



**LIZARD**

Landscape Design and Ecology

# **CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: BIODIVERSITY**

---

## **Cockle Point, Hayling Island**

On behalf of Mr Johnson

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Prepared by       | BS                        |
| Checked by        | CF                        |
| Date              | 24 <sup>th</sup> May 2023 |
| Project Reference | LLD2806                   |
| Revision          | 01                        |

# Contents

|                                      | Page No. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1.0 Introduction                     | 01       |
| 2.0 Project Description              | 02       |
| 3.0 Biodiversity Management          | 06       |
| 4.0 Biodiversity Impacts             | 09       |
| 5.0 Biodiversity Mitigation Measures | 11       |
| 6.0 Monitoring and Auditing          | 14       |
| 7.0 References                       | 17       |

## TABLES

Table No. 01 – Project Schedule of Biodiversity Mitigation Measures

Table No. 02 – Auditing, Monitoring and Inspection Schedule



The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH  
T. 01903 216033 E. lizard.landscape@btconnect.com W. lizardlandscapeecology.com

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Mr Johnson to formulate a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) regarding biodiversity for the proposed development at Cockle Point, Hayling Island (Grid Reference: SZ 73945 99126 – hereafter referred to as ‘the site’).

1.2 It is understood that the development proposals include an extension, hard and soft landscaping and a loft conversion to the existing dwelling, as well as demolition and reconstruction of several outbuildings including a new garage, garden store, and summer house. A pool is planned for construction to the west of the existing dwelling. Establishment of a bespoke wildflower meadow mix is planned to enhance the existing modified grassland sward that currently resides north of the onsite pond. The purpose of this report is to address:

*“The application is accompanied by a Construction Management Plan (CAD, March 2023). The Plan shows the location of certain construction-related activities such as material storage areas and parking. It is not a Construction Environment Management Plan as requested. The reason a CEMP was requested was to compile, in one accessible document, all measures needed to ensure that the sensitive on- and offsite ecological features are clearly identified and protected during construction activities.”*

Reason: To conserve protected and Priority species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019, the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (Priority habitats & species).

1.3 Furthermore, a CEMP has been specifically requested (pers. comm. Joseph Toole, Planning Officer, Planning Services, Havant Borough Council) in order to address potential impacts to the adjacent SAC, SPA, Ramsar and SSSI designations, specifically pertaining to potential noise and visual disturbance impacts, as well as potential air and water pollution pathways.

- 1.4 This report has been prepared by Benjamin Sear (*Assistant Ecologist; Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*) and reviewed by Caleb Fry (*ACIEEM, Consultant Ecologist, Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology*).
- 1.5 This report has been produced based on the drawings and assessments provided in the following documents, which are referenced throughout the text herein:
- Ecological Impact Assessment (Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology, 2022);
  - Construction Management Plan (CAAD Ltd, 2023);
  - Location Site Plan (CAAD Ltd, 2022) and;
  - Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Arbor-Eco Consultancy, 2023).

## 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 In accordance with Planning Advice Note 8: Construction Environmental Management Plans (Development & Planning Authority, 2018) It is the aim of the Construction Environmental Management Plan: Biodiversity report to:
- Provide effective site-specific procedures and mitigation measures to monitor and control potential biodiversity impacts throughout the construction phase of the project; and
  - Ensure that construction activities so far as is practical do not adversely impact biodiversity in the surrounding area.

### 2.2 Baseline Information

#### *Habitats*

- 2.2.1 An extended field survey was conducted across the site on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2022 (Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology), in line with standard methodology (Butcher *et al.*, 2020) (CIEEM, 2021), which identified that the site consisted of a modified grassland lawn, deciduous woodland, surface water ponds, several shed outbuildings and the existing dwelling built structure. The site is situated c.10m south of Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar/ SPA and SSSI as well as the Solent Maritime SAC.

*Protected Species*

- 2.2.2 The extended field survey identified that habitats within the site offered **negligible** potential to support hazel dormouse and amphibians (including great crested newts). The site was determined to be of **low** importance for badgers. The site was determined to offer **low/moderate** potential to support common and widespread nesting bird species. The site was assessed as offering **low** suitability habitat to support commuting and foraging bats. The habitats on site were assessed as offering **low** potential to support reptiles.

