Construction and Environmental Management Plan (Biodiversity) (CEMP)

New 3760sq.m portal framed building with ancillary office accommodation over two floors and service yard with operational and visitor parking including cycle and motor cycle parking at Ferney Bottom Farm Grinlow Road Harpur Hill Buxton Derbyshire SK17 9JH

Report HE 2120124 CEMP

Haslam Ecology.

January 2024.

Introduction.

This document covers the ecological impacts and mitigation during the construction phase of the approved development of a portal framed building with ancillary office accommodation over two floors and service yard with operational and visitor parking including cycle and motor cycle parking at Ferney Bottom Farm Grinlow Road Harpur Hill Buxton Derbyshire.

The areas covered are:

a) Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.

b) Identification of “biodiversity protection zones”.

c) Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements).

d) The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.

e) The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.

f) Responsible persons and lines of communication.

g) The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly

competent person.

h) Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.

The aim of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is to set out the responsibilities with regard to compliance with legislation and to implement any mitigation measures.

This CEMP details management measures to minimise environmental impact from the construction phase of the development.

This document has been developed to avoid, minimise and mitigate against any construction effects on the environment and surrounding community. It should be considered a living document with reviews being undertaken at set intervals and new information added as appropriate.

For the purposes of this document, the working area is defined as any area where there will be a requirement for temporary or permanent works to facilitate the construction of the development. This includes areas required for access, temporary construction and temporary storage areas.

a) Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.

The table below identifies the significant ecological risks associated with the construction phase. The risk assessment plan is located in Appendix A and should be read in conjunction with the table below.

Activity	Affected Areas	Duration of Impact	Impact Risk	Mitigation of Impact
Vehicle Movements	Access Road, Construction Area	Temporary during construction with ongoing vehicle movements post construction (deliveries, dispatching goods, staff vehicles).	Medium	Designated areas for vehicle movement and storage. Protection of grassland along access road with buffer zone.
Wheel Washing	Construction area	Temporary	Low	Wheel wash to be sighted within construction area with excess water pumped into foul water drains or into an appropriate vehicle to be disposed of in an approved area off site.
Bund Creation	Northern boundary	Permanent	low	Use material excavated from site. Invert the soils so the subsoil forms the new surface to be planted during the landscaping phase.
Storage of Materials	Within construction boundary	Temporary	Medium	Keep storage areas within the construction footprint (red line boundary), the areas can be rotated within this area as required.

Activity	Affected Areas	Duration of Impact	Impact Risk	Mitigation of Impact
Fuel Spillage	Surrounding grassland	Temporary	Low	A fuel management plan in place to deal with spillages.
Noise abatement	Surrounding properties	Temporary	Medium	Noise reduction controlled through working hours.
Dust	Surrounding grassland and neighbouring properties.	Temporary	Medium	Allow bund on northern boundary to naturally colonise. During dry weather use water sprays on access road to suppress dust from vehicle movements.
Sighting of works buildings	Construction Area	Temporary	Low	Temporary buildings to be located within the red line construction boundary.
Waste	Construction Area	Temporary	Low	Waste concrete to be dried on impervious matting and removed from site once set, other waste materials to be disposed of in line with current legislation.

b) Identification of "biodiversity protection zones".

Following the grassland assessment, areas of high biodiversity potential have been identified. These areas are to be fenced off to prevent accidental damage during the construction phase. The protection zones are shown in Plan B (Appendix B).

c) Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction.

These are covered in the risk assessment.

d) The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.

The ecological interest within the site and surrounding land is the grassland flora. Ground nesting birds are not a significant factor as no skylark, lapwing, curlew or snipe have been recorded within the site boundary (based on site visits over 3 years during the Spring and Summer).

Botanically diverse areas of grassland are indicated on Plan B (Appendix B) which are to be fenced off to avoid encroachment.

Ideally, ground preparation works (removal of soils for levelling) and bund creation should be carried out prior to April but this is not critical from an ecological perspective.

The surrounding land may be used by owls for hunting, therefore, to minimise impacts from construction there should be no construction works between dusk and dawn. Light spillage from security lighting should be kept to a minimum through the use of cowls and lights directed on the construction area and not the surrounding grassland.

Bats are not an issue within the site as there are no features that will support roosting bats. If the security lighting is restricted as outlined above, then potential commuting routes along the southern and eastern dry-stone walls will not be impacted upon.

e) The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.

The Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) should be present during the initial site marking out to ensure areas of high biodiversity are properly identified and excluded with fencing.

