

DOSWELL

Est 2005.

Yapton Lane, Walberton

Construction Environmental
Management Plan

Construction Environmental Management Plan Revision Sheet

Issue Number	Date of Issue	Reason for Revision and Comments	
1	22/07/2026	First issue	
2	28/08/2026	Updated for planning consultant comments	
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1. Introduction and Project Description

1.1 Purpose of the CEMP

Doswell Projects will act as the main contractor and is responsible for safeguarding the environment throughout the works. The project comprises the erection of 48 residential dwellings with associated access works, including a new access from Yaptpon Lane, parking, landscaping, public open space, drainage, and associated infrastructure at Yaptpon Lane, Walburton

Doswell Projects, together with all subcontractors and suppliers, will comply with the environmental requirements set out in the contract documentation and this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

This CEMP sets out the construction approach in accordance with relevant legislation and recognised industry best practice and will form part of the Construction Phase Plan, to be agreed with the client, the consultant team, and the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

The Project has planning permission, reference (WA/52/24/RES) within this granted application, Condition 17 states that:

Prior to the commencement of development, a construction environmental management plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The CEMP: Biodiversity 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.
- i. Containment, control and removal of any Invasive non-native species present on site.

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

1.2 Location

Yapton Ln, Walberton, Arundel BN18 0AS

What3Words: ///headings.strategy.notebook



The site occupies a greenfield parcel of land located on Yapton Lane, Walberton and is currently undeveloped. The surrounding area is predominantly rural in character, comprising agricultural land, mature tree belts, neighbouring residential properties and small commercial premises. Yapton Lane provides the primary access to the site and serves as a local route connecting the surrounding villages and wider road network.

The site is bounded by agricultural land and mature vegetation to the south and west, with Yapton Lane forming the eastern boundary. Residential properties and commercial premises are situated to the north of the site. Construction activities will be carefully planned and managed to minimise disruption to neighbouring properties, protect existing vegetation, maintain safe access along Yapton Lane, and control environmental impacts.

1.3 Scope of work/ Build Programme

Site Preparation & Enabling Works:

The initial phase will comprise the establishment of the site compound, welfare facilities, security fencing and temporary services. Site clearance will be undertaken where necessary, followed by topsoil stripping, earthworks and the preparation of the site for construction.

Groundworks & Foundations:

Groundworks will include excavation and the construction of the foundation system in accordance with the structural engineer's design and site-specific ground conditions. All below-ground drainage, service ducts and foundation elements will be installed prior to the commencement of the superstructure.

Drainage & Utilities:

New foul and surface water drainage systems will be installed to serve the development, including manholes, pipework, attenuation and associated drainage infrastructure where required. Utility connections for electricity, water, gas, telecommunications and other statutory services will be coordinated with the relevant utility providers.

Superstructure – Traditional Construction:

The development will comprise traditionally constructed residential dwellings using brick and block masonry, timber upper floor structures and prefabricated roof trusses. Key structural elements will include:

- Construction of foundations and substructure.
- Brick and block external walls.
- Timber stud internal partitions or metal stud internal partitions.
- Installation of timber upper floor structures.
- Installation of prefabricated roof trusses and roof coverings.
- Installation of windows, external doors and associated weatherproofing.

Internal Works:

The internal works will comprise first fix carpentry, plumbing, heating, electrical and ventilation installations, followed by plastering, second fix services, joinery, kitchen and bathroom installations, floor finishes, decoration and final commissioning. Each dwelling will undergo testing, inspection and quality assurance prior to handover.

External Works:

The external works will include the construction of estate roads, footpaths, private driveways, parking areas, boundary treatments, private gardens, hard and soft landscaping, external lighting and all associated finishing works required to complete the development. Any remaining statutory utility connections and final surfacing works will be completed prior to practical completion.

Management Structure

Description	Person(s) Responsible	
Role:	Name:	Responsibility:
Contracts Manager	Ryan Doswell	Overall responsibility for construction matters
Site Manager	TBC	Day-to-day responsibility for construction operations and site running
Contracts Surveyor	Callum Doswell	Day-to-day responsibility for procurement and site financials
Production and maintenance of CEMP	Ryan Doswell	Overall responsibility for production and maintenance of all CEMP duties.
Site H&S Inspections	HCS Safety/Doswell Projects	Joint responsibility of ensuring the site is regularly inspected.
CEMP to be updated as appointments are made, and procurement progresses.		

General

Doswell Projects Ltd.'s site management personnel will be responsible for implementing all measures and ensuring their effectiveness.

The Contracts Manager is responsible for overseeing all construction activities and ensuring the safety and effectiveness of all operations. The Contracts Manager will visit the site at least once a week.

The Contracts Manager will write to adjacent residential properties in advance of all key milestones and activities, including the Start on Site date. The letter will also provide contact details for any comments, queries, or concerns to be raised directly with Doswell Projects Ltd.

The Site Manager is responsible for the day-to-day operations of construction activities and the construction site. The Site Manager shall be responsible for ensuring the implementation of specific measures and for monitoring their effectiveness.

1.4 Regulatory Agencies and Interested Parties

Regulator	Responsibility	Contact Details
Arun District Council / West Sussex County Council	Planning, Building Control Nuisance (Noise, Vibration, Dust Odours) Protected Trees & Hedgerows	Arun Civic Centre, Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5LF / County Hall, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1RQ
Environmental Agency	Waste Management Water Pollution Surface Water Drain and Watercourses Discharges	General Enquires 
Southern Water	Foul and Surface Water Sewer Connections, Existing Sewer Infrastructure and Developer Services	Developer Services, Southern Water

1.5 Working Hours

To minimise disturbance to residents, construction activities will only take place between:

Monday to Friday	0800hrs and 1800hrs
Saturday	0900hrs and 1300hrs

2. Site Set-up

2.1 The location of the site compound for all contractors working at the site is shown on the plan in **Appendix 2**. Doswell Projects' standard site compound layout is also appended. It will remain in its current form and layout for the duration of the proposed development works until, out of necessity, a new location is required to facilitate completion of the development. It will always be kept secure and maintained in a clean and orderly manner.

2.2 The site compound will not be lit outside working hours. The lights inside the newly constructed buildings will be illuminated with low-energy lights during the works.

- 2.3 Site compound lighting will be positioned to prevent intrusive light spillage towards site boundaries and existing properties. Cowls will be used as necessary to restrict light spill further.
- 2.4 Where used, any security cameras will be located and directed so that they do not intrude into adjacent residential properties.
- 2.5 Temporary office buildings for supervisory staff, welfare facilities, and secure storage units will remain in their current position within the construction compound. See the site set-up plan.
- 2.6 Protective fencing, including tree and hedgerow protection fencing as required, will be erected around all construction areas before the commencement of site work and subsequently maintained in good condition. The site will be completely enclosed and secured.
- 2.7 The fencing will be removed and/or relocated to a new position only when it is safe to do so.
- 2.8 Before the commencement of works, the Tree Officer shall be invited to a meeting to view the tree protective fencing.
- 2.9 Waste Management will be maintained within the storage, offloading, and waste management compound on the project. A fully licensed waste carrier will remove all waste.

3. Noise and Vibration

- 3.1 All contractors must control and limit noise and vibration levels to ensure compliance with current legislative standards. A risk assessment considering noise will be provided for all planned noisy works, including measures to reduce and control noise. The following methods will be followed to reduce noise and disturbance.
- Plant and construction methods will be selected to minimise noise.
 - Haul roads will be finished to base course tarmac and kept in good order.
 - No unnecessary revving of engines
 - White noise reversing alarms will be fitted to machines/ forklifts.
 - Site equipment will be sited away from boundaries wherever possible.
- 3.2 Where existing concrete hardstands need to be broken up, an oversized breaker will be used to minimise the blow rate and hence the percussive nature of the noise produced.
- 3.3 All materials will be handled, stored, and used in a manner that minimises noise.
- 3.4 Plant and equipment utilised during construction will conform to current legislation on noise and vibration levels. They will be examined regularly for defects before the start of works. Under no circumstances will a defective plant be used.
- 3.5 Where practical, equipment will be shut down when not in use. Engine compartments will be closed when equipment is in use.

- 3.6 Semi-static equipment will be sited as far away as reasonably possible from residential dwellings adjacent to the development site.
- 3.7 All complaints received about noise or vibration will be investigated immediately, and where necessary, work practices will be modified.
- 3.8 Proposed foundations are standard strip footings; no piling is proposed on site.

4. Task Lighting

- 4.1 External lighting is not anticipated other than limited lighting of the site compound during working hours. Otherwise, the only other potential source of external lighting will be task-specific lighting where external activities are undertaken during dark periods, i.e., winter hours.
- 4.2 Again, it is not anticipated that any such activities will take place. As above, external task lighting will be task-specific, with use to be discontinued as soon as the relevant task is completed.
- 4.3 Task lighting will be located and directed with cowls where necessary to prevent intrusive light spillage toward site boundaries. Works will be planned to ensure that lighting spillage is minimized, thereby limiting any impact on trees, hedgerows, and neighbouring properties, all of which occur at or outside the site boundaries.
- 4.4 Authorisation will be required from the Site Manager for any activities requiring task lighting.

5. Traffic Management and Public Access

- 5.1 All construction traffic will approach and leave the site via the entrance on Yapton Lane, Walberton. When site orders are placed with all suppliers, a route map will be provided.
- 5.2 All suppliers will be notified of their orders regarding delivery times, and peak hours, specifically 7:00 a.m.–9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m., will be avoided. Other material deliveries will occur over relatively long periods during the contract, and these will be scheduled to avoid peak times whenever possible. All suppliers will also be asked to ensure their delivery vehicles are suitable for the road conditions of Yapton Lane.
- 5.3 Doswell Projects will seek to promote local labour, increasing the probability of using public services. In other instances, the main contractors will often use minibuses and tend to have a pickup and drop-off zone during the working day.
- 5.4 Car parking for 32 construction vehicles will be provided on-site due to the size of the development as shown in **Appendix 2**.

- 5.5 An area of hardstanding will be formed on-site to allow deliveries to unload safely without blocking the adjacent road.
- 5.6 Before the works start, the surrounding roads will be surveyed to record their condition. Upon completion, any damage caused by the construction works will be checked, and remedial work will be made to make good.
- 5.7 While the construction works are ongoing, a jet wash facility will be available to clean the wheels of all outgoing construction vehicles. Should Yapton Lane become muddy during these works, a road sweeper will be deployed to clean the road.