*Avoidance and Mitigation Measures*

- 2.2.3 Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) and mitigation measures were proposed for scattered trees, badgers, nesting birds, roosting, foraging and commuting bats, and reptiles. For scattered trees all works would be conducted in line with standard tree protection measures (BSI, 2012) and these are detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Arbor-Eco Consultancy, 2023).
- 2.2.4 In order to mitigate potential impacts to reptiles, including direct mortality, injury, and habitat fragmentation an avoidance strategy has been proposed. In which, all log piles and building materials adjacent to the western outdoor shed structure due to be demolished will be removed carefully by hand in 2no. stages to allow the safe dispersal of any reptiles that may reside there and the grassland is regularly mown in the weeks following.
- 2.2.5 Mitigation measures for nesting birds include ensuring that the removal of vegetation takes place outside the main bird nesting season (March – August inclusive). To ensure the commuting and foraging potential of the site and wider areas is safeguarded for bats, any nocturnal lighting is to accord with best practice guidance (BCT & ILP, 2018).
- 2.2.6 Any trenches, holes or deep pits are to be covered overnight, or a secure plank would be installed to allow the safe escape of any animals which could fall into the excavations overnight.

- 2.2.7 Detailed prescriptions for the incorporation of avoidance and mitigation measures are provided herein, whereas. Prescriptions for the provision and management of compensation and enhancement measures are provided within the *Ecological Impact Assessment* (Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology, 2022).

## 2.3 Development Proposals

- 2.3.1 Proposals will necessitate the removal of small areas of the grassland habitat, comprising a c. 2m wide strip of mown lawn immediately adjacent to the eastern dwelling. 3no. of the existing outbuildings will be demolished and replaced with a two-storey garage and garden store to the west of the dwelling as well as a summer house to the north of the dwelling. The existing dwelling will be extended and its loft converted. A pool is due to be constructed to the west of the existing dwelling. An area of flowering grassland has already been seeded following consultation with George Sayer (MCIEEM; Senior Ecologist, Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology), to utilise the seasonal weather window to provide ecological enhancements prior to the commencement of works.

## 2.4 Biodiversity Project Schedule

- 2.4.1 A timeline of ecologically restricted works, including level of risk, mitigation measures, responsible persons for each stage, and residual risk is provided in Table No. 01 below:

**Table No. 01 – Project Schedule of Biodiversity Mitigation Measures**

| Receptor             | Risk     | Mitigation Measures                      |                                               | Responsible Persons | Residual Risk   |
|----------------------|----------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                      |          | Key Stages                               | Date                                          |                     |                 |
| Trees                | Moderate | Installation of Tree Protection Fencing. | As soon as possible, prior to all other works | Site Manager        | Low             |
| Reptiles and removed | Low      | Vegetation and building material         | March – October inclusive                     | Site Manager        | Near negligible |

|                               |          |                                                                                        |                                                                                                              |                           |                 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| habitats                      |          | removal from the target area to c. 10cm above ground level.                            |                                                                                                              |                           |                 |
| Reptiles and removed habitats | Low      | Fingertip search and ground clearance of target vegetation and building material area. | 24 hours after phase 1 vegetation clearance. Immediately prior to the demolition of the existing outbuilding | Ecological Clerk of Works | Near negligible |
| Badgers and Hedgehogs         | Low      | Cover or installation of secured planks within excavations left overnight.             | For the duration of time when excavations are present.                                                       | Site Manager              | Near negligible |
| Trees                         | Moderate | Removal of Tree Protection Fencing.                                                    | On completion of development                                                                                 | Site Manager              | Low             |

### **3.0 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT**

#### **3.1 Policy Statement**

- 3.1.1 The contents of this CEMP: Biodiversity, have been compiled on behalf of Mr Johnson, for the submission in writing to assist with the planning application. This will remain a live document throughout the build programme and as such may require the CEMP: Biodiversity to be revised by the principal contractor and reapproved. The project manager shall work with the council to review this construction management plan if problems arise in relation to the construction of the development. Any future revised plan must be approved by the council in writing and compiled thereafter. It should be noted that any agreed construction management plan does not prejudice further agreements that may be required, such as road closures or hoarding licences.

