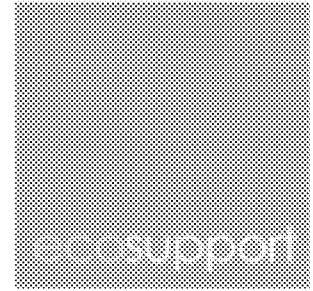


ecological support,
management and solutions



Land North of Nyton Road Westergate

Ecological Construction Environmental Management Plan

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Client: Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties

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Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Background	3
1.2 Aim.....	3
1.3 Activities.....	3
2.0 SITE SPECIFIC ECOLOGY ISSUES	4
2.1 Dormice	4
2.1.1 Background.....	4
2.2 Vegetation Retention	4
2.3 Works to be Carried Out by a Suitably Licenced Ecologist	4
2.4 Timetable	5
2.2 Birds	6
2.3 Invasive species	6
2.4 Bats	7
2.4.1 EPS Licence	7
2.4.2 Timing	7
2.4.3 Supervision	7
2.4.4 Capture (if required)	7
2.4.5 Bat boxes	7
2.5 Mature Vegetation	8
2.6 Badgers	8
2.7 Water Quality.....	8
3.0 GENERAL POLLUTION RISK REDUCTION	10
3.1 Air Quality	10
3.2 Noise	12
3.7 Hazardous Substances	14
4.0 BARRIERS OF PROTECTION	16
4.1 Boundary Fencing	16
4.2 Protective Fences.....	16
4.3 Information Signs	16
5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT	17
6.0 RESPONSIBILITY	19
6.1 Training Awareness and Competence	20
6.2 Communication	21
6.3 Line of Communication Regarding Ecological Issues	21

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As a result of the ecological value of certain features on site Ecosupport Ltd. have been commissioned to produce a Ecological Construction Environmental Management Plan. This is to satisfy conditions 15 of the outline planning permission, which states:

‘Prior to the commencement of development, any preparatory works, a Construction Environmental Management Plan describing how the construction of the scheme will proceed to mitigate potential impact on local ecology shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and adhered to throughout the construction period’.

1.2 Aim

The aim of the ECEMP is to protect the ecological interests on the site. This report details the approach which construction workers will adopt in dealing with the potential ecological impacts associated with various construction activities. The approved ECEMP 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.

1.3 Activities

The main construction activities will involve:

- Vegetation clearance and topsoil stripping
- Site establishment
- Excavations
- Movement of materials
- Sub-structure foundations
- Drainage
- Construction of houses and access roads
- Landscaping including establishing gardens and boundary fencing.

2.0 SITE SPECIFIC ECOLOGY ISSUES

2.1 Dormice

2.1.1 Background

The presence of Dormice within the habitats adjacent to the site has been established after nest tube surveys carried out by Ecosupport staff over 2017. With areas of scrub and shrubs requiring removal to facilitate the development process, a Natural England European Protected Species (EPS) development licence will be required. This document therefore outlines the appropriate mitigation and compensation strategy detailing how the three tests will be satisfied under the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (2010).

As a European Protected Species, the presence of a Dormouse population on site is considered to be of **District Value**.

2.2 Vegetation Retention

All hedgerows / trees that are being retained will be demarcated **PRIOR** to construction works commencing with a robust fence (such as Heras with sound proofing). In addition signage will be erected along the fencing explaining the sensitivity of the area to disturbance and a toolbox talk will be given to all contractors.

2.3 Works to be Carried Out by a Suitably Licenced Ecologist

Prior to the removal of the woody vegetation on site, the hedgerow running along Northfields Lane (with prior approval from the land owners) will have a total of 10 wooden nest boxes erected. These will act as receptors for any Dormice found during the sensitive clearance works (outlined below) by a SLE.