6. Movement, Storage, and Treatment of Bulk Materials and Spoil

- 6.1 Construction materials and spoil will be stored in accordance with the CEMP found in Appendix 1.
- 6.2 The spoil generated from the development proposals will be reused on site wherever possible. All excess spoil will be removed and taken to an appropriately licensed landfill for disposal.
- 6.3 Subsoil and topsoil will be separated and stored correctly for use after construction. Subsoil will not be compacted, disturbed, or drained, which could cause problems with its subsequent use.

7. Dust, Odour, Fuel & Chemical Control

- 7.1 Best practicable means will be used to control dust and airborne pollutants at the site, including smoke and fume emissions.
- 7.2 Areas of hardstanding associated with development will be constructed as soon as possible, and the hardstanding will be extended to minimise the risk of mud travelling onto the surrounding roads.
- 7.3 All plant and equipment will be checked before use to ensure they are in good working order, free from defects, and conform to manufacturers' or statutory emissions

standards. Defective items of the plant shall not be used. All plants will be required to carry a fuel spillage kit to ensure that any spills are promptly addressed and dealt with.

- 7.4 All processing plant and vehicles carrying loose aggregate and workings will be covered or shielded to reduce/avoid dust emissions.
- 7.5 In periods of dry weather and where practicable, all soil stockpiles and surfaces will be dampened down with water to reduce dust emissions.
- 7.6 Where practicable, material stockpiles will be located away from the site boundary.
- 7.7 All earthworks will be sealed or replanted as early as practicable to minimise dust.
- 7.8 Where practicable, on-site aggregate handling will be carried out in enclosed areas.
- 7.9 No materials will be burnt on site.
- 7.10 Proper consideration will be given to wind conditions and the location of sensitive receptors, such as those dwellings beyond the development site boundary, when activities are likely to emit dust, aerosols, fumes, or odours.
- 7.11 Site toilets will be located well away from sensitive receptors and connected to the existing drainage system.
- 7.12 A speed limit of 10mph will be imposed on all construction vehicles at the site.
- 7.13 Any identified recurring generators of dust will be replaced or improved.
- 7.14 Soil stockpiles and the exposed excavation may generate silt run off which may harm animals and the existing water habitat. Discharge points will be identified, and water run off settlement system used. To help reduce silt the following measures will be taken:
- Minimise topsoil stripping on site and only in keeping to the construction areas.
 - Keep existing stockpiles covered.
- 7.15 Skips will be used to store waste until removed from site by a skip collection lorry. In the event of loose materials being stored in the skip they will be covered to prevent the waste being blown away.
- 7.16 To store fuels and chemicals safely, we use designated bunded areas or double-walled containers to prevent leaks and spills, ensuring they are located away from drainage systems and watercourses. These storage areas are regularly inspected to maintain compliance with UK environmental standards and to avoid contamination of the surrounding environment, including the nearby stream.
- 7.17 To manage refuelling areas, we designate specific zones with spill containment features such as drip trays and impermeable surfaces. This ensures any spills are captured and do not enter drainage systems or watercourses. Regular monitoring and clear signage help maintain safety and environmental protection alongside proper fuel

and chemical storage practices. All fuels and chemicals will be kept within the site compound.

7.18 To ensure our commitment to reduce air pollution as much as possible, we will adhere to the following points:

- Display the name and contact details of the person responsible for environmental factors relating to the project.
- Record any complaints in a complaint log to implement necessary recommendations or improvements related to environmental factors.
- Conduct daily site inspections to ensure all environmental factors are compliant, particularly regarding dust, fumes, and fuels.
- Ensure all machinery and dust-creating activities are kept as far from boundaries as reasonably practicable.
- Avoid all runoff of water or mud from the site.
- Ensure all machinery complies with necessary standards and is switched off when not used.
- Avoid using diesel- or petrol-powered generators; instead, use electric- or battery-powered equipment.
- All cutting, sawing, or grinding equipment with suitable dust suppression will be used.
- Ensure an adequate water supply is onsite to keep dust down when required.
- Where possible, reuse and recycle waste to reduce dust from waste materials.
- No bonfires or burning of materials are permitted at any point.

8. Mud on Roads

8.1 During certain phases of construction, there is potential for vehicle washing and road sweeping to be required. Doswell Projects will therefore enforce strict measures to avoid the environmental nuisance of mud on roads.

8.2 These measures will include, but are not limited to:

- Forming hardstanding areas for car parking, to be available for the duration of the works.
- Use of a visiting mechanical road sweeper to clean the surrounding roads of any mud or debris deposited by site vehicles within the vicinity of the site. The road sweeper is

called upon by the site team whenever needed and will be used and maintained appropriately.

- Adequate sheeting of vehicles carrying waste materials.

8.3 The proposals for wheel washing are as follows.

- i. A tarmac hardstanding will be constructed around the site entrance.
- ii. A power washer will be used to wash any mud off the vehicle wheels if needed; this facility will be available on site during the extent of the ground works. This will take place just before the site entrance and away from any watercourses.
- iii. To control surface water runoff from a wheel washing facility, we will implement measures such as installing a silt trap or sedimentation tank to capture debris and mud. Additionally, we ensure the installation of drainage systems with appropriate filtration, such as gravel trenches or geotextile membranes.

9. Communication with Local Authority and Local Residents

9.1 The local Council will be notified of the developer's intention to commence development. Letters will be issued to residents alongside the site boundary, giving points of contact and brief details of the project.

9.2 At an appropriate location along the frontage of the site, mounted on the hoarding, a contact name, telephone number, and address for information or complaint purposes will be displayed.

10. General

- 10.1 All contractors will be made aware of their responsibilities and informed of how their actions can cause pollution and generate waste, and how these can be prevented. They will also be encouraged not to use excess resources such as water and energy.
- 10.2 Construction plant/equipment and vehicles will be maintained to minimise emissions and maximise fuel efficiency. Hazard warnings will be attached to plant/equipment as necessary.
- 10.3 Construction work will be carried out so that, as far as reasonably practicable, disturbance to the environment is contained within defined limits and site restoration proposals are implemented in a timely fashion.
- 10.4 The measures outlined in this Plan will be adhered to, except where there is a demonstrable conflict with safety issues.
- 10.5 All contractors will produce site-specific Risk Assessed Method Statements, which will form part of the tendering and formal order placing procedure for this project.

11. Ecological & Biodiversity Safeguarding

11.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities (Condition 17(b), (f) and (g))

Doswell Projects Ltd, as Principal Contractor, is responsible for ensuring that all ecological mitigation measures identified within this CEMP and the approved ecological reports are implemented throughout the construction period. Ecological protection forms part of the site's environmental management system and is the responsibility of all personnel working on the development.

The Contracts Manager has overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with planning conditions and ecological commitments, whilst the Site Manager is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of ecological controls, inspections and communication with the appointed Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).

All site personnel and subcontractors shall attend a site induction prior to commencing work. Ecological toolbox talks will be delivered before works commence and repeated where new phases of work introduce additional ecological risks. Toolbox talks will cover protected species, Biodiversity Protection Zones, pollution prevention, emergency procedures and reporting requirements.

11.1.2 Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

The Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) shall be a suitably qualified ecologist appointed by the Client.

The ECoW shall:

- Deliver ecological toolbox talks and site inductions.
- Advise the Site Management Team on ecological matters.
- Supervise ecological mitigation works where required.
- Undertake pre-commencement inspections where necessary.
- Attend site during sensitive operations such as vegetation clearance and habitat removal.
- Monitor compliance with ecological mitigation measures.
- Provide advice should protected species or unexpected ecological issues be encountered.

11.1.3 Lines of Communication

Communication regarding ecological matters shall follow the hierarchy below:

Site Operatives → Site Manager → Contracts Manager → Ecological Clerk of Works → Local Planning Authority (where required).

Any ecological concerns identified by operatives shall be reported immediately to the Site Manager. Works shall not recommence within the affected area until authorised by the Site Manager following advice from the ECoW.

11.2 Risk Assessment of Construction Activities (Condition 17(a))

Construction activities with the greatest potential to impact biodiversity include vegetation clearance, excavation works, plant movements, temporary lighting, pollution incidents and material storage.

The principal ecological risks are summarised below:

Construction Activity	Potential Ecological Risk	Control Measures
Vegetation clearance	Disturbance to nesting birds, reptiles and other wildlife	Clearance undertaken in accordance with ecological recommendations and outside sensitive periods where practicable.
Groundworks and excavations	Harm to protected species and retained habitats	Ecological mitigation implemented where required. Open excavations inspected regularly and escape routes provided where appropriate.
Plant and vehicle movements	Damage to retained habitats and Biodiversity Protection Zones	Designated access routes used and protection fencing maintained.
Temporary lighting	Disturbance to bats and other nocturnal species	Lighting directed away from retained vegetation and controlled to minimise light spill.
Storage of materials and refuelling	Pollution of habitats and watercourses	Designated storage areas, spill response equipment and pollution prevention measures implemented.
General construction activities	Damage to retained habitats	Biodiversity Protection Zones maintained, good housekeeping adopted and ecological mitigation measures followed.

Risk assessments and method statements shall be reviewed throughout the project as construction activities progress.

11.3 Biodiversity Protection Zones (Condition 17(b) and (h))

Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs) shall be established around all retained ecological features prior to commencement of construction.

These zones shall include retained trees, hedgerows, woodland edges and other habitats identified for protection within the approved ecological surveys.

Protective fencing shall be installed in accordance with BS5837:2012 and maintained throughout the construction period. Warning signage shall be erected to identify environmentally sensitive areas.

Within Biodiversity Protection Zones the following activities shall be prohibited:

- Storage of materials.
- Parking of plant or vehicles.
- Fuel or chemical storage.
- Waste storage.
- Excavation or ground disturbance.
- Concrete washout.
- Fires or burning.

Protection fencing shall remain in position until the Site Manager, in consultation with the ECoW where required, confirms it can be safely removed.

11.4 Habitat Protection and Mitigation Measures (Condition 17(c))

The following mitigation measures shall be implemented throughout construction to minimise impacts upon biodiversity.

- Ecological toolbox talks shall be provided to all operatives before commencement of works.
- Vegetation clearance shall be undertaken using approved ecological methods and under supervision where required.
- Temporary amphibian fencing, reptile mitigation and any protected species licensing requirements shall be implemented in accordance with the approved ecological strategy.
- Temporary lighting shall be directional, hooded and positioned away from retained hedgerows and commuting routes used by bats and other nocturnal species.
- Open excavations shall be inspected daily and fitted with suitable escape ramps where left unattended overnight.
- Spill kits shall be available adjacent to refuelling areas and pollution prevention measures implemented throughout the site.