#### **3.2 Biodiversity Management Systems**

##### *Dust and airborne pollutants*

- 3.2.1 The scheme will ensure that all contractors adhere to best working practices concerning the control and limitation of emissions for gaseous and particulate pollutants into the atmosphere from the construction and demolition activities at the site. These will include dust suppressant technology, such as misters and dampeners, at locations around the site during construction to prevent dust from spreading to surrounding vegetation, and particularly to the adjacent SAC/SPA/Ramsar sites. The most dust-producing works, including, but not limited to, excavation, use of pneumatic drills and mixing of any dry cement etc., will be conducted during a time when there is no or very little offshore wind. Mist sprays will be utilised during dryer periods to dampen down machinery and also will be used on vegetation, should it become smothered by dust during the course of works. To prevent unnecessary emissions and particulate pollution from entering the air within close proximity to protected sites, no burning of materials should take place on-site and hazardous solvents will be well sealed when not in use.

*Light Pollution*

- 3.2.2 The project is to be undertaken during daylight hours where possible, should any works be required post-sunset, the site will have temporary external lights located within the site during the construction stage. Furthermore, works will avoid the need for external lighting whatsoever over winter when the birds for which the adjacent SPA is designated visit (October to April inclusive) to avoid potential nocturnal disturbance through lighting. This lighting will be to illuminate the works area only and provide a clear vision for operatives. The site will have bulkhead lighting installed angled inwards to the site so that any excess light pollution to the wider surrounds is limited. Furthermore, this will be on a photocell and/or a time clock and only function within set periods defined by The Site Manager. This will alter depending on the time of year that they are erected.

*Hazardous Substances*

- 3.2.3 Any materials which fall under the COSHH regulations shall be stored in a suitable container in accordance with the COSHH sheet and manufacturer's instructions and as far away from the coast as possible. These materials shall be stored in a locked enclosure, with appropriate bunding to ensure that no discharge into the local environment is possible. A spill kit will be available for all storage areas and an action plan will be in place to deal with any accidental discharges such as spillages, along with emergency plans for relevant activities.

*Noise*

- 3.2.4 Birds are known to overwinter within the SPA/Ramsar marine environment, excessive noise from generators and heavy machinery will cause disturbance to them. To mitigate against this potential disturbance works that generate significant levels of noise will not be completed over the winter months unless mitigated by noise suppressants and approved by a suitably qualified ecologist. Furthermore, sound muffling equipment and methods will be implemented to generators and other loud site-based equipment, such as not over-revving vehicles, to mitigate potential noise impacts to a low and acceptable level. It is important to note that wintering birds will become habituated to some moderate levels of background disturbance, and it is only those that significantly exceed this background threshold which would require consultation with a suitably qualified ecologist. Personal equipment such as radios and other music players

used by workers should not exceed the background noise level.

#### *Water Pollution*

- 3.2.5 To ensure that hazardous materials and liquids are prevented from entering protected receptor sites, ie., the adjacent SPA/Ramsar, storage containers will not be located near to open drains or the ditch system found on the eastern and northern boundaries of the site. Furthermore, storage containers will be located on bare ground, upon impermeable surfaces, and not on surfaces in which vehicles will be operating over, to prevent collisions. Procedures must be in place for safe delivery of materials and a known storage place must be confirmed prior to delivery, ensure that suppliers are made aware of this storage location, and all deliveries must be supervised so that procedures are followed. Spill kits will be kept close to delivery and storage areas, suppliers and staff will also be made aware of how to use them. Minimising the time spent handling and movement of materials will reduce the risk of spills. Machinery will be kept clean and well maintained to ensure their continued effective usage and fewer rates of failure, potentially causing pollution events.

### **3.3 Regulations and Requirements**

- 3.3.1 The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP is required to implement the core principles of the local planning policies which encompass biodiversity controls required with due consideration to relevant wildlife legislation. The CEMP provides the framework for which commitments made in the Ecological Impact Assessment (Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology, 2022) or any requirements of planning conditions can be realised. The CEMP outlines the contractor's approach to wildlife management throughout the construction phases with the primary aim of reducing any adverse impacts from construction on local sensitive receptors.