Clearance of the vegetation within the site will be carried out sympathetically and under the supervision of a SLE ecologist who will search for nests by hand and capture Dormice (if necessary) before and during clearance works. If any active animals are discovered during the works then these animals will be captured and placed within previously erected nest boxes (outlined above). All arising's / cuttings will also be removed from site each day following a hand search by the licenced ecologist.

To avoid any impacts to Dormice the removal of all vegetation will adopt a staggered approach with the upper sections removed over winter (when Dormice may be hibernating in the lower parts) and the trunk and roots removed during spring. The Dormouse conservation handbook (Bright et al., 2006) suggests the following method for the first stage of the removal process:

Winter clearance

'This should remove sufficient vegetation to persuade dormice emerging from hibernation in April or May to move to more appropriate habitat nearby. Once emergence is complete, by the end of May, full clearance of the area can continue. Winter clearance should thus be planned as a two-stage process.

Trees and shrubs within the area in question should be cut down between November and March inclusive, to avoid both the bird nesting season and the majority of the period when dormice might be found in nests above ground. Clearance should be done by hand and in a sensitive manner, to minimise the likelihood of disturbing or killing hibernating dormice. Similarly, the process of removing the cut material should, as far as possible, be designed to protect dormice hibernating on the ground. This can involve such techniques as:

- Sacrificing a single 'haul- route', which has first been cleared by hand if necessary;*
- Using a long-reach mechanical grab and/or limiting the number of 'drag-lines' along which stems are removed; and/or*
- Directional felling to minimise the ground impact. '*

Spring clearance

Once the above works have been completed, the roots will be removed using hand tools where possible or with a digger using a toothed bucket under the supervision of the SLE from April onwards (provided the temperatures have been warm enough for Dormice to emerge from hibernation at the discretion of the SLE).

All site personnel involved in the vegetation removal will be briefed on the nature of the works they are undertaken through a toolbox talk given by the overseeing SLE.

2.4 Timetable

The below timetable (**Table 1**) of works is used for illustrative purposes and will likely be subject to change depending on the dates of when the relevant permissions are granted.

Table 1. Indicative timetable of works.

Works to be carried out	Nov – Mar 17/18	Nov – March 17/18	April 2018 onwards
Erection of mitigation boxes			
Removal of upper sections of all vegetation to be removed.			
Planting of whips / scrub for compensational hedgerow planting.			
Removal of roots / lower sections			
Erection of temporary protective fencing for retained suitable habitats.			
On going management works			

2.2 Birds

Due to the presence of nesting bird habitat a number of different species are therefore considered likely to be on site. As a result vegetation clearance and demolition of buildings will take place outside of bird nesting season (March – August inclusive). If it becomes apparent demolition will not take place until during the nesting season, prior to the end of February, any gaps that birds may utilise to gain access into the internals will be blocked with expandable foam.

2.3 Invasive species

Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is present on site. As a Schedule 9 listed species within the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) is an offence to cause such species to spread to new areas.

Non-native species will be removed using recommended methods and carried out by an experience professional. The Japanese Knotweed would probably need to be treated by injection with a recommended weedkiller, such as glyphosate, over a period of at least three years to eradicate it.

2.4 Bats

2.4.1 EPS Licence

All works that will be carried out at the bungalow on site would take place under an EPSL obtained from Natural England and under the supervision of a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE). Destruction of the roost and capture of bats (if required) will need to be carried out under the supervision of a licenced SQE. All works would be detailed within the EPSL Method Statement required as part of the licence application.

2.4.2 Timing

Given the low conservation significance of the roost identified, the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (Mitchell-Jones, 2004) do not recommend any specific timing restrictions on the works. Therefore, given the old nature of the droppings and the absence of any emerging bats during the updated surveys the bungalow can be demolished at any time of year after the EPSL has been granted.

2.4.3 Supervision

Prior to any works getting underway the licensed bat worker will give a Tool Box talk which will detail best practice methods of sensitive stripping/removal of roofing tiles/materials and identifying signs of bats. Personel will be educated on signs of bats and that in the unlikely event a bat is found whilst the licensed ecologist is not on site, that all works should stop immediately until the licensee returns to site. The licensed bat worker will then assist contractors with the removal of construction materials surrounding the roost.