- Plant movements shall remain within designated working areas to minimise unnecessary disturbance to retained habitats.
- Dust suppression measures shall be implemented during dry weather to protect surrounding vegetation.
- Waste shall be removed regularly by licensed contractors and good housekeeping maintained at all times.
- Biodiversity Protection Zones shall be inspected regularly to ensure fencing and signage remain effective.

Where required by the approved ecological mitigation, temporary exclusion fencing (including amphibian fencing) shall be installed and maintained throughout the relevant phase of works.

11.5 Timing and Sequencing of Works (Condition 17(d))

Construction activities shall be programmed to minimise impacts upon protected habitats and species.

Where reasonably practicable:

- Vegetation clearance shall be undertaken outside the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive).
- Ecological mitigation measures shall be completed prior to commencement of enabling works.
- Habitat clearance shall be completed in accordance with the approved ecological method statements.
- Sensitive works requiring ecological supervision shall be programmed in advance with the ECoW.
- Temporary lighting shall be limited to essential working areas only.

Where works cannot avoid sensitive periods, the ECoW shall inspect the area beforehand and recommend any additional mitigation required.

Sensitive ecological works will be undertaken within the identified Biodiversity Protection Zones and retained habitat areas as shown on the Ecological Constraints Plan contained within the appendices.

11.6 Ecological Supervision (Condition 17(e) (g), & (i))

The ECoW shall attend site as required throughout the construction programme to supervise ecological mitigation and ensure compliance with planning conditions.

Attendance may include:

- Pre-construction ecological inspections.
- Vegetation clearance.

- Habitat removal.
- Installation and inspection of ecological fencing.
- Protected species mitigation works.
- Monitoring of Biodiversity Protection Zones.
- Attendance following the discovery of protected species or unforeseen ecological issues.

No invasive non-native species have been identified within the site. Should any be encountered during construction, the Site Manager shall be informed and advice sought from the Ecological Clerk of Works. Appropriate management measures shall then be implemented in accordance with the recommendations provided.

The Site Manager shall maintain records of all ecological inspections, toolbox talks and monitoring visits.

11.7 Escalation Procedure (Condition 17(f))

Should protected species, previously unidentified ecological features or invasive non-native species be encountered during construction, the following procedure shall be implemented immediately:

1. Stop all works within the affected area.
2. Secure the area to prevent further disturbance.
3. Notify the Site Manager immediately.
4. Contact the Ecological Clerk of Works for advice and inspection.
5. Implement any revised mitigation measures or method statements before recommencing works.
6. Notify the Local Planning Authority where required.
7. Record the incident and any corrective actions within the site environmental records.

Construction activities shall only recommence once authorised by the Site Manager following advice from the ECoW.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Ecosupport CEMP

Report	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP): Biodiversity (Condition 18)
Site Name	Yapton Lane, Walberton
Author(s)	Shannon Dagnell MBiol
Checked by	Lyndsey Barratt BSc (Hons) PGCert MCIEEM
Client	Doswell
Date of Issue	September 2026
Status	<i>Final</i>

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief

Ecosupport Ltd were commissioned by Doswell to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP): Biodiversity for the development of the site known as 'Yapton Lane, Walberton'. This was requested to satisfy the discharge of condition 17 of the planning approval (WA/2/22/OUT), which states the following:

Prior to the commencement of development, a construction environmental management plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The CEMP: Biodiversity shall include the following:

- a. Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.*
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The approved CEMP: Biodiversity shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

1.2 Aim

The aim of the CEMP is to protect the ecological interests on the site during the construction period. This includes habitats of importance to be retained and various protected species such as GCN, bats, breeding and nesting birds, reptiles, hedgehogs, Badgers and Hazel Dormice. This report details the approach that construction workers will adopt in dealing with the potential ecological impacts associated with various construction activities, including:

- Details of construction activities which have potential to impact on biodiversity interests of the site;
- Details of sensitive biodiversity zones that require specific protection;
- Method statements to avoid and mitigate impacts on protected species from construction works;
- Details of locations and timing of works to avoid impacts on protected species;
- Outline works which require supervision by an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECow)

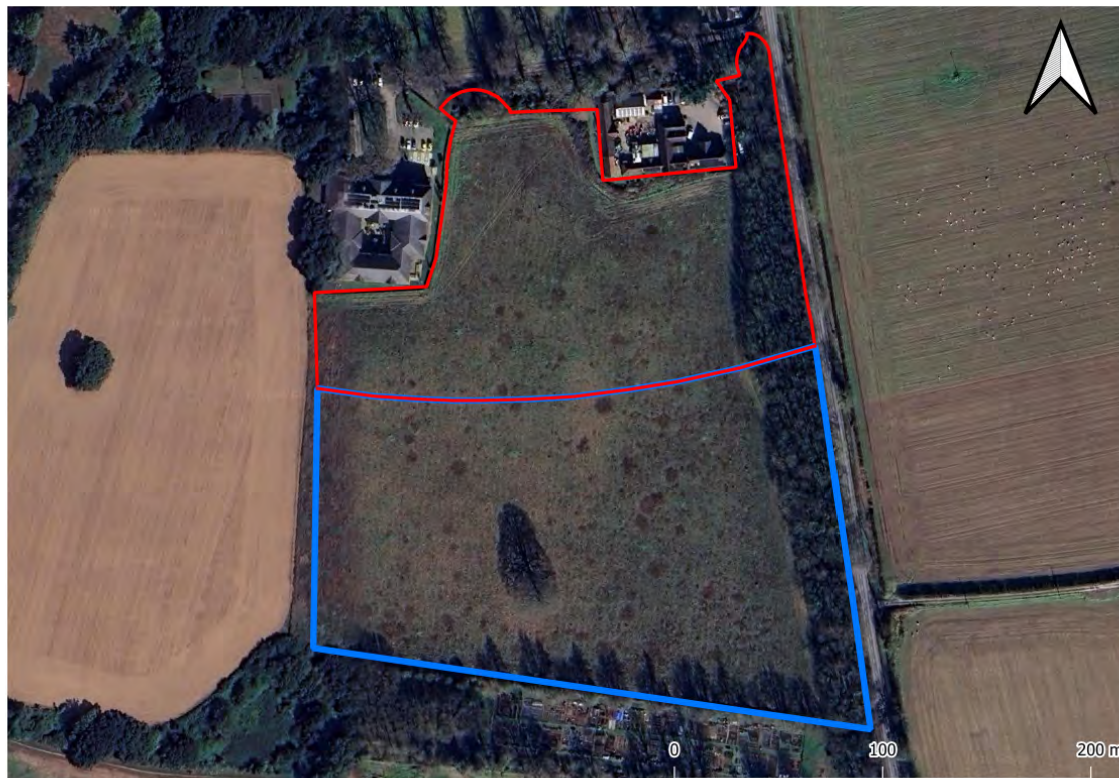
- Outline the roles and responsibilities and lines of communication of the involved parties including the developer, site manager, ECoW and any other contractors/subcontractors;

The approved CEMP 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 and/or Natural England.

1.3 Site Description

The site comprises an arable field with bounding hedgerow, treelines and woodland strip located to the west of Yapton Lane, Walberton, Arundel, BN18 0PQ (centred on OS grid reference SU975 055) (**Fig 1**). The north of the site is bounded in part by the buildings associated with DM Chainsaws, the east by Yapton Lane, the south by a tree line / allotment and the west by arable land. The immediate wider environment is predominantly rural being largely dominated by arable fields with woodland blocks and connecting hedgerows.

Figure 1. Redline boundary of the site and wider site boundary (blue line) (Google Satellite 2026)



1.4 Development Proposals

The proposals entail the erection of 48 dwellings, dental surgery (use class E(e)), substation, foul-pump station, public open space and associated works pursuant to outline application WA/2/22/OUT. This application may affect the setting of listed buildings and may affect the character and appearance of the Walberton Village conservation area. This application is in CIL zone 3 and is CIL liable for new dwellings.

Figure 2. Proposed Site Layout (Cloud 9 Architecture - C9_23_38_PL_101_P2).



2.0 ECOLOGICAL BASELINE

2.1 Habitats

Initial site walkovers were carried out on 12th January 2021 and 14th September 2022. An updated walkover was undertaken by Lyndsey Barratt BSc (Hons) PGCert ACIEEM on 7th May 2026. During the updated survey, habitats on-site pre-development were identified in accordance with the categories specified for a UK Habitats survey, using Habitat Definitions Version 2.01 (UKHab Ltd., 2023).

A full description of the habitats present on site can be found within the Biodiversity Net Gain HMMP for the site (Ecosupport 2026, Yapton Lane BNG), however a list of the habitats identified on-site is provided below.

The following habitats were identified across the site:

- *Sparsely vegetated urban land (u1f)* – ruderal/ephemeral (81)
- Other woodland; broadleaved (w1g)
- Bramble scrub (h3d) - *with tall herb (Secondary code: 16)*

2.2 Reptiles

During the 2021 and 2022 surveys, the site was considered to be of **negligible** potential for reptiles, as the majority of the site was arable and the woodland flora provided few sheltered basking opportunities. Despite this, the updated survey undertaken in 2026 found the site to have upgraded to a **low potential** for reptiles, due to the establishment of ruderal species. This provided further commuting opportunities. Although the majority of the surrounding fields are arable and thereby unsuitable, woodland and non-arable fields are also in close proximity to the site and could support foraging, commuting, basking and hibernating reptiles.

2.3 Great Crested Newts (GCN)

Pond 1, to the south of the site, had records of GCN eggs outlined by SxBRC. This pond is connected to pond 2, within the woodland, by a potential old moat. Only pond 1 was accessible to undertake an HSI during the 2022 walkover and was noted to be of **Good** suitability for GCN, with a score of 0.71. As a result, an eDNA assessment was undertaken and the result was **positive**, indicating the presence of GCN within the pond.

Subsequently, presence/absence surveys were undertaken between May and June 2021, and updated between March and May 2022. Ponds 2, 3 and 4 could not be surveyed. The peak count of GCN recorded within Pond 1 was 2 and that within the ditch was 9. GCN eggs were also found within Pond 1.

During the updated 2022 surveys, ponds 1, 2 and 3, as well as the ditch were surveyed. No GCN were recorded in ponds 1-3, however GCN eggs were located in pond 1. Two GCN were located in the ditch.

