

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN: BIODIVERSITY

AUGUST 2023

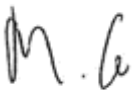
JD Campus, Phase 1

Hollins Brook Way,
Bury,
BL9 8RR

U R B A N
G R E E N



QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Scheme

JD Group Ltd are proposing to develop land at Hollins Brook Way in Bury (hereafter referred to as ‘the site’). The proposals include the development the site in two phases. Phase 1 is planned to develop a “Kiddy Hub”, comprising a creche, private garden, car park, and one multi-purpose all weather pitch.

Urban Green have been appointed to undertake a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) focusing on the ecological features for the site.

1.2 Site Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference SD 81480 08664 and comprises a total area of approximately 0.8ha (see Figure 1).

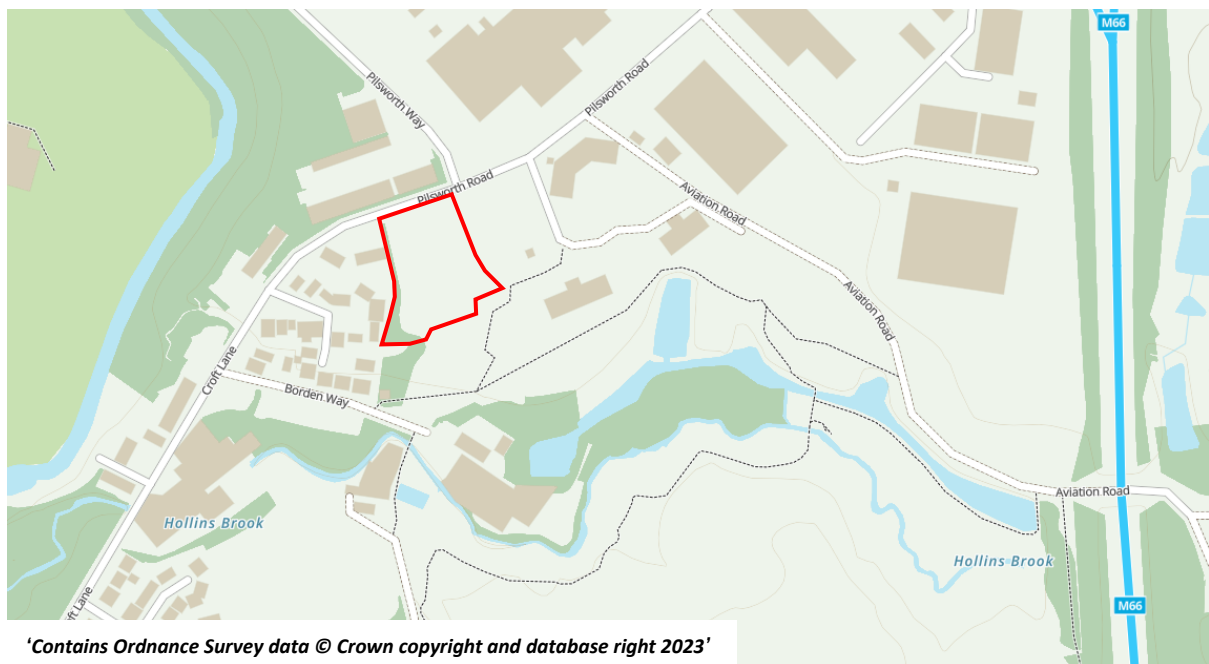


Figure 1 – Site Extent

The site is located on the rural-urban fringe of Bury, which is located approximately 2.5km north-west of the site. Pilsworth Industrial Estate is present immediately to the north-east of the site, comprising office blocks and commercial retail outlets. Hollins Vale Local Nature Reserve (LNR) immediately borders the south of the site. Hollins Brook and the River Roch are present close to the site, located approximately 100m south and 200m west of the site, respectively.

1.3 Purpose of this Report

Urban Green have been appointed to provide a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP): Biodiversity. It has been produced in support of an application for the approval of reserved matters and to assist in discharging Condition 10 of outline planning permission reference 68530/FULL.

