Construction Ecological Management Plan: Biodiversity

Pitsford Road, Miles Platting
Reference: 80-901-R8
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

E3P has been instructed by Bellway Homes Manchester to produce a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP): Biodiversity for the proposed development situated at Pitsford Road, Miles Platting, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

The current report has been produced by Max McCormick BSc (Hons) Consultant Ecologist at E3P. Max has a Qualifying CIEEM membership and experience undertaking Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, protected species surveys and ecological mitigation for a wide variety of projects across the UK.

1.2. DISCHARGE CONDITION

The report has been prepared to discharge Condition 8 of the planning application 140311/FO/2024 as follows:

> *8) Prior to the commencement of the development, a Construction Environmental Plan (CEMP) shall be submitted for approval in writing by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority. This should include appropriate measures to ensure the safety and maintained access through the site for any such wildlife, as well as appropriate methods for the closure of the fox dens outside of the breeding season (March – September inclusive) if cubs are found to be present. The CEMP details should be implemented as part of the development.*

1.3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Development proposals include the construction of a series of residential properties with associated gardens and vehicular access.

1.4. SITE LOCATION

The site is located in the north-east of Miles Platting, Manchester. The site is accessed via Pitsford Road which defines the northern boundary. An active railway line defines the site's southern boundary and separates the site from industrial units to the south. The site is surrounded by a residential development to the north, with St. Augustine's Primary School approximately 20 m to the north. Village Park is located approximately 10 m south-west of the site which extends westward from Queens Road for approximately 380 m. Please refer to Figure 1 for the approximate site location.

Figure 1 Approximate Site Location



1.5. PREVIOUS SURVEYS

1.5.1. E3P, 2022

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

E3P undertook a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) in July 2022 (report reference: 0087-E3P-00-XX-RP-Z-0001). During the PEA, the site was found to comprise broadleaved woodland, dense scrub, tall ruderal, scattered trees and a wall. The site was also assessed as being able to support foraging, commuting and roosting opportunities for bats, nesting birds, badger (*Meles meles*), hedgehogs, reptiles and terrestrial opportunities for common amphibians. Japanese knotweed *(Reynoutria japonica)* and field horsetail *(Equisetum arvense)* was identified on-site.

An Updated Walkover of the site was undertaken in October 2022. During the survey, two outlier setts were located within the south western parcel of the broadleaved woodland. Both setts comprised three entrances and both appeared inactive due to the presence of leaf litter and vegetation covering each entrance. These setts were deemed inactive and were closed under Precautionary Working Methods in November 2022.

TREE CONSTRAINTS REPORT

E3P produced a Tree Constraints Report in July 2022 (report reference: 0087-E3P-00-XX-RP-Z-0003). The site survey identified a total of one Category B (moderate value) woodland on and adjacent the site.

1.5.2. RACHEL HACKING ECOLOGY, 2023

ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

Rachel Hacking Ecology undertook an Ecological Appraisal in November 2023 (report reference: RHE.3991). The site was found to comprise broadleaved woodland and bare ground. The site was also assessed as being able to support nesting birds as well as foraging, commuting and roosting opportunities for bats. Japanese knotweed was also identified on-site.

Mammal holes were located within the eastern parcel of the site. Trail cameras were set up on the active holes on 17th November 2023 and collected on 24th November 2023. Multiple images and video of fox *(Vulpes vulpes)* were captured, confirming the mammal holes as being fox dens.

1.5.3. ASCERTA, 2023

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Ascerta undertook an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in November 2023 (report reference: P.1928.23). The AIA identified one Category C (low value) woodland and one Category C group (low value) on the site.

1.5.4. NIGHTINGALE ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED, 2023

INVASIVE WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

Nightingale Environmental Limited produced an Invasive Weed Management Plan in November 2023 (report reference: NIG/DN20189). This plan was produced in order to manage the Japanese knotweed present on-site and set options for control and eradication.

1.5.5. RACHEL HACKING ECOLOGY, 2024

AERIAL TREE ASSESSMENT

Rachel Hacking Ecology undertook an Aerial Tree Assessment in March 2024 (report reference: RHE.3991.03). The survey identified one tree (T12) as PRF-I, with suboptimal features for individual bats. No evidence of bat activity or occupancy was found, and the remaining trees on-site were found to offer no roost features. T12 was recommended to be subject to a pre-felling assessment.

