

Eastleigh Borough Council

18/12/2023

Attn: Nicholas Parker, Planning Manager

Dear Mr Parker

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for H/23/95934 34 WHALESMEAD ROAD, EASTLEIGH

1. This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements outlined by Eastleigh Borough Council to address and mitigate potential impacts on wildlife species during the development, in accordance with Policies DM1 and DM11 of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036).
2. The purpose of this plan is to ensure that construction activities do not adversely affect toads, bats, swifts, hedgehogs, and stag beetles. It also includes biodiversity enhancements in line with local and national planning policies.
3. The plan details the measures to be undertaken to mitigate and enhance the ecological aspects of the proposed development and allow the discharge of the following condition:

“5. No development, including demolition, shall start on site until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, which shall include a precautionary working method to protect toads, bats, swifts, hedgehogs and stag beetles. Construction work shall only take place in accordance with the approved CEMP.

Reason: To protect wildlife species, in accordance with Policies DM1 and DM11 of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036).

Note to Applicant: There is a record of bats near this property. In the unlikely event of any bats being found during demolition or construction, all work must stop immediately, and Natural England must be informed. Additional information is available on the Bat Conservation Trust website at <https://www.bats.org.uk/advice/im-working-on-a-building-with-bats/ive-found-a-bat-during-works>.

Note to Applicant: Biodiversity enhancements will be required. A bat/brick box, bird nest box, hedgehog home, stag beetle habitat and/or planting for pollinators may be appropriate for this application. The Bat Conservation Trust recommends installing a bat brick/box at least 4m above the ground, away from artificial light sources, sheltered from strong winds and exposed to the sun for part of the day, facing south, south-east or south-west. (<https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/putting-up-your-box>)

Additional information is available at:

<https://sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/discover/in-your-garden/article/31>

<https://www.rhs.org.uk/science/conservation-biodiversity/wildlife/plants-for-pollinators>

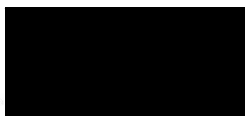
<https://www.bats.org.uk/our-work/buildings-planning-and-development/bat-boxes>

<https://www.hampshireswifts.co.uk/nesting>

4. The site lacks biodiversity value and does not require a full ecological appraisal, see photos in *Appendix 1*.
5. A suitably qualified and bat-licensed ecologist must undertake a pre-works inspection (or pre-works emergence check) of the building immediately prior to works to confirm that suitability hasn't changed and check whether bats are subsequently using the building. The ecologist should also check for breeding birds (not limited to swifts) if works are to be undertaken between late February and August inclusive.
6. As the garden area consists of patio and close-mown lawn with no risk of hibernation sites for hedgehogs, toads and stag beetles, these species do not need to be considered further in terms of mitigation. However if plans change and works are to extend out beyond the patio and lawn, then the area should be inspected by an ecologist first.
7. An Ecological Clerk-of-Works is not required. However during the construction phase, the following measures will be implemented by the site foreman:
 - a. Regular monitoring of construction activities to ensure compliance with the approved CEMP.
 - b. Training of on-site personnel to recognise and respond to potential encounters with protected wildlife. Information will be provided by an ecological pre-works check.
 - c. Immediate cessation of work in the event of an unexpected discovery of a protected species, an ecologist must be consulted and the appropriate Natural England mitigation licence will be sought.
8. One integrated bat box/ bat brick (a Habibat™ Bat Box, an Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box, a Schwegler Bat Tube, or similar), which provides a cavity that is incorporated into the external build structure to offer roosting space for bats will be installed in the new extension.
9. One swift box (Ibstock Eco-habitat or No. 18 Schwegler swift box or similar) will be incorporated into the wall of the new extension (preferred). If this is not possible the swift box will be mounted on the exterior of the existing house. This box is also suitable for house sparrows which are more likely to use the box than swifts in this location.
10. Detailed plans illustrating the locations and extent of ecological enhancement measures for the north and south elevations are provided below in *Appendix 2*.
11. A hedgehog house should also be installed into the garden (see [Hedgehog Homes \(britishhedgehogs.org.uk\)](http://britishhedgehogs.org.uk) for examples).
12. Plants that attract insects are generally helpful and trees, shrubs and flowering plants can provide cover for wildlife. Therefore, to enhance the ecological value of the site, any replacement landscaping in the gardens should incorporate a mixture of native and non-native species of value to wildlife. This mixture will be planted to encourage a diversity of insects, which in turn will attract different species. Flowers that bloom throughout the year, including both annuals and herbaceous perennials, are beneficial. Night-flowering blossoms attract night-flying insects, which in turn provide prey for bats. Examples of suitable plant species that could be planted to encourage wildlife include those in *Appendix 3*. Approximate flowering periods are listed.
13. The use of high intensity lighting should be avoided, particularly near retained vegetation and any biodiversity enhancements (particularly bat box access points).