3.3.2 The following legislation has been given due regard in relation to the production of this management plan, which concerns potential impacts to biodiversity receptors:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended);
- The Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006);
- The Protection of Badgers Act (1992);
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (as amended); and
- The Wild Mammals Protection Act (1996).

### 3.4 Biodiversity Protection Zones

3.4.1 Biodiversity protection zones will be established around the perimeter of the construction area and along the coast. Access to these areas will be restricted through the use of tree protection barriers / site hoarding and reinforced with debris mesh where appropriate. No works or access shall be undertaken in these areas, which will be retained in situ for the benefit of biodiversity.

## 4.0 BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS

### 4.1 Potential Impacts to Biodiversity Receptors

#### *Dust and airborne pollutants*

4.1.1 During construction-related activities on site, there is potential for dust, particulates and airborne gaseous pollution to spread to the nearby protected sites. In the absence of mitigation, this could cause degradation of the water quality, and in turn, the Atlantic salt meadows for which the Solent Maritime SAC is designated. Overall, in the absence of mitigation, these potential impacts would be of 'moderate' likelihood and 'moderate' severity. However, with the mitigation outlined herein potential impacts would be reduced to a 'low' likelihood and 'low' severity, resulting in a 'low' risk'.

*Light Pollution*

- 4.1.2 Lights to illuminate construction-related activities on site have the potential to disturb overwintering birds, as well as bats making use of the site in the summer months. In the absence of mitigation, these impacts have a 'low' severity and 'moderate' likelihood. However, with the mitigation outlined herein potential impacts would be reduced to avoided be reduced to a 'near negligible' severity with a 'low' likelihood, resulting in a 'very low' risk'.

*Hazardous Substances*

- 4.1.3 Materials related to the development proposals have the potential to be hazardous, and any leaks or spills of these materials which flow into the nearby protected sites will cause degradation of the water quality, and harm protected species and habitat classifications for which the sites are designated. Overall, in the absence of mitigation, these impacts have a 'high' severity and a 'moderate' likelihood resulting in a 'high' risk. With the mitigation outlined herein potential impacts would still have a 'high' severity, but would have a 'near negligible' likelihood of occurring, resulting in a 'low' risk'.

*Noise*

- 4.1.4 Construction-related activities such as generators, vehicles and drilling will cause elevated noise levels above average background levels. This will cause unnecessary disturbance to birds within the nearby protected sites. Overall, in the absence of mitigation, these impacts have a 'moderate' severity and a 'high likelihood', resulting in a 'high' risk. However, with the mitigation outlined herein potential impacts would be reduced to a 'low' severity and a 'low' likelihood, resulting in a 'low' risk'.

*Water Pollution*

- 4.1.5 Spills and effluent pollution have the potential to cause degradation to an Annex 1 habitat, and protected species associated with nearby protected sites which are sensitive to such pollution. Overall, in the absence of mitigation, these impacts have a 'high' severity, and a 'moderate' likelihood, resulting in a 'high' risk. With the mitigation outlined herein potential impacts would still have a 'high' severity, but would have a 'near negligible' likelihood of occurring, resulting in a 'low' risk'.

## 5.0 BIODIVERSITY MITIGATION MEASURES

### 5.1 Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

#### *Tree Lines and Scattered Trees*

- 5.1.1 All trees to be retained will be protected during construction in accordance with BS5837:2012. (BSI, 2012) through the use of tree protection fencing. No access to machinery or storage of materials will be permitted within the RPA's of retained trees on site. All fuel and other hazardous materials will be stored away from the RPA's of retained trees with suitable spill kits available. This is anticipated to mitigate potential impacts to a 'low' likelihood' and 'moderate' severity, resulting in a tolerable risk.

#### *Reptiles*

- 5.1.2 Clearance works will be completed in line with best practise mentioned in the *Ecological Impact Assessment* (Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology, 2022). Building materials, grassland and ruderal vegetation are to be removed during March - mid-October inclusive, prior to the hibernation months of late October-February inclusive. During the first phase, all vegetation and existing building materials to be removed within the proposals shall be reduced to 50mm and left for 24 hours. Then, the remaining vegetation shall be removed by hand. Both phases are to be conducted during fair weather with an ambient temperature at or above 10°C. Any reptiles uncovered shall then be released away from the proposed construction area within the wider Cockle Point site. Overall this shall mitigate potential impacts to a 'low' likelihood and 'low' severity resulting in a 'negligible' risk.