1.5.6. E3P, 2025

UPDATED PRELIMINARY ROOST ASSESSMENT

E3P undertook an Updated Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) in March 2025 (report reference: 80-901-R7). The PRA identified six trees (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 and T6) that were assessed as PRF-I bat roosting potential. The remaining trees on-site were assessed as having No bat roosting potential due to a lack of potential roosting features.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP): Biodiversity sets out how protected/notable fauna and habitats will be protected and managed appropriately during the operational phase of development regarding ecology. The plan is to be followed by all contractors on-site.

The plan covers the following points:

- Demonstrating the responsible persons and lines of communication, as detailed in Section 3.
- Demonstrating the role and responsibilities on-site of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), and detail when the ECoW is required to oversee specific works as part of the remediation phase.
- Demonstrate the potential impacts on protected/notable fauna and habitats, in relation to the proposed remediation activities.
- The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.
- Detail protected areas/buffer zones for notable fauna and tree root protection areas.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. ECOLOGICAL CLERK OF WORKS

All pre-commencement and operative works will be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist, where it is deemed necessary, and they are to act as the ECoW. The ECoW role comprises:

- Provide Toolbox Talks for site operatives to inform them of legal responsibilities on-site.
- Inform site operatives of any Precautionary Working Methods to be adhered to and supervise these where required.
- Undertake general monitoring of site works to ensure all works are being undertaken in accordance with this report.
- Detail protected areas/ buffer zones for notable fauna.

3.2. SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

All operations on-site will be the overarching responsibility of the site manager. The project ecologist will work closely with the site manager to ensure that all site staff are appropriately inducted to the site and are aware of their legal responsibilities regarding wildlife legislation. Updates regarding ecology are to be completed by the project ecologist and site manager every quarter year during the remediation works.

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

The ECoW will supervise works where necessary. Any issues will be reported immediately to the project ecologist and where necessary works may be paused to explore alternative methods.

4. PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHODS

The Work Schedule Table located in Appendix I details the locations and timings of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features on and adjacent to the site.

4.1. HABITATS

4.1.1. POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES

Pollution control measures will be followed during the full remediation phase to minimise pollution incidents, which may indirectly affect terrestrial, or offsite aquatic habitats and associated protected/notable fauna, such as the broadleaved woodland habitats located west of the site. Measures will be taken throughout the remediation phase to avoid dust pollution of Rochdale Canal Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), located approximately 2.8 km north-east of the site, and Rochdale Canal: Stott's Lane – Ducie Street Basin Site of Biological Importance (SBI), located approximately 520 m south-east of the site. Pollution prevention and control strategies will be adhered to at all times.

Best practice protection measures will be put in place to reduce pollution. The following control measures will be required during any ground works and during the remediation phase to ensure there are no impacts on any wildlife:

- All operational plant will be kept well-maintained and will not enter/be stored within or directly adjacent to the retained habitats.
- Turning off plant when not in use.
- Dampening of the operational areas will be regularly undertaken during dry weather conditions to avoid dust. Dust management will be extended to cover the plant and all operational areas and will be complied with throughout the period of development.
- Measures to prevent pollutants from entering ground and surface water is standard construction practice through the use of a bunded fuel storage and refuelling area at a discrete distance from the on-site waterbodies and off-site watercourse. These measures will be underwritten by spill management equipment being kept on site and capable of being effectively utilised by trained operatives to contain any accidental spillage within any part of the operational area.
- A 'Site Tidy' protocol is to be put in place on site. All litter is to be appropriately controlled, whilst on-site materials are to be adequately stored overnight.

Any dust incidents within proximity to the site and/or adjacent habitats will be reported to the site manager and the ECoW. Dust control measures will include the following:

- Where possible use a vacuum rather than a sweeping brush.
- Select the appropriate / best practice means of extraction/suppression.
- If anyone is asked to carry out dust-generating activities without suppression measures the site team will be consulted for advice.
- Dust-generating tasks will never be carried out without the required control measures in place.
- Sealing and sheeting of stockpiles.