“Condition 10:

No development shall commence unless and until a detailed Construction Environment Management Plan, including measures to protect the Local Nature Reserve from dust, debris, run-off and pollution, have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The approved measures only shall be implemented prior to the commencement of development and retained throughout the construction period.”

2 Baseline Conditions

2.1 Ecology Surveys and Reports Considered

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Urban Green, 2022a) and subsequent bat surveys (Urban Green, 2022b) were conducted on site in 2022 by Urban Green.

Both reports and their findings have been referenced and considered throughout this document.

The Key Ecological Constraints are summarised in Table 1 which summarises the potential impacts of the development, as detailed within the PEA.

Table 1 Key Ecological Constraints Summary

Ecological Constraint	Potential Impact	Relevant Legislation and Planning Policy
Designated Sites		
Hollins Vale LNR and Site of Biological Importance (SBI)	Potential for the indirect impact of designated sites during the construction phase through accidental pollution events and dust deposition.	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended).
Hollins Plantation SBI		
Pilsworth SBI		
Habitats and Fauna		
Non-native invasive species	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>), cotoneaster (<i>cotoneaster horizontalis</i> and <i>cotoneaster simonsii</i>), and montbretia (<i>Crocsmia</i> × <i>crocosmiiflora</i>) was identified in stands across the site.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) under Section 14 (2) (a) to “plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild” any species listed on Schedule 9, Part II of the Act.
Common toad (<i>Bufo bufo</i>) and common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)	Possibility of common amphibians being present on site associated with Hollins Vale LNR and adjacent residential properties. Reasonable avoidance measures recommended.	Common toad are listed as species of Principal Importance in England, as defined by Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006).
Bats	<u>Roosting Bats</u> Two trees were identified as having low bat roosting potential and require removal to facilitate develop, with one further tree having moderate suitability for roosting bats. Further nocturnal emergence surveys found no roost present. <u>Foraging and Commuting Bats</u> The site was assessed as providing limited potential for commuting and foraging bats with only the periphery vegetation providing some value.	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and by UK law by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Ecological Constraint	Potential Impact	Relevant Legislation and Planning Policy
Breeding birds	The lines of trees, scattered scrub, and introduces shrub present on site provide nesting opportunities for passerine species.	With certain exceptions, all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected by Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection.
Hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>)	Deemed likely present on site, due to the presence of unmanaged habitats present on site which may provide resources for foraging and shelter.	Listed on the UK BAP species in 2007 and is on the Biodiversity Lists for England and Wales.

3 Aims and Objectives

The management plan set out the protection measures to completed during the construction phase for the key ecological constraints listed in Table 1 and as identified within the PEA. The plan is to be followed by all contractors on site.

The objectives of the CEMP are to:

- Demonstrate the responsible persons and lines of communication, as detailed in Section 4.
- Demonstrate the role and responsibilities on site of Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and details of when the ECoW is required to oversee specific works as part of the construction phase.
- Demonstrate the potential impacts on protected/notable fauna and habitats anticipated and confirmed to be on site, in relation to the proposed construction activities.
- Demonstrate the proposed retention of habitats in order to maintain the site's ecological value for local wildlife using protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.
- Describe the provision and maintenance of shelter for protected/notable species during the construction phase using protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.
- Demonstrate the locations of 'Biodiversity Protection Zones' and outline the working methods to be followed during the construction phase, regarding retained habitats and associated fauna.
- Outline monitoring procedures of ecological features within the site during the construction phase where necessary.
- The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.

4 Control of Works

4.1 Site Responsibilities

All operations on site will be the overarching responsibility of the site manager. The project ecologist will consult with the site manager to ensure that all site staff are appropriately inducted to the site and are aware of their legal responsibilities regarding wildlife legislation. Updates, regarding ecology, between the project ecologist and site manager are to be completed every quarter year.

The project ecologist will ensure that the site manager is aware of all working methods relevant for each phase of works. It will be the site manager's responsibility to ensure all site contractors are aware and competent to undertake these works.