#### *Nesting Birds*

- 5.1.3 If any trees are required to have limb surgery during the course of works, to avoid potential impacts on nesting birds, surgery works will be conducted outside of the main bird nesting season (March–August inclusive). Overall, this is anticipated to mitigate potential impacts to a 'low' likelihood' and a 'low' severity, resulting in a 'negligible' risk.

*Bats (foraging and commuting) and light pollution*

5.1.4 The following measures will be implemented within the development to reduce impacts on foraging and commuting bats and potential off-site roosts in the mature trees within the wider Cockle Point site caused by artificial lighting (BCT & ILP, 2018):

- Limit any construction to daylight hours wherever possible;
- Direct any task lighting used during construction away from boundary trees (retained and new), as well as the coastline
- Bulkhead lighting is to be installed, and angled inwards to the site
- Set any necessary security lighting on short-timers with sensitivity to large moving objects only;
- Limit lighting times to provide dark periods;

5.1.5 Overall, this is anticipated to mitigate potential impacts to commuting and foraging bats and the nearby protected sites to a 'low' likelihood' and a 'low' severity, resulting in a 'negligible' risk. Furthermore, landscape provisions are detailed within the *Ecological Impact Assessment and* (Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology, 2022) which will result in the provision of native species flowering grassland planting, of benefit to foraging bats.

*Dust and airborne pollutants*

5.1.6 The following measures will be implemented within the development to reduce potential impacts to protected sites in close proximity to the Cockle Point site caused by dust or airborne pollutants

- No waste or other material is to be burned on site
- Solvents will be well-sealed when not in use
- Any vegetated surfaces with dust build-up will be mist sprayed
- Vehicles and heavy machinery will be kept clean, with mist sprays utilised during periods of low rainfall to minimise the spread of dust
- Works that have the potential to spread dust should be timed during periods of higher rainfall or when the wind is blowing onshore.

- 5.1.7 Overall, these measures are anticipated to mitigate the potential impacts of dust and airborne pollutants to nearby protected sites to a 'low' likelihood and 'low' severity, resulting in a 'low' risk.

*Hazardous Substances and Water Pollution*

- 5.1.8 The following measures will be implemented within the development to reduce potential impacts to protected sites in close proximity to the Cockle Point site caused by hazardous substances:

- Hazardous materials will be stored in safe, bunded containers away from vehicle movements and as far from the coastline as possible
- Spill kits will be on hand, near to storage and delivery locations, and all staff members and suppliers on-site trained in their use
- Keeping the time spent handling hazardous substances to a minimum
- Solvents will be well-sealed when not in use

- 5.1.9 Overall, these measures are anticipated to mitigate the potential impacts of hazardous substances and water pollution to nearby protected sites to a 'low' likelihood and 'moderate' severity, resulting in a 'tolerable' risk.

*Noise*

- 5.1.10 The following measures will be implemented within the development to reduce potential impacts to protected sites in close proximity to the Cockle Point site caused by elevated noise levels:

- Works that generate elevated noise levels will not take place in winter
- Muffling techniques will be implemented for on-site vehicles, such as not over-revving
- Generators will be placed as far from the coastline as possible

- 5.1.11 Overall, these measures are anticipated to mitigate the potential impacts of elevated noise levels to nearby protected sites to a 'low' likelihood and 'low' severity, resulting in a 'low' risk.

## **5.2 Emergency Management Plan**

- 5.2.1 If throughout the course of works a protected species is identified on-site, or an accident involving the construction activities causes a spill or airborne pollution event, the project ecologist will be contacted immediately for advice. The site manager is responsible for ensuring this is done and preventing works from continuing until the suitably qualified ecologist has laid out an appropriate contingency. Should the need for emergency services be required all works shall cease immediately whilst the emergency services are contacted. Should it be necessary, all persons present within the site will assemble on adjacent land within the wider Cockle Point site area and a check will be made to ensure no one is left on site whilst the emergency services are contacted. The site manager is responsible for ensuring all contractors are aware of these contingencies.