14. Any lighting installed should avoid spillage of greater than 0.1 lux (typical moonlight/ cloudy sky) near to or directly onto the new roost entrances and vegetation so that light disturbance is not a problem. However, it is in a highly lit area and as such this may not be possible due to existing light spill. If this is the case any new lighting should not increase the level currently experienced and, if at all possible, should reduce any light spill due to the type of lighting used and the use of protection such as hoods and cowls. This is because lighting can impact bat populations directly by disturbing roosts and reducing their foraging area, or indirectly by severing commuting routes from roosts. Therefore, the following (modified from *Bats and lighting in the UK* (ILP 2018)) should be undertaken:
- a. **Aim of light** The light should be aimed to illuminate only the immediate area required by using as sharp a downward angle as possible. This lit area must avoid being directed at, or close to, any retained vegetation. A shield or hood can be used to control or restrict the area to be lit. Avoid illuminating at a wider angle as this will be more disturbing to foraging and commuting bats, as well as people and other wildlife.
15. For any security lighting, the following should also apply:
- a. **Power** It is rarely necessary to use a lamp of greater than 2000 lumens (150W) in security lights. The use of a higher power is not as effective for the intended function and will be more disturbing for bats.
 - b. **Movement sensors** Many security lights are fitted with movement sensors which, if well installed and aimed, will reduce the amount of time a light is on each night. This is more easily achieved in a system where the light unit and the movement sensor are able to be separately aimed.
 - c. **Timers** If the light is fitted with a timer this should be adjusted to the minimum to reduce the amount of 'lit time'.
 - d. **Alternatives** The requirement for security lighting in each instance should be carefully considered and only used where absolutely necessary to deter crime.
16. The use of non-UV LED lighting (preferably using warm spectrum wavelengths) is strongly recommended to avoid the most deleterious impacts of lighting on biodiversity and bats in particular.
17. A final progress report and/ or confirmation of installation of the biodiversity enhancements will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 6 months of completion. This will include details on any wildlife encounters, actions taken, and any modifications made to the plan.
18. The measures outlined in this plan will be implemented and maintained for the lifetime of the project and beyond, in perpetuity, to ensure the ongoing protection and enhancement of the local ecology. The integrated bat and swift boxes will be retained and repaired as part of any maintenance on the house.
19. The client is committed to working closely with Hampshire Ecological Services Ltd and Eastleigh Borough Council to ensure the successful execution and retention of these ecological measures.

Yours sincerely,



John Poland CEnv MCIEEM CBiol MRSB
Principal Ecologist

For and on behalf of HAMPSHIRE ECOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

Appendix 1

Photos showing low biodiversity value of area of proposed works.