As a result, **Low populations** of GCN were present within pond 1 and the ditch.

2.4 Hazel Dormice

Due to the fact that the site supports other broadleaved woodland and bramble scrub, which are highly suitable habitats for Dormice nesting and foraging, a nest tube survey was carried out between April and September 2022. During the surveys, two Dormouse nests were found in tubes 29 and 41, within the blueline boundary. As Dormice were found within the southern hedgerow off-site, it is assumed Dormice are present within all of the hedgerows within the blueline boundaries and there is a possibility that they could utilise the woodland and bramble scrub on-site. Using the valuation criteria outlined within CIEEMs *Guidelines of Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom* (2018) the site can be considered to be of **District Value** for Dormice, although there is a significant amount of alternative suitable habitat within the immediate local area.

3.0 BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION ZONES

Several Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs) will be established across the site to ensure the protection of habitats deemed valuable for wildlife, including GCN, reptiles, and Hazel Dormice.

As described further in **Section 5.2**, the BPZs include the GCN receptor and retained woodland to the east of the site. These will be protected by Heras fencing as well as TAF/HDPE exclusion fencing where appropriate (i.e. around the GCN and reptile receptors). The location of BPZs and protective fencing can be seen in **Appendix 1** with the location of HDPE exclusion fencing indicated in **Appendix 2**.

4.0 CONSTRUCTION MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Risk Assessment

A summary of the risk assessment of potential impacts and reference to relevant method statements has been provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Summary of risk assessment and mitigation

Ecological Feature	Risk Assessment of Potential Impacts	Summary of Mitigation Required & Relevant Method Statements
Retained habitats	Damage from machinery or from storage of materials, soil compaction	Before construction - Protective fencing and BPZs established (Section 5.2) - Toolbox talk (Section 5.1) During construction - Regular monitoring of fencing and fencing repairs as needed (Section 5.10)
	Accidental killing, harm or disturbance to species using retained habitats	Before construction - A Construction Management Statement will be produced prior to the commencement of work. General good practice measures are detailed in Section 4.2 below. During construction - Ecological monitoring (Section 5.10)
Badgers and nocturnal mammals	Badgers and other terrestrial mammals may become entrapped in excavations or may be killed or injured during works (such as collision with vehicles)	During construction Precautionary measures will be employed during construction (Section 5.4)
Foraging and commuting bats	Lighting may impact on foraging and commuting activity	During construction Sensitive lighting (Section 5.3.1).
Reptiles	Accidental killing or injury of reptiles	Before construction - Precautionary measures involving a two-stage strim (Section 5.5.2.1) - Destructive search (Section 5.5.2.2)
Great Crested Newts	Accidental killing or harm to GCN or impacts to GCN habitat	Before construction - Toolbox talk (Section 5.1) - TAF and semi-permanent exclusion fencing to be erected around the site perimeter (Section 5.6.2.2) - Drift fencing and pitfall trapping around the site perimeter (Section 5.6.2.3) - GCN trapping carried out (Section 5.6.2.3) - Destructive search (Section 5.6.2.5)

		45-degree angled curb 1m either side of each drain and escape ladder in each one (Section 5.6.2.5). - Create two log piles (Section 5.6.2.4) During construction - Regular monitoring of fencing and fencing repairs as needed (Section 5.10) - Newly created curbs to be angled 45-degree (Section 5.6.2.5). - Additional fencing around the retained habitat and signage installation (Section 5.6.2.3). After construction - Exclusion fencing removed (Section 5.6.2.2) - Monitoring of the fencing (Section 5.6.3)
Hazel Dormice	Accidental killing or harm to Hazel Dormice (if present)	Before construction - Obtain EPSL license - Toolbox talk (Section 5.1) - Installation of Dormice boxes (Section 5.7.3) - Single Stage Clearance during the hibernation and active season (Section 5.7.2.1) - Fencing of the site boundaries (Section 5.7.3) - Signage installation (Section 5.7.3) During construction - Precautionary measures during any habitat removal (Section 5.7.2) - Sensitive Lighting (Section 5.7.3) After construction: - Thorny species planting (Section 5.7.3)
Nesting birds	Nesting birds in habitats such as woodland, scrub and the trees may be impacted by vegetation clearance resulting in death, injury or disturbance.	During construction Precautionary measures during any habitat removal (Section 5.8.2)

4.2 General Good Practice Construction Measures

The following sections outline general good practices to adopt to ensure the protection of ecological features. These will be included within a full CEMP, which will detail the required site-specific measures.

4.2.1 Dust Generation

Generation of dust will be mitigated by wetting down and/or using screening as needed. Particular care will be taken around the BPZs or valuable retained habitats such as the woodland.

Construction activities have the potential to impact on air quality (i.e. through the production of dust). Construction activities are associated with the generation of nuisance dust (larger particles) and PM₁₀ emissions, particularly during dry spells. 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). This has potential to negatively impact upon sensitive habitat receptors. **Table 2** provides a selection of techniques in order to prevent/minimise this.

Table 2. Practical measures and sensitive working practices involving air pollution control.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be Adopted
Communications	• Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site • Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager / engineer or the site manager • Display the head or regional office contact information • Develop and implement a dust management plan, which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by NFDC
Site Management	• Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken • Make the complaints log available to NFDC on request • Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and / or air emissions, either on or off site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book • Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 250 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are coordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised
Monitoring	• Undertake daily on site and off site inspection to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to NFDC on request • Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the dust management plan, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to NFDC on request • Increase the frequency of site inspections when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions
Emission of Dark Smoke from 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).

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be Adopted
Site Establishment for Access	- Vehicle access with suitable signage including maximum speed limits, designated parking (e.g. for staff) and traffic controls will be established prior to the commencement of construction - No vehicles will use undesignated accesses
Site Preparation	- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust-causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible - Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and they are active for an extensive period - Avoid site runoff of water or mud (i.e. as per Section 4.0) - Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods - Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used - Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind-whipping
Open Burning on Site	Forbid open burning of wastes
Dust Emission from Construction 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 the vehicle exit point (of Phase 2).
	Access road (main haul road): - Cover with agreed aggregate whilst works to the road construction are progressing, rather than leaving until the entire road has been constructed - Spray with water frequently; - Keep the road 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 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.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be Adopted
	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.
	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. This must be done upon leaving Phase 2 area onto the established access road. • Make sure dusty materials are not loaded to a level higher than the side and tail boards.
	Excavation or earth moving: • Spray working area of any excavation or earth moving operation with water immediately before, during and immediately after the operation.

4.2.2 Excavations and Trenches

Any excavations or trenches will be covered at night and/or escape ramps will be provided to prevent nocturnal species, such as badgers and hedgehogs, from becoming trapped. These areas will be inspected each morning to ensure no wildlife has been trapped.

4.2.3 Open Pipework

Any open pipework larger than 15cm in diameter will be covered at the end of each day to avoid mammals, such as hedgehogs, from entering pipes and potentially becoming trapped.

4.2.4 Hazardous Materials and Waste

Any chemicals or hazardous materials and waste will be stored in secure areas, according to best practice, and will be well-labelled. No construction materials will be stored within BPZs, and any hazardous materials will be stored away from the BPZ.

Table 3. 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. • 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.
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 land contamination and pollution • Inform the client and ecologist immediately. • The contractor 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:

- 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.
- Use the relevant clean up procedure as instructed by the MSDS.
- Once the spill has been contained, the contractor 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 and provide it to the Project Manager

4.2.5 Storage of Materials

Materials will be stored to avoid creating potential refuges for wildlife. This includes avoiding stacked or piled materials on the ground. Materials should be stored off the ground, for example

on pallets or in skips, allowing the sites to remain tidy. Materials will be stored away from valuable retained vegetation where possible (e.g. the linear features) to avoid impacts from dust generation and the disturbance of wildlife species.

Stockpiles and soils should be stored in such a way that they are smoothed, preventing cavities or burrows from being created. If an animal is found within the site, it should be moved gently to a habitat away from the working area, or an ecologist should be consulted if required.

4.2.6 Water Quality

The following table outlines the working measures to be adhered to in relation to water quality.

Table 4. 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 (where run off could enter drainage systems) 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. • Keep earthworks to a minimum during the rainy period. • 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.
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.

4.2.7 Waste Disposal

Construction projects will typically create a certain amount of waste that must be removed from the site. The principal waste on site will likely be aggregates from excavation, as well as some waste from construction materials. This waste must be stored and disposed of safely and adequately to prevent harm to the environment. **Table 5** contains a variety of procedures to prevent ecological implications from waste disposal.

Table 5. Practical measures and sensitive working practices involving waste disposal.

Issue(s) to Control	Best Practices to be adopted
Excavation and aggregates waste	- Excavated material to be loaded directly onto vehicles where possible for use within the project or to be removed from site - Where direct transfer to vehicle is not possible, storage time on site to be minimal and must be sensitively removed to ensure no mammals are using it as shelter (e.g. Hedgehogs, reptiles) - Records will be kept of waste material on site and waste material removed from site
Other construction waste	- Sort the waste using their respective European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code - Waste storage in suitable container (e.g. designated skips) to ensure protection from damage or contamination - Any Hazardous materials must be disposed of properly as described in Section 6.0
Waste Reduction	- Use the Waste Hierarchy to promote disposal as a last resort: - Prevention/Reduction - Re-use: Where safe some products may be used again for the same or different purpose - Recycling and compost - Energy recovery - Disposal – Only if none of the above options are appropriate, waste should be disposed of - Every effort to make use of waste produced from landscaping and incorporate broken bricks and off cuts into the landscaping in suitable areas
Canteen and staff waste	- Designated receptacles will be provided on site to allow for segregation and storage of individual waste from staff (i.e. food, drinks, packaging) - Container size and collection frequency to be suitable for the number of staff present on site at any given time
Litter	- Protective fencing (see Appendix 2) has been proposed around parts of the boundaries of the site, which will also help prevent windblown litter or waste from polluting the wider environment - A sufficient number of bins for the size of the construction site will be provided. Any litter identified within the site will be placed in a bin to be removed from site.

4.2.8 Noise, Visual & Vibration

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 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 woodland is likely to have an adverse impact.

As described below protective fencing has also been recommended during the main construction works to prevent materials accessing retained habitat. This will help reduce any noise or visual disturbance to the woodland or adjacent retained areas where the majority of birds were noted during surveys and the areas where high bat activity was noted. In addition, **Table 6** provides general methods of reducing noise.