The ECoW will supervise works where necessary, as detailed in Section 5. All works will be recorded within a site diary which will be reviewed periodically by the project ecologist. Any issues will be reported immediately to the project ecologist, and where necessary works may be paused to explore alternative methods.

4.2 Ecological Clerk of Works

A suitably qualified ecologist will be employed as an official ECoW on site and will be responsible for undertaking all ecologically sensitive works on site, including undertaking any required Toolbox Talks and supervision work.

They will also be the nominated person of contact when required and responsible for the following during the construction phase of development:

- *Undertaking nesting bird checks pre-vegetation clearance on site*, under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- Providing advice to developers and contractors when desired on how best to minimise impacts on site biodiversity throughout the construction phase of development if necessary.
- Where deemed necessary, giving Toolbox Talks on protected species and sensitive habitats to contractors carrying out works within the site. These will cover all potential protected species, invasive species and habitats relevant to the site and what to do should any such flora or fauna be discovered during the works.
- Carry out pre-commencement and supervision works as outlined in Section 5, to minimise risk of breaching relevant legislation.
- Being the main point of contact should any issues relating to ecology arise during site construction.

The ECoW will be provided with an updated programme of works to determine watching brief requirements and the associated ecological issues before commencement of any development related activities on site.

If the ECoW identifies any issues in relation to ecology or considers that the CEMP is not being adhered to at any point during construction, the developer will be contacted, and measures will be taken to resolve any issues. If the ECoW or construction team identifies any ecological issues themselves, the ECoW will be contacted for advice immediately.

5 Method Statement

The Work Schedule is in Appendix 2 and details the location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features on site and within its Zone of Influence.

5.1 General Construction Phase Control Measures

5.1.1 General Pollution Control Measures

Measures will be taken throughout the construction phase to avoid pollution incidents, which may indirectly affect terrestrial, or offsite aquatic habitats and associated protected/notable fauna. Pollution prevention and control strategies will be adhered to at all times. Any accidental damage to the adjacent habitats or fuel spillages within proximity to the site and/or adjacent habitats will be reported to the site manager and the ECoW.

Net fencing will be placed along the southern aspect of the site. The fencing will minimise debris and dust from entering the Hollins Vale LNR which located immediately adjacent the south of the site.

Installation of silt control devices will be used to catch sediment/water run-off where appropriate. The proposed regular checks, to be completed by the site manager, will ensure the installed silt control devices are in place and are effective. The silt control devices will be replaced, or additional devices installed, if silt run-off is evident. Site management will take a key role in ensuring silt control devices are effective to minimise the potential impacts of the construction phase on nearby LNR sites.

Retained habitats are to be appropriately fenced as 'Biodiversity Protection Zones' and all staff personal undertake a site induction on their working limits in regard to protected species and habitats within the vicinity of the site, including detail of the Hollins Vale LNR and SBI.

5.1.2 General Lighting Control Measures

Lighting is to follow the protocols outlined in the Institute for Lighting Engineers document "Guidance for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting" (2005) and BCT's "Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK" (2018). The construction lighting may impact species on site and within the local area which are sensitive to light. Directional lighting will be achieved by angle and orientation of beam, use of a cowl, louvre or other light shield, or a combination of these.

Construction lighting is not to be directed towards retained habitats and surrounding habitats including:

- Various trees to be retained incorporated within the landscape designs.
- Hollins Vale LNR and SBI located immediately south.

5.2 Habitat

5.2.1 Trees

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (Urban Green, 2022c) demonstrates the extent of tree removal to be completed as part of the site clearance works. Temporary protective demarcation fencing will be used to protect trees that are being retained onsite and adjacent. The fencing must extend outside the canopy of the retained trees and must remain in position until all development has finished to ensure protection is provided throughout the construction phase. Relevant protection measures are detailed within the AIA.

The fencing will be in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations.

Should any trees become a safety concern, then the appointed Arboriculturist and the ECoW will be contacted immediately to advise further with respect to the future of the tree and any consideration (such as bats and birds) that need to be given.