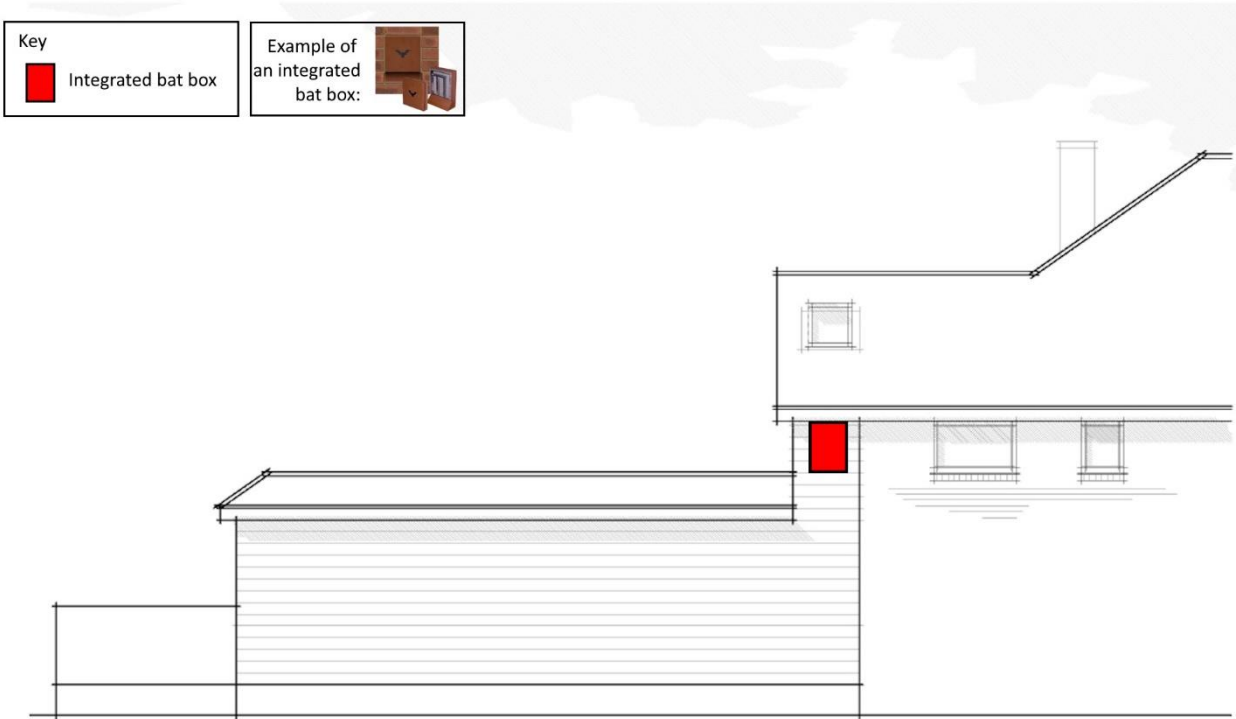


Appendix 1

Plans showing proposed biodiversity enhancements to be incorporated into area of new build.



PROPOSED PART SIDE ELEVATION (facing due north)
SCALE 1:100



PROPOSED PART SIDE ELEVATION (facing due south)
SCALE 1:100

Appendix 3

Suggested native and non-native species that could be incorporated into future landscaping and gardening plans.

Species	Common Name	Approximate flowering period
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Early summer
<i>Angelica</i> species	Angelica	Summer to autumn
<i>Aubretia</i> species	Aubretia	Spring to early summer
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Barberry	Spring
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	Spring to early autumn
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	English marigolds	Summer to autumn
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Cornflower	Spring to summer
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Knapweed	Summer to autumn
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian	Summer to autumn
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Summer
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William	Summer
<i>Echinacea</i> species	Echinacea	Summer to autumn
<i>Erysimum</i> species	Wallflowers	Spring to early summer
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Summer to early autumn
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn marigold	Spring to summer
<i>Hebe</i> species	Hebes	Summer to autumn
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Autumn
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's-violet, often sold as Sweet Rocket	Spring to summer
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	English Bluebell	Spring
<i>Hylotelephium spectabile</i>	Ice plant 'Pink lady'	Early autumn
<i>Hypericum</i> species	St John's wort	Spring
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Hyssop	Summer to early autumn
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft	Summer to autumn
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Spring to summer
<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Common White Jasmine	Summer to autumn
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Garden Lavender	Summer
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	Summer
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i>	Poached egg plant	Summer
<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Perfoliate Honeysuckle	Summer
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Italian Honeysuckle	Summer to autumn
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	Spring
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Summer to autumn
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	Spring
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	Spring
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	Spring
<i>Malva</i> species	Mallow	Summer to autumn
<i>Matthiola bicornis</i>	Night-scented Stock	Spring to autumn
<i>Matthiola longipetala</i>	Night-scented stock	Summer
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon balm	Summer
<i>Monarda</i> species	Bergamot	Summer to early autumn
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood forget-me-not	Spring
<i>Nicotiana</i> species	Tobacco plant	Summer
<i>Nicotiana</i> species	Tobacco-plant	Spring to autumn
<i>Oenothera</i> species	Evening primroses	Summer to autumn

<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram	Summer
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn poppy	Summer
<i>Phacelia species</i>	Phacelia	Summer to autumn
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	Spring
<i>Rosa species</i>	Rose	Summer
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Spring
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Spring to summer
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	Summer
<i>Saxifraga fortunei</i>	Cherry pie	Summer to autumn
<i>Scabiosa species</i>	Scabious	Summer
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red campion	Spring
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	Night-scented Catchfly	Summer to autumn
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Spring to summer
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew	Summer to early autumn
<i>Thymus species</i>	Thyme	Summer
<i>Verbena species</i>	Vervain	Summer to autumn
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree	Spring to summer
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	Summer