- Sheeting of vehicles transporting materials to and from the site.
- Limiting the speed of site vehicles within the site to 10 mph to reduce dust trails.
- Surfacing, where practicable, of the site haul roads.
- Haul roads will be located away from ecologically important habitats.
- Damping down using hoses and mobile bowsers.
- Carrying out visual monitoring at sensitive locations.
- Regular servicing of plant and equipment including cleaning/replacement of air filters.
- Issue of COSHH reports to identify any substances likely to cause offensive odours.
- Issue of Risk Assessment and Method Statements (RAMS) setting out how effective control measures will prevent the release of odours.

4.1.2. INDIVIDUAL TREES

Six trees were identified during the Updated Preliminary Roost Assessment and Method Statement by E3P (report reference: 80-901-R7) that were assessed as having PRF-I bat roosting potential. These trees will be removed as a result of the development and so they should be soft-felled under the supervision of an ecologist. The trees should be cut below the potential roosting feature and slowly lowered to the ground. If the potential roosting feature cannot be fully inspected on the ground, then the tree is to be left overnight, with the roosting feature facing upwards, to allow any bats to escape before being chipped the next day.

The remaining trees in the site were assessed as having No bat roosting potential and so can be removed without ecological supervision.

4.2. REASONABLE AVOIDANCE MEASURES

4.2.1. FOX

In order to discharge Condition 8 of the planning application 140311/FO/2024, appropriate measures are to be outlined within this CEMP for the closure of the fox *(Vulpes vulpes)* dens that were identified within the Ecological Appraisal by Rachel Hacking Ecology (report reference: RHE.3991). A mammal hole is currently being monitored to determine if it is in use by a fox and moreover, to determine whether cubs are present. If cubs are present, closure of the den will need to take place after September, and prior to March, to allow cubs to naturally leave the den. If cubs are not present, then the mammal hole can be closed under Precautionary Working Methods.

A licence is not required for the closure of a fox den. However, the dens will need to be closed under Precautionary Working Methods, which include:

- Slowly digging back the entrance to its natural end under the supervision of the ECoW, checking as digging for signs of fox.
- If an adult fox is present during digging, works will cease to allow the fox to disperse and leave the area.

During the construction phase, the following will be adhered to:

- Any excavations are to be backfilled each night, battened at a 45-degree angle or a suitable ramp installed; to facilitate escape should a fox enter the excavation.
- All tools and machinery are to be appropriately stored within the site compound where practicable, to avoid injuring terrestrial mammals.
- No works are to be undertaken after dark, and floodlights are not to be used throughout nighttime hours.
- All site machinery and materials will be appropriately stored to avoid harm to the species, notably around early summer.
- If cubs are found to be present, works will cease, and the project ecologist will be contacted immediately to inform any further decisions.

4.2.2. COMMON AMPHIBIANS

The habitats on site were found to be suitable for supporting common amphibians in their breeding and terrestrial phase due to the presence of ruderal/ephemeral, mixed scrub, and broadleaved woodland. As such, the following Precautionary Working Methods will be adhered to during all phases of work in relation to common amphibians:

- All site contractors are to be briefed with a Toolbox Talk as to the potential presence of common amphibians, their legal responsibilities and working limits, by a suitably qualified experienced ecologist.
- The ECoW will search the site's vegetation prior to clearance to ground level, where required.
- If refugia piles require removal, these will be cleared by hand where possible so as to not jeopardise contractor health and safety.
- During works, the site will be kept tidy of debris and material, and any vegetation within the site will be maintained below 50 mm in height to discourage amphibians from re-entering these areas.
- All excavations will be excavated individually and backfilled immediately after, where possible. Where this is not possible, excavations will be covered to prevent common amphibians becoming trapped within the excavation. If this is not possible, one or both sides of the excavation will be sloped in order to allow egress from the excavation, or a suitable ramp provided to allow animals to escape. Any excavations must be checked regularly by site staff for trapped animals.
- During all phases of work including vegetation clearance, any common amphibians encountered will be moved carefully by hand, away from construction activities and relocated to suitable adjacent habitat.

4.2.3. BATS

The majority of habitats on-site including ruderal/ephemeral, mixed scrub and broadleaved woodland were found to provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a range of bird species. Trees identified within the Updated Preliminary Roost Assessment and Method Statement by E3P (report reference: 80-901-R7) were found to have suitable bat roosting potential (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 and T6).