2.4.4 Capture (if required)

If during the sensitive removal of construction materials bats are discovered, the supervising ecologist will place the individuals into a holding bag (a soft cloth bag with closure-strings and with seams on the outside to ensure the bat keeps calm and will not take flight during daylight hours). They will then immediately transport the bat to one of the mitigating bat boxes where the bat will be released and left undisturbed. During this time, the licenced bat worker will be wearing appropriate bat handling gloves to ensure the bat does not come to any harm. Similarly, if during the sensitive demolition a bat is found, the same steps will be taken to ensure the bat is relocated as swiftly as possible and with the least amount of distress.

2.4.5 Bat boxes

Prior to any works getting underway 2 Schwegler 2F bat boxes (with double front panel) will be erected within one of the retained trees on site so any captured bats have somewhere appropriate to roost within.

2.5 Mature Vegetation

Section 5.1.4 of the original ecology report detailed that a CEMP will be produced to detail measure to protect retained features such as the mature Oak trees and hedges and ditches on the western site boundary.

In all cases retained trees must be protected from direct impact and from severance or asphyxiation of the roots. An appropriate stand-off zone on the site footprint must be established to protect the retained trees. Fences must be installed at the distance of the branch spread away from the tree trunk (British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to construction) at a distance half the height of the tree and be of chestnut paling or of another similarly robust style of fencing. No vehicles should enter the protective ring fencing and no materials should be stored within their circumference. All protective fencing must be in place before any construction machinery arrives on site, and before any site stripping commences.

2.6 Badgers

Although no setts have been identified on site activity has been recorded (i.e. a latrine during previous survey work). Therefore during the initial tool box talk given by the ecologist they will also go into detail regarding Badgers. They will describe and show examples of evidence of Badger and field signs to look for. Therefore the ecological clerk of works will monitor for Badgers for the duration of works on site. If any evidence is identified an ecologist will be consulted immediately. Similarly during excavations, escape ramps will be put in place. Therefore if a Badger falls into an open excavation, they will be able to make their way out.

2.7 Water Quality

Along the western boundary there is a drainage ditch. The quality of stormwater and groundwater can be negatively impacted during construction activities. There is a risk that polluted water, generated during construction, could make its way into the ditch network.

Some general practical measures and sensitive working practices with regard to water quality are provided in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Practical measures and sensitive working practices involving water during construction.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be Adopted
Stormwater polluted with debris /chemicals	- Minimise the areas of exposed ground - Locate siltation traps at key points on the site and discharge all runoff through the traps. - Provide adequate drainage channels lined with impervious material. - Ensure integrity of hoarding to prevent uncontrolled discharge to stormwater drains outside site boundaries. - If it is not possible to install temporary water drainage works, as above, use sand bags (and sealed hoarding) to divert site water run-offs to siltation tank and water treatment systems. - Avoid carrying out earthworks during the rainy season and if is not avoidable ensure that the works are kept to a minimum. - Surround earthworks by dykes or embankments for flood protection and cover earthworks as appropriate. - To prevent soil erosion, compact earthworks final surfaces and perform subsequent permanent work/surface protection immediately after surface formation and provide appropriate drainage. - Cover and seal manholes (including newly constructed ones). - Ensure that the road from the wheel washing facilities to the end of the site is paved with backfall to prevent runoff of wash water. Sedimentation Tanks: - Position sediment tank upstream and downstream of the culvert sections in order to minimise sediment loading. - Ensure out flow from the sediment traps is low enough and trap design allows for settling of deposits at bottom - Design sediment traps taking into account seasonal variations in rainfall. - Control water flow into the tank to allow for sedimentation by provision of additional retention tanks.
Concrete	- Recycle wastewater from washing of mixer trucks, drum mixers and similar equipment wherever practical to minimise wastewater discharge. - Treat all contaminated surface water from concrete operations with appropriate facilities.

