LIZARD
Landscape Design and Ecology

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Little Paddocks, Hurston Lane, Storrington

On behalf of Church Barn Homes LLP

Client:	Church Barn Homes LLP			
Project:	Land north of Little Paddock, Hurston Lane, Storrington			
Reference:	LLD3636-ECO-REP-002-00-CEMP			
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Validity:

This report is valid for 18 months from the date of the site visit. If works have not commenced by this date, an updated site visit should be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist to assess any changes in the habitats present on site, and to inform a review of the conclusions and recommendations made.

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Table No. 01 – Project Schedule of Biodiversity Mitigation Measures

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Lizard Landscape Design and Ecology has been commissioned by Folkes Architects to formulate a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) regarding biodiversity for the proposed development north of Little Paddock, Storrington, West Sussex (Grid Reference: TQ 07745 14919 – hereafter referred to as 'the site').

1.2 Planning permission was granted by Horsham Borough Council for the erection of 3no. detached residential dwellings, garages, vehicular access and with associated hard and soft landscaping access onto Hurston Lane (Reference: DC/22/1784). Subject to the fulfilment of the condition below, for which it is the purpose of this report to address:

Pre-Commencement Condition: The development hereby approved shall not commence until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP: Biodiversity), particularly to avoid pollution impacts to the Arun Valley SPA & Ramsar site, has been 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), particularly to include pollution control measures on site to avoid run off entering any watercourse.
d) The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.
e) Responsible persons and lines of communication.
f) Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.

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.

Reason: As these matters are fundamental to safeguard the ecology and biodiversity of the area in accordance with Policy 31 of the Horsham District Planning Framework (2015), and to conserve designated sites, protected and Priority species and allow the LPA to discharge its duties under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and s40 of the NERC Act 2006 (Priority habitats & species)

1.3 The ecological management of the construction works associated with the proposed development shall be delivered via the implementation of this CEMP: Biodiversity. It outlines the procedures that require ecological consideration throughout the construction process in accordance with legislative requirements and construction industry best practice guidance. It aims to ensure that any adverse effects from the construction phase of the proposed development on ecology are mitigated to a low and acceptable level. 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.

1.2 Site Description

1.2.1 The site covers c. 0.3 hectares (ha) of land to the east of the Little Paddock estate. The site is dominated by amenity grassland and introduced shrub with scattered trees, hardstanding and 6no. buildings. Access to the site is via an unnamed track, extending from Hurston Lane, located 120m to the east of the site boundary that links directly to the A283.

1.2.2 The site is located within a rural location to the north west of the town of Storrington, within the Horsham district of West Sussex. The immediate surrounding area is dominated by private residential gardens to the north and east with the wider Little Paddock estate to the south and west, beyond which agricultural land dominates. In the wider surrounds, agricultural fields, associated tree lines, hedgerows and areas of woodland dominate the landscape, together with residential areas to the north, south and west.

1.2.3 There is hydrological connectivity with the Arun Valley SPA, SAC and Ramsar site c.100m west of the site via a tributary of the River Stor.

1.3 Development Proposals

1.3.1 It is understood that the proposals include the redevelopment of the site for residential use. Three units are proposed with parking, garages and landscaping throughout the site. Under current proposals the majority of onsite vegetation will be retained with existing boundary features including existing individual trees also being retained. Post development landscaping will focus on the enhancement of boundary features.

1.4 Supporting Documents

1.4.1 This report has been produced based on the drawings and assessments provided in the following documents, which are referenced throughout the text herein:

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CT Ecology, 2022);
- Bat Survey Report (CT Ecology, 2022);
- Design and Access Planning Statement (Folkes Architects, 2020).

1.5 Objectives of the CEMP

1.5.1 This CEMP provides an overarching framework for the environmental management procedure during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. 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 to:

- Provide effective site-specific procedures and mitigation measures to monitor and control potential biodiversity impacts throughout the construction phase of the project;
- To ensure compliance with legislation and identify where it will be necessary to obtain authorisation from relevant statutory bodies;
- To provide a framework for compliance auditing and inspection to

ensure the agreed environmental aims are being met; and

- Ensure that construction activities so far as is practical do not adversely impact biodiversity in the surrounding area.