5.3 Non-Native Invasive Flora

Rhododendron, two species of invasive cotoneaster, and montbretia were all identified on site during the initial PEA undertaken on site in 2022. The updated ecology survey in relation to phase 2 of the development further identified Himalayan balsam on site. These species are to be removed as part of the site construction phase. All invasive species are to be eradicated following the relevant Environment Agency guidance.

5.4 Fauna

5.4.1 Amphibians

Common amphibians have been assessed as being potentially present on site. With suitable habitat present immediately adjacent the southern boundary relating to Hollins Vale LNR and residential gardens to the west that may harbour ornamental ponds which provide suitable resources for the species. The scrub and introduced shrub present on site are of highest value to the species providing suitable sheltering/hibernation resources.

Areas of dense scrub are to be removed under ECoW supervision and are to be trimmed to 300mm (considers presence of hedgehog also). The areas of scrub will be inspected for presence of amphibians prior to clearance and if found they will be removed from the construction site to suitable habitat.

Storage of materials/waste is best undertaken on areas of hard standing or bare ground. Waste is best stored in skips or removed off site as soon as possible to avoid creating refuges which could be utilised by amphibians. Mounds of soil are to be compacted around the base to avoid creating refuges which amphibians could utilise.

Site working is to avoid the creation of temporary waterbodies which may be attractive to amphibians. For this purpose, excavations can be backfilled as soon as possible following creation, or fitted with ramps to allow a means of escape. A check for the presence of amphibians is advisable before excavations are infilled.

5.4.2 Hedgehog

During site clearance, the areas of scrub are to be cleared under ECoW to ensure no sheltering hedgehogs are impacted by the works. If hedgehogs are located, they will be carefully moved by hand to

Hollins Vale LNR and SBI and covered by debris. The PWMs provided in Section 5.4.1 also apply to minimising the risk to hedgehogs.

5.4.3 Nesting Birds

As stated within the PEA, the scrub and scattered trees provide nesting opportunities for passerine species.

Any necessary vegetation clearance required should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season of March to September, inclusive. If not possible, the ECoW will be present to undertake a nesting bird check of vegetation to be removed, within 48 hours of clearance works.

Active nests will be protected, and a buffer marked out with appropriate fencing (such as Heras fencing), until the young have fledged. The ECoW will determine the required buffer area based on species and status of breeding condition.

5.4.4 Bats

Roosting Bats

Three trees were assessed as having bat roosting potential of varying suitability. T14 and T35 were assessed as providing low suitability, while T34 was assessed as providing moderate bat roosting potential.

Trees with low bat roosting potential should undergo reasonable avoidance measures. This would involve being inspected by a licensed bat worker with an endoscope before felling or utilising a soft felling technique (which involves practices like removing limbs separately and lowering them to the ground and then leaving for 24 hours before clearing).

Further bat surveys were undertaken on T34 due to the moderate suitability for a bat roost. These surveys found no evidence of a bat roost with only low levels of bat activity recorded across two nocturnal emergence survey visits in 2022. As such the tree was deemed as not supporting a bat roost. It is recommended that the felling of this tree also follows the reasonable avoidance measures outlined above.

Commuting and Roosting Bats

Potential lighting impacts may occur on commuting and foraging bats, as identified within the PEA. The bat activity surveys completed on site, identified exclusively common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*). The scattered trees and scrub at the south-west of the site offer the habitats of highest value.

It is anticipated other species are located within the local area based on the local data search (obtained and detailed within the PEA) and knowledge of the local area, including; soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus*) and brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*).

Slow-flying species such as brown long-eared and myotis species (*Myotis* spp.) are sensitive to lighting, as such construction lighting is to be appropriately placed to minimise directional and light spill on habitats of importance.

As stated in Section 5.1.2, security lighting during construction is to be appropriately placed to avoid retained habitats which are of value for foraging and commuting bats (i.e. P1, broadleaved woodland and Leeds and Liverpool Canal).