Subsequent visits throughout the construction period to ensure protected areas are maintained and to assess the areas for any unexpected impacts.

During the habitat enhancement/restoration phase, the ECoW will be present to supervise and sign off the works.

f) Responsible persons and lines of communication.

The overall responsibility on the site will lie with the project manager (details to be provided by Cynergi Ltd).

The role of the ecologist is to provide guidance to minimise ecological impacts, sign off on the initial protection zones and to oversee the habitat enhancement/restoration works.

Principle ecologist will be Dave Haslam MSc MCIEEM, Haslam Ecology who has over 40years of habitat restoration and management experience.

g) The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person.

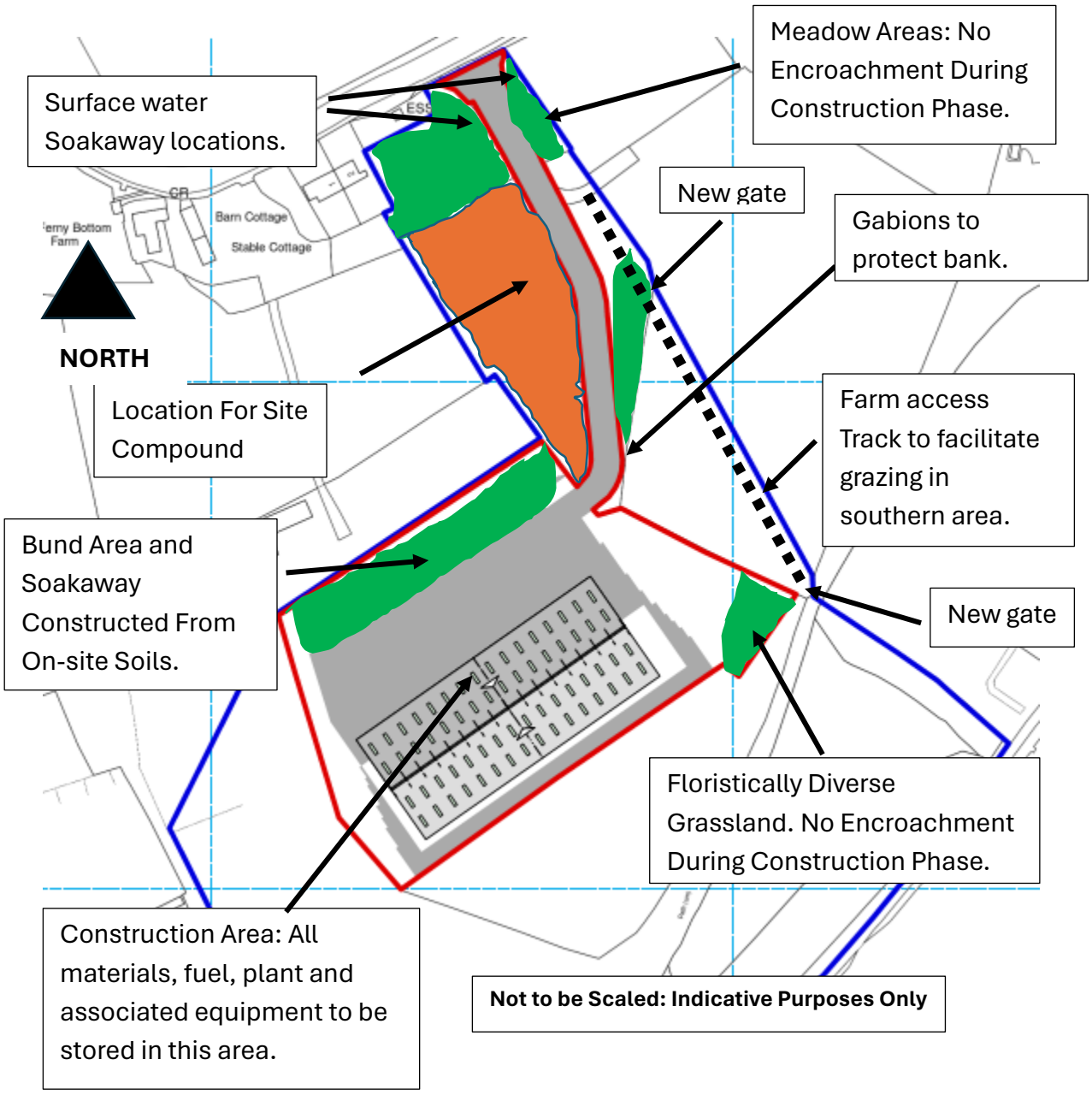
As stated above.

h) Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.