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 environmental impacts throughout the construction phase of the project; and
- Ensure that construction activities so far as is practical do not adversely impact the boundary vegetation.

2.2 Baseline Information

Habitats

2.2.1 A standard Phase 1 survey was conducted on site on the 9th February 2021 (CT Ecology) in line with standard methodology (JNCC, 2010) at the time of the survey.

2.2.2 The site area is c. 0.3 hectares (ha) and habitats on site were found to consist of amenity grassland, introduced shrubs, scattered trees and hardstanding.

Protected Species

2.2.3 The Phase 1 survey entailed a protected species assessment, which identified that habitats within the site offered **negligible** potential to support amphibians (including great crested newts (GCN), hazel dormouse and badgers. Although it was not possible to scope out the potential that badgers may commute across the site. The site was determined to offer **low** potential to support reptiles, and **high** potential for widespread nesting birds. Overall, the site was considered to provide **negligible** potential for roosting bats and **high** potential for foraging and

commuting bats.

Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

2.2.4 Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) and mitigation measures have been proposed for amphibians, including GCN, badgers, reptiles, nesting birds and foraging and commuting bats. For the scattered trees, all works should be conducted in line with standard tree protection measures (BSI, 2012).

2.3 Development Proposals

2.3.1 Proposals will necessitate the removal of the majority of amenity (modified) grassland with boundary features being largely retained. Proposals are for redevelopment of the existing site, and the provision of 3no. detached dwellings with associated parking, garages and landscaping throughout the site.

2.4 Biodiversity Project Schedule

2.4.1 A timeline of ecologically restricted works, including responsible persons for each stage, is provided in Table No. 01 below:

Table No. 01 – Project Schedule of Biodiversity Mitigation Measures

Receptor	Key Stages	Date	Responsible Persons
Breeding Birds	Sensitive clearance of shrubs using hand tools only under ecologist supervision.	Avoid February – September (inclusive). Or within 48 hours of a nest check by a suitably qualified ecologist.	Ecological Clerk of Works or qualified ecologist
Trees	Installation of Tree Protection Fencing and any ground protection measures.	Anytime (prior to commencement until project completion).	Site Manager
Reptiles	Directional vegetation clearance (outwardly) to 20cm, using hand tools.	Avoiding bird nesting season (March to August inclusive).	Ecological Clerk of Works or qualified ecologist

Receptor	Key Stages	Date	Responsible Persons
Bats	Mitigation measure in regard to external and nocturnal lighting (BCT & ILP, 2018).	From outset until project completion.	Ecological Clerk of Works or qualified ecologist
Reptiles	A secondary directional cut shall take vegetation to no lower than 5 cm.	24-48 hours after the initial cut. Avoiding bird nesting season (March to August inclusive).	Ecological Clerk of Works/ contractors
Badgers and Hedgehogs	Cover or installation of secured ramps within excavations left overnight.	For duration of time when excavations are present.	Site Manager
Reptiles	Areas of refugia remaining on site shall be removed by hand.	24 hours prior to commencement during suitable weather.	Ecological Clerk of Works/ contractors
Retained and Adjacent Habitats	Best practice working methods to mitigate pollution events (e.g. dust, noise, light, etc…)	From commencement to completion.	Site Manager
Stag Beetle	Removal of tree stumps and logs.	24 hours prior to commencement during suitable weather.	Ecological Clerk of Works or qualified ecologist
Reptiles	On site compost heap shall be dismantled by hand and removed to an area of site free from disturbance.	24 – 48 hours prior to commencement.	Ecological Clerk of Works or qualified ecologist

2.5 Regulations and Requirements

2.5.1 The Construction Environmental Management Plan (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 recommendations made in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CT Ecology, 2021), and the Bat Survey Report (CT 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.

2.5.2 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).

3.0 SITE MANAGEMENT

3.0.1 The content of this CEMP, has been compiled on behalf of Church Barn Homes for the submission in writing to assist with the discharge of planning conditions. This will remain a live document throughout the build programme and as such may require revision by the principal contractor and to be 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 complied with 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.

3.1 Roles & Responsibilities

3.1.1 The contractors will be responsible for implementing the CEMP through contractual agreements with Church Barn Homes LLP. It will be the responsibility of the project manager to ensure that the contractors understand and abide by the CEMP, and to monitor and record any breaches in the site logbook.