3.0 GENERAL POLLUTION RISK REDUCTION

Although not site specific the following information will reduce the risk of pollution incidents that may directly or indirectly impact upon local biodiversity.

3.1 Air Quality

Construction activities have the potential to impact on air quality. Construction activities are associated with the generation of nuisance dust (larger particles) and PM₁₀ emissions. The larger particles tend to fall out quickly and therefore the impacts are generally most likely to be felt within 200m of the development (Bureau Veritas, 2013). **Table 3** provides a selection of techniques in order to prevent/minimise this.

Table 3. Practical measures and sensitive working practices involving water air pollution control.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be Adopted
Emission of Dark Smoke from Plant and Equipment	• Conduct routine and major maintenance in accordance to manufacturer's instructions, and maintain records of all inspections and maintenance works. • Use fuel of quality specified by manufacturer/supplier. • Shut down all vehicles and plant in intermittent use between work periods or throttle down to a minimum idling speed (if the former is not possible).
Open Burning on Site	• Forbid open burning of wastes
Dust Emission from Construction /Demolition Activities	General requirements: • Operate air pollution control equipment properly and effectively, in accordance to manufacturer's instructions. • In the event of a malfunctioning or breakdown of any air pollution control equipment, suspend the plant, process(s) or activity(s) concerned as soon as practicable until the equipment is restored to its proper function.
	Site boundary and entrance: • Provide vehicle washing facilities at every vehicle exit point. • Where a site boundary adjoins a road, street, service lane or other area accessible to the public, provide hoarding of not less than 2.4 m high from ground level along the entire length of that portion of the site boundary except for a site entrance or exit.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be Adopted
	Access road (main haul road): • Pave with concrete, bituminous materials, hard core or metal plates, and kept clear of dusty materials; or • Spray with water; • Keep the portion of any road leading only to a construction site that is within 30 m of a discernible or designated vehicle entrance or exit clear of dusty materials.
	Exposed earth: • Treat properly by applying water spray, surface compaction, turfing, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or sealing with latex, vinyl, bitumen, shortcrete or temporary covers. • Schedule construction programme to complete works on open areas as quickly as possible.
	Dusty materials: • Dispose of cement, pulverized fuel ash or any other dusty materials collected by fabric filters or other air pollution control system or equipment in totally enclosed containers.
	Stockpile of dusty materials: • Cover stockpile over 50m³ entirely by impervious sheeting with enclosure extending at least 1 m above and beyond the stored materials. • Place in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides. • Spray with water.
	Loading, unloading or transfer of dusty materials: • Spray all dusty materials (except cement and PFA) with water immediately prior to any loading, unloading or transfer operation. • Control height from which excavated materials are dropped to a practical minimum.
	Pneumatic or power-driven drilling, cutting, polishing, breaking or crushing: • Spray water continuously on the surface during operation.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be Adopted
	Use of vehicles: • Wash every vehicle to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels immediately before leaving the site. • Restrict vehicles to minimum practicable speed limits (< 10 km/h). • Where a vehicle leaving a construction site is carrying a load of dusty materials, cover the load entirely by clean impervious sheeting, which extends over the edges of properly fitting side and tail boards and dampen materials before transportation. • Make sure dusty materials are not loaded to a level higher than the side and tail boards.
	Debris handling: • Cover debris entirely by impervious sheeting or store in a debris collection area, sheltered on top and 3 sides. • Enclose every debris chute by impervious sheeting or similar materials. • Before debris is dumped into a debris chute, spray with water.
	Excavation or earth moving: • Spray working area of any excavation or earth moving operation with water immediately before, during and immediately after the operation.
	Cement: • For every stock of more than 20 bags of cement cover entirely by impervious sheeting or place in an area sheltered on top and three sides. • For cement delivered in bulk, store in a closed silo fitted with an audible high level alarm which is interlocked with the material filling line such that an audible alarm is triggered and the material filling stops within one minute. • Do not overfill silos used for the storage of cement • Carry out loading, unloading, transfer, handling or storage of bulk cement in a enclosed system or facility, and install effective fabric filter or equivalent air pollution control system on vent or exhaust systems.