Table 6. 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). • 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. • Working hours to be between 07:00 to 18:30 Monday to Friday and 08:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays, with no working outside these hours or on Sundays and Bank Holidays without prior agreement from New Forest District Council • Screen plant to reduce noise when this cannot be done by increasing the distance between the source and the receiver • Fit compressors with properly lined and sealed acoustic enclosures where environmental noise disturbance may arise, which should be kept closed whenever the machines are in use • Orientate plant that is known to emit noise strongly in one direction so that the noise is directed away from dwellings, where possible • Close acoustic covers to engines when they are in use or idling • Lower materials slowly, whenever practicable, and not drop them
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)
Material movement	• Drop heights from lorries will be kept to a minimum.
Lighting	• Works will only be undertaken during daylight hours and with works completed at least 30 minutes prior to dusk or commencing 30 minutes after dawn to reduce disturbance to Otters, Badgers and bats. • Any lighting used will be restricted to daylight hours and will be directed away from sensitive habitat areas, using directional lighting where needed.
Fencing	• Heras fencing or similar will be used around the area of impact on site to limit disturbance outside of the construction area.

5.0 Method Statements for Habitats and Protected Species

The following method statements have been produced to ensure the protection of retained habitats and protected species within the site:

1. Toolbox talk
2. Biodiversity Protection Zones
3. Bats
4. Badgers and Nocturnal Mammals
5. Reptiles
6. GCN
7. Hazel Dormice
8. Nesting birds
9. Lighting during construction
10. Ecological Monitoring during construction

5.1 Toolbox Talk

5.1.1 Summary

- **Description:** A Toolbox Talk provided to all site personnel to cover all ecological constraints and method statements.
- **Purpose:** To ensure site personnel are aware of ecological obligations and will carry out construction works as per method statements for the protection of habitats and species.
- **Dates:** Prior to construction commencing, and throughout the construction period, for any new site personnel or if there are any significant changes in the status of ecological features requiring a change in practice.
- **Relevant Personnel:** Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW) and Site Manager.

5.1.2 Method Statement

A Toolbox Talk will be provided prior to the commencement of construction. This will be provided by the ECoW to all site personnel. Following this, it will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to provide all information within the toolbox talk to any new site workers as part of their site induction. The information provided to site personnel will include all method statements included within this report to sufficient detail necessary for site personnel to understand ecological constraints and obligations.

5.1.3 Reporting & Further Requirements

A record of the Toolbox Talk will be kept, detailing the location, date, and participants. Participants will sign or initial the record to confirm that they have understood the constraints and method statements. Following the initial talk, all new site workers will be provided with the toolbox talk as part of their site induction, and they will sign to confirm that they have understood.

If the Site Manager changes, a Toolbox Talk will be provided by the ECoW to the new Site Manager.

5.2 Biodiversity Protection Zones

5.2.1 Summary

- **Description:** Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs) will be established and protected.
- **Purpose:** To protect retained habitats, such as the retained woodland and protected species, including GCN, Hazel Dormice and reptiles.
- **Dates:** Established prior to construction and maintained in place until all construction is completed.
- **Relevant Personnel:** Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), Fencing Contractor, and the Site Manager.

5.2.2 Method Statement

Biodiversity Protection Zones will be installed and maintained on-site to ensure the protection of retained habitats and protected species on-site. Firstly, Heras fencing will be installed around the site boundaries and the buffers outside of the impact area, preventing access to retained woodland. Standard arboricultural tree protection measures will be utilised to protect retained trees. TAF/HDPE exclusion fencing will be installed along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of these zones to prevent wildlife from entering the construction area, once a Natural England GCN mitigation license has been granted. Plans showing the BPZs and Heras fencing (**Appendix 1**) as well as the TAF/HDPE exclusion fencing (**Appendix 2**) are appended to this report.

The protective fencing will remain in place until construction works are complete, no site personnel or machinery will enter the BPZs, and no materials will be stored within these areas. Where personnel must access the BPZs to carry out management works (such as for the creation of footpaths, landscaping and habitat enhancement), the minimum required personnel and smallest-sized machinery possible will be used to carry out the works (e.g. hand machinery will be used wherever suitable or a mini digger will be used as opposed to a large excavator).

The fencing installation will be overseen by the ECoW, who will ensure it has been correctly installed.

The retained GCN habitat will be listed within the S106 (or within a restrictive covenant), to prevent public access. An interpretation board will also be included to outline the reasons for the habitat protection and the need to prevent human disturbance to it.

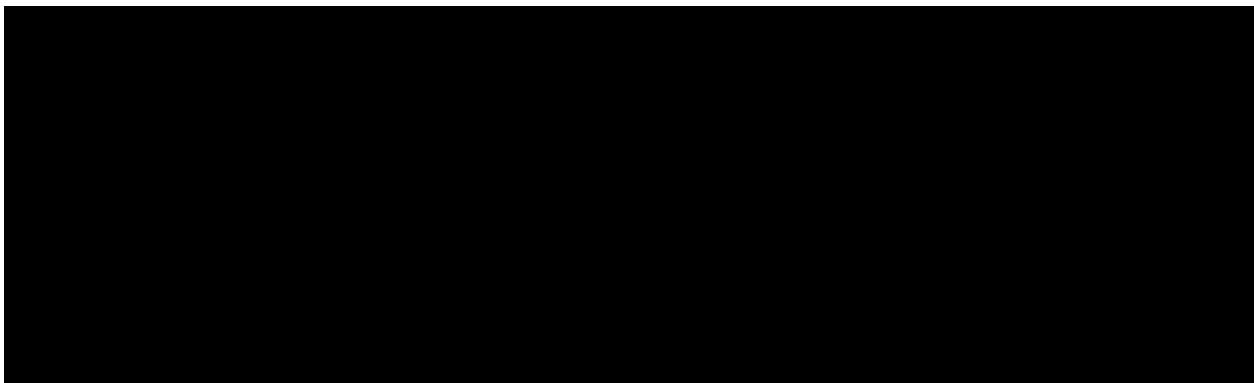
5.2.3 Reporting & Further Requirements

The fence will be inspected quarterly, and an Ecological Inspection Form will be completed by the ECoW and provided to the Site Manager. It will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure the fencing is maintained and that any repairs are carried out immediately, as necessary.

5.3 Bats

5.3.1 Foraging and Commuting Bats – Lighting During Construction

In order to avoid any disturbance to bats (and other potential nocturnal wildlife), landscape buffers around the boundaries of the site and the 5m buffer from the woodland will only be exposed to lighting at or below 1 Lux. All lighting will be sensitive to the use of the site by nocturnal wildlife and will comply with Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at night (ILP / BCT, 2023).



5.4.1.1 Avoidance Measures

The following avoidance measures will be carried out during construction to allow connectivity within the site for mammals and prevent any harm to mammals that may be present:

- 10-15cm gaps will be maintained at least every 200m in external fencing to allow mammals to move within the site. These gaps will be made at the base of boundary fences, gravel boards and between the gardens.
- Signage will be put up on the fence above either side of these access points to ensure they remain open. This will be kept in place during construction and post-development.
- Any excavations or trenches will be covered nightly, and/or a rough wooden plank will be placed inside at a 45-degree angle, to allow animals to climb out.
- Any temporarily exposed open pipe systems will be checked and suitably capped to ensure wildlife cannot access it.
- Pipework with a diameter >15cm will be covered at the end of each day to prevent animals such as hedgehogs from entering.
- All electrical equipment or installations will be secured or fenced to prevent wildlife from entering and being electrocuted.
- Chemicals will be securely stored in order that Badgers and other mammals cannot access them.
- A 10mph speed limit will be imposed on the site to prevent collision with wildlife.
- If an injured animal is found, the ECoW must be immediately consulted and if required the RSPCA Helpline (0300 123 4999) will be used to rescue the animal.

5.4.2 Reporting & Further Requirements

No additional monitoring beyond the monthly ecological monitoring and Ecological Inspection Forms (see **Section 5.10**) is required.

5.5 Reptiles

5.5.1 Summary

- **Description:** Vegetation will be trimmed in two stages under the supervision of an ECoW.
- **Purpose:** To prevent accidental death or injury to reptiles and provide suitable habitat compensation.
- **Dates:** Prior to the start of construction (between April and September).
- **Relevant Personnel:** Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), Fencing Contractor, and Site Manager.

5.5.2 Method Statement

5.5.2.1 Vegetation Clearance

The ruderal/ephemeral species that have established will be cleared through a two stage trim under the supervision of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). Vegetation that is higher than 10cm will firstly be cut to a height no lower than 10cm, directionally towards the south and the retained boundaries. Arisings will be removed from site. A second cut will be undertaken the following day to take the vegetation down to ground level. All retained habitat will be avoided during works, and measures will be implemented to avoid indirect impacts on retained habitats

All vegetative works will be completed immediately before any ground works to prevent the habitats re-growing and will be done during the active reptile period (April – September) when temperatures are above 12°C, with sunshine. Following this, the vegetation should be maintained to a low sward height.

5.5.2.2 Destructive Search

A destructive search will be undertaken if machinery is required to track over vegetation. This signifies that the upper two inches of ground will be gradually removed using a toothed excavator bucket under ecological supervision. This must take place in suitable weather conditions and at the right time (i.e., April to early October, temperatures of 10-20°C, with no rain or wind).

5.5.2.3 Fencing

As described within **Section 5.6.2.2** below, TAF/HDPE exclusion fencing will be installed to the north, east and south of the site for GCN. This will equally prevent reptiles moving into the site. Locations of fencing can be seen in **Appendix 2**. This fencing will remain in situ until construction is complete.

5.5.2.4 Precautionary Measures

The following precautionary measures will also be adhered to in order to prevent harm to reptiles during construction:

- Storage of machinery and materials will be on areas of hardstanding and/or on pallets
- Skips will be used, or waste material will be immediately removed from site to avoid creating refuges
- Excavations will be covered or will be provided with escape ramps (see Section 5.7)
- During rainy periods, construction areas and particularly excavations will be managed to ensure drainage of water, to avoid the creation of temporary waterbodies
- Existing roads and tracks will be established as access roads and vehicles will use established accesses to avoid disturbing habitat

5.5.3 Reporting & Further Requirements

The ECoW will oversee the implementation of this method statement. They will ensure the fencing is installed correctly and will supervise the vegetation clearance and destructive search.