3.1.2 Prior to each stage of construction commencing, the contractors will prepare or update the management plans listed in this CEMP. The plans will be made available to all persons working on the proposed development.

3.1.3 The Project Manager is responsible for ensuring all ecological standards and commitments are adhered to throughout the construction design, implementation, maintenance and monitoring periods of the Proposed Development. The Project Manager will also be responsible for the following:

- Developing and reviewing the CEMP and specialist procedures;
- Leading the appointment and management of environmental specialists at the construction stage;
- Facilitating environmental training and inductions to the workforce, as required;

- Monitoring compliance of construction activities with the CEMP;
- Acting as the focal point of contact for all environmental issues on site; and
- Where appropriate, maintain auditable environmental records and conduct audits as required by the CEMP.

3.2 General Management Systems

Noise & Vibrations

3.2.1 General measures to reduce noise levels at the source to be used during construction include:

- Avoidance of unnecessary revving of engines and switching off equipment when not in use;
- Keeping internal haul routes well maintained and avoiding steep, gradients;
- Using rubber linings in, for example, chutes and dumpers to reduce impact noise;
- Starting-up plant and vehicles in succession rather than all together;
- The movement of plant onto and around the site will have regard to the normal operating hours of the site; and
- The use of personal radios and speakers will have due regard for the residential nature of the site, only be used between 9am-5:30pm and consider the volume and potential disturbance to neighbours.

3.2.2 The use of conventional audible reversing alarms can cause problems on some sites, and alternatives are available. This will be explored with the contractors likely to be involved with the scheme and where practicable, alternative reversing warning systems will be employed.

3.2.3 As the site lies within a semi-rural area, lorries will be restricted to arrive or depart from the site within working hours (8:00-18:00 Monday to Friday, and 8:00-13:00 on Saturdays, subject to approval from the local planning authority). This will be managed to ensure the residents of the wider Little Paddock estate are consulted prior to construction works commencing.

3.2.4 For vibration measures it is intended that good relations with people living and working near site are established early. Maintenance of these relations throughout the course of site operations will go some way towards allaying people's fears of the construction works. Several measures will be implemented with regard to the substructure operations and vibration management. These will include the hours of working being planned and relayed to the adjoining neighbours. In addition, where reasonably practicable, low vibration working methods will be employed and this will be advised by the specialist contractor.

Dust

3.2.5 The scheme will ensure that all contractors adhere to best working practices in relation to 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 at locations around the site during summer and busier months to prevent dust spreading to adjoining properties. It is the intention to form permanent surfaces externally that will minimise and control this risk. Mist sprays will be utilised during dryer periods to dampen down machinery and may be used on vegetation, should it become smothered by dust during the course of works.

Hazardous Substances

3.2.6 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. 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.

Water Pollution

3.2.7 The site is hydrologically connected with the Arun Valley SPA, SAC and Ramsar site, via a tributary of the River Stor. The Arun Valley is one of the most diverse biodiverse floodplain designations in England; any pollution events which effect ground or surface water could have serious implications for the designated site

and surrounding habitat. The following measures shall be implemented to mitigate against any pollution events:

- Storage containers will be located 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.
- Plant and machinery shall use drip trays which shall be checked and emptied as required to an authorised location.
- A PICP will be produced to include response to spillages of oil, which site staff will have read and understood. Onsite provisions will be made to contain a serious spill or leak through the use of spill kits, booms, bunding and absorbent material. Personnel will be trained on the use of spill kits, where applicable.
- Any silty water abstracted during excavations will be discharged to settlement tanks or siltbusters as appropriate.
- Outfalls into surface waters will be monitored regularly during construction and works halted if pollution is observed.
- All shallow (less than 10m) excavations, trial pits and geotechnical boreholes once completed will be adequately backfilled and sealed.

Light Pollution

3.2.8 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 phase. Any construction lighting will be to illuminate the works area only and provide a clear vision for operatives. In line with proposed working hours, construction lighting will not be used

outside of the hours 8am – 6pm. Please see further details in section 4.0.5.