## **6.0 MONITORING AND AUDITING**

### **6.1 Audits, Monitoring and Inspections**

- 6.1.1 A project contact register will be produced and provided to the LPA, to include a list of all relevant persons and identify lines of communication, including telephone numbers and email addresses. The auditing monitoring and schedule for the inspection of biodiversity protection measures is laid out in Table No. 02 below:

**Table No. 02 – Auditing, Monitoring and Inspection Schedule**

| Inspection Activity                                                                                                                                                                                  | Monitor               | Frequency                                                    | Auditing                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Check of Tree Protection Barrier to ensure all is connected, upright and secure and that no works have taken place behind the barriers, and that the barriers have not moved.                        | Site Manager.         | Daily.                                                       | Record in the site log book and follow up with remedial measures as required.                                      |
| Check that all external lighting is in accordance with section 3.2.2 / 5.1.4 of this report.                                                                                                         | Site Manager.         | Immediately prior to the use of external nocturnal lighting. | Record in the site log book and follow up with remedial measures as required.                                      |
| Overseeing building material and vegetation clearance, to check for signs of reptiles.                                                                                                               | Site Manager and ECOW | Prior to and during the work.                                | A record of this work will be kept by the Site Manager after completion, suitable for submission to the LPA.       |
| Check to ensure that materials which fall under the COSHH regulations are stored in a suitable container, in a locked enclosure, in accordance with the COSHH sheet and manufacturer's instructions. | Site Manager.         | Every evening prior to the closing of the site               | Record in the site log book and follow up with remedial measures as required.                                      |
| Noise monitoring during work patterns that have elevated noise levels                                                                                                                                | Site Manager          | During work patterns with elevated noise levels              | Stop all activities that require elevated noise levels if it is found to be exceeding a certain threshold (70 dB). |
| Checks to ensure that spill kits can be found in                                                                                                                                                     | Site Manager          | Every evening prior to the                                   | Record in the site log book and follow up with                                                                     |

|                                                                                                           |              |                                                 |                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| the correct location and contain all their respective parts. And ensure it is replaced following a spill. |              | closing of the site and subsequent to a spill.  | remedial measures as required.                                                |
| Overseeing that dust has not excessively built-up on-site vegetation.                                     | Site Manager | Every evening prior to the closing of the site. | Mist spraying of any vegetated surfaces covered in dust.                      |
| Removal of tree protection fencing.                                                                       | Site Manager | On completion of development.                   | Record in the site log book and follow up with remedial measures as required. |

## 6.2 Biodiversity Performance Monitoring and Reporting

- 6.2.1 Progress across the site will be reviewed regularly by the the site manager, and any updates will be provided to the client regularly, to inform them of any potential time constraints and further work that may be required, as a minimum. This will be completed once every two weeks, or as soon as practicable should this be more appropriate. The site log book produced by the Site Manager will be made available to review by the local planning authority at the earliest request in order to note progress of the CEMP and stages of mitigation have been completed.

## 6.3 Incident Reports

- 6.3.1 Should any protected species be identified over the course of works, or pollution events occur on-site, all relevant bodies should be notified, including the LPA and Natural England, as required (e.g., in the form of records for European Protected Species Licence renewals). Any breaches of guidance in relation to control of potential environmental protection measures will be recorded and reported to the relevant statutory body immediately, as well as to the project manager and client, and remedial measures identified where required.

## 7.0 REFERENCES

Arbor-Eco Consultancy, (2023). Arboricultural Impact Assessment. Arbor-Eco Consultancy. January 2023. Report Reference: MB221204-01.

British Standards Institution. (2012). BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: Recommendations. London: BSI

CAAD Ltd., (2023). Construction Management Plan. Critchley Architecture and Design Ltd. March 2023.

CAAD Ltd., (2022). Location Site Plan. Critchley Architecture and Design Ltd. October 2022.

Development & Planning Authority. (2018). Planning Advice Note 8. AN8. Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP). V1\_July\_2018. Available online: <https://www.gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=114671&p=0> [last accessed 10.01.2022]

Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology. (2022). Ecological Impact Assessment. Cockle Point, Hayling Island. December 2022. Report reference: LLD2863-ECO-REP-001-00 [submitted alongside proposals]