3.2 Noise

Noise disturbance can have a range of impacts upon ecology dependent upon the sensitivity of the species, the nature and duration of the noise and the timing of the disturbance. Noise associated with vegetation stripping will only be a temporary disturbance and is considered to only contribute to a very small proportion of the cumulative potential for wildlife disturbance associated with these activities.

Activities associated with high levels of anthropogenic noise can re-structure animal communities (Barber et al. 2009). Reproductive, territorial, alarm and contact calls are forms of acoustical communication that noise can impact (Barber et al. 2009). This can result in a number of issues such as increased predation, and therefore death and injury, and decreased reproductive efficiency. These can both result in decreased numbers of certain species. The site contains areas of suitable nesting bird habitat. Acoustic masking resulting from increasing background sound levels will reduce the number of individual birds that utilize communication networks and could have consequences for reproductive processes. For example, songbirds show greater nest desertion and abandonment within 100m of noise disturbance. Noise within close proximity to hedgerows is likely to have an adverse impact. Therefore **Table 4** provides methods of reducing noise and thus the impact upon nesting birds and Dormice.

Table 4. Practical measures and sensitive working practices to reduce noise during construction.

Issues(s) to Control	Best Practices to be Adopted
General Noise Control Measures	• Avoid simultaneous operation of noisy equipment. • Shut down all plant and equipment in intermittent use between work periods or throttled down to minimum idling speed. • Erect as early as possible noise source screening structures such as stores to shield the noise sensitive receivers (NSR). • Located plant known to emit noise strongly in more than one direction oriented to direct noise away from boundary vegetation. • Locate noisy equipment and plant as far away from the river as practically possible. • Maintenance and servicing of equipment and vehicles in accordance to manufacturers recommendations especially for noise mitigation components e.g. retaining silencers and mufflers supplied with construction equipment. • Erect temporary noise barriers constructed from readily available building materials or commercially available sound absorbing panels along the eastern boundary of the site (surface mass of barrier material must be greater than 7kg/m², with the length at least 5 times its height). This can achieve noise reduction of 5 - 10 dB(A).

Powered Mechanical Equipment from General Construction Works	Select quiet equipment whenever possible: • Silenced/super silenced compressors or electric compressor (when mains power available); • Hydraulic concrete cutters and crushers, and rock drills (up to 20 dB noise reduction). • Pneumatic breakers fitted with mufflers and damping collars (up to 21dB noise reduction)
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3.7 Hazardous Substances

A number of hazardous materials are associated with construction projects. Not only can this lead to contaminated soil. **Table 5** contains a variety of procedures to prevent ecological implications from hazardous substances.

Table 5. Practical measures and sensitive working practices involving hazardous substances.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be adopted
Containers	• Use containers designed to minimise spills. • Ensure that containers used are appropriate to the substances contained (e.g. do not react with the substance, resistant to corrosions). • Ensure that containers are maintained in good conditions and securely closed. • Locate secondary containment store as far away from environmentally sensitive areas such as watercourses and water discharge points as possible. • Store goods away from heavily trafficked areas to avoid container damage. • In each storage area: • Ensure that only the substance(s) specified are stored. • Provide secondary containment or drip trays, and impermeable floor and bunding. • Prevent unauthorised access by providing locks to the storage areas.
Cleaning up minor spills	• Use sand, saw dust, or spill kit to absorb the spill and prevent it from spreading. • Dispose of the contaminated absorbent material as chemical waste. • Ensure that saw dust, spill kits, etc are readily accessible and of enough quantity.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be adopted
Inspection and Maintenance	- Periodically inspect, and where necessary test, the condition of storage drums, tanks and pipelines (especially flanges and gaskets) - Inspect and maintain all plant and equipment to prevent leakage of chemicals/fuel.
Major Spills*	- Contain the spill to minimise reduce land contamination and pollution of nearby watercourse. - Inform the Project Manager immediately. - The Project Manager shall arrange for appropriate removal and disposal of the chemicals by authorised organisations, and determine if other parties (e.g. Environment Agency) need to be informed.