3.3 Handling and Maintenance of Plant and materials

Storage of Plant and Materials

3.3.1 All plant and materials are to be stored within the agreed contractors' compound.

3.3.2 Movement of plant and materials would be carried out at all times by trained and appropriately qualified personnel under supervision of the site management staff. Where plant or materials are being handled or manoeuvred in areas with confined spaces, site personnel will supervise the handling on foot, or with a dedicated banksman to ensure no damage to surrounding habitat.

3.3.3 All plant is to be kept in good condition and serviced regularly to minimise emissions and / or the likelihood of pollution events.

3.4 Tree Protection Measures

3.4.1 Adjacent trees shall be protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. (BSI, 2012) which includes:

- The use of tree protection fencing (no arboricultural package submitted).
- 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.
- The use of existing haul routes for the transport of materials and machinery to and from site.
- Where plant or materials are being handled or manoeuvred in areas with confined spaces site personnel will supervise the handling on foot, or with a dedicated banksman to ensure no damage to surrounding habitat.

3.5 Waste Management

3.5.1 Waste arising from the site shall be moderate given the scale of the development. Waste shall arise from the following key elements:

- Excavation and groundwork to allow for the extension to the SEND unit; and
- Importation of materials and equipment.

3.5.2 Any topsoil arising from excavation shall be stockpiled on site until completion. Upon completion of the works, this topsoil shall be spread within areas of soft landscaping to reduce waste of resources.

3.5.3 Wrapping and packing shall be recycled or returned to the supplier where possible.

3.5.4 Waste shall be segregated into recyclables, food waste, hazardous waste and residual waste. A full Outline Waste Management Plan (OWMP) shall be completed and followed by the contractor on site.

4.0 BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS

Hedgerows and Scattered Trees

4.1 In the absence of mitigation proposals have the potential to result in damage to trees scheduled for retention, owing to machinery works and storage taking place within their root protection area's (RPAs). Furthermore, there is the potential for proposals to result in damage to trees scheduled for retention because of fuel and other hazardous material spilled within the RPAs of hedgerows and trees scheduled for retention, ultimately impacting on their practicable lifespans. In the absence of mitigation this potential impact would be certain to occur and would be of moderate severity.

Reptiles

4.2 In the absence of mitigation, potential impacts arising from development during the construction phase include reckless killing and injury of reptiles, due to inappropriate clearance practices, as well as loss of habitat, resulting fragmentation and isolation of slow worm populations. Fragmentation also has the potential to occur during the operational phase. Overall, in the absence of mitigation potential impacts would be likely to occur and of moderate severity.

Nesting Birds

4.3 In the absence of mitigation, impacts to nesting birds includes potential destruction of an active nest, as well as the loss of nesting habitat, owing to the removal of scrub and trees. Overall, in the absence of mitigation potential impacts would be likely to occur and of moderate severity.

Badgers

4.4 In the absence of mitigation, potential impacts associated with construction to badgers include potential for badgers becoming entrapped within excavations left overnight or when the site is unattended. Overall, in the absence of mitigation this potential impact would be of low likelihood and moderate severity

Bats (foraging and commuting)

4.5 In the absence of mitigation, inappropriate lighting could reduce the foraging and commuting potential of the site and wider area for bats. If bat roosts exist in the immediate surrounds inappropriate lighting could ultimately lead to abandonment of a roost. Overall, in the absence of mitigation potential impacts would be likely to occur and of moderate severity.

Hedgehogs

4.6 In the absence of mitigation, potential impacts to hedgehogs include reckless killing and injury, resulting from inappropriate clearance works, as well as loss of foraging and nesting habitat, and habitat fragmentation / isolation. Furthermore, it is not possible to rule out the potential for hedgehogs becoming entrapped within excavations left overnight and when the site is unattended. Overall, in the absence of mitigation potential impacts would be likely to occur and of moderate

severity.

5.0 BIODIVERSITY MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

Scattered Trees

5.1.1 All trees to be retained will be protected during construction in accordance with BS5837:2012. (BSI, 2012) using tree protection fencing and any necessary ground protection. No access will be permitted to machinery or storage of materials within the RPAs of retained trees or hedgerows on site. All fuel and other hazardous materials will be stored away from the RPAs of retained trees with suitable spill kits available. This is anticipated to sufficiently mitigate potential impacts to a negligible likelihood.

