and increase the flood risk by blocking water flow during high rainfall. When the stands die back over winter, riverbanks can be left bare and exposed to erosion.

It is illegal to buy, sell, grow or cultivate (including seeds or cuttings) Himalayan balsam in GB. For details refer to: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/invasive-non-native-alien-plant-species-rules-in-england-and-wales>.



Key ID Features



Flowers are pink (rarely white) often with spots and markings inside, sweetly scented, and trumpet-shaped with wide petals



Leaves and branches arise from stem joints

Stem hollow, sappy, fleshy and brittle

Stem is green to red early in the year, pink to red in summer



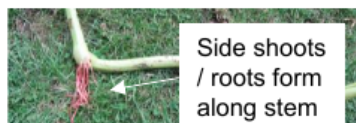
Seed capsules approx. 2.5 cm long, hang on red stalks, and explode on touch when ripe



Leaves may have a reddish mid-rib and are opposite, or in whorls of 3-5.



Leaves are slender to elliptical, with finely serrated edges



Side shoots / roots form along stem

Roots are short with a distinctive structure

Identification throughout the year

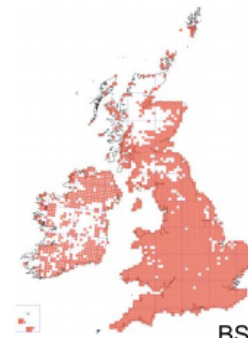
Can be identified at most times of the year:

- **March to June** by its seedlings, stem and leaf shape,
- **July to September** by its stem, leaf shape and flowers.
- **October to February**, more difficult to identify, but look for hay-like remains and distinctive root structure.



Distribution

Widespread and common across the UK.



BSBI 2026

<https://bsbi.org/taxa/2cd4p9h.18x/impatiens-glandulifera>

Similar Species

Himalayan balsam may be confused with orange balsam (*Impatiens capensis*), another non-native species.

Orange balsam

Non-native
(*Impatiens capensis*)

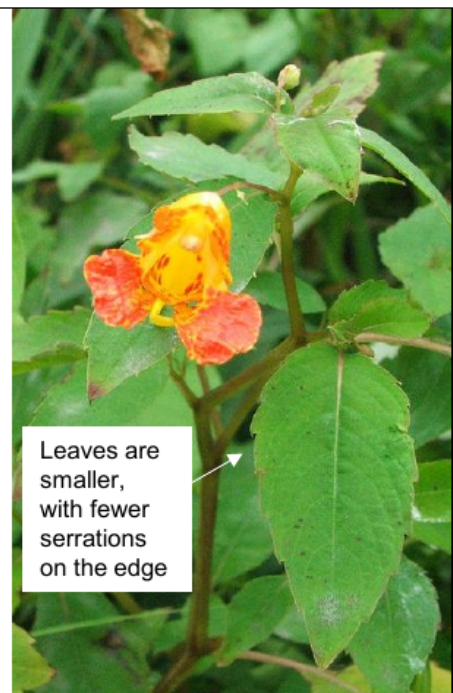
Flowers slightly earlier, June to August

Flower is similar in shape to Himalayan balsam, but orange in colour



Smaller than Himalayan balsam (growing to a height of 1.2 m) and much less aggressive, forming smaller, less dense stands.

Leaves are smaller, with fewer serrations on the edge



Further information:

- <https://www.nonnativespecies.org/non-native-species/information-portal/view/1810>
- Blamey, M, Fitter, R and Fitter, A (2003) "The Wild Flowers of Britain and Ireland. The Complete Guide to the British and Irish Flora." A & C Black
- Preston, C D, Pearman D A and Dines, T A (editors) (2002) "New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora". Oxford University Press
- Stace, C (1999) "Field Flora of the British Isles". Cambridge University Press

Originally produced by Olaf Booy, Max Wade and Vicky White of RPS.
Photos from Olaf Booy, Mike Harris, Max Wade.