



Clayton Ecology

Construction Environmental Management Plan

Manor Hill Farm

Desford

August 2024

Client name:	Preston Feedstocks Ltd
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Author:	Kayleigh Woodhouse BSc (Hons) MSc
Reviewed by:	Nick Clayton BSc (Hons) ACIEEM (Natural England Bat licence number 2020-49905-CLS-CLS, GCN Licence number 2024-12072-CL08-GCN)

DISCLAIMER

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The evidence which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the guidance of The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct.

RELIANCE - The report describes the conditions and ecological features on the site (and possibly its environs) at the time of survey and that this may (is likely to) change over time. Reliance upon the findings of this report should be determined in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management guidance on the longevity of ecological surveys, see Advice Note (April 2019) On the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys CIEEM.

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SUMMARY

This report has been prepared by Clayton Ecology Ltd on behalf of the Site owner: Preston Feedstocks Ltd. The report provides a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Manor Hill Farm, Leicester Lane, Desford, Leicestershire LE9 9JJ.

The report has been prepared in order to address the requirements of the local planning authority who require a CEMP for the application site.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Clayton Ecology Ltd on behalf of the Site owner: Preston Feedstocks Ltd. The report provides a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Manor Hill Farm, Leicester Lane, Desford, Leicestershire LE9 9JJ.

This plan sets out procedures for works associated with the development from initial stages through to completion, in order to ensure that habitats and species on, or close to the site are not adversely impacted.

The proposal is to create a 50m x 100m asphalt pad, an area of artificial surface and changes to the pathway/road on current arable land.

The location of the survey site in relation to wider environment is provided in Figure 1 below:



Figure 1: The area to be impacted highlighted in red, satellite imagery courtesy of Google Earth.

1.1 Scope of the Plan

The CEMP is solely concerned with ecological features (animals, habitats) that have been identified in surveys and assessments as having relevance to the site. The CEMP has been written with reference to the following reports:

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, May 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd.
- Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, August 2024. Clayton Ecology Ltd.

1. ECOLOGICAL FEATURES AND RISKS

The following ecological features are identified as being present and relevant to the site, and will require measures to be taken to avoid/minimise adverse impacts by development related activities:

Commuting and foraging bats	The risk of impacts on commuting and foraging bats at dusk and during the night by an increase in lighting and/or noise.
Riparian zone	The risk of heavy machinery close to the riparian zone. All heavy machinery should not encroach within 10 metres of the riparian sector to maintain a root protection zone.
Grass ley - breeding birds	The risk of impacts on nesting birds within the breeding season (March to September inclusive). A search by the ECoW should be conducted immediately prior to clearance if works are proposed within the aforementioned time period.
Badger, hedgehog, Brown hares	The risk of impacts on mammals as the Site has habitats suitable for these species. Fingertip searches should be conducted by the ECoW immediately prior to clearance of these areas. Any ditches/holes created to enable the construction process should have scaffold boards to allow any animals that fall in the ability to climb out.

2. RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

This section outlines the chain of responsibility for the implementation of ecological protection measures detailed in the CEMP, monitoring and response to any unforeseen or emergency issues. This list should be updated during the project and if there are changes, the relevant parties should be informed.

2.1 The Client

Preston Feedstocks Ltd. has overall responsibility for the implementation of the CEMP, and will liaise with the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) to arrange site attendance and ecological advice when appropriate.

2.2 The Site Manager

TBC

2.3 Sub-contractors

Sub-contractors will report to the Site Manager.

2.4 Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

To be appointed: Clerk of Works.

The ECoW will be responsible for overseeing implementation and will monitor compliance on behalf of the client, and assist and advise the client in matters relating to this CEMP as and when required.

3. PROTECTION MEASURES

This section outlines measures to be taken to ensure that ecological impacts on species and habitats during the construction phases of the development are avoided or minimised.

Timing	Feature	Action	Responsible person
Prior to works commencement	Grassland	Establish site entrance. Establish compound to create a dedicated area for the storage of materials (both new and waste), vehicles, a base for site activities, COSHH and fuel. The boundary of this site compound is to be clearly defined. Define development area (with sufficient buffer to enable works to be undertaken).	Site manager, ECoW to advise.
During construction	Grassland	Ensure that site activities remain confined to the dedicated areas.	Site manager.
During construction	Foraging and commuting bats	Works confined to hours of daylight Should work be required after dark, noise should be minimised and lighting should be compliant with best-practice (ECoW to advise).	Site manager.
During construction	Riparian zone	No heavy machinery should be within 10 metres of the riparian zone to maintain the root protection area.	During construction
From start-up	Foraging and commuting bats	Any additional lighting during construction works should be used only where necessary and should be low-impact*. Preferably LED Lights should be directed downwards and inwards towards the working area, minimising upward and	Site manager.

		outward light spill into the surrounding area Overnight security lighting, if required, should be set at as low a level as practicable, controlled by motion sensors and set on short timers i.e. one minute. *Further details on types of lighting are provided in Appendix B.	
From start-up	Breeding birds	All works should be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season, typically March to September. If works are required to be undertaken within this period a suitably qualified ecologist must be consulted. In the event that an active bird nest is found, it must be retained in situ and undisturbed until no longer in active use. A nest is classed as active when it contains eggs or chicks and when it is being built.	Site manager, ECoW to advise.
From start-up	Badgers, Brown hare and hedgehogs	If any trenches are dug during works activities which are to be left open overnight, then they must be left with a sloping end or ramp (such as a scaffold plank) to allow any mammals to escape. Trenches should be checked before infilling at the beginning of each working day. Any hedgehogs located within the site during the works should be carefully placed into a receptacle and translocated to a safe environment outside of the area of works.	Site manager, ECoW to advise.

Conclusion of construction period	Tree planting	175 small trees are to be planted at the west of the Site as outlined in Clayton Ecology Ltd. Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, August 2024.	Contractor to be appointed by client.
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APPENDIX 1 – SELECTED RELEVANT LIGHTING GUIDANCE

From Institution of Lighting Professionals, Guidance Note 08/18 Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK. Bats and the Built Environment Series Publication:

<https://cdn.bats.org.uk/uploads/pdf/Resources/ilp-guidance-note-8-bats-and-artificial-lighting-compressed.pdf>

"All luminaires should lack UV elements when manufactured. Metal halide, fluorescent sources should not be used.

LED luminaires should be used where possible due to their sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability.

A warm white spectrum (ideally <2700Kelvin) should be adopted to reduce blue light component.

Luminaires should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats.

Column heights should be carefully considered to minimise light spill.

Luminaires should always be mounted on the horizontal, i.e. no upward tilt.

Any external security lighting should be set on motion-sensors and short (1 minute)."