Reptiles

5.1.2 Clearance works will be completed in line with the recommendations provided (Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, CT Ecology, 2021). In the first phase, all standing vegetation should be reduced in height to c. 20cm above ground level. Vegetation will be cleared in an outwardly direction (using hand tools) to eencourage any reptiles present to move into offsite adjacent habitat with connectivity to other suitable habitats. This work must be done in dry weather during the active reptile season of March – October (inclusive).

5.1.3 24-48 hours after the initial phase of de-vegetation, the remaining vegetation will be cut to ground level using hand tools. The vegetation should then be maintained at this level for the entirety of the works.

5.1.4 Areas of refugia must be removed by hand at least 24 hours prior to work commencing, and the on site compost heap must be dismantled by hand and removed to an area of site that will be free from disturbance to allow reptiles to relocate to retained habitats.

5.1.5 This is anticipated to sufficiently mitigate potential impacts to a negligible likelihood.

Nesting Birds

5.1.6 In order to meet proposals, the existing scrub and tree habitats will require removal. To avoid potential impacts to nesting birds, clearance works will be conducted outside of the main bird nesting season (March – August inclusive) or following a nest check by a suitably qualified ecologist. This is anticipated to sufficiently mitigate potential impacts to a negligible likelihood.

Badgers

5.1.7 The following Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) shall be incorporated into the construction phase to safeguard badgers:

- All trenches or excavations over 1.0m deep should be covered overnight or have a broad ramp installed at a shallow angle to prevent badgers or other mammals becoming trapped.
- All excavations and trenches should be checked daily for entrapped animals prior to works (re)commencing.
- Any exposed pipework greater than 200mm diameter should be blocked to prevent badgers gaining entry.
- Any loose material stockpiled on site for an extended period should be fenced to prevent badger access, as they readily build setts in loose, easy-to-excavate material.
- Short-term stockpiles should be checked daily for any signs of digging and fenced as appropriate.

5.1.8 This is anticipated to sufficiently mitigate potential impacts to a negligible likelihood. In the unlikely event that a badger sett is found, a licence will be required from Natural England prior to any impacts to the sett; licensed works to impact the sett are usually only permitted during July-November (inclusive).

Bats (foraging and commuting)

5.1.9 The following sensitive lighting measures will be implemented within the development to reduce impacts on foraging and commuting bats on the northern and western boundary features caused by artificial lighting (BCT & ILP, 2023):

- Direct any task lighting used during construction away from boundary trees (retained and new) and any newly installed bat boxes;

- Set any necessary security lighting on short-timers with sensitivity to large moving objects only;
- Limit lighting times to provide dark periods;

5.1.10 Overall, this is anticipated to mitigate potential impacts to commuting and foraging bats to a negligible likelihood.

Hedgehogs

5.1.11 To mitigate potential impacts to hedgehogs, vegetation clearance works will be conducted in a slow and sensitive manner to check for hedgehogs. Furthermore, a broad ramp will be laid at a shallow angle within any excavations left overnight, to allow a means of escape for any hedgehogs, should they become trapped. Overall, this is anticipated to mitigate potential impacts to hedgehogs to a negligible likelihood.

Invertebrates

5.5.12 Adjacent habitats shall be protected in accordance with measures outlined within this CEMP.

Others

5.5.13 The site offers no suitable habitat for any other protected species therefore no specific mitigation measures are required. Should any species be unexpectedly found on site all work in the vicinity should cease while a Suitably Qualified Ecologist is contacted for advice.

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.

6.1.2 Inspections of the site shall occur to ensure compliance with the CEMP and to minimise the risk of damage to the environment. All ecological incidents shall be reported to the Project Manager to be logged. Checks on equipment will be undertaken to reduce the risk of incidents occurring (for example oil leaks). As a minimum, the following equipment will be inspected:

- Tree Protective Fencing;
- Chemical storage facilities;
- Foul water storage facilities;
- Secondary containment (for example, secondary skins for oil tanks);
- Spill response materials; and
- Equipment with potential to leak oils and other liquids, for example, compressors and transformers.

6.2 Incident Reports

6.2.1 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

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

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]

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CT Ecology. (2022) Bat Survey Report, Land Adjacent to Little Paddock, Storrington, West Sussex. Date July 2022