The ECoW will keep a Mitigation Work Log, which will be provided to the Site Manager, and complete the monthly Ecological Inspection Form as part of ecological monitoring (see **Section 5.10**). Monitoring will include checking the HDPE exclusion fencing. Should any repairs be required, these will be reported by the ECoW to the Site Manager. It will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure the fencing is maintained and any repairs are carried out immediately. The management and monitoring of the receptor will occur for at least 5 years post-development and will subsequently be passed onto the Residents Management Company.

5.6 Great Crested Newts (GCN)

5.6.1 Summary

- **Description:** Low populations of GCN are present within the ditch and pond 1, which are within 500m of the site. GCN will be translocated and excluded from the area of works during the construction phase. Exclusion fencing will be installed around the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the main development parcel/construction area. A destructive search will be undertaken. Appropriate habitat will be provided to compensate for losses, and two log piles will be created.
- **Purpose:** To avoid impacts such as killing or injury of GCN and ensure that works legally take place under a suitable GCN mitigation licence.
- **Dates:** Trapping/capture to take place prior to construction (between March and October). HDPE and TAF fencing to be installed prior to trapping to the east, north and south of the site, with TAF fencing removed following completion of trapping and HDPE fencing left in situ until construction is complete.

- **Relevant Personnel:** Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), Fencing Contractor and Site Manager.

5.6.2 Method Statement

5.6.2.1 Natural England European Protected Species Licence

A Natural England EPS mitigation license will be applied for. This license must be obtained prior to any works taking place to suitable GCN habitat on site.

5.6.2.2 Fencing

HDPE exclusion fencing will be installed to the north, east and south of the site, whereby trapping will be undertaken and allowing GCN to be excluded from the construction area. Temporary amphibian fencing (TAF) will also be installed within these areas, aiding in trapping. The fence will exclude the construction area, thereby preventing GCN from moving into this area. The TAF will remain in place until trapping has been completed, however the HDPE will remain in place for the entire construction period.

All fencing will be installed under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist. The fencing will ensure no gaps that newts could pass through. The grass within the fence line will be strimmed to a height of 10cm under the supervision of an ecologist. The grass will then be searched and any amphibians will be captured prior to the trench being dug. The fence will be installed to a height of 600mm above ground level and at a depth of 250mm. All trenches will be filled on the same day that they are dug.

5.6.2.3 Trapping

Pitfall traps and carpet tiles will be installed approximately every 5-10m along the inside of fences to facilitate capture of GCN. Pitfall buckets will be fitted flush up to the fence, with their tops just below ground level. The carpet tiles will be placed in between the pitfall traps to increase capture effort and allow all habitat to be captured within. Trapping will take place for a minimum period of 30 trapping days and until there are at least 5 negative capture days. This will be reviewed on an *ad hoc* basis. Any GCN or other amphibians that are captured will be moved to log piles within the receptor area.

The optimal period for trapping is March to May when GCN are migrating, but trapping may also continue until October. Trapping will take place in suitable weather conditions (i.e. when there has been rain in recent days and minimum nighttime temperatures are not less than 6°C). If there has been no rain, there must have been rain in the last few days to ensure the ground is damp. If pitfall trap checking will not take place the next day, pitfall traps will be securely closed to prevent prolonged entrapment of GCN or other animals.

Following completion of the capture, the edge of the retained habitat will have an additional line of Heras fence. Signage will be placed on this fencing to outline that it is protected GCN habitat and it would therefore be an offence to disturb it. This will remain in place for the entirety of the construction works.

5.6.2.4 Receptor Area & Compensatory Habitat

Any GCN found will be released into the woodland adjacent to the allotment, to the south of site on the day of capture (see **Appendix 2**). This woodland would be classified as 'good' terrestrial habitat (using ARG, 2010) and two log piles will also be created, one within the eastern boundary woodland and one within the southern landscape buffer. It is considered that the receptor area will have sufficient capacity to sustain the GCN population, as the population is regarded to be low.

The landscape buffers implemented for Hazel Dormice will also enhance the site for GCN by increasing the foraging and hibernating opportunities. Alongside the landscape buffer, the northern hedgerow will be enhanced for wildlife. As these will be unmanaged, they will be suitable for GCN foraging, commuting and hibernating. The landscape buffers will equally provide connectivity between the woodland and the drainage pond to the southwest, providing a commuting path to a potential breeding ground.

5.6.2.5 Destructive Search

Once the ecologist is satisfied that all reasonable measures have been taken to ensure that newts have been sufficiently captured, all areas of suitable GCN habitat within the construction area will be destructively searched. This will involve a suitably qualified and licenced ecologist being present while the habitat is sensitively cleared. A thorough search of any log pile (if present) will be undertaken, and any amphibians captured will immediately be placed within a container and transported to the release site within the woodland area in the southern portion, outside of the development site.

All works will be supervised by a licensed ecologist and should be undertaken during the active GCN period (typically late March until early October) when temperatures are above 12°C with sunshine. The cleared areas will then be regularly managed and maintained unsuitable for GCN for the duration of the works. Please note, any suitable habitat within the root protection zone will not have the topsoil stripped and will only be maintained cut at ground level.

Each drain will have a 45-degree angled curb 1 m either side of it to prevent amphibians from falling into the drains. Each drain will also be fitted with an escape ladder. New curbs will have a 45-degree splay angle.

5.6.2.6 Avoidance measures

Other areas of the site, which do not have suitable habitat for GCN and will be affected by construction or ground works, will not require trapping but will employ avoidance measures to reduce the risks to GCN and other wildlife (this includes habitat creation/enhancement works). The following steps will be carried out as avoidance:

- Prior to commencement of works and in temperatures above 15°C (avoiding winter months November to February), a passive dispersal methodology will be carried out in which vegetation will be managed in stages to discourage reptiles and amphibians from areas to be impacted. An initial cut of vegetation will be made no lower than 15cm. Arisings will be removed from site. After 48 hours, a second clearance to ground level will be carried out. All works will be directional, starting from the furthest point away from suitable retained habitat and working towards it.
- All retained habitat will be avoided during works and measures will be implemented to avoid indirect impacts on retained habitats
- Storage of machinery and materials will be on areas of hardstanding and/or on pallets
- Skips will be used, or waste material will be immediately removed from the site to avoid creating refuges
- Excavations will be covered or will be provided with escape ramps.
- During rainy periods, construction areas and particularly excavations will be managed to ensure drainage of water, to avoid the creation of temporary waterbodies
- Existing roads and tracks will be established as access roads and vehicles will use established accesses to avoid disturbing habitat

5.6.3 Reporting & Further Requirements

The retained GCN habitat will be listed as protected habitat within the S106, alongside the installation of a wooden knee rail along the boundary and an interpretation board.

The ECoW will oversee the implementation of this method statement. They will ensure the fencing is installed correctly prior to commencement of trapping, oversee trapping, and supervise the destructive search.

The ECoW will keep a GCN Mitigation Work Log, which will be provided to the Site Manager, and complete the monthly Ecological Inspection Form as part of ecological monitoring (see **Section 5.10**). Monitoring will include checking the HDPE exclusion fencing and temporary amphibian fencing. Should any repairs be required, these will be reported by the ECoW to the Site Manager. It will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure the fencing is maintained and any repairs are carried out immediately.

5.7 Hazel Dormice

5.7.1 Summary

- **Description:** Dormice nests were located within off-site habitat which connects to the on-site suitable habitat. Therefore, it is assumed Dormice are utilising the suitable on-site habitat that is due to be removed. Single stage clearance methodology will be undertaken

during the active season. Fencing of the site boundaries and buffers will be undertaken to prevent machinery access. Lighting on suitable habitat will be kept below 1 Lux. The risk of cat predation will be reduced through the planting of thorny species. Compensatory planting and Dormice boxes will be installed.

- **Purpose:** To prevent accidental death or injury to Hazel Dormice.
- **Dates:** Between late April-mid May or during October, prior to construction until completion of construction.
- **Relevant Personnel:** Ecological Clerk of Works (ECow), Vegetation Clearance Contractor, and Site Manager.

5.7.2 Method Statement

5.7.2.1 Sensitive Clearance Methodology

All clearance of suitable Dormouse habitat will adopt the following methodology:

- A fingertip search of all vegetation to be cleared will be undertaken by the licenced ecologist, immediately prior to clearance commencing (on the same day and every day clearance occurs). If any Dormice are found, works will cease and Natural England will be consulted.
- The licenced ecologist will deliver a toolbox talk to the vegetation clearance contractors, detailing the sensitive measures required.
- The ecologist will then supervise all vegetation clearance. No clearance will be undertaken without the supervision of the ecologist.
- Hand tools will be utilised to sensitively cut vegetation down to ground level in **a single stage**, from early May. This will be undertaken in a directional fashion to passively encourage Dormice to move away from the works area towards retained, suitable habitats (i.e retained woodland). All arisings will immediately be moved away from the cleared areas to an area within the central part of the site and will then be chipped and immediately removed from the site. Vegetation will be retained at ground level during construction and extraction works.
- If deemed safe by the ecologist, Dormice discovered during the works will be left undisturbed, in place. If not deemed safe, Dormice will be moved to a similar location, in retained habitat. Dormouse nest boxes will be placed into the areas of retained hedgerow/woodland as close to the works as possible to act as receptors in the unlikely event of any Dormice being found.

No more than 500 m² of habitat will be cleared in a single day and works will take place during late April to mid-May (provided temperatures are warm enough for Dormice to have emerged from hibernation) or during October to avoid the breeding period (but ensure works are done during a time when Dormice are active).

5.7.3 Minimising Disturbance & Operational Impact

The following measures will be adopted to minimise disturbance to Hazel Dormice:

- All site boundaries and buffers will be fenced, using Heras fencing, to prevent machinery access. No vehicles, nor materials will enter inside this fencing. This fencing will be installed prior to construction and will remain in place until all work is completed. Signage will be added to show protected Dormice habitat and outline that disturbance is an offence.
- Large, mature trees will be protected using standard arboricultural tree protection measures.
- Lighting: Any light spill into retained woodland habitats will be no higher than 1 lux.
- Thorny species will periodically be planted along the site boundaries at a minimum density of 1 per linear metre, to deter cats.
- 20 Dormice boxes will be placed within the enhanced hedgerow, eastern woodland and southern hedgerow (present within the blue-line).

5.7.4 Habitat Enhancement

A new hedgerow / shrub belt will be planted across the southern portion of site to compensate for the parcel of woodland to be lost within the eastern woodland. Additionally, woodland, SUDs, mixed scrub and ground level planters will also be planted which will enhance the site and provide connectivity to the landscape buffer. The northern hedgerow will also be enhanced to ensure continued connectivity and increased nesting opportunities.