* Spills on the worksite are likely to be hydraulic oil or engine oil spilled from plant items. If a spillage occurs the following procedure is to be followed:

- Immediately identify the spilled material and notify the Site Management Team. The Site Manager's are to notify the BHL Project Manager.
- Contain the spill as soon as possible so it doesn't spread. Refer to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for personal protective clothing needed
- If containment is required, contain using earth mound and/or absorbent socks/spill kit. If you can't do this let your Supervisor know.
- Use the relevant clean up procedure as instructed by the MSDS.
- Once the spill has been contained, your Supervisor will arrange removal and disposal as soon as possible. Dispose of material using a licensed contractor and keep records of disposal on site.
- Complete an Incident Reporting Form (form F03) and forward it to the Project Manager.

4.0 BARRIERS OF PROTECTION

4.1 Boundary Fencing

The site boundary will be fenced as necessary for security, to prevent windblown litter or waste from polluting the wider environment and to exclude species such as badgers that may be trapped or harmed in excavations or around plant or materials.

4.2 Protective Fences

Trees and hedgerows will be protected in accordance with BS5837 2012 - 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'. The fencing will be established prior to the start of the construction works. The fencing will be of sufficient durability to be in place for the duration of the works.

4.3 Information Signs

Information signs will be attached along the fences so that workers are reminded of the ecological issues on site.

5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 6 below demonstrates the applicable risks and associated residual risks once the measures detailed in **Sections 2.0** and **3.0** have been implemented.

Table 6. Risk Assessment.

Environmental Aspect	Risk			Total	Residual Risk (after control measures)			Total
	O	D	C		O	D	C	
Dust	3	2	8	40	2	1	6	18
Piling Activities								
Excavations	4	3	10	70	2	2	8	32
Vehicular Movements	5	3	10	80	3	2	8	40
Stockpiles	2	3	8	40	1	2	6	18
Noise	4	3	10	70	2	2	10	40
Vehicles								
Machinery	4	3	10	70	2	2	10	40
Human	3	2	10	50	1	1	6	12
Lighting	4	2	10	60	2	1	8	24
Waste	3	4	10	70	2	2	8	32
Water	3	5	10	80	2	2	10	40

Likelihood of Occurrence (O)		+ Likelihood of Detection (D)		X Severity of Consequence (C)	
Criteria	Rank	Criteria	Rank	Criteria	Rank
V High	5	V High	1	V High	10
High	4	High	2	High	8
Moderate	3	Moderate	3	Moderate	6
Low	2	Low	4	Low	4
V Low	1	V Low	5	V Low	2

Significance Rating

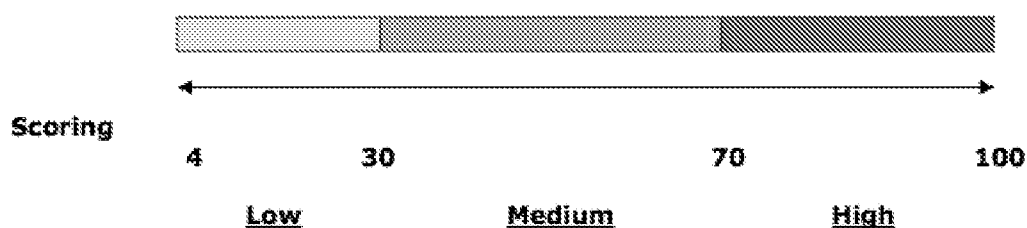


Table 6 shows that once all practical measures and sensitive working practices have been implemented all significance ratings are reduced to at least medium and are therefore acceptable to proceed (**Table 7**).