Protective fence lines are shown on Plan B (Appendix B).

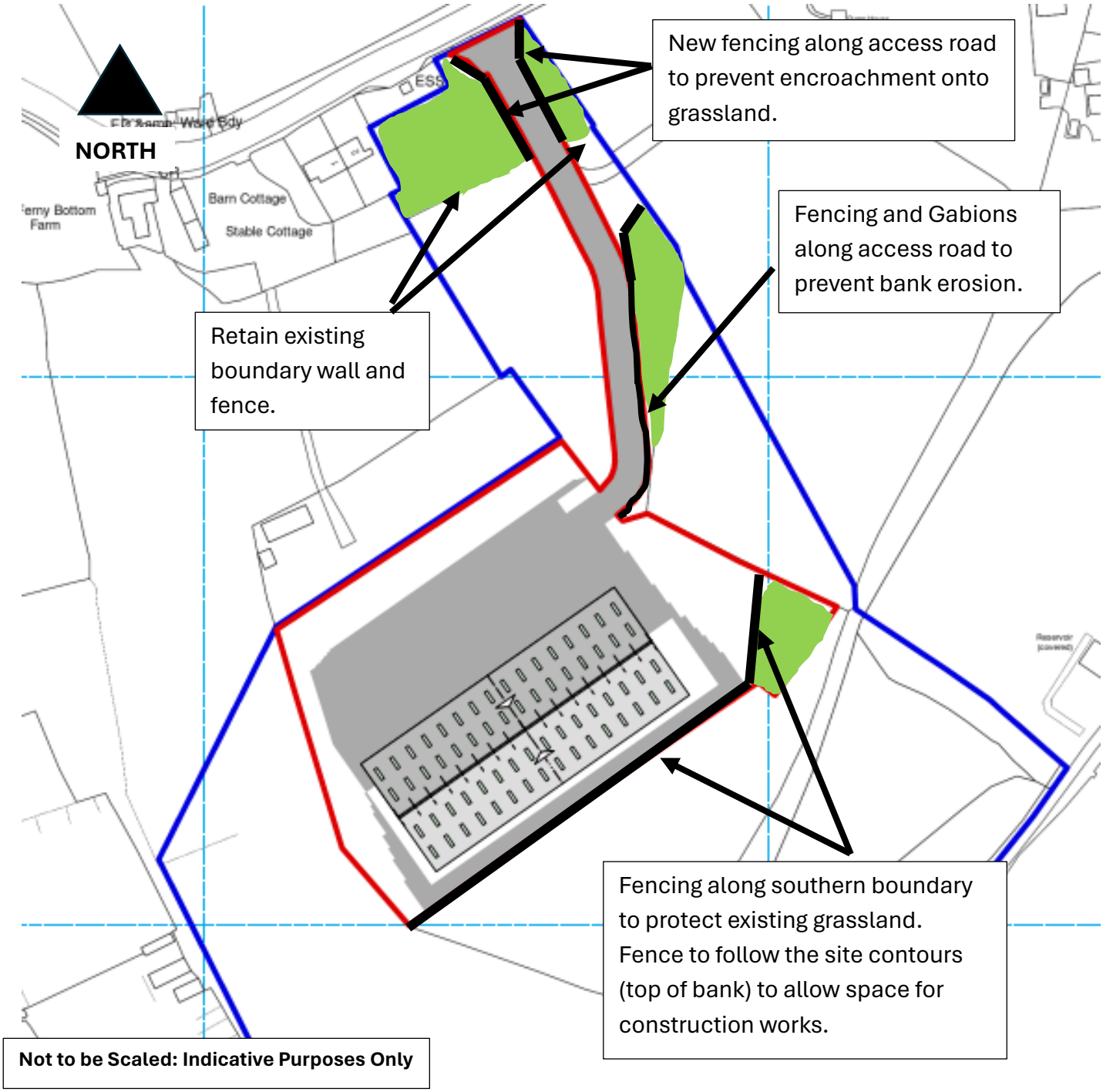
Appendix A.

Plan A: Locations for Construction Phase Infrastructure and Protection Zones.



Appendix B.

Plan B: Biodiversity Protection Zones and Exclusion Fencing.



The type of fencing to protect the biodiversity areas should be robust enough to prevent vehicle encroachment.