6 Conclusion

The plan has demonstrated the following:

- The aim and objectives of the CEMP have been demonstrated.
- Information for how the ecological features within the site will be protected throughout development has been detailed throughout the CEMP and as demonstrated on the Ecological Constraints Plan.
- Timing of workings regarding vegetation clearance and topsoil removal, has considered protected/notable species which may be present within the features of interest.
- Detail the role of the ECoW have been provided and the report demonstrates when the ECoW will be required during the construction phase.
- Set out roles and responsibilities for works to ensure protected/notable fauna and habitats are not significantly impacted by the proposed construction works.
- Working measures to be completed throughout the construction phase have been detailed to minimise potential impacts on common amphibians, hedgehogs, nesting birds, and bats.

7 References

Bat Conservation Trust (2018). Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK: Bats and the Built Environment Series.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.

CIEEM (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2016). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 3rd edition. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Crawford (2010) Environment Agency's Fifth Otter Survey of England 2009–2010.

The Environment Agency (2018). EA Position Statement.

Environment Alliance (2007). PPG5: Pollution Prevention Guidelines; Works and Maintenance In or Near Water; PPG5.

Institute of Lighting Engineers (2005). Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light.

Urban Green (2020). Arboricultural Impact Assessment: Land off Plank Lane and Firs Lane. UG_404_ARB_AIA_01.

Urban Green (2020). Ecological Impact Assessment: Land off Plank Lane and Firs Lane. UG_404_ECO_EcIA_01.

Taylor Wimpey (2020) Construction Environmental Management Plan. TWMCEMP.01

Wildlife and Countryside Act (2010) Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Appendix 1 – Relevant Legislation

Bats

All species of bat are listed on Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and Schedule 2 of *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017*, making them *European Protected Species*. They are afforded full protection under Section 9(4) of the Act and Regulation 41 of the Regulations. These make it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal;
- deliberately disturb any such animal, including in particular any disturbance which is likely to:
 - impair its ability to survive, breed, or rear or nurture their young;
 - impair its ability to hibernate or migrate.
 - affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of that species; or
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any such animal; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb any of these animals while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection; or
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to any place that any of these animals uses for shelter or protection.

Breeding Birds

With certain exceptions¹, all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected by Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Therefore, it is an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; or
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

These offences do not apply to hunting of birds listed in Schedule 2 subject to various controls.

Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection, thus for these species it is also an offence to:

- intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird while it is nest building, or is at a nest containing eggs or young; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb the dependent young of any such bird.

Hedgehog

The hedgehog was added to the list of UK BAP species in 2007, and is on the Biodiversity Lists for England and Wales (Listed as species of principal importance under the *NERC act 2006*, and Northern Ireland (listed as a Priority Species in the Northern Ireland Priority Species List, March 2010).

¹ Some species, such as game birds, are exempt in certain circumstances.

Amphibians

Common toad and common frog are protection under Section 9(5) of The *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), but only against trade (i.e. sale, barter, exchange, transporting for sale and advertising to sell or to buy). It is not an offence to collect or possess these species.

Common toad was added to the list of UK BAP species in 2007 and is on the Biodiversity Lists for England and Wales (Listed as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the NERC act 2006).

Invasive Non-native Plant Species

The *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) is the principal piece of legislation in the UK that regards invasive non-native species. It is an offence under Section 14 (2) (a) to “plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild” any species listed on Schedule 9, Part II of the Act.

Species listed on Schedule 9, Part II are detailed in the Table below:

Invasive plant species listed in Schedule 9			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Californian red seaweed	<i>Pilea californica</i>	Japanese seaweed	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>
Curly waterweed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Laver seaweeds (except native species)	<i>Porphyra</i> spp
Duck potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Entire-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	New Zealand pygmyweed	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>
False Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Parrot’s-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Fanwort / Carolina water-shield	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Perfoliate Alexanders	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>
Few-flowered garlic	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>	Pontic rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>
Floating pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Purple dewplant	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>
Floating water primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Red algae	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>
Giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> x <i>Rhododendron maximum</i>
Giant kelp	<i>Macrocystis</i> spp.	Small-leaved cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Giant knotweed	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Three-cornered garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Giant rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Variegated yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Green seafingers	<i>Codium fragile</i>	Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Himalayan cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Wall cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Hollyberry cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Water fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>
Hooked asparagus seaweed	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>	Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Hottentot fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Hybrid knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> x <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i> & <i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>
Indian (Himalayan) balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Waterweeds	<i>Elodea</i> spp.
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Yellow azalea	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>
Japanese rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>		

In accordance with Sections 33 and 34 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1990*, if taken from their place of origin, any plant listed on Schedule 9, Part II of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and their associated material (e.g. soil and ash) are classed as controlled waste and must be disposed of at a licenced landfill site by a licenced waste carrier. Any waste being disposed of must be accompanied by appropriate waste transfer documentation.