5.7.5 Reporting & Further Requirements

Planted habitats will be managed for a minimum period of 5 years, by the developer. The monthly ecological monitoring and Ecological Inspection Forms (see **Section 5.10**) will also be required.

5.8 Nesting Birds

5.8.1 Summary

- **Description:** Vegetation that could support nesting birds will have preventative measures and/or nesting bird checks.
- **Purpose:** To prevent accidental death or injury to birds or disturbance (and abandonment) of nests.
- **Dates:** Prior to construction until completion of construction.
- **Relevant Personnel:** Site Manager, Vegetation Clearance Contractor, and Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).

5.8.2 Method Statement

5.8.2.1 Vegetation clearance

Vegetation clearance will be carried out between October and February, where possible, to avoid bird nesting season.

Where this is not possible, the following measures will be carried out as relevant:

- Any vegetation to be cleared will be checked by the ECoW for nesting birds immediately prior to clearance. If any active nests are present, they will be retained in situ with a minimum c.5m exclusion zone until the birds have fledged. The exclusion zone will be marked with barrier tape and notices, stating that this area will not be disturbed due to nesting birds, will be positioned next to the tape.

If any birds begin to nest in new buildings being constructed, works will cease and the ECoW will be contacted. An exclusion zone marked with barrier tape and a notice will be put in place as above and works will not proceed until the chicks have fledged.

5.8.3 Reporting & Further Requirements

No additional reporting beyond the monthly ecological monitoring and Ecological Inspection Forms (see **Section 5.10**) is required. However, if nesting activity is identified, active nests may be monitored more regularly to determine when nesting activity is completed for any delayed works to proceed.

5.9 Lighting During Construction

5.9.1 Summary

- **Description:** Artificial lighting will be avoided or minimised.
- **Purpose:** To reduce impacts on bats and other nocturnal wildlife.
- **Dates:** During the construction period.
- **Relevant Personnel:** Site Manager.

5.9.2 Method Statement

The following avoidance measures will be carried out during construction to minimise impacts from lighting on nocturnal wildlife:

- Works will be limited to daylight hours and no artificial lighting will be employed unless necessary and agreed with the ECoW
- No lighting will be used outside daytime working hours. If required for security, this will be on a motion sensor with a time limit.
- Where lighting is necessary, it will be directed away from retained habitats, site boundaries or Biodiversity Protection Zones.

5.9.3 Reporting & Further Requirements

No additional monitoring beyond the monthly ecological reporting (see **Section 5.10**) is required. Any changes to lighting will be reported to the ECoW by the Site Manager.

5.10 Ecological Monitoring During Construction

5.10.1 Summary

- **Description:** Monthly monitoring will be carried out.
- **Purpose:** To ensure protection of retained habitats and protected species.
- **Dates:** Beginning at least one month prior to construction and until the completion of construction works.
- **Relevant Personnel:** Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).

5.10.2 Method Statement

Monthly inspections by an ecologist will be carried out of the following to ensure compliance with the CEMP:

- Fencing is correctly installed and remains in good repair;
- Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs) are protected and in good condition;
- Condition of all retained habitats;
- Implementation of all previous method statements, with the following specific actions as relevant:
 - I. Adherence to Badger or mammal avoidance measures;
 - II. Adherence to specific requirements for reptiles;
 - III. Identification of any nesting bird activity that may be impacted by works;
 - IV. Adherence to preventative measures and/or nesting bird checks for breeding birds;
 - V. Adherence to the lighting strategy;
 - VI. Adherence to specific requirements under the EPSL for GCN;
 - VII. Adherence to specific requirements under the EPSL for Hazel Dormice;
 - VIII. Adherence to avoidance measures for nocturnal mammals.

5.10.3 Reporting & Further Requirements

An Ecological Inspection Form will be completed monthly by the ecologist, which will summarise the findings of the monthly inspection. The form will be provided to the Site Manager and Client. If any immediate action is required, the Site Manager and Client will be informed immediately, with necessary remedial actions to be carried out as soon as possible.

6.0 TIMING OF SENSITIVE WORKS

6.1 Construction Programme

Based on feedback from Doswell, the proposed construction dates are from September 2026.

6.2 Timing of Sensitive Works

Timings for sensitive works are required. The above method statements detail where specific timings are required. A summary of timings of sensitive works can be seen in **Table 7**.

Table 7. Summary of timings of sensitive works on site.

Species & Relevant Method Statement	Dates / Weather Conditions	Details
Reptiles (Section 5.5)	April to September in suitable weather, 10-18 °C with no wind or rain	Two stage strim of the vegetation under the supervision of the ECoW.
	April – early October in suitable weather >12°C with no wind or rain	Destructive search for reptiles.
GCN (Section 5.6)	March – May (optimal) to October when night temperatures not <6°C and not too dry (the ground should be damp).	GCN trapping operation (exclusion fencing, pitfall traps and carpet tiles to be installed prior to this).
	Late March – early October in suitable weather, >12°C with sunshine	Destructive search for GCN.
	March – October when temperatures are above 15°C	Passive dispersal on all other areas of the site
Hazel Dormice (Section 5.7)	Early May or October at a time when temperatures are sufficiently warm for Dormice to be active	Toolbox talk, sensitive single stage vegetation clearance with installation of mitigatory Dormouse boxes prior to works.
Nesting birds (Section 5.8)	October - February	Vegetation clearance should be carried out outside bird nesting season. If not possible, a nesting bird check will be required between March-Sep, with any nests suitably protected.

7.0 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION

7.1 Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

A suitably qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed for the development. This person will have suitable qualifications, training, experience and licences to carry out the works on site. The ECoW will be responsible for providing advice to the Client and Site Manager appointed and overseeing sensitive works as needed.

The ECoW will have the following specific responsibilities for the duration of the project:

- Implementation of method statements to ensure all ecological features are protected with mitigation, compensation and enhancements carried out as needed;
- Provision of training and informative updates, such as through toolbox talks;
- Completion of monthly monitoring and reporting as per **Section 5.10**;
- Completion of all specific Mitigation Work Log Reports including for GCN, and reptiles;
- Supervision of all sensitive works, as per the method statements;
- Investigation and reporting of any incidents which may affect ecological features (e.g. spills, pollution, damage to retained habitats, protected species in works site, etc.)
- Completion of regular records and reporting to Site Manager, Client, Contractors, Natural England, LPA, etc. as needed;
- Completion of licence returns to Natural England upon completion of works;
- Provision of advice to the Client on any ecological constraints or features as needed; and
- Monitoring post-construction to ensure a compliance check of all compensation / enhancement features, management of habitats and implementation of any additional mitigation needed;

It is highly recommended that the ECoW is the named ecologist for any licences required (e.g. GCN mitigation EPSL). If this is not possible, the ECoW will be responsible for:

- Communicating regularly with the named ecologist and monitoring works as necessary;
- Confirm when the named ecologist will be required for works.

7.2 Roles

The CEMP (Biodiversity) will be distributed to all responsible parties to ensure that the environmental requirements are communicated effectively. **Table 8** below describes the roles and responsibilities to ensure the implementation of this CEMP. It is the overall responsibility of the Client to ensure roles are appointed prior to works commencing and that the Contractors are suitably trained to be carrying out the work.

Table 8. Key roles and responsibilities.

Role	Responsible Party	Responsibilities
Client	Doswell	- Responsible for appointing Contractors and ensuring all contractors comply with environmental legislation - Responsible for appointing ECoW - Overall responsibility for the implementation of this CEMP
Lead Contractor	TBC	- Responsible for appointing Site Manager - Prepare site specific Risk Assessment and Method Statements taking into account all environmental issues
Site Manager	TBC	- Have a detailed understanding of ecological constraints on site - Provide toolbox talk for all new contractors/sub-contractors as part of site induction - Regular communication with ECoW - Ensure works on site conform to method statements
Contractor/Sub-Contractors	TBC	- Understand ecological constraints on site (i.e. through the toolbox talk as part of site induction) - Report any concerns to Site Manager - Take appropriate action to rectify any non-conformance
Ecological Clerk of Works	TBC	- As described in Section 7.1 - Maintain regular communication and report to Site Manager all ecological constraints, findings or breaches of the CEMP within the site; - Provide monitoring reports to Client at regular intervals
Licenced Ecologist	TBC	Responsible for obtaining the GCN EPS licence and will be the point of contact for any works that might affect the parameters of that licence.

7.3 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 the ECoW (or by the Site Manager after the initial Toolbox Talk), during which information on all ecological sensitivities, constraints and the method statements within this CEMP will be provided. The importance of leaving areas outside of the construction zone 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.

7.4 Line of Communication Regarding Ecological Issues

Prior to the 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 not only on the retained areas on site but also on the locality of nationally and internationally designated sites nearby. They will also be mindful during the 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/advice is needed, the Site Manager will be contacted immediately, who will inform the ECoW to visit the site if needed and to advise accordingly.

8.0 SUMMARY OF CEMP

Table 9 below provides a summary of the construction mitigation measures, species at risk, responsibilities, and the time of year that the works are to be undertaken.

Table 9. Summary of the CEMP (Biodiversity) detailing mitigation measures required, who is responsible for these measures, and when such measures must be carried out.