Table 7. Residual significant rating and associated remedial action.

Residual Risk/Significance Rating	Remedial Action
Low	No further mitigation required/ Periodic Monitoring required
Medium	Acceptable – Continued monitoring/control and review
High	Not Acceptable – Further mitigation required

6.0 RESPONSIBILITY

The CEMP will be distributed to the project team, including sub-contractors, to ensure that the environmental requirements are communicated effectively. **Table 8** below describes the different roles and associated responsibilities throughout the construction period.

Table 8. Key roles and responsibility.

Role	Appointment by	Responsibilities
Project Manager	Insert Name	- Responsible for ensuring all developers comply with environmental legislation - Overall responsibility for the implementation of this ECEMP
Site Manager	Insert Name	- Prepare CMS taking into account compliance of this ECEMP - Review implementation of ECEMP - Carry out weekly site audits and prepare monthly reports - Ensure corrective actions are dealt with in a timely manner
Site Management Team	Insert Name	- Responsible for delivering the site inductions of environmental aspects - Tool box talks to all contractors to ensure implementation of good practice - Assist Site Manager in weekly site audits - Monitor sub-contractors work for compliance - Manage Considerate Constructors Scheme compliance
Principal Contractor	Insert Name	- Assist Site Manager in preparation of the CMS - Prepare site specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements taking into account all environmental issues
Contractor/Sub-Contractors	Insert Name	Ensure workforce is fully aware of the environment issues and are implemented

		Take appropriate action to rectify any non-conformance
Community Liaison Officer	Insert Name	Responsible for public liaison and handling complaints

It is not considered necessary to have an on site ecological clerk of works (ECoW). All workers will be aware of their responsibility to protect ecological features on site and the Project Manager will have the contact details of the SQE so that in the eventuality that additional advice is needed, they can contact them swiftly (as described in **Section 4.3**).

6.1 Training Awareness and Competence

Site staff shall be competent to perform tasks that have the potential to cause a significant ecological impact. Competence is defined in terms of appropriate education, training and experience. Ecological awareness and training shall be achieved by:

- Site induction, including a talk given by a SQE, during which information on all ecological features will be given. The importance of leaving these areas undisturbed once the protective fencing is installed will be emphasised.
- Information on protected species will be given including field signs to look out for during construction work.
- Environmental posters and site notices will be erected around the site.

Training will be recorded in the Project records by each Developer.

6.2 Communication

During the construction phase, internal communication will include regular progress meetings, which should cover training undertaken, progress reports, inspections, audits and non-conformance and objective / target achievement, including reporting on environmental performance along with other forms of communication (**Table 9**).

External communication, including site visits by the SQE, and liaison with statutory authorities will be overseen by the Project Manager.

Table 9. Communication throughout construction.

Means	Frequency	Purpose/Action	Responsible Party
Site Environmental Log Book	Continually	Written record of what has been observed and done related to environmental issues, including implementation status of mitigation measures.	Project Environmental Officer
Site meeting	Monthly	Face-to-face communications between construction and client.	Project Environmental Officer
Environmental briefing / training session	Quarterly	Briefing or Training on environmental issues to key site staff and staff of subcontractors.	Project Environmental Officer
Environmental Complaint Log	When necessary	To handle and respond environmental complaints.	Project Environmental Officer

6.3 Line of Communication Regarding Ecological Issues

Prior to works getting underway, all staff will be aware of the ecological features and associated issues on site. They will be conscious of the impacts of their actions towards the features of ecological value. They will also be mindful during works of field signs of protected species and finally of the steps to take in the eventuality that an ecological situation arises. Therefore as soon as an issue is uncovered/advise is needed, the Project Manager will be consulted. They will then contact the SQE who will visit the site and advise accordingly.