The railway track adjacent to the south of the site is expected to act as a commuting and foraging feature for local bats. All habitats present on-site will be removed to facilitate the development, as proposed within the Planning Layout by Astle Planning and Design Limited (drawing reference: BHM282: PL01: G). Lighting will follow the protocols outlined in the Institute for Lighting Engineers document "Guidance for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lighting" (2005) and BCT's "Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK" (2023) to minimise disturbance and sky-glow off-site. Construction lighting will be directed away from adjacent habitat such as the railway track. Please refer to the Lighting Statement by E3P (report reference: 80-901-L2) for further information.

To reduce any potential lighting impacts for bats and other nocturnal wildlife, the following will be adhered to:

- All luminaires are to lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide fluorescent sources are not used. LED luminaires are to be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability.
- A warm white spectrum (ideally <2700 Kelvin) will be adopted to reduce the blue light component.
- Luminaires will feature peak wavelengths higher than 550 nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats (Stone, 2012).
- Column heights are to be considered to minimise light spill.
- Only luminaires with an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control are to be used, and reference to the ILP Guidance for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light will be made.
- Luminaires will be mounted on the horizontal, i.e., with no upward tilt.
- Any external security lighting will be set on motion sensors and short timers.

T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 and T6 were determined as having PRF-I bat roosting potential, and the trees will be removed as a result of the development. The trees will be soft-felled under the supervision of an ecologist. The trees will be cut below the potential roosting feature and slowly lowered to the ground. If the potential roosting feature cannot be fully inspected on the ground, then the tree will be left overnight, with the roosting feature facing upwards, to allow any bats to escape before being chipped the next day.

4.2.4. BREEDING BIRDS

The majority of habitats on-site including ruderal/ephemeral, mixed scrub and broadleaved woodland were found to provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a range of bird species.

Areas of vegetation will require removal to facilitate the remediation works. Any vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the breeding bird season, which is defined as March to September (inclusive). If this is not possible, the vegetation will be subject to a nesting bird check by the ECoW, within 48 hours of work commencing. If a nest (or nest in construction) is found, a suitable stand-off area will be maintained. The suitable stand-off will be decided by the ECoW and will be designated as a temporary 'Biodiversity Protection Zone' until the young have fledged. Appropriate fencing and signage will be used to protect the identified nesting birds, should it be required.

4.2.5. BADGER

The habitats on site were considered to be suitable to support commuting, foraging and sheltering badgers.

Badgers are highly mobile and can create new setts in a short period of time. If an on-site sett is identified and a suitable buffer cannot be maintained, the sett may require closure to facilitate the development. if a sett requires closure, a Natural England Badger licence will be required to close an active sett. Badger licences can only be obtained between July and November (inclusive) each year to avoid potential impact on pregnant females.

The following Precautionary Working Methods will be adhered to during the remediation works to ensure that no badgers within the local area are impacted by the proposed works:

- All site operatives will be inducted on the presence of the species and taught how to recognise signs of badger and badger setts. They are to report suspected signs of badger/ badger digging to the ECoW.
- Should any badger sett entrance be uncovered during works, a 30 m buffer will be marked around the sett until the project ecologist has been consulted.
- Any excavations are to be backfilled each night, battened at a 45-degree angle or a suitable ramp installed; to facilitate escape should a badger enter the excavation.
- All tools and machinery are to be appropriately stored within the site compound where practicable, to avoid injuring terrestrial mammals.
- No works are to be undertaken after dark, and floodlights are not to be used throughout nighttime hours.
- All site machinery and materials will be appropriately stored to avoid harm to the species, notably between July and November each year when extra care is needed to avoid potential impacts on pregnant females.

4.2.6. HEDGEHOG

There is the potential for hedgehogs to be present within the site, specifically within the ruderal/ephemeral, mixed scrub and broadleaved woodland. These habitats will be removed as a result of the remediation works.