In accordance with Section 79 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1990*, in certain circumstances Local Authorities have the power to deal with plants that are considered to be a statutory nuisance. A statutory nuisance is defined as: “any premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to human health or a nuisance”. For instance, giant hogweed can be considered a statutory nuisance where the plant is growing along pathways or on land which is easily accessible to users or passers-by as the plant is a risk to human health upon contact.

Appendix 2 – Work Schedule

The following work schedule is to be implemented prior and throughout the construction phase.

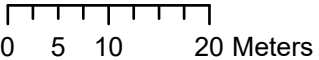
Construction Phase	Work to Action	Timing	Responsible Person
Pre-construction			
Erection of protection fencing	Installation of fencing to protected retained/adjacent habitats where required. Installation of net fencing and pollution control fencing (silt/waffles), and appropriate signage where required to the north and south to protect nearby by SBI sites and adjacent habitats. Twice annual checks of fencing will be completed by the ECoW to ensure the works detailed in the Plan are being followed and remedial measures will be completed by the site manager where required.	Prior to Construction Phase	ECoW and Site Manager
General pollution measures	Measures will be taken throughout the construction phase to avoid pollution incidents, which may indirectly affect habitats and associated protected/notable fauna, as detailed in Section 5.1.1.	Prior and during Construction Phase	ECoW and Site Manager
General lighting control measures	Directional lighting will be achieved by angle and orientation of beam, use of a cowl, louvre or other light shield, or a combination of these, as detailed in Section 5.1.2.	Prior to Construction Phase	Site Manager

Construction Phase	Work to Action	Timing	Responsible Person
Vegetation Clearance - Nesting bird checks	Vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the breeding bird season (March to September, inclusive). If this is not possible, the area will be subject to a nesting bird check by the ECoW, within 48 hours to works commencing. If a nest (or nest in construction) is found, a suitable stand-off area will be maintained. The suitable stand-off will be decided by the ECoW and will be designated as a temporary 'Biodiversity Protection Zone'.	March to September (if required)	ECoW and Site Manager
Control of Non-native invasive species	Eradication of invasive species by a qualified contractor.	Anytime of the year	Specialist contractor and ECoW (if required)
Vegetation Clearance – Hedgehogs and Amphibians	PWMs for amphibians and hedgehogs (detailed in Section 5.4.1 and 5.4.2) during the removal of debris/wood piles, and removal of dense scrub.	November to April (if required).	ECoW and Site Manager
During construction			
Vegetation Clearance - Nesting bird checks	Vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the breeding bird season (March to September, inclusive). If this is not possible, the area will be subject to a nesting bird check by the ECoW, within 24 hours to works commencing. If a nest (or nest in construction) is found, a suitable stand-off area will be maintained. The suitable stand-off will be decided by the ECoW and will be designated as a temporary 'Biodiversity Protection Zone'.	March to September (if required)	ECoW and Site Manager
Retained Habitats Protection	Pollution control measures detailed in Section 5.1.1 are to be followed throughout the construction phase.	Throughout construction phase	Site Manager

Appendix 3 – Biodiversity Protection Zone Plan

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-  Retained Tree
-  Red Line Boundary
-  Protective Fencing
-  Line of Trees
-  Scattered Scrub
-  Ephemeral/Short Perennial
-  Poor Semi-Improved Grassland
-  Building
-  Hardstanding
-  Target Note
- TN1 - Montbretia
- TN2 - Rhododendron



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Project: **JD Campus**

Title: **Biodiversity Protection Zone Plan**

Issue: **02**

Drawn: CL	Checked: MG	Approved: JH
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