Ecological Feature	Mitigation Required	Responsible Party / Parties	Timing
Retained habitats	Protective fencing will be put in place to protect retained habitat and BPZs (Section 5.2)	Site manager	Any time prior to construction and will remain until works are complete
	Toolbox talk will be provided to all personnel accessing site to outline ecological features and risks (Section 5.1)	ECoW Site Manager	Any time prior to construction and continuing during construction for new staff
	Regular monitoring will be carried out on the fencing. Any damage to protective fencing will be reported to the site manager, who will organize repairs (Section 5.10)	ECoW Site Manager	Prior to and during construction
	A Construction Method Statement will be in place prior to the commencement of the works.	Client	Prior to the commencement of construction
	Ecological monitoring will be carried out, including the regular inspection of habitats (Section 5.10)	ECoW Site Manager	Monthly by site manager and bi-annually by ecologist throughout the entire construction period
Foraging and commuting bats	A sensitive lighting method statement will be in place and adhered to throughout the construction period (Section 5.3). This includes following Guidance Note 08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at night (ILP / BCT, 2023) and ensuring lighting within the landscape buffers and 5m woodland buffer is kept at or below 1 lux.	Site Manager	During construction
Badgers and nocturnal mammals	Precautionary measures will be employed during construction (Section 5.4)	Site Manager	Throughout the construction period
	Artificial lighting will be avoided or sensitive measures will be used (Section 5.9)	Site Manager	Throughout the construction period
Reptiles	Two stage strim of the vegetation under the supervision of the ECoW (Section 5.5).	Site Manager ECoW	Immediately prior to construction

			April-September, when temperatures are >12 °C, with sunshine.
	Destructive search will be undertaken if machinery will track over the vegetation (Section 5.5.2.2).	Site Manager ECoW	Prior to construction. April-early October, temperatures of 10-20°C, with no rain or wind.
	Avoidance measures including storage of machinery and materials on piles, skips used, excavations covered/escape ramps provided, drainage of water and using existing tracks/access roads (Section 5.5.2.4).	Site Manager	Throughout the construction period
Great Crested Newts	A Natural England GCN mitigation licence will be obtained prior to the commencement of works to any suitable GCN habitat (Section 5.6).	Licenced Ecologist	EPSL in place prior to the removal of suitable GCN habitat
	TAF and HDPE exclusion fencing to be installed under the ecologist's supervision (Section 5.6.2.2).	Licenced Ecologist Fencing Contractor	Immediately prior to GCN capture
	The grass within the fence line will be strimmed to 10cm under the ecologist's supervision and searched by the ecologist (Section 5.6.2.2).		
	GCN will be trapped out of the construction area and moved into the receptor site (under the granted GCN mitigation licence) (Section 5.6.2.3).	Licenced Ecologist	Optimal period March to May, can continue into October, when temperatures are not below 6°C and the ground is damp. Prior to construction.
	Additional line of heras fencing to be implemented along the edge of the retained habitat. Signage will be placed on the fencing to show the protected habitat (Section 5.6.2.3).	Fencing contractor	Following completion of the capture.
	Destructive search of suitable habitat areas and hand searches of refugia under supervision of an ecologist (Section 5.6.2.5).	Licenced Ecologist	March to October , when it is >12°C with sunshine



			Prior to Construction
	Passive dispersal in other areas of the site (Section 5.6.2.6).	ECoW	March – October when temperatures are above 15°C
	Fencing to be regularly monitored to ensure it remains in good condition, with any damage to be repaired (Section 5.10).	Licenced Ecologist Site Manager	Monthly throughout construction
	Avoidance measures including storage of machinery and materials on piles, skips used, excavations covered/escape ramps provided, drainage of water and using existing tracks/access roads (Section 5.6.2.6).	Site Manager	Throughout the construction period
	All exclusion fencing will be removed after construction is complete. (Section 5.6).	Site Manager Licenced Ecologist Fencing Contractor	After completion of all construction
Hazel Dormice	A Hazel Dormice EPSL license will be granted prior to the commencement of works to any suitable Dormice habitat.	Licensed Ecologist	Prior to vegetation clearance
	Installation of twenty mitigation Dormouse boxes (Section 5.7.3).	ECoW	Prior to vegetation clearance
	Fencing of the site boundaries and buffers with Heras fencing. Signage implemented to show protected habitat. (Section 5.7.3).	Fencing contractor	Installed prior to construction and remains in place until work is complete.
	Standard arboricultural tree protection (Section 5.7.3).		
	Toolbox talk, fingertip search and sensitive single stage removal of suitable Dormouse habitat under supervision of an ecologist (Section 5.7.2.1).	ECoW	Early May Prior to construction
	Light spill into the retained woodland will be no higher than 1 lux (Section 5.7.3).	Site Manager	During construction
	Thorny species to be planted along the site boundaries in order to deter cats (Section 5.7.3).	Site Manager	During the operation stage, periodically.
Nesting birds	Timing of vegetation clearance to avoid nesting season (Section 5.8).	Site Manager	October – February

	If it is not possible to avoid vegetation clearance outside of nesting season, a nesting bird check will be carried out. Any identified nests will be retained with a suitable exclusion zone (typically c.5m exclusion zone in vegetation) (Section 5.8).	ECoW	March – September, immediately prior to clearance
All features	Monthly monitoring inspections will be carried out by the site manager and bi-annual inspections by the ecologist to inspect all features and ensure compliance with CEMP.	ECoW Site Manager	Monthly by site manager and bi-annually by ecologist throughout entire construction period

9.0 Conclusion

Ecosupport Ltd were commissioned by Doswell to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the development of the site known as Yapton Lane, Walberton'. This was requested to satisfy the discharge of condition 17 of the planning approval (WA/2/22/OUT). This report outlines the measures to be undertaken prior to, during and post-construction, and at which time of year, in order to ecologically protect the habitats and species on-site.

10.0 REFERENCES

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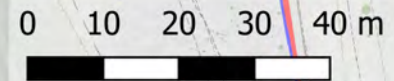
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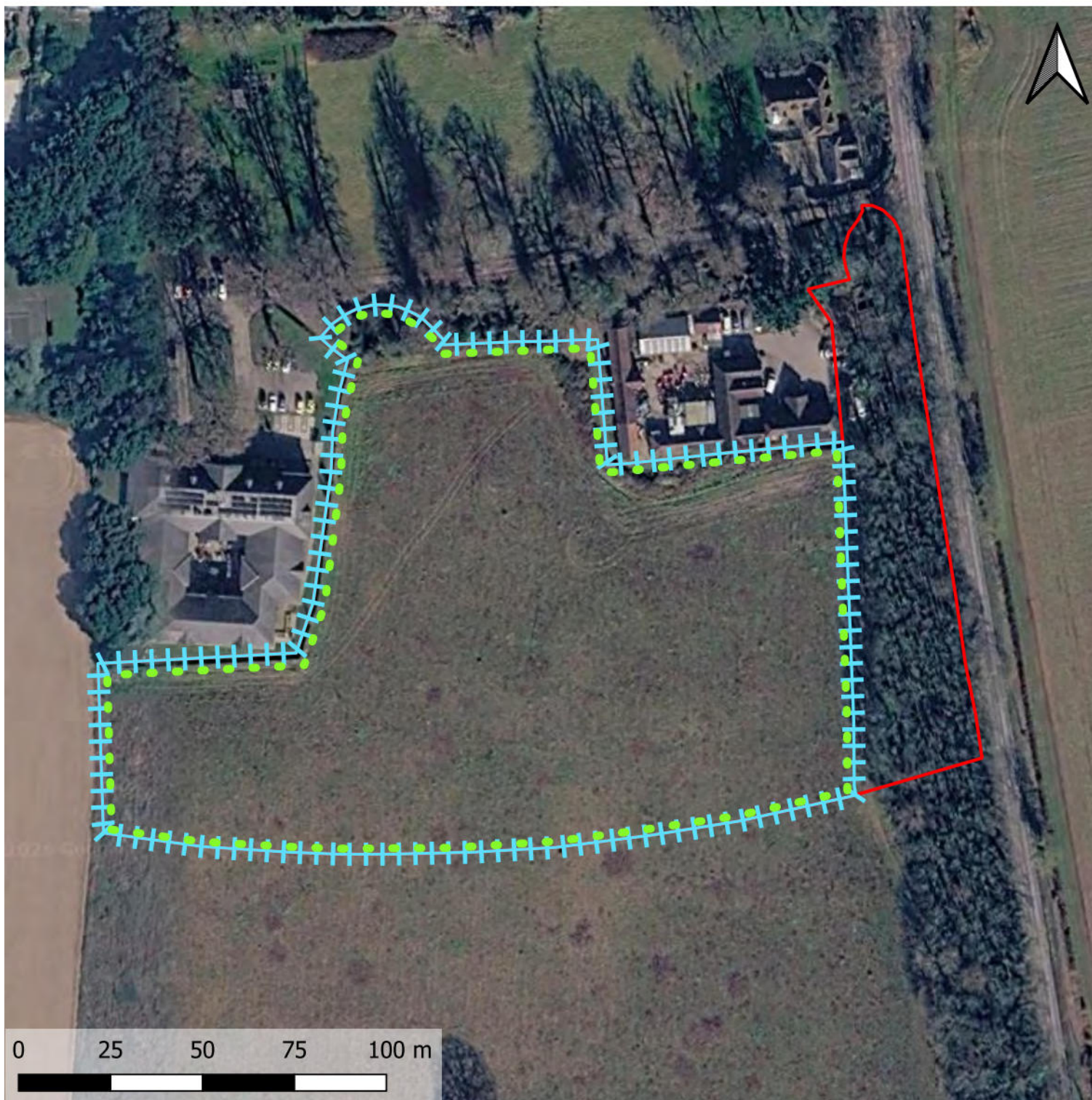
APPENDIX 1. Biodiversity Protection Zones

Legend

- Biodiversity Protection Zone
- Enhanced Dormouse Habitat
- GCN Receptor Site
- New Dormouse Planting



APPENDIX 2. Reptile / GCN Fencing and Receptor Plan



Legend

- Site Boundary
- GCN Trapping (pitfall traps & carpet tiles)
- Temporary Amphibian Fencing (TAF)



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Map	Figure E4a - Capture and Exclusion Map
Site	Yapton Lane, Walburton
Client	Doswell
Date	16/07/2026

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APPENDIX 3. Ecological Inspection Form

Report no. _____ Date: _____	Ecological Inspection Form
Site Conditions	
Biodiversity Protection Zones & Retained Habitats	Is protective fencing in place?..... Condition..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Action required..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed..... Additional Comments.....
Lighting strategy	Comments..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Proposed changes..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....
Avoidance Measures for Nocturnal Mammals	Comments..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Remedial action:..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....
Species specific method statements	
Bats	Works completed since previous inspection.....



	Works planned..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Departures from CEMP..... Action required..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....
Reptiles	Works completed since previous inspection..... Works planned..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Departures from CEMP..... Action required..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....
GCN	Works completed since previous inspection..... Works planned..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Departures from CEMP..... Action required..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....

Hazel Dormice	Works completed since previous inspection..... Works planned..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Departures from CEMP..... Action required..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....
Nesting Birds	Description..... Restrictions on works..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Departures from CEMP..... Action required..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....
Badgers	Any potential badger setts / holes..... CEMP Compliance: YES / NO Departures from CEMP..... Action required..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....

Any other relevant works	Description..... Action required..... Responsibility..... Date must be completed.....
Signed by ECoW	
Date	
Communicated to and copy has been provided to Site Manager	YES / NO (if no, state reason)

APPENDIX 4 – Tree Protection Plan

Appendix 2: DP250 CDM LAYOUT