The following Precautionary Working Methods will be adhered to during the vegetation removal:

- Before commencing any work on-site, all contractors working on the site will be briefed with a Toolbox Talk by a qualified ecologist, to make them aware of the possible presence of hedgehogs, their legal protections and working practices to avoid harming them.
- No vegetation is to be cleared unless under the supervision and/or approval of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). If areas of mixed scrub and ruderal/ephemeral can't be suitably searched, they will be strimmed to 500 mm and then checked for hedgehogs by the ECoW. Once deemed clear of hedgehogs, the vegetation will be immediately cleared to ground level.
- Base of the trees and root systems within the broadleaved woodland will be checked for hedgehogs prior to removal.
- If refugia piles require removal, these should be cleared by hand where possible and to not jeopardise contractor health and safety.
- If any hedgehogs are found, they will be carefully translocated to a suitable off-site area which will be unaffected by work. If a hedgehog nest is found, work will cease in the immediate area surrounding the nest until the hedgehogs have moved. Avoid touching any young as this may cause the hedgehog to kill or abandon the hoglets.

- During site clearance, the ECoW will advise where hand tools are required to ensure no sheltering small mammals are impacted by the works. Vegetation and debris piles will also be removed off-site to ensure no hedgehogs can refuge on-site post-site clearance.

- During the works, any excavations will be battered to 45 degrees to allow animals to escape should they become entrapped. Alternatively, the excavations will be covered overnight, or a ramp will be installed.

- Any temporarily exposed open pipe system will be capped in such a way as to prevent hedgehogs from gaining access, as this may happen when contractors are off-site.

- Construction items will be kept on pallets or similar to discourage hedgehogs from using the work areas.

4.2.7. REPTILES

The site was assessed as having value for reptiles within ruderal/ephemeral, mixed scrub and broadleaved woodland. Due to the majority of these habitats requiring removal, the following Precautionary Working Methods will be followed during all phases of work:

- All site contractors will be inducted by the ECoW as to the potential presence of reptiles, their legal responsibilities and working limits.

- Any dense areas of vegetation to be removed will be strimmed to a length of approximately 150 mm under the supervision of the ECoW.

- During site works, all areas will be kept tidy of debris and material, and any vegetation within the working areas will be maintained below 50 mm in height to discourage reptiles from re-entering these areas.

- If a reptile is identified, works will cease, and the project ecologist will be contacted immediately to capture the individual.

4.2.8. JAPANESE KNOTWEED

Please refer to the Invasive Weed Management Plan by Nightingale Environmental Limited (report reference: NIG/DN20189) for the appropriate removal of Japanese knotweed from site.

5. REFERENCES

- Ascerta (2023). Arboricultural Impact Assessment. (Report Reference: P.1928.23).
- Astle Planning and Design Limited (2024). Planning Layout. (Drawing Reference: BHM282: PL01: G).
- Bat Conservation Trust (2023). Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK: Bats and the Built Environment Series.
- E3P (2022). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Pitsford Road, Miles Platting. (Report Reference: 0087-E3P-00-XX-RP-Z-0001).
- E3P (2022). Tree Constraints Report. Pitsford Road, Miles Platting. (Report Reference: 0087-E3P-00-XX-RP-Z-0003).
- E3P (2025). Updated Preliminary Roost Assessment and Method Statement. (Report Reference: 80-901-R7).
- EP (2025). Lighting Statement. Pitsford Road, Miles Platting. (Report Reference: 80-901-L2).
- Institute of Lighting Engineers (2005). Recommendations to Help Minimize the Impact of Artificial Lighting. Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light.
- Nightingale Environmental Limited (2023). Invasive Weed Management Plan. (Report Reference: NIG/DN20189).
- PPG5 Pollution Prevention Guidelines (2007).
- Rachel Hacking Ecology (2023). Ecological Appraisal. (Report Reference: RHE.3991.02; as amended).
- Rachel Hacking Ecology (2024). Aerial Tree Assessment. (Report Reference: RHE.3991.03).
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (2010) Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

END OF REPORT

APPENDIX I
WORK SCHEDULE



WORK SCHEDULE

WORKS	METHODS	TIMING	ECOW REQUIRED?
TOOLBOX TALK	Toolbox talk to be completed by the ECoW in relation to protected species that may be present within the working area.	Any time of the year – completed when relevant.	Yes.
POLLUTION PREVENTION	Measures will be taken throughout the remediation phase to avoid pollution that may indirectly affect habitats and associated protected/notable fauna. Best practice protection measures as detailed within PPG5 Pollution Prevention Guidelines (2007) are to be followed. Dust control strategies will be adhered to at all times. Any accidental damage to the adjacent habitats will be reported to the site manager and the ECoW.	Throughout remediation phase.	Yes (when required).
REMOVAL AND BURIAL OF JAPANESE KNOTWEED	Please refer to the Invasive Weed Management Plan by Nightingale Environmental Limited (report reference: NIG/DN20189) for the appropriate removal of Japanese knotweed from site.	-	-
FOX PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHODS	Ongoing monitoring of fox activity during the remediation phase by contractors/site managers. PWMs are to be followed throughout the construction phase. If cubs are found to be present during digging, works are to cease immediately and the ECoW is to be contacted immediately.	Throughout remediation phase, ideally during late summer to avoid cubs.	Yes (when required).
COMMON AMPHIBIAN PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHODS	All site contractors are to be briefed with a Toolbox Talk as to the potential presence of common amphibians, their legal responsibilities and working limits, by a suitably qualified experienced ecologist. The ECoW will search the site's vegetation prior to clearance to ground level, where required. If refugia piles require removal, these will be cleared by hand where possible so as to not jeopardise contractor health and safety.	During vegetation clearance.	Yes.

WORK SCHEDULE

WORKS	METHODS	TIMING	ECOW REQUIRED?
	During works, the site will be kept tidy of debris and material, and any vegetation within the site will be maintained below 50 mm in height to discourage amphibians from re-entering these areas. All excavations will be excavated individually and backfilled immediately after where possible. Where this is not possible, excavations will be covered to prevent common amphibians becoming trapped within the excavation. If this is not possible, one or both sides of the excavation will be sloped in order to allow egress from the excavation, or a suitable ramp provided to allow animals to escape. Any excavations must be checked regularly by site staff for trapped animals. Any common amphibians encountered will be moved carefully by hand, away from construction activities and relocated to suitable adjacent habitat.		
BATS PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHODS	Trees identified as having PRF-I bat potential will be soft-felled under the supervision of an ecologist. The trees will be cut below the potential roosting feature and slowly lowered to the ground. If the potential roosting feature cannot be fully inspected on the ground, then the tree will be left overnight, with the roosting feature facing upwards, to allow any bats to escape before being chipped the next day.	During vegetation clearance.	Yes.
BREEDING BIRDS PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHODS	Vegetation removal is to be completed outside of the breeding bird season (March to September, inclusive). If this is not possible, the area will be subject to a nesting bird check by the ECoW, within 48 hours of work commencing. If a nest (or nest in construction) is found, a suitable stand-off area will be maintained. The suitable stand-off will be decided by the ECoW and will be designated as a temporary 'Biodiversity Protection Zone'.	Within 48 hours of vegetation clearance from March to September (inclusive).	Yes (if during nesting bird season).
BADGER PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHODS	Ongoing monitoring of badger activity during the remediation phase by contractors/site managers. PWMs are to be followed throughout the construction phase.	Throughout remediation phase.	Yes (when required).

WORK SCHEDULE

WORKS	METHODS	TIMING	ECOW REQUIRED?
	If a badger sett is identified, a 30 m buffer is to be maintained and the ECoW is to be contacted immediately.		
HEDGEHOG PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHODS	Removal of mixed scrub, ruderal/ephemeral and broadleaved woodland on-site will be undertaken under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure no hedgehogs are harmed during vegetation clearance. Works to these areas should avoid the hedgehog hibernation period (December to March, inclusive). Vegetation will be initially strimmed to 500 mm, checked for hedgehog by the ECoW, and then immediately cleared to ground level once deemed clear.	During vegetation clearance.	Yes.
REPTILES PRECAUTIONARY WORKING METHODS	All site contractors will be inducted by the ECoW as to the potential presence of reptiles, their legal responsibilities and working limits. Any dense areas of vegetation to be removed will be strimmed to be a length of approximately 150 mm under the supervision of the ECoW. During site works, all areas will be kept tidy of debris and material, and any vegetation within the working areas will be maintained below 50 mm in height to discourage reptiles from re-entering these areas. If a reptile is identified, works will cease, and the project ecologist will be contacted immediately to capture the individual.	During vegetation